

# The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1850.

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

THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June, 1866.

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SUMTER, S. C.

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Sept. 21—x.

## Tillman's Vain Dream.

Where, oh Where, are the Dispensary Profits?

COLUMBIA, February 9—Before the dispensary law went into effect there were all kinds of promises of how much money the system would bring into the coffers of the State. Shortly before the law went into operation Governor Tillman, as chairman of the board of control, made a public statement in which he said that "from the best information that he could obtain the annual sale of whiskey alone is about one and a half to two million gallons; that the regulation of the trade would cut the consumption down to a million gallons and that the minimum net profit would be \$1 per gallon, and that the State cannot help making \$500,000 the first year after paying \$150,000 for the distribution of the liquor and \$50,000 for the enforcement of the law.

It is stated upon the very highest authority, by those who know, that not a cent has been paid by the dispensary into the general expense account of the State. Governor Tillman expected that the profits would be at least half a million, and so did a good many of his followers, whereas, as a matter of fact, all of the profit, so far as dollars and cents are concerned to the State, is visionary. There may be considerable stock in the hands of the dispensers, but no profit has yet been realized toward the reduction of taxes.

The dispensary system went into operation on the 1st of July last and it is consequently now fully seven months since the dispensary has had a chance to make revenue, but not a cent as yet has been turned over to the State Treasurer towards the payment of the general expenses of the Government as was expected and promised by the ardent advocates of the new law. Up to this time there has been nothing but talk in the matter of the dispensary making any profit for the State. It would seem that in seven months some little money ought to go to the State Treasurer to help him out. Although that department is getting along very well, it would appear, and is meeting all of its obligations, it has been shown that it would have had a very thin reed to lean on if it had depended upon revenue from the dispensary. With not a sou up to this time it is not very probable that the half million dollar mark will be reached by the close of the year. What is the cause? Blind tigers, the failure of the system or what?—Cor. News and Courier.

## The Printers' Bill.

Its Inward Object Exposed—An Appeal to the People to Rectify these Wrongs.

To the Citizens of Fairfield:

I promised to say a few more words about the printing bill before we pass to the consideration of other outrages which are being daily perpetrated upon common decency and our liberties, in a spirit of effrontery, unknown in South Carolina until the advent of Tillmanism. Let us suppose that the County Commissioners of Fairfield had advertised—as they did—for bids for the rebuilding of our bridges recently swept away by the freshet, and that when the bids are opened the commissioners should select the highest bid, assigning as the reason that the lowest bid was only handed in about twenty minutes before the time of action—which I am told is the reason assigned by our Senator for his vote, or that the reason for believing that the lowest bidder was trying to crush out the other fellow by doing the work too cheaply—this, I hear, is a reason given by a member for his vote. What would you think? what would you say of such a transaction? Is it honest and square? I hardly think you will say so. But the cases are not parallel, for the Legislature went much farther in the matter of printing. They not only ignored the lowest bidder, but disposed of the matter for two years, so no more bidding—no more competition—would be allowed, and elected a public printer after the fashion of the radicals—they are following so closely—just as though the County Commissioners had elected a public bridge builder at the highest price of all bidders.

Yes, brother taxpayers, not less than ten thousand dollars or our hard earnings have been diverted from its legitimate purposes of defraying the expenses of government, and has gone "where the wood-bine twined," fraudulently, disreputable, dishonestly abstracted by the very men you had sent to look after your interests, pledged to retrenchment and reform, and smothering from every stump in the State the slogan, "equal rights to all, special privileges to none." Ten thousand dollars annually, and it may be more, or twenty thousand dollars in the two years of its official life, squandered, and on whom? not on Calvo, for his representative to the printing committee stated that the Register was heavily mortgaged—said to be a about

\$50,000—but to the holder of the mortgage, one Lindenmeyer, a Northern millionaire, when it could be kept at home, and worthy young Carolinians who compose the Bryan Printing Company and other similar establishments get the benefits of the reasonable profit they had a right to expect. Ranting about millionaires, and the ruinous effect of their accumulated capital in one breath, and in the next moment stealing the people's substance to add to their accumulations. Oh, the hypocrisy of Tillmanism! They claim to be the friends of the poor man, and yet we find them going out of their way to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. But it was necessary to keep the organ grinding; some had to be boomed for Congress, others for United States Senator, Governor, &c., &c., and take for granted that at least one of the Fairfield delegation will run for President of the United States, from the flippant manner in which he speaks of that "pliant tool of Wall street, Cleveland."

These political aspirants should pay for their own fiddling, nobody has any objection to this—but what right had they to thrust their hands in our pockets, like thieves when our heads were averted and rob us of our substance in these peculiarly hard times? Oh, but Tillman said it was necessary for reform, and if he had said he wanted chicken broth instead, they would just as readily have robbed every hen roost in Columbia for his benefit. The one act is as honorable and as honest as the other, and you can't deny it.

How long, oh, how long, my countrymen, do you intend to lie upon your backs and allow this miserable, trashy, God-forsaken accumulation of "drift wood" to lord it over your liberties and squander your hard earned substance? Are you not convinced that Tillmanism and reform are as far removed from each other as are the poles? Do you not see that there is nothing of in except pap and position for cranks and fools who never would have been seen or heard of, if brains and worth were the requisites, as of old? How long, oh, how long, will you allow false pride of opinion to influence you, to warp your views and control your acts? Many, very many have with surprise and regret witnessed the unexpected turn things have taken and are now ready to renege under the grand old banner of peace, good will and true democracy, but do not desire to incur the odium of starting first, so great has been the tyranny exerted over them. Let me ask you in the name of all that is patriotic to allow no such paltry considerations to control you longer. It is not enough that communities are arrayed against each other in deadly hostility? that your churches are in twain and the sacred ties of family union and personal friendship which has existed for years torn asunder? In God's name let me ask to what farther, more diabolical end, is it intended that this condition of things shall contribute?

Poverty and higher taxation are already gnawing at the vitals of the people. Gloom, despondency and distrust are in the hearts of all of us, and yet with an arrogance pitiful and contemptible and not the dictation of one man, we threaten the property of those who might lend us money to work another crop with. But what matters this to our masters? "Salaries are as high" and the "purchasing power of money as great" as when the "ring" ruled. Even the hungry lean Cassius himself, has grown plerotic in purse and puffy jawed, fed at the public crib instead of on the plantation at Ropers, and all the pub fines are preparing to "rotate" into higher offices and bigger salaries, but the poor farmer, God help him, still holds the bag and pays the fiddler with cotton at 6½ cents per lb. Fellow citizens, I say to you in conclusion, as I said to you in '76, and as earnestly as I said it then, the time has come, is now at hand, to get up, gird up your loins, put on the armor of real democracy, and go forth to battle for religion, morality, prosperity, civilization, aye, for common honesty itself.

Will you do it? It is for you only to signify your willingness and all will be accomplished in the twinkling of an eye. For one I have not despaired of the Commonwealth, nor lost faith in the masses, and shall, probably, if the spirit moves me, and I find I am not loving you, give some reasons for the "faith that is in me" at a future day.

T. W. WOODWARD.

There are so many excellent reasons why the Refarmers should hold a State convention in March and so many no less strong reasons why they should hold one in July that we confess our inability to decide between them. But why should there be any conflict? Let them hold both!—State.

The Columbia Register has identified itself with the Reform Movement and is financially embarrassed, and if the Register serves the "Movement" then the Movement must pay the Register for its services. It would seem that the individual members of the movement will not voluntarily come to the assistance of this moribund organ, so the legislature determined to come to its rescue by taxation.—Horry Herald.

## A Successful Man.

Mr. Phil Armour, the great Chicago capitalist, has some ideas and methods which are in accord with those of the late George W. Childs.

The Chicago millionaire is the greatest trader in the world. He employs 12,000 persons, pays \$7,000,000 yearly in wages, owns 4,000 cars and 800 horses. He is not only a philanthropist but an optimist, and, speaking of the opportunities for our young men in the future, he says:

Wealth, capital, can do nothing without brains to direct it. It will be as true in the future as it is in the present that brains make capital—capital does not make brains. The world does not stand still. Changes come quicker now than they ever did, and they will come quicker and quicker. New ideas, new inventions, new methods of manufacture, of transportation, new ways to do almost everything, will be found as the world grows older, and the men who anticipate them, and who are ready for them, will find advantages as great as any their fathers or grand fathers have had.

Mr. Armour believes in living in today, and not in yesterday. He frankly admits that he does not hold the same opinions that he held twenty years ago, and says that he is willing to change his views to suit the times. Talking about his habits and methods he says:

A man must master his undertaking, and not let it master him. He must have the power to decide quickly, even to decide instantly, on which side he is going to make his mistakes. As for application, no great thing is done without that. In my own case I have carried into business the working habits I learned as a boy on a New York farm. All my life I have been up with the sun. The habit is as easy at sixty-one as it was at sixteen; perhaps easier, because I am hardened to it. I have my breakfast, by half-past 5 or 6 o'clock; I walk down town to my office and am there by 7 o'clock, and I know what is going on in the world without having to wait for others to come and tell me. At noon I have a simple luncheon of bread and milk, and after that, usually, a short nap, which freshens me again for the afternoon's work. I am in bed again at 9 o'clock every night.

This is the talk of a typical American business man. The men who have achieved the greatest success in our cities started in life as poor country boys. They made money because they had brains, integrity and industry. There will always be opportunities in this country for such men, and it is pessimistic and foolish to say that conditions have changed to such an extent as to bar out the youngsters who possess these qualities. Boys with the gifts and talents of a Childs or an Armour will make their way in the future as they have in the past—Atlanta Constitution.

## The Wilson Tariff Bill.

The Views of a Mugwump Newspaper on the Free Admission of Raw Material.

The tariff bill reported by the Committee on Ways and Means is in one sense a moderate measure; in another sense a radical measure. Compared with the tariffs under which we lived and prospered for many years before the civil war, it leaves us still with a very high degree of protection. Compared with the tariffs of countries like France and Germany, in which there has been of late years so distinct a revival of protection, it is also a strongly protectionist measure. Compared with the completely non-protective tariff of England, its duties are immoderately high. But compared with the McKinley tariff act, it is in one respect, at least, a radical measure. It drops the policy of indiscriminate protection. It rests on the principle that, after all, there are some things which the country is capable of producing, but which it will nevertheless permit to be freely imported. So far as the great mass of manufactured commodities is concerned, the changes in duty are not incisive; but the free admission of some important raw materials marks radical change in policy.

Far and away the most important of these changes is that by which raw wool is to be admitted free of duty. For thirty years we have been imposing heavy duties on any and every quality of wool, and we have been promised by domestic wool-growers, or at least by their spokesmen in politics, that they would be able to supply all the wool of every quality that the country wanted. They have never done so; in fact, conditions of soil and climate make it impossible that they should do so. They furnish us with an abundant and sufficiently cheap supply of wools of medium quality. But they are not able to produce fine wools in any quantity, and they do not find it worth while to produce very coarse wool at all. Under these circumstances the bill wisely puts wool on the free list, and gives the American people the benefit of the fine quality of Australian wool and of the extreme cheapness of the coarse wool of Russia and East India.

The free admission of wool is the most important political change in the bill. For many years the duty on wool has been made to do service in States like Ohio and Michigan as bringing to the farmer his share of the benefits of protection. It required the courage of President Cleveland to face the situation boldly, and to declare for free wool even though Ohio was a doubtful State. This he did in his message, now passed into history, of December, 1887, when he took that unflinching attitude on the tariff question which has brought his party to the position in which it now is. If there is any one part of their programme to which the Democrats are committed it is the free admission of wool; and this part of the bill may be expected to reach the stage of enactment if any of it does. Once made the change unquestionably will be found a beneficial one. The great mass of wool-growers will find themselves injured to no appreciable degree; the manufacturers will have their material cheaper; and the consumers will have better and cheaper clothes.

Next in political importance to the free admission of wool is the free admission of iron ore and the reduction of duty on pig iron. If anything is raw material, iron ore certainly is, and if a beginning is to be made anywhere in the direction of cheapening materials, this is the most appropriate point that could be found. The duty on pig iron is reduced to 22½ per cent.; the existing duty is equivalent to between 60 and 70 per cent. The reduction is thus considerable. It must be remembered, however, that the pig iron duty has for many years been virtually prohibitory, except for small lots of special qualities of iron; and except along the Eastern sea-coast it is doubtful if any considerably greater use of imported iron will ensue. Along the Eastern sea-board the change, if carried to the point of enactment, will make iron somewhat cheaper, and will aid all iron-using establishments—and this means all manufactures of every sort.

So far as the manufactures are concerned, most of the changes are from duties that were prohibitory to duties that will be somewhat less prohibitory. Such is the case with most silk goods, cotton goods, glassware and chinaware. On woollens there is a more important change. They are admitted at the simple duty of 40 per cent., which is to be reduced one per cent. each year for five years, until finally the duty on them reaches the definitive rate of 35 per cent. This change is the counterpart of the free admission of wool, which entailed a complete removal of the present high and complicated duties on woollen goods, and the substitution of a simple and comparatively moderate ad valorem duty. In almost any other country duties of 35 and 40 per cent., coupled with free raw material, would be thought to give more than adequate protection. We are confident that they will be found to give all the protection that the woolen industry of the United States now needs, and they will cheapen goods to the mass of the consumers without seriously endangering the prosperity of the manufacturers.

On the whole, the bill is carefully and conscientiously drafted. It faces the situation boldly, applies the knife sharply to some excrescences of a protective growth, and redeems in a substantial way the promises under which the Democratic party came into power. Yet it makes no such radical or far-reaching changes as will disturb the great mass of the manufacturing industries. The country can easily accommodate itself to such changes, and within a few months after its enactment, few will advocate a return to the existing order of things.—Harper's Weekly

## Farm Mortgages in the United States.

The United States census for 1890 embraces a report on the amount of mortgage indebtedness upon the farms in every State in the Union. A careful study of this report furnishes some very interesting lessons. In the first place, we find that the mortgaged farms constitute but one-fourth of the total number of farms in the United States, the other three-fourths being owned free of incumbrance. The average mortgage represents one-third of the value of the farm upon which it is given; but the total amount of farm mortgages represents but one-fourth the total value of all our farms.

Out of every hundred farms, seventy-two are fully paid for and

unincumbered, and twenty-eight are mortgaged. Four-fifths of the amount of debt on farms and homes was incurred to buy and improve the property. Probably no other industry in America carries anything like so small a proportion of indebtedness, and it shows a gratifying condition of our agricultural interests. It shows that there is no danger of our magnificent domain being "gobbled up" by the much dreaded capitalists and our farmers reduced to a condition of serfdom, as our politicians so glibly proclaim from the political stump when they are wanting an office. The average amount of interest carried by these mortgages is 7 per cent. In South Carolina, 8 per cent. only of the farms are mortgaged. One-third of this 8 per cent. of farms was mortgaged for purchase money of the farms, leaving only about 5 per cent. mortgaged for other purposes. So we see that ninety-two farms out of every hundred in South Carolina are free of incumbrance. The census bureau states that the investigations have been carried out with the greatest fidelity and care, and that the statements can be relied upon as correct.

It demonstrates two things very clearly. First, that the facts about farm mortgages have been grossly exaggerated and distorted; and second, that the farming interest is the most prosperous, because free from debt, of any other, and that there is no other pursuit so safe and so profitable in the long run as that of farming when properly done.—Yorkville Enquirer.

## Hard, Cold Facts.

Has anybody noticed how invariably Governor Tillman has tricked, deceived any spurned everybody who has tried to win his favor by concession or compromise? Here are the good people who thought they would perhaps, win a little refarm good will and secure for the cities some drippings from dispensary profits by signing petitions for dispensaries. They must enjoy the developments of the law, especially when the Governor says: "Make your police dispensary police, let them be spies and detectives paid by you to enforce my law or I will confiscate your share of the dispensary profits."

Now let us observe results. We will see that where communities are submissive pretexts will be made and their small shares of the dispensary profits will be seized anyhow. In Greenville, for instance, the profits for the first year promise to be \$3,500. An election is coming on. That \$3,500 can be seized and used to pay four Tillman heelers and three-quarters of a Tillman heeler at the rate of \$2 a day for year. Will such an opportunity be neglected? Not much. There is a regular bonanza ahead—a permanent campaign fund with an army of workers supported by the people.

The refarm case is going into the next campaign in fine shape. It has an organ supported by the people. It will have about 1,000 active office holders—one to every fifty "refarm" voters—being paid by the people. With this equipment it ought to be invincible. Certainly no other party or faction, including the radicals, ever collected from the people as much money as is now being exacted under refarm law and administration or afflicted the people with as many office holders as we now have in the name of "refarm."

This is not "abuse," it is not "venom." That is what refarm organs call it, but it is really cold, hard fact.—Greenville News.

Before Tennessee had seceded, Peter Turney, its present governor, had organized a brigade and gone to the front. Once, while in winter quarters with a Georgia brigade, a religious revival broke out among the soldiers. After a few days Turney asked how things were progressing, and was informed that twelve Georgians had been converted. "And how many Tennesseans?" inquired the governor. "Not a one," was the reply. "What, twelve Georgians and not a Tennessean? Never shall it be said, if I am able to prevent it, that Georgia has excelled Tennessee. Detail eighteen men immediately for baptism."

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