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South Carolina's Danger.

The address of the so-called straight-out Democrats, who seceded from the Democratic Convention at Columbia, has been published, and it is satisfactory to those whom the seceding delegates represent, we suppose, that people outside the State have no right to complain; but the condition of affairs which these minority delegates have precipitated is important to the whole South.

There is not a line of the address that warrants this gratuitous assertion of the Constitution; whilst the farther fact is plainly before us all, that on their own express declaration these fifty delegates had no more right to do what they are charged with doing than any other fifty citizens on the streets. They were sent, as they stoutly contended in the Convention, charged with doing "nothing else whatever" but to settle the presidential election question.

It may be, as our contemporary in no very complimentary terms expresses it, a "spirit of destruction" has seized some of our ablest and most conservative citizens, who, as our contemporary would have it, have entered into a suicidal conspiracy, which can only result in their own ruin and that of their neighbors and friends; but we insist upon it until it transpires that they have actually so done, and until the called Straight-out Conference shall have endorsed such suicidal action, it is competent for no man to charge such action upon some of the most conservative and responsible citizens in the whole South as if we were children or madmen.

A Belated Plea. Greenville News. The Charleston World. Tillman organ, is now out in an editorial appeal for peace "Let the bitterness cease," it says.

It is surprising that sensible men, in the face of the danger that hangs over South Carolina, should set up such an excuse as this for dividing the party. Let us see what the excuse has been put forward by the so-called straight-outs who conceded, and what then? Mr. Tillman has abused the Democratic leaders; very well. The Convention has transgressed its authority; let that be conceded. Does it mend matters for the minority Democrats, by setting up the opposition faction, to turn the fair State of South Carolina over to the degradation of Republican and negro rule? Is not the remedy proposed by the minority ten thousand times worse than the offense committed by Tillman and the Convention of the people? Does it help matters in the least to destroy the party?

The Democrats of South Carolina appear to be blind indeed. The spirit of destruction seems to have seized them. As the leading newspaper of South Carolina—and we say it in no unfriendly spirit—the Charleston News and Courier has not come up to the full measure of its duty in the crisis that has been threatened in Carolina. A newspaper that is supposed to represent the Democratic people cannot, without injury to the cause of Democracy, devote itself to building up a Democratic faction in the party.

What was the remedy for the evils complained of by the straight-outs? There was Mr. Tillman, in the first place—what was the remedy for him? Why, nothing short of an appeal to the Democratic people. The appeal was made—not in very good taste nor in very good temper—and Tillman was overwhelmingly endorsed. That matter was settled, if a Democratic majority ever settles anything. Then there was the unwarranted exercise of authority on the part of the Democratic Convention, fresh from the people, and thoroughly understanding their purposes and their desire. What is the remedy here? Another appeal to the people. There is no other reasonable remedy known to party methods.

But the minority of the convention—and it is a very insignificant minority indeed—has seceded from the party councils, and purposes, we are told, to organize a Democratic faction of its own, call a convention and nominate candidates. All this is perfectly feasible. So is suicide in its various forms. We may say, however, that there is neither common sense nor patriotism in the action of the minority. There is already a large negro majority in South Carolina, and any division in the Democratic party will restore organized activity to this black majority. For the disaster and ruin that will surely follow Democratic division, the so-called straight-outs will be held responsible.—Atlanta Constitution.

The Columbia Register in replying to the foregoing article, says: "We most heartily accord to our Southern neighbors, the right to counsel and advise us upon the dangers of our situation. But we most respectfully submit to our Atlanta contemporary that what has been done so far cannot be construed into anything more than an emphatic protest. Nor did these delegates undertake on their withdrawal to set up a faction in opposition to the majority, as our contemporary says they did. And our contemporary says they did not. They had not an earthly right to inaugurate a "split," as our contemporary would have it. Nor did they do so. They simply urged that the Convention had arrogated powers from which they were precluded by the people's own voice as expressed in the plain call for the assembling of the Convention. This is all and nothing more. Upon what authority then does our contemporary say: "Does it mend matters for the minority Democrats by setting up an opposing faction to turn the fair State of South Carolina over to the degradation of Republican and negro rule? Is not the remedy proposed by the minority ten thousand times worse than the offense committed by Tillman and the Convention of the people? Does it help matters in the least to destroy the party?" Where does our contemporary get a title of authority for putting the remedy in question in the mouths of the withdrawing delegates as proposed, countenanced or suggested by them?

When This Cruel War is Over.

And it came to pass in the fourteenth year after '76, that Ben, the son of his father, and an honest farmer of the land of Edgfield, was sought out from among men and elected Governor over the tribes of the lands of South Carolina. Forty and two years old he was when nominated; and he had a hard road to travel before he did reach the goal, but after many days of toil, (for he was a weaker of stone and a drawer of water) and after having been scorned, rebuked, denounced and insulted by the wicked sons of the King Ring Rule, he got there all the same, and did reign even in Columbia.

And he did that which was right in the sight of the Lord according to all that the people demanded. He removed the high places and broke the Ring that had been oppressing the poor; and he did also break in pieces the constitution and laws of the land, which had been sanctioned and not vetoed by the wicked tyrants, Chamberlain, Scott and Moses of old, and he did cut down expenses from Dan to Berseba.

And the Lord was with him, and he prospered whithersoever he went forth, and he rebelled against the Ring and served them not. He smote the evil-doers even unto the sea-coast, and the borders thereof, even from Sumter County to the battlements of the battery in Charleston.

And they would fain have buldozed him within the walls of the Opera House, but verily he entered not into pandemonium, remembering the commandment of the Lord: "My son, if sinners entice thee, consent thou not." And the Governor did carry away some of the Ringsters into captivity, and did put them in prison, even in Columbia, by the river Congaree, because they did wickedly in the sight of the Lord, and against the tax payers of the land of Carolina.—Clinton Gazette. CHAPTER II.

So the mighty warrior and great king ruled the people of the land of Carolina with a rod of iron. His enemies did quake and fear when the mind of the king reposed to send them away into captivity, and the followers of the king of the tribe of Benjamin did dance for joy. And it came to pass after the throne had been established less than thirty days, that king Ben assembled his hosts in the city on the Congaree, even in the corrupt city of Columbia, and spoke to them after the following fashion: "Now know all ye Tillmanites who worship the king of the tribe of Benjamin, who at various times have been denominated fools and jackasses, know ye that I am your Boss and you are my very peculiar people, therefore it is necessary that ye see with your eyes and understand with your hearts the true situation in this land of Carolina. Behold a mighty stir we have raised by our unholy charges of corruption and extravagance. Honest men have been lied upon and the high and powerful have been brought low by the same process.

Now know that your king sees that this thing cannot long continue for a time will come when the eyes of the people will see for their eyes will be no longer blinded by passion and prejudice. Behold, I see in the ranks of the enemy many good men who will help to open the eyes of the people on this subject, therefore I command that a chosen band of your number be sent forward to capture the leaders of the opposition. Go to them and offer them fat places that they may be provided for. Offer them high places, rank and titles in the name of the king, and if they stiffen their necks and refuse to come with us, then lie upon them and smite them effectually by a card in the Tillmanicon. But I warn you, go not to Monroe, of Union, nor Anorum, nor Butler nor Hughson, of the News and Courier for their hearts are hardened and there is danger lest they smite thee.

So the chosen warriors of the Tillmanites did as they were commanded and found many in the ranks of the enemy who were eager to accept office, but others rebuked them and sent them away. CHAPTER III. So it happened after King Benjamin had seated on the throne for nigh unto 365 days, many of the great men whose names had been written in various Tillmanicons, had not been provided for, while in the offices were those who had toiled not neither had they open yams to aid the king's assension. So the people began to murmur and complain, and committees were sent to the palace, but the king was not there. At length the committee found the king at the Columbia Club nigh unto the Greenfield building. And the king was drowsy having been tamed, so to speak, and bamboozled. And the king declared unto the committee "all is well."

But the people would not be satisfied, so they took counsel and decided that the head of the king should be cut off and his royal robes cast into a burning fire. So the people decided that they would have no king saying, vanity, vanity, all is vanity?—Laurens Advertiser. An English capitalist, who recently made a careful investigation of the South with a view of large investments, has written to the Liverpool Journal of commerce a very enthusiastic letter regarding the wonderful progress of the South, in which he says: "All this is paving the way for a boom over the South which will, I venture to predict, eclipse anything in the history of this enterprising nation. This opinion is the result of very careful study and extensive intercourse with both Northerners and Southerners."

Counterfeit twenty dollar bills are said to be circulating in the South. Look out for them.

Senator Vance's Tampering.

Replying to a letter of inquiry as to what "Tampering" he did with the sub-treasury bill, for which he has been attacked so violently, Senator Vance has written the following candid, manly letter: "My Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 2nd inst, has been received. I take pleasure in answering it, but am compelled for want of time to be very brief. The bill as Polk and Macne have handed it to me contained a provision that the supervisors of warehouses, who were to be agents of the Treasury Department, should be elected by the qualified voters of each county wherein the warehouses was to be situated. I did charge that and provided that they should be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Please get a copy of the constitution and look at the second clause of section 2, article 2, and you will see why. There is no greater danger to the good cause of the farmers than that it should be entrusted to the management of leaders who could not frame a bill without directly violating in this way the plain language of the Constitution—so plain, in fact that a school boy cannot misunderstand it. I made no other changes in the bill except to change the word sub-treasury and substitute "bonded agricultural warehouses," for the reason that there is an old political prejudice against that name sub-treasury. Those who charge me with thus changing the provision of the bill in order to make it unpopular are guilty of falsehood and absurdity. I was, and am, friendly to the purposes of the bill, and to everything that the farmers wish that can be granted them within the fundamental law of my country. If their cause is wisely directed it will triumph as sure as there is justice upon earth. It is a pity that it should be handicapped at the very start by a measure so unconstitutional and impracticable. May God give them wisdom to do right and succeed. I thank you for your kind expressions for me personally. Very truly yours, Z. B. VANCE.

Contrary to the expectation of Mr. Irby's State Executive Committee, as was conveyed by the chairman to a Register reporter at a late hour Thursday night, the committee held no meeting yesterday. Letters were received from the absent members, stating that they could not be present, which made it impossible to secure a quorum, so the committee, headed by Chairman Irby, decamped yesterday.

The committee will meet at the call of the chairman, but it is not believed that any meeting will be held before the State Convention of September 10.

Alliance Joke on Candidates. The alliance, among other questions, propounded the following to Congressional candidates: "Fifth interrogator.—The enactment of such laws as will prohibit the ownership of lands by aliens? Answer.—Yes, but this has already been done by the Act of March 3, 1887. Hon. G. D. Tillman made answer as above. Is it possible, then, that the assembled wisdom and intelligence of the Farmers' Alliance had not heard of a law which had been on the statute books for more than three years? If so, is it not a case of the blind leading the blind? As far as we have heard, the other candidates for Congressional honors made no mention or hint of their knowledge of the existence of this law. Press and Banner.

Alleged Census Returns by States. The first "rough count" or close approximation of the population of the several States as returned by the census of this year compared by the census of 1880, show that the per centage of gain in the southern division is as large as that of the northern division, and that under any fair apportionment of representation the southern division will be relatively as strong in Congress as it now is.

None of the New England States, except Massachusetts, show any considerable gains; in Maine and New Hampshire there has been hardly any gain and in Vermont there is a small loss. The aggregate gain in all New England States is just about equal to that of Texas, and very little more than that of Missouri.

Another significant fact is that notwithstanding the large negro emigration from North and South Carolina last year and this year to Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, the two Carolinas show quite a large gain as Missouri and Louisiana. This indicates that where negroes have left the two former white people have come in to take their places. The figures for South Carolina are 118,700 for 1880, against 99,577 in 1880.

Prohibiting boys from Smoking. On and after September 1 boys and youths "actually or apparently under sixteen years of age" will be arrested in New York for smoking cigars, cigarettes or tobacco in any form in any public street, place or resort, and fined from \$2 to \$10 in Maryland there is a law prohibiting the sale of tobacco and cigars to children. The New York statute seems to go a step further in punishing youthful smokers. It is not a wholesome practice for the very young to indulge in tobacco. Boys may think it manly to go around puffing cigars or cigarettes, but it only excites pity among those who wish them well and sympathize with them in their delusions. They injure themselves without knowing it, and contract a habit they are almost bound to regret whenever they reach maturity.—Baltimore Sun.

The Newberry Observer pithily remarks that another interesting census might be taken next November that of particular interest to the farmers—a census to ascertain how many third-rate lawyers and other small politicians shall have got themselves into nice little offices by pretending to be the special "friends of the farmers."

The Executive Committee.

Columbia Register Aug. 23. THE HOFF COMMITTEE WILL "HOLD THE FORT." The State Dem. Executive Committee met last night at 8 o'clock in the president's office of the Carolina National Bank. President Hoyt and Messrs. Jones, Dial, Haskell, Woods, Khampe and Lee were present.

The committee was in session until after 10 o'clock, and among other matters discussed were the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That it is the sense of this committee that its members have not been removed from office and that they still constitute the Democratic Executive Committee of the State.

Resolved, That the secretary of this committee be and is hereby instructed to hold all funds and records now in his hands as such officer until such funds and records shall have been demanded by a State Executive Committee duly chosen by the ensuing State Convention. Both of these resolutions were introduced by Mr. Rhams.

A telegram was received from Mr. W. J. Cherry, of York, who is a member of the committee, stating that he is in full accord with the committee but was unable to be present. The committee will meet again on the night preceding the State Convention of September 10.

Irby's Committee Fails to Get a Quorum. Contrary to the expectation of Mr. Irby's State Executive Committee, as was conveyed by the chairman to a Register reporter at a late hour Thursday night, the committee held no meeting yesterday. Letters were received from the absent members, stating that they could not be present, which made it impossible to secure a quorum, so the committee, headed by Chairman Irby, decamped yesterday.

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"Raw Recruits and Agile Cats." Editor Wallace, of the Newberry Observer, was at the State Convention of the 13th; and one of the telegrams he sent to his paper runs thus: "I have made it a rule for years to attend all the State Conventions, and am therefore familiar with the faces that usually appear here on such occasions. There are very few familiar faces here today. Most of the delegates are raw recruits; as proud of their new dignity as a boy with his first pair of boots—and quite as awkward. Here and there are faces of old time politicians who, with the agility of a cat, always light on their feet, 'right side up with care.' These are the leaders of the new hosts and are in their glory to-day."

Mr. W. R. Freid, of Pittsburg, is at work drafting the principles of a new political party. He says that he is "acting under the advice of the national executive committee of the Farmers' Alliance." He proposes now to call a general convention at Pittsburg for the purpose of organizing the American National Party. The underlying principle of the new political party is that agricultural land is the proper basis for our national currency and banking. In explaining this Mr. Freid said: "In these United States we need no longer hoard up millions of gold and silver as a surplus in our treasury on which to base our paper currency; we need no longer use gold, silver or any other commodity which shall be required to be placed into disuse for this purpose and so deprive the world of any other useful requirements and demands which may supply; because wealth thus employed will require remuneration to that extent for which it is valuable for other purposes, consequently burdening our commerce unnecessarily to just that extent. Agricultural land will furnish a basis for a circulating medium adequate to the demands of the time."

There is a vast deal of humbug and a good deal of resulting fan in politics. Here was the county of Charleston crazy for a primary election for a Governor while the counties of Orangeburg and Lexington sent delegates to Columbia instructed for a convention at all hazards. When it came to the nomination of a Congressman for the First district Charleston, having a majority of the delegates, would hear of nothing but the convention system while Orangeburg and Lexington with moving eloquence plead for a primary to secure the right of the best people. Much depends on circumstances in these cases.—Greenville News.

Millions In It.

The Purchasers of the Okefenokee Swamps Surprised. Asheville Citizen. When the syndicate that purchased the Okefenokee swamp in Georgia and Florida received an offer last July of \$1 25 per acre for their purchase they were decidedly jubilant. The land had cost them but twenty cents an acre and by the sale they would have cleared over \$1,000,000. An English syndicate was the second party to the proposed purchase.

Now that the survey is practically completed the present owners are by no means as anxious to sell, and as the sale was not legally or formally consummated it is highly improbable that it will go for anything like so small a figure. This latter decision is entirely due to the discoveries made by the corps of engineers who have been at work in the swamp since the original purchase. Their report, which is not yet made public, will be to the effect that the express timber on the land is alone worth \$2,000,000 and that it can be cut and marketed comparatively easy. A band of cypress from one to three miles wide skirt the entire swamp; the interior of this vast tract of land has been found to be an inland sea covering 500,000 acres. The water is from two to two and a half feet in depth and beneath the latter the owners are assured that the deposit of sulphate is enormous.

Gen. P. M. B. Young, one of the original purchasers, was seen this morning and asked concerning the matter. "The land alone," he said, "is worth \$15,000,000. It is very rich. A large portion of it lies beneath the water in the interior but our engineers estimate that this can be thoroughly drained and dyked for \$500,000, and that the water can be drawn off for \$50,000. The value of the land exceeds our wildest ideas of it when the purchase was made."

The syndicate at the same time purchased a large tract of land adjoining the swamp, at the same price per acre as they paid for the swamp land. It is covered with yellow pine, and when this is cleared it is expected that it will bring \$5 per acre. The company's purchase included between 600,000 and 900,000 acres. Col. Frank Cox is largely interested in the purchase. It is all Foolishness. We overheard a conversation a few days ago, between two gentlemen who held different views on the present political situation, during which one of them remarked that this political excitement was all foolishness. We must confess, that it was all foolishness, from the very beginning, from the simple fact that it was gotten up by one man who wants to be governor, and who, to carry his aim, has arrayed one class against all other classes.

The whole embittering campaign could have been avoided, by adhering strictly to the rules of the Democratic party, and the same ends accomplished by the farming class, except, perhaps, the nomination of Tillman.—Union Times.

We have been having rather a lively kind of a fight in this State and our Georgia neighbors have been leaning over the fence looking on with interest and amusement, sipping us on each other and indulging themselves in comments remarkably grotesque, various and idiotic. We observe, however, that their observation has been suddenly and swiftly withdrawn. They find a whole barrell full of cannon crackers and other voracious fire-works exploding in their own back yard and demanding their immediate and active attention. The Alliance appears to have declared war against Governor Gordon, who has at last spoken out against the sub-treasury bill, and Georgia's press and politicians find plenty to do to maintain the general uprightness of things.—Greenville News.

THE FIRST SYMPTOMS OF DEATH. Tired feeling, dull headache, pains in various parts of the body, sinking at the pit of the stomach, loss of appetite, feverishness, pimples on the face, are all positive evidence of poisoned blood. No matter how it becomes poisoned it would be purified to avoid trouble. Dr. Acker's English Cough Remedy will cure these fearful symptoms, and is sold under a positive guarantee by J. F. W. DeLoone.

OUR VERY BEST PEOPLE. Confirm our statement when you see that Acker's English Remedy is in every way superior to any and all other preparations for the Throat and Lungs. It is superior to the Cough and Croup Remedies and all other remedies. We offer you a simple bottle free. Remember, this Remedy is sold on a positive guarantee by J. F. W. DeLoone.

THE NEW DISCOVERY. You have learned your friends and neighbors talking about it. You may yourself be one of the many who know from personal experience just how good a thing it is. If you have ever tried it, you are one of its staunch friends. Do not lose the wonderful thing about it, that when once given a trial, Dr. King's New Discovery ever afterwards holds a place in the house. If you have never used it and should be afflicted with the Cough, Croup, Hoarseness, or any throat trouble, secure a bottle at once and give it a fair trial. It is guaranteed every time of money refunded. Trial bottles free at Dr. J. F. W. DeLoone's Drug Store.

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