

# The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1850.

"Be Just and Fear not—Let all the Ends thou Aims't at, be thy Country's, thy God's and Truth's."

THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June, 1866.

Consolidated Aug. 2, 1881.

SUMTER, S. C., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1893.

New Series—V I. XIII. No. 19.

## CONFERENCE EDITION,

### EXTRA.

# Monday, Dec. 11, 1893.



## J. B. CARR,

Contractor and Builder,  
Sumter, S. C.

DEALER IN  
Rough and Placed Lumber, Doors, Blinds,  
Sash, Laths,

Cypress Shingles,  
Lime, Glass and General Building Supplies.

Mill Work  
Of all kinds made to order, such as  
MANTLES, STORE FRONTS,  
DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES,  
MOULDINGS AND TURNED WORK  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Office and Mills at Junction of W. C. & A., and C. S. & N. R. R.'s.

## THE BANK OF SUMTER,

SUMTER, S. C.  
CITY AND COUNTY DEPOSITORY.  
Transacts a general Banking business  
Also has  
**A Savings Bank Department,**  
Deposits of \$1 00 and upwards received.  
Interest calculated at the rate of 4 per cent.  
per annum, payable quarterly.  
W. F. B. HAYNSWORTH,  
President.  
W. F. REANE,  
Cashier.

## THE SIMONDS NATIONAL BANK

OF SUMTER.  
STATE, CITY AND COUNTY DEPOSITORY,  
SUMTER, S. C.  
Paid up Capital \$75,000 00  
Surplus Fund 11,500 00  
Liabilities of Stockholders to  
depositors according to the  
law governing National Banks,  
in excess of their stock \$75,000 00  
Transacts a General Banking Business.  
Careful attention given to collections.  
**SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.**  
Deposits of \$1 and upwards received. Interest  
allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per  
annum. Payable quarterly, on first days of  
January, April, July and October.  
R. M. WALLACE,  
President.  
L. S. CARSON,  
Aug 7, Cashier.

## TAX NOTICE.

OFFICE COUNTY TREASURER,  
SUMTER COUNTY,  
SUMTER, S. C., Sept. 20, 1893.  
THE TREASURER OF SUMTER COUNTY  
gives notice that his books will be  
open from the 15th day of OCTOBER, 1893,  
to the 15th day of DECEMBER, 1893, for  
the collection of Taxes for the fiscal year 1892  
and 1893, for Sumter County.  
The following are the rates per centum of  
the levy:  
For State purposes—five and one-half  
mills on every dollar of the value all taxable  
property.  
For ordinary county purposes—two and  
three-fourths mills on every dollar of the value  
of all taxable property.  
Special county tax for past indebtedness—  
one-fourth of one mill.  
Special county tax for new jail—one  
mill.  
Constitutional school tax—two mills.  
Mayesville, two mills extra levy for school  
purposes in the town of Mayesville.  
Swimming Pans, two mills extra levy for  
school purposes in the township.  
Sumter (outside of city limits), two mills  
extra levy for school purposes in the town-  
ship.  
One dollar on each Poll between the ages  
of 21 and 50 years.  
The total levy in this county is eleven and  
one-half mills.  
D. E. KEELS,  
County Treasurer.  
Sep. 27.

## Order Your PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES

FROM  
**GEO. W. STEFFENS & SON,**  
Wholesale Agents, Charleston, S. C.  
Agents for  
**MOTT'S CIDER,**  
**RED SEAL CIGARS,**  
and **DOVE HAMS.**

### A GREAT TRAVELER.

**A Missionary Who Has Been Around the World and Is Still Going.**

There is visiting in this city a man of remarkable appearance and quiet address, now in his eighty-eighth year. He is a preacher of the Friends' church; has penetrated the darkest corner of Africa; has visited the jungles of India and the frozen regions of the north; has made one missionary tour around the world, and now, most surprising of all, is again blithely circling the globe.

He is Mr. Isaac Sharp, an English Quaker preacher, and is the guest of his long time friend, Mr. Francis A. Wright of Bellevue avenue.

In November he will attend a conference to be held in Baltimore. He will then visit Florida and the Friends' mission in Mexico, and after a farewell visit to his daughter in California will return home in time for the annual convention of Friends, which meets in London early in June.

Mr. Sharp has been a Quaker preacher about 60 years and has been on many missionary journeys, in accordance with the customs of the preachers of the Friends' church. His first missionary trip was to Norway over 50 years ago, on which occasion he visited the most northerly point of land in Europe. Afterward, from 1862 to 1865, he made five successive visits to Iceland, the Faroe islands, Greenland and Labrador. Some 15 years ago, after Mr. Sharp had reached the age of three score and ten, he was, at his own request, sent out by the Friends' church of England on a missionary tour around the world. He spent 18 months in South Africa, traveling with mule and bullock teams over the territory which was the scene of Dr. Livingstone's early missionary labors. He spent about a year in the island of Madagascar and then traveled through Australia and New Zealand to the United States and home to England.

Three years ago Mr. Sharp started on the present tour. He first visited India and Australia, and after a sickness in California went to Japan and thence to China, going up the Yangtze-Kiang river 1,500 miles. At this time Mr. Sharp was so weak that his friends in England were not willing to take any responsibility for his visit, and he went on the journey entirely on his own volition, as he believed, under the sense of duty.—Kansas City Times.

**How Were the Pyramids Built?**  
The question used for a headline will in all probability never be satisfactorily answered. Eminent Egyptologists, as well as other "ologists," have been advancing theories ever since the beginning of the age of historical inquiry, but the fact remains that there is not a man living today that can give anything like a tenable explanation of the manner in which these huge buildings were reared.

One investigator claims to have found the marks of chisels, saws and drills on the sides of the monster blocks of stone therein used, but another, a scientist equally as eminent, declares the aforesaid marks to be those of the molds used, his theory being that they are blocks of concrete made on the spot where they now lie, the material being the sand from the surrounding deserts.

One of the editor's valued friends, a thinker and an investigator (especially in the realms of Masonic lore), declares it to be his belief that the blocks of stone used were floated into position on gigantic rafts during periods of high waters on the Nile. I was rather taken with the idea myself when it was first presented for consideration, but I must acknowledge that I hastened to abandon it when it was ascertained that "the great pyramid is situated upon a rocky steppe, 130 feet above the fertile plains annually overflowed by the Nile!"—St. Louis Republic.

**How the Matabeles Fight.**

A colonist who has recently returned from South Africa gives some interesting information as to the mode of warfare carried on by the Matabeles, in company with other Zulu tribes. As a rule they attack in the early dawn, when the savage's sight is sufficient, but the European's inadequate. They advance in horn shape formation, with the object of outflanking the enemy and getting at his rear. When within 50 yards, they hurl their assegais and then make a determined rush.

Machine guns are too much for them, but they will charge right up to the earthworks when defended with rifles only, and if the Europeans became unsteady they might easily get within a fortified camp. As a rule, two repulses check their ardor, but they seldom desist altogether until they have made one final attempt to take the white men in the rear. In open country the Matabeles would not be formidable if they outnumbered the company's police by four or five to one, but in broken ground they would take some time in settling.—Blackburn (England) Times.

**A White Snake.**

While at play during recess at the primary school on Sierra street Dr. Bergstein's young son noticed a white snake at the margin of a hedge, and grabbing him by the tail pulled him out. Although the little fellow was bitten on the hand, he clung to his prize, shifted his hold to the neck of the snake, ran home with him and imprisoned him, as he supposed, securely in a can in the cellar. Later, however, the reptile was missing, and it was feared that a valuable curiosity was lost. The other day a woman who lives a block west of the doctor was frightened by what proved to be the same snake, and a boy killed it, to the sorrow of snake fanciers. It is about three feet

long, with pink eyes and white belly. From the tip of the tail for six inches toward the head the back is covered with very delicate blue and pink alternating bands. The balance of the back is covered with light pink spots, with a few blue ones interspersed.—Reno Gazette.

**Why Foam Is Always White.**

The question as to why all foam is white is not an easy one to understand, but the fact is that foam is always white, whatever may be the color of the beverage itself. The froth produced on the bottle of the blackest ink is white and would be perfectly so were it not tinged to a certain extent by particles of the liquid which the bubbles hold in mechanical suspension.

As to the cause of this whiteness, it is sufficient to say that it is due to the large number of reflecting surfaces formed by the foam, for it is these surfaces which, by reflecting the light, produce upon our eyes the impression of white.

If we remember that all bodies owe their colors to the rays of light which they cannot absorb and all bodies which reflect all the light they receive, without absorbing any, appear perfectly white, we shall be prepared to understand how the multitude of reflecting surfaces formed by the foam, and which do not absorb any light, must necessarily give the froth a white appearance.

It is for the same reason that any very fine powder appears white, even the blackest marble, when ground to dust, losing every trace of its original color.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

**Ascent of an Argentine Peak.**

Herr Rudolph Hauthal, professor of geology at the La Plata museum, has succeeded in ascending one of the chief peaks of Mount Aconquija, in the province of Catamarca, in the Argentine Republic. He undertook the ascent from an encampment to the east of the peak situated at a height of 4,600 meters. The peak itself he estimates to be 5,600 meters above sea level.

He encountered a fierce west wind, which often obliged him to lie down and hold fast to the rocks for fear of being blown over precipices. After five hours' struggle with storm, loose stones, snow and ice, he reached the summit and planted the German and the Argentine flags side by side. He then erected a heap of stones, in which he placed a tin box containing a paper with the date. He covered it with the Argentine flag, taking the German flag with him to place on another peak. Herr Hauthal was accompanied by a single Argentine peon, who often declared he could go no farther, but was always cheered by a promise of higher payment.—London News.

**The Joy of Sudden Death.**

It is more than 20 years ago since Bishop Wilberforce, riding with Earl Granville to Mr. Leveson-Gower's seat in Surrey, where Mr. Gladstone so often stays, fell from his horse and was killed. It was said at the time that he desired a sudden death. Singular confirmation of this is afforded by a story just told in an obituary notice of the Rev. George Crabbe Rolfe, for 54 years vicar of Hailey, Oxon. The writer says: "On one occasion the bishop and Mr. Rolfe were riding together down a very steep hill in the parish, the vicar on his old pony, the bishop, as usual, on his own good mount. The latter rode down somewhat too precipitately for the vicar and his pony, and Mr. Rolfe, on catching his lordship up, twitted him upon his intrepid horsemanship. To this the bishop replied that a sudden death was about the happiest thing that could happen to a man."—Pall Mall Gazette.

**The Lover's Stratagem.**

There was determination in his eye as he approached the dog catcher's wagon. "Want an animal?" "Sut'n'y," replied the driver. "Got one yer desire to dispose of?" "Well, it isn't exactly my dog, but I am acquainted with him." "Has he got a tag?" "No, he hasn't. I'm wearing that tag myself now," answered the young man, drawing the bit of metal from his pocket. "You want to go after him in the daytime. He's gentle then. But at night he's a terror. I'll take you to the house." "But, say, young feller, what's the cause of your interest in this transaction?" "My interest? Oh—well—you see I go there to call sometimes."—Washington Star.

**Great Self Control.**

Bloobumper—Do you know that Caliper has the most remarkable self control I ever saw in a man? Spats—Indeed? Bloobumper—Yes, he has. He has been to the World's fair, but he never says a word about it.—Detroit Free Press.

**Her Badge of Sorrow.**

A New York woman who spent the summer in a Maine town secured throughout her stay the services of a woman as occasional assistant when there was company or any extra work of any sort. The woman was recommended as a worthy and needy woman, whose husband was lost at sea last winter. The summer was nearly over when one morning the helper appeared in deep and evidently fresh mourning. "Why, Mary," exclaimed her employer, "have you lost any of your children?" "No, mem," replied Mary, "it's for him." "Oh," was the answer, "I didn't know you were in mourning for your husband." And this was Mary's pathetic and laconic explanation: "When I was, I couldn't, and now I can, I am, mem."—New York Times.

### THE STREET IN CAIRO.

**One of the Most Remarkable Features of the Midway Plaisance.**

The street in Cairo is one of the most remarkable of the peculiar foreign exhibits in Midway Plaisance. It is located about midway on the ground on the right hand side going west, its western portion being opposite the Ferris wheel. This exhibit covers an area of 300 by 60 feet and consists of a temple, mosque, theater, 62 shops and 2 schis or drinking fountains. It has also a representation of a merchant's residence of the fifteenth century. The buildings of the street are said to be faithful reproductions of the structures found in the most picturesque quarters of the ancient city.

One of the interesting sights to the visitor of life in the Cairo street is the wedding procession, which is one of the characteristic reproductions of one of the customs among the Arabs. It is a gorgeous moving pageant and attracts many visitors to see it. All the people of the street are in holiday garb. Here the wrestler, the musician, the torch-bearer, camels, priests and women make up the escort for the bride, who is carried in a kind of palanquin by two camels with mounted drivers. Other ceremonies are shown, such as the "moulid" or birthday festival, and in fact there is not wanting anything that may contribute to the fun, gayety and interest of the life of this strange conglomeration of strange peoples, their customs, manners and peculiarities.

Among the other attractions in Cairo street are the Hindoo juggler or conjuror, the snake charmer, astrologers, etc. The Hindoo juggler has a kind of tent or habitation here, and marvelous deeds are the things reported of him. He squats on a rug and makes water flow from a gourd or stop flowing at will. He handles snakes who obey his commands as implicitly as the water does. He does the celebrated basket trick and many other equally inexplicable and all with the smallest amount of paraphernalia.

Cairo street has also its theater, where representations of a musical character are given, but one of the most interesting of the sideshows in it is the reproduction of the temple of Luxor as restored. This is adorned on the outside by sculptured battle scenes and religious ceremonies. Two obelisks, reproductions of originals, are placed on either side of the entrance. They are 75 feet high and 5 square at the base. One of these has sculptured on it in hieroglyphics a dedication to the World's Columbian exposition. In the temple is a most interesting collection of Egyptian antiquities, such as statues and sphinxes, a gateway flanked by pyramidal towers and hieroglyphic inscriptions copied from ancient monuments. Here also is a colossal statue of Thi and a sarcophagus of the sacred bull of the later Ptolemic period.—Boston Herald.

**Britons Need "Evere's" Vidders.**

Tony Weller has long been gathered to his fictional fathers, and therefore the news contained in the official returns of the last census of England and Wales that these divisions of one country contain 1,124,310 widows will not make him turn a shade paler. The number, however, is startlingly large, considering that there are only 484,990 widowers. Married men number 4,851,548 and married women 4,916,649.

At first sight—and the tables give no explanation beyond the bald figures—the disproportion seems to lead to the suggestion that some of the males had more than a legal share of wifehood, but it is really accounted for by the fact that many husbands were abroad as soldiers, sailors or travelers on the night when the returns were made, while their wives remained at home. The number of foreigners residing in England and Wales is given at 169,814.—London Telegraph.

**Safety in Mines.**

A lately invented airbag has been given a practical test in the deep anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania and has proved a success. The apparatus consists of an airbag, an appliance to hold the nose shut and a battery and small incandescent lamp. The airbag is made of stout canvas, worn on the back and fastened under the arm. From the top of the bag a rubber hose runs to the wearer's mouth. The air is inhaled from the bag and expelled through the nostrils. The battery is strapped about the person, and the lamp is pinned to the coat. After a big explosion, when it is dangerous to enter a mine owing to the rapid collection of fire damp, rescuers can be fitted out with the airbags and enter the pit without any ill effects.—Philadelphia Ledger.

**A Katydid's Bite.**

A death from a remarkable cause occurred in Walker county, Ga., recently. A lady who was riding to church reached out her hand to pluck a sprig from a bush by the roadside and was bitten on the finger by a katydid. Her hand and arm soon began to inflame and swell, and in a few hours she died in great agony.—Atlanta Constitution.

**Blessings of a Contented Mind.**

"I see by the papers," said a man of moderate means, "that the net balance in the treasury, in addition to the \$100,000,000 gold reserve, is only \$11,500,000. I suppose that to a man of Uncle Sam's lofty ideas \$11,000,000 really doesn't seem very much, but I know men who would be quite satisfied with much less."—New York Sun.

**Where They Come From.**

"I always wondered where all the Smiths came from until my recent visit to the city."  
"And then what happened?"  
"Then I saw a sign 'Smith Manufacturing Company.'"—Exchange.

### AN ARTIFICIAL LARYNX.

**A Highly Interesting and Successful Experiment on the Human Throat.**

At one of the recent sessions of the French Academy of Medicine Dr. Perier, surgeon of the Lariboisiere hospital, presented for the examination of his colleagues a mute who expressed all his ideas by speech—that is to say, by modulated sounds. The history of this man is most curious and interesting from a scientific point of view.

He was habitually enjoying robust health when he was stricken with an incurable affection of the larynx, the first symptoms of which were observed in January, 1891. Tired of the treatment that he had to undergo for two years, he expressed a desire to be operated upon as radically as possible.

Fortified with such authorization, Dr. Perier proceeded on the 12th of June last to operate upon him for the total extirpation of the larynx. Every one knows that the region of the larynx contains the very organ of the voice, and that the vocal apparatus of man, if it is indisputably the most delicate, is the most perfect of that of the higher beings. Its destruction through disease or accident is consequently followed by aphony. The operation once terminated according to the rules of art, the skillful surgeon formed in the anterior wall of the neck a small orifice, which he left open. This opening, consequently communicating with both the exterior and the pharynx, was reserved for experiments upon the re-establishment of the voice by means of an artificial larynx. Convalescence proceeded quickly, and on the 28th of June the health of the patient was sufficiently re-established to permit of such experiments.

In concert with Mr. Aubry, manufacturer of surgical instruments, Dr. Perier directed these tentatives toward the adaptation of an artificial larynx, actuated by a blowing device, and not by the air issuing from the trachea. The apparatus—relatively simple—that they decided to adopt, consists of a metallic reed inclosed in a tube, and the plates of which, arranged in contrary directions, obliterate half of the light at each extremity. This tube terminates above in a spherical surface, capable of being applied hermetically to the orifice in the front of the neck. Below it is connected with two elastic reservoirs, coupled and mounted upon a metallic S shaped armature, permitting of one communicating with the other in order to obtain a continuous current of air of mean intensity. One of the reservoirs is put in communication with a blowing device formed of a bulb similar to those that actuate vaporizers. Under the effect of the current of air the metallic reed enters into vibration and emits a constant note of uniform tonality, which is approximately that of the ordinary diapason. The sound thus produced is led, so to speak, into the buccal cavity.

It remains, then, in order to convert it into true spoken language, only to make it undergo, through the intermedium of the tongue, lips and teeth, as in ordinary phonation, the series of modulations that produce the nuances and the difference in the pronunciation of words. These nuances, as incredible as the fact may seem at first sight, are, it appears, obtained quite easily. An education of a few days suffices.

The individual who was the object of the communication made to the Paris Academy of Medicine was able, amid the plaudits of the whole assemblage, after recounting his operation with emotion, to retrace the history and detailed phases of his painful disease with a voice that was distinct, although of a low and monotonous tone.—Magasin Pittoresque.

**Persian Roses at Fitzgerald's Grave.**

An interesting ceremony was performed last month at Boulge, a little village near Woodbridge. In the churchyard there is the grave of Edward Fitzgerald, the translator of the works of the Persian poet, Omar Khayyam. In 1884 Mr. William Simpson, the veteran artist of The Illustrated London News, while out with the Afghan boundary commission, discovered the grave of Omar Khayyam and gathered from it the seeds of a rose which flourished there. He brought them home, and plants from the seeds being reared by Mr. Thiselton Dyer of Kew gardens, it was resolved to place two bushes at the head of Fitzgerald's grave. The trees were planted in the presence of Mr. Quaritch, Mr. W. Simpson, Mr. Edward Clodd, Mr. Clement Shorter, Mr. Moncreux Conway and Mr. George Whale, vice president of the Omar Khayyam club. Mr. Justin Huntley McCarthy, Mr. Edmund Gosse and Mr. Grant Allen contributed verses for the occasion, and Mr. Moncreux Conway spoke in the poet's praise on behalf of his admirers in America.—London Times.

**Women in California.**

Here is an interesting list of the occupations in which women are engaged in California: The manufacture of agricultural implements, machinery, files, tacks, nails, harness, paper and wooden boxes, type, wood cuts and printers' supplies, tents, bags, umbrellas, valises and trunks; in japanning and tin work; gold polishing; in cotton mills, jute mills, soap and salt works, fruit canneries, hop fields, vineyards and orchards; women are butchers, market vendors, blacksmiths, farmers, straw hat makers, cigarmakers, bookbinders, compositors and proofreaders, pressfeeders, lithographers and engravers. They find employment, too, as clerks, cashiers, medical nurses, missionaries, photographers, retouchers and colorers, teachers, dentists, lawyers, doctors, musicians, telegraph operators, typewriters, stenographers, wood and metal engravers, canvassers, collectors, merchants. They are ministers, lecturers, dancers, athletes, acrobats, pugilists, inventors, politicians and notaries public.—San Francisco Correspondent.