

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

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SUMTER, S. C.

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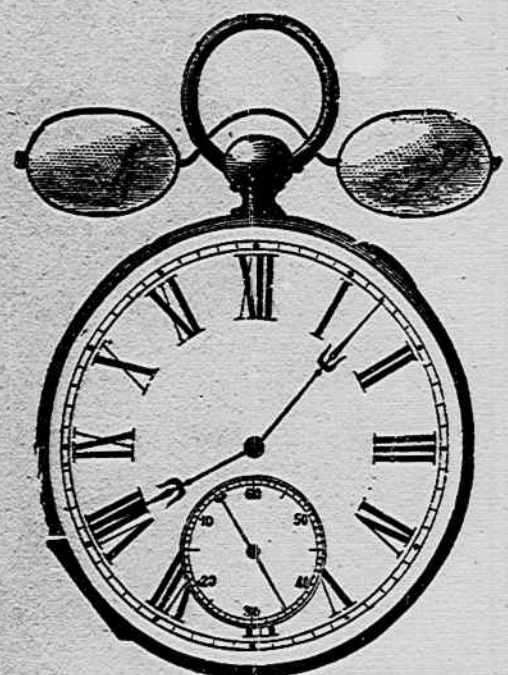
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Aug 19

REMOVAL.

LEVAN'S BARBER SHOP has been removed to the room over Mr. B. J. Barnett's store, in his new building on Main Street. Thanking my friends for past favors I solicit their continued patronage in my new stand, where I am better prepared to serve them with satisfaction to them, as well as myself.
JOSEPH LEVAN.
Dec 6—4.

Tillman Manifesto.

The State, March 3.

Everything is practically settled in regard to the calling of that early convention of the Reformers which the Alliance faction so vigorously demanded at Washington at the conference held about a month ago, and which the Irby-Evans faction so vigorously kicked against.

The Colleton idea is going to be worked out as speedily as possible in the several counties, with some modifications, and the convention is going to be held some time in April. The developments The State spoke of caused Governor Tillman to back down from his intention to directly call a convention accompanying it with an address to the people, but the Alliance people do not care about the matter one way or the other. The Colleton idea, as already stated, will accomplish their purposes as well as a direct call. Nominations may be looked for when the convention meets.

Governor Tillman has, however, issued what amounts to the same thing as a call, in a manifesto mentioned yesterday in The State, which has been placed in the deceptive form of an interview. In reality it is nothing but the call he was to issue, but in another shape. It was published in the organ yesterday morning being given to it exclusively, no other paper or correspondent being allowed access to it. Being such a contrast to the interview published by the Governor upon his return from Washington on the matter of an early convention, and amounting to a call over his own signature, it is deemed of sufficient importance to the readers of The State to quote the principal portions of it. The Governor has couched what he had to say in very carefully chosen language. In giving his ideas of the call issued by the Colleton people, the Governor says:

"I feel some reluctance to obtruding my views on the public on a matter which I fully discussed in an interview shortly after my return from Washington. There is evident among the people a feeling of restlessness and an uncertainty arising from all this talk and advocacy of an early convention.

If the 'antis' were making any active moves, I could understand it, and see how it would be desirable or necessary to concentrate the Reform vote in support of one leader, but the advocates of a convention to nominate a Reform candidate for Governor appear to forget that such a nomination, without previous discussion to allow the people to judge of the fitness of the various aspirants, is totally inconsistent with all our previous professions and practices, and must necessarily breed heartburnings among the candidates who may be cut out and cause disgust among their friends. The dangers which some men profess to see, if there is a free-for-all race in the primary, do not appear to me as great as those which will confront us should the man who may get such nomination not meet the expectations of the people when he begins to canvass."

The Governor stated that the candidate for Governor will make a canvass of the State, and continues:

"Why, of course. The constitution of the Democratic party in this State requires candidates for State offices to make a canvass, and should a convention put forward a man who did not give satisfaction on the stump, some other Reformer, or unobjectional anti would inevitably be brought out and might beat the convention nominee. We had better be consistent in our practices and adhere to our principles and run the one danger rather than stultify our selves and at the same time run the other risk."

In regard to the course to be pursued by the Reformers, he says:

The Colleton people have hit on a scheme to allay the unrest, which is, perhaps, as good as any, with two additions or changes. They were in too big a hurry, and instead of calling a convention of one from each county, the mass meeting of Reformers in the different counties should simply meet and elect one of their best men, with no axe to grind, to form a State campaign committee. It takes at least three weeks for any movement among the people to get under way, so as to carry the whole mass. One half the Reformers in Colleton do not yet know that a mass meeting is called for that county next Monday, and not knowing it, they would resent any radical action such as instructing their delegate of one to the State convention to call a nominating convention later. If it is the desire of the masses of the Reformers to move in this matter the process is easy and simple, but it must not be too hurried. There is no need of hurry, anyway, and any movement which does not come from the people themselves will create great dissatisfaction and must defeat.

"The only way in which it can be brought about is for fifteen or twenty leading men in each county to unite in a call similar to that of the Colleton leaders for a mass meeting of Reformers at their respective court houses, salesday in April, to elect a member of a State Reform campaign committee. This can be done next Monday in every county, and I hope it will be done. There are

many reasons why we should have such a committee, of which I will tell you directly. A month being given during which the people can discuss the question of convention or no convention, the mass meetings in April, when they elect their representatives on the State campaign committee, can at the same time decide for or against a convention and instruct as to their wishes. If any shorter time is given the committee would not represent truly the wishes of the people."

Talking about the work of this committee, Governor Tillman proceeds to say:

"The first thing would be to set at rest this question of a Reform nominating convention, and until that is done the bickerings and jealousies and ambitions of the aspirants for the various offices will keep the Reform camp in a constant state of turmoil. If it is decided by this committee to call a convention, (coming as it will, from the people, after fair and full notice) no fairminded, loyal Reformer can object, and we will have gained that unity and harmony which do not now exist. If, on the other hand, the question of nomination be left to be settled at the August primary, as I hope it will be, this committee will have charge of the Reform campaign, and will look after the interests of the Reform faction."

The Governor thinks that Democrats have a perfect right to fight each other this way inside the party ranks. In speaking of the probabilities of the Antis putting out a ticket, he says:

"If there is unity and harmony and fair play among the Reformers, no, not for Governor or State officers, but they are going to make a desperate effort to control the Legislature; and the whiskey ring and railroads will furnish a large corruption fund."

He thinks that national issues will play a prominent part in the campaign, and says the Cleveland gold bugs will assist the railroads and whiskey people to raise a big campaign fund. He says the Reform party is stronger than it has ever been, and if his advice is followed no one can buy "our people."

In case the campaign committee is "advised" by the people to call a convention, he says he would give this advice: "Let the Reformers in each township meet and elect delegates to a county convention just the same as to a Democratic county convention. The balance of the programme could conform in every respect to the system adopted by the Democratic party as a whole."

Thus has the Governor, the erstwhile power in the land, spoken. Now let the game proceed.

The Abbeville meeting is the next thing of interest on the programme. It comes off on Monday. The Alliance faction are perfectly well satisfied with what the Governor has done, and they don't propose to worry with this meeting. It was stated yesterday by one of the leaders that Comptroller Ellerbe, the strongest candidate of this faction, will positively not attend the meeting, but will steer clear of all pitfalls. He will not return here from the low country till Tuesday next. None of the other contemplated candidates of this faction will attend. The opponents of the Irby-Evans faction say that Evans and Pope will doubtless be the only two candidates present. Mr. Evans says he will certainly be there; he always goes where the people want him. He endorses now what the Governor has said above on the "Colleton idea."

GETTING IDEAS.
Mr. John Gary Evans, the recognized candidate of the Irby faction, arrived in the city Thursday night, and yesterday he had a long consultation with the Governor. No doubt he came here to see and hear from the Governor himself if what has been said about the Chief Executive dropping of the fence was so, and to find out what all these recent occurrences mean. Anyhow, Mr. Evans dined with the Governor, and will not leave here for a day or two.

The following interesting story of how a canary was cured of homesickness was told by a well-known gentleman: "Not long ago my wife purchased a canary at a bird store. It had been accustomed to companions of its kind at the store, but at our house it was entirely alone. The pretty little songster was evidently homesick. It would not sing, it would not eat but just drooped and seemed to be pining away. We talked to it, and tried by every means in our power to cheer the bird up, but all in vain. My wife was on the point of carrying the bird back to the store when one day a friend said: "Give him a piece of looking glass." Acting on this suggestion, she tied a piece of a broken mirror about the size of a man's hand on the outside of the cage. The little fellow hopped down from his perch almost immediately, and, going up close, looked in, seeming delighted. He shirped and hopped about, singing all the pretty airs he was master of. He never was homesick after that. He spends the most of his time before the glass, and when he goes to sleep at night he will cuddle down as close to the glass as he can, thinking, very likely, that he is getting near to the pretty bird that he sees so often."

Gen. Jubal A. Early.

Gen. Jubal A. Early died at Lynchburg, Va., on March 2 at 10.30 p. m. He passed away quietly in the presence of his family and physician, his kindred and several intimate friends.

The old General seemed aware of his approaching end early in the day. Before noon he called for the morning paper, as was his invariable custom, and attempted to read, but found that his sight was failing. Soon after he extended his hand to Senator Daniel and calmly said: "I want to tell you good-by, Major." He then told his nephew, Cabell Early farewell, after which he dropped into a quiet slumber. Later in the day the dying veteran asked Senator Daniel not to leave the room, as he wanted to talk with him about certain arrangements; but from that time he suffered such intense pain that he did not revive the subject. He met death unflinchingly, with his hand resting quietly in Senator Daniel's.

It is thought that Gen. Early has left a good estate, though he was a man of astonishing generosity and especially towards his numerous relatives and needy ex-Confederates.

Jubal Anderson Early was born in Franklin county, Virginia, Nov. 3, 1816. He was graduated at the United States military academy in 1837, appointed a lieutenant of artillery and assigned to duty at Fort Monroe, Va. He served in the Florida war in 1837-38, resigned from the army in July, 1838, and began the practice of law in Virginia.

He served in the Legislature of 1841-42, and was commonwealth attorney in 1842-47, and again in 1848-52.

During the Mexican war he was major of a regiment of Virginia volunteers, serving from January, 1847, until August, 1848, was acting Governor of Monterey in May and June, 1847, and after the disbanding of the army returned to the practice of law.

At the beginning of the great civil war he entered the Confederate service as a colonel, commanded a brigade at Bull Run, and in the battle of Williamsburg, May 5, 1863, was supposed to be mortally wounded. He was promoted brigadier general, and in May, 1863, commanded the division that held the lines at Fredericksburg while Lee was fighting the battle of Chancellorsville. He also commanded a division at Gettysburg.

In 1864 he was ordered to the valley of the Shenandoah, where his operations were at first successful. In July he crossed the Potomac, gained the battle of Monocacy and threatened Washington, but was obliged to retreat. Toward the end of the month a portion of his cavalry advanced into Pennsylvania as far as Chambersburg, which, by his orders, they burned. He was afterwards, on Sept. 19, defeated by Sheridan on the Opequan, and again at Fisher's Hill three days later. On Oct. 19 Gen. Early surprised the Union forces at Cedar Creek in the absence of Gen. Sheridan; but the latter, having arrived in the afternoon, rallied his army and gained a decisive victory, Gen. Early losing the greater part of his artillery and trains.

In March, 1865 he was routed by Gen. Custer at Waynesboro', and a few days later he was relieved by Gen. Lee from the command in the valley; that general saying in his letter of March 30, 1865: "Your reverses in the valley, of which the public in the army judge chiefly by the results, have, I fear, impaired your influence both with the people and the soldiers, and would greatly add to the difficulties which will, under any circumstances, attend our military operations in Southwest Virginia. While my own confidence in your ability, zeal and devotion to the cause is unimpaired, I have nevertheless felt that I could not oppose what seems to be the current opinion without injustice to your reputation and injury to the service."

After the close of the war, Gen. Early spent some time in Europe, and on his return resumed the practice of law in Richmond. He subsequently took up his residence in New Orleans (alternatively with Lynchburg) where, with Gen. Beauregard, he became a manager of the Louisiana lottery.

Gen. Early was president of the Southern Historical Society, and in 1867 published a pamphlet entitled "A Memoir of the Last Year of the War for Independence in the Confederate States."

The Southern States, a magazine published at Baltimore, Md., in the interest of immigration to the South, is printing in every number letters from Northern farmers who have settled in the South. These letters make the convincing and effective presentation of the attractions of the South in soil, climate, healthfulness, agricultural capabilities, etc., and every locality in the South should see that all the letters of this sort obtainable are sent to the Southern States. All Northern settlers in the South are invited by the Editor of the Southern States to write to him about their experience in the South, etc., and their letters will be published.

Something on the Subject of Constabulary Outrages.

Mr. Geo. S. Legare Tells what he Knows About Several Recent Cases.

News and Courier March 1.

A representative of The News and Courier called on Mayor George S. Legare last night to know what had been done in the Belitzer case against Walter Gaillard and Charles McDonald.

"Absolutely nothing," answered Major Legare. "I went myself with Mr. Belitzer to Trial Justice Williman's office Monday morning about 11 o'clock and we had a warrant sworn out against the constables. I requested that the warrant be served at once, and was assured that it would be. In the afternoon Mr. Paokhaber, a client of mine, reported to me that his porter, Lawrence Williams, had been arrested and taken to Justice Williman's office by two constables. Williams is the young boy who was shot at by McDonald on Saturday. Upon further inquiry I learned that McDonald had assisted in the arrest of Williams and had handcuffed the boy. Whether deputized to make the arrest or not I cannot say, but the fact remains that McDonald and another arrested Williams and took him before the justice despite the fact that a warrant had been issued for his (McDonald's) arrest, and he (McDonald) is still at large. I am confident that Mr. Belitzer has a well-founded complaint against the constable. I have no doubt that the robbing of him of the empty demijohn was done through malice entertained towards him by the spies. Mr. Belitzer was one of my witnesses for the State in the Elliott-Nolte case. It would not have surprised me in the least if they had taken his horse and buggy along with the demijohn. As far as the law is concerned they had just as much right to it. It is hard to tell where this sort of thing will end. Each day we are confronted with some new act of atrocity at the hands of these vagabonds. Although the head gentleman of them all, Governor Tillman, has said the Act does not intend that private houses should be raided, I understand that two such places were raided to-day. One of these places, I am told, presented a very pitiable scene between the spies and some four or five children, their mother and aged grandmother. Governor Tillman's cattle went about their degrading work in the usual way, regardless of the protestations, tears and entreaties of the women and children, who were crying out for protection with no one to protect them. The Act of the last Legislature undoubtedly gives them the power to search private residences in the day time or at night and without warrant no matter what the Governor may say to the contrary. I think this is clearly set forth in the able editorial of to-day's issue of your paper. However, this searching private residences, or any other place in fact, without a warrant is absolutely unconstitutional. Individually I go beyond this and say I am thoroughly in accord with the expressions of the Hon. Geo. D. Tillman as published in The News and Courier some time since. A man's house is his castle and when the sanctity of his home can be violated at any time by a horde of unscrupulous rascals such as these men are known to be, then we no longer live in a land of freedom. It were better far to live in Russia. However, I am glad that those people of Charleston who were anxious to have the metropolitan police bill passed have this opportunity of judging for themselves what metropolitan police would mean to Charleston."

An Actor's Mistake.

A celebrated French actor came over to England; he had studied the English language carefully. His friends were a little anxious about his powers of acquiring its difficult pronunciation, but he said he felt confident that, well made up and by gaslight, his accent would pass muster. But alas! he was over-hopeful.

The crucial evening arrived, and he wanted, at the most pathetic moment of the play, to exclaim in broken-voiced despair, "I shall die! I shall die! there is peace in the grave;" but his histrionic powers carried him away, and he forgot his carefully prepared pronunciation, and in heart-broken tones, he sobbed forth: "I shall die. I shall die! there is peas in the gravy!" And then could not understand why all the theatre shouted with laughter.

The Ten Commandments of Charity.

The thoroughly practical article "How Not To Help the Poor," by President John H. Finley, in the March number of The Chautauquan, closes with the following ten commandments of charity given by the experience of the past:

Thou shalt have no other motive in giving beyond the good of the poor.

Thou shalt not give to the beggar for the iniquity of such a gift may be visited unto the third and fourth generations of him who receives it.

Thou shalt not take the name of charity in vain.

Thou shalt not tempt son or daughter to thrust father or mother or brother or sister upon the poor-rate.

Remember the spirit of charity to keep it holy.

Thou shalt not kill the soul of man by feeding his stomach.

Thou shalt not let mothers bury their shame in an orphan asylum nor fathers hide their greed.

Thou shalt not rob the poor to feed the pauper.

Thou shalt not covet the name of philanthropist for thine own glory.

Thou shalt not let thy giving bear false witness to its motive.

If these or like commandments were taught by the churches today and were learned by all private as well as corporate and church givers, we should be able to dispense with the historic poor law, the mother of all poor laws, and to substitute for the harmful private charity of the past, an organized discriminating charity with the spirit which belongs to the old Greek word from which it is derived, and which belongs also to that word of Anglo-Saxon origin which has been substituted for it in the Revised Version of the New Testament, love.

Picking Chickens.

A soldier who served under Rosecrans says that his method of picking confiscated hens and turkeys was as follows: The head of the fowl was cut off with a quick sharp blow; it was then plunged immediately into a bucket of cold water and held till it was done fluttering. The feathers were then removed more quickly than if it had been plunged in hot water.

Further Carelessness in the Preparation of the Laws.

Yesterday attention was called to the fact that in the act amendatory to the act providing for the punishment of misdemeanors, i. e. certain specified crimes, that no punishment whatever is provided for disposing of property under lien, larceny of life stock and crops from the field and obtaining property under false pretenses when the value of such property so disposed of, stolen or obtained, respectively, falls below \$5. The section of the act formerly on the statute books provided for the punishment of all such petty offenders, but now the bars are let down for the petty thieves to do their work.

Another serious complication occurs in the act for the punishment of parties stealing any crude turpentine of the value of \$5 or more. The act, which is very brief, makes this offence a misdemeanor, and the punishment is provided in these words: "And on conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year or by a fine of not more than \$100 or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days." Several lawyers were asked yesterday for the meaning of this, and they give it up. The real trouble occurs in the matter of jurisdiction. No trial justice can imprison a man for a year, and the question arises whether he can legally try him for an offence for which the right is given some one to imprison the offender for conviction for so long a time.

Still another trouble, which is, perhaps, not the fault of the Legislature has developed in consequence of a provision in the act amending the law as to the licenses of hawkers and peddlers. It will be remembered that the act did away with the old provision for a uniform license of \$200 per year, and provided that the county commissioners should fix license fees for their respective counties. The provision which causes the trouble was that the commissioners were required to do this at their first meeting in January after the passage of the act, and the right was given them to fix the license at no other time.—The State.

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