

The Watchman and Southern.

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 SOUTHERN, Established June, 1866

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Farley on the Situation.

The following interview with Gen. Hugh Farley is taken from the Greenville Mountaineer;

"General, it seems that some of the newspapers are trying to make it appear that there was antagonism between yourself and Governor Tillman, with reference to the conduct of affairs at Darlington and Florence during the recent troubles. Would you object to giving the true inwardness of the whole matter?"

"On the contrary, I am anxious that the matter shall be put perfectly right, out of justice to both Governor Tillman and myself. Let us at least attempt to be fair to Governor Tillman, because there is so much partisanship and misrepresentation at this time that every occurrence is made use of for some one or other political purpose. From the beginning of this trouble there was an attempt made to make me say things that I did not say. For instance, that I had said and telegraphed to Governor Tillman from Darlington soon after my arrival that there was no insurrection, no need for martial law and no use for troops, which I did not say at all. I am too old and experienced an officer to be guilty of the presumption of volunteering my opinions to my superior unless asked for them. Any one reading my report will see that Governor Tillman simply instructed me to keep him advised as to the true situation, and it will also be seen that these instructions were strictly complied with. Knowing my duty I kept my mouth closed and awaited orders, giving no information to any one. If Governor Tillman had asked my advice in regard to such matters I would have given it frankly and cordially, but I was only told to remain at Darlington and take command of any troops that might be ordered to that point. When I received the information that troops were on their way, I communicated that fact to the mayor and citizens of Darlington, as I was instructed to do by the Governor's telegram, and then took steps to secure a proper and orderly reception of General Riechbourg's command. I have never intended to give public expression to my opinion as to the necessity of sending troops to Darlington, because it is not consistent with my position as Adjutant General to criticize the actions of my superior officer, the chief executive of the State. I deemed it quite sufficient to keep him posted as to the situation so that he could exercise his own discretion, because the responsibility rested upon him. Since it has been made to appear, however, that I did these things, and since I am relieved from the official obligation of keeping silent, out of justice to both Governor Tillman and myself, I do not hesitate to say what would have been my advice if he had sought it.

"When the riot occurred in Darlington, the information received by the Governor was necessarily meagre, and during the riot there was of course a total suspension of all law. If the troops in Columbia had been allowed to obey orders, I am satisfied that the power of the civil law would be restored within twenty-four or thirty-hours. While I found peace and quiet in the town of Darlington, it was the calm after the storm. I do not hesitate to say that some military force, in addition to the local militia, was necessary for the restoration of the status existing prior to the outbreak. Governor Tillman may have been mistaken as to the exact measures or amount of force necessary to restore the state, but I do not think that any impartial observer would blame him for taking ample steps to bring the community back to its normal condition. Indeed, after we had been thwarted in our first efforts to secure troops, he could not relinquish his purpose of restoring order without sacrificing the dignity of the State and apparently surrendering the prerogatives of his office. Any other course would have made it appear to the outside world that his hands were tied and his official power was paralyzed, and the moral effect would have been irreparable. The fact that Constable McLendon had to be taken from the jail and carried to a place of safety in order to escape lynching, (much to the relief of the good citizens of Darlington, as I happen to know,) is conclusive evidence that the civil law was not deemed sufficient to control the situation. Without sufficient force the investigations that were necessary in Darlington, more particularly the inquest, which was and ought to have been held, could not have been made with safety, because it was imperatively necessary that the constables should be present to testify. The necessity was not so great at Florence, but the presence of the troops at either or both places did no harm, and gave assurance to the world that South Carolina was capable of restoring order and maintaining peace within its own borders.

"Was there any clash between yourself and the Governor, and are there any differences between you?"

"There are no personal differences except of political opinion on some minor matters. I see that strenuous efforts are being made to create such an impression by putting a forced con-

struction upon the telegram which passed in regard to my course at Florence. The matter was very easily explained and settled between us, and it ought to be clear from my report that there was a misapprehension on his part as to the course I was pursuing. This is evident, too, from the marked contrast of his last telegram to me with those which preceded, in which he cautions me to soothe rather than aggravate the situation, act with vigor where I thought it was safe, and entrusted everything to my own discretion in accordance with his general orders."

"General, would you mind saying what you think as to the riot being accidental or did it have a political bearing?"

"The personal fight or beginning was purely accidental, but the riot which followed it arose out of the excitement produced by the enforcement of the dispensary law. The public mind was evidently in an inflammable state, or the thing would have been impossible."

"Is there anything of political significance in the response made by the people and a part of the militia after Columbia and Charleston has refused to obey?"

"Of course, there are always some partisans on such occasions, but a large majority of those who responded and of those who were ready to respond were influenced by a patriotic purpose to restore good order, support the existing laws of the State, and to prevent the overthrow of the constituted authorities of the State. It would not do to ascribe their conduct to a desire for the promotion of the political ends of any faction or to the endorsement of any special law. They had higher aims and purposes in their support of the State government."

"Is the danger over, and will there be any further trouble arising from the execution of the dispensary law? Or what is the real cause of the present agitation in South Carolina?"

"I have said as much as I intended, but since you ask the question will add that I fear it is not, unless the methods of enforcing the dispensary law are very carefully handled. As to the real cause of the trouble, I would say it is money, money, money, instead of liquor, liquor, liquor. It is the profit feature of the law which will eventually have to go. One hundred per cent is too great a temptation for the average 'blind tiger' to resist, even though he may risk his life in yielding to it. Besides, the 'tiger' is blind to any moral wrong on his part in selling liquor for profit when he sees the State engaged in the same business. Legalizing it in his mind does not change the moral aspect. Kill the profit feature and you kill the blind tiger. Let the profits remain in the pockets of the people, which is the best treasury the State can have. The remedy would seem to be a modification and simplification of the law, by the abolition of the State dispensary, the substitution of a simple purchasing and auditing agent, relegating control of the local dispensaries to the counties and holding the right of local option inviolable."

"General, is there anything to be specially dreaded in the coming campaign?"

"Well, you know that I sounded a note of warning in my 'Christmas Reflections' of last year, when I appealed to all parties for greater moderation in political action and discussion. That warning has since been repeated by me, and I must confess that I look with great anxiety to the immediate future. I see no real cause for conflict if the right spirit prevailed in the State, because all of the reforms we have advocated are accomplished facts and dead issues. The dispensary law is not a reform measure of itself, nor has it been adopted by the Reform party. It must be made one before they feel bound by it. Outside of the desire for office, the dispensary seems to be the sole cause of dissension. I know our people that they are brave and fearless, and they are not even afraid of each other. We may well ask the question, if this is the beginning of the campaign, what will be the end of it? Surely we can come down to the discussion of so small a matter in a dispassionate way, and it behooves every right thinking citizen of either faction to consider well the abyss that lies before us. If this excitement is allowed to increase, there is great danger that South Carolina will soon become an armed camp of doubting, hating distrustful factions which at any moment may be brought into bloody, riotous conflict. The result would be doubtful, and no one would be benefited, while the masses of our people would have only ruin and desolation staring them in the face, and the United States government alone could restore peace and good order. Much will depend upon the courage and self-control of the moderate men in both factions. They are the only hope of the State in such an emergency. They are largely in the majority, and their highest interest and patriotism demand that they control the situation."

The Southern Baptist Convention this year will be held at Dallas, Texas, May 11th to 15th.

Democrats, Do Your Duty!

The President of the National League of Democratic Clubs Urges Your Action—Wade Hampton Calls You—Organize!

To the Editor of The State:

The following letter was addressed to me recently by the Hon. Chauncey F. Black, the president of the "National Association of Democratic Clubs," and as it is so forcible a plea for the organization of these clubs throughout the country, I deem its publication important. As vice president of the league for South Carolina, it is my duty to respond to the call of the president, and as my views on the subject he has so ably presented, are in full accord with his, that duty becomes in this case a pleasure.

In my judgment if there ever was a time when the great Democratic party depended for its permanence, its very existence, on the unity of its members, it is now, when false creeds and false prophets threaten to destroy it. This I regard as eminently the case in South Carolina, where many of our truest men have been led astray by the promulgation of political heresies, claimed by their advocates to be true "Jeffersonian Democratic principles."

The vast majority of the whites in South Carolina are at heart staunch and loyal Democrats, and they would not knowingly imperil their party, so when warned as they are in such strong and truthful language by one of the ablest leaders of the Democracy, as Governor Black has always been, of the dangers threatening the party. I have faith that they will rally to the support of the only party which promises peace, prosperity and protection to the South.

My function as vice president of the National League is to present to the people of South Carolina the views and wishes of the President. If they are in accord with him as to the dangers ahead of us, and the vital importance of prompt action in order to avoid them, I shall gladly give all aid in my power to the formation of Democratic clubs.

I therefore urge all Democrats who stand on the national platform to organize promptly these clubs, to which every true Democrat will be eligible as a member.

WADE HAMPTON,
Vice President, National Association of Democratic Clubs.

Gov. BLACK'S LETTER.
YORK, Pa., March 1, 1894.

My Dear Sir: At the recent meeting of the executive committee of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, at which you were good enough to appear as vice president for South Carolina, it was resolved to push the organization of Democratic societies throughout the Union, with all the energy at our command.

We believe that this is especially necessary in the South, not only for the reasons heretofore given publicly by you, and personally to the committee, but for similar reasons advanced by many distinguished leaders of the Democracy in that section. The really great interests of the South, that is to say, unimpeded by any intermeddling central power at Washington, freedom of elections and the development of her vast agricultural possibilities, untrammelled by adverse and oppressive Federal taxation, depend entirely, it appears to me upon the continuance of the Democratic party in national power, and that, again, upon the intimate and cordial association of the Democracy in Southern States with the Democracy North and West. We should know but a single platform of principles and we should be animated by but a single purpose. Our interests are not divergent, but complementary. Whatever injures you, injures us, whether the injuries be to your liberties, as citizens of our common country, or to your commerce, or to your agriculture, or to any other industry. But unfortunately Southern Democrats, since reconstruction, forgetting to some extent the hideous perils they had passed, and relying upon their great natural majorities, have, in some places, neglected their organization, allowing strange heresies to arise and fatal divisions to threaten the party. I am not intending to say that this is peculiar to the South. It is too frequent elsewhere.

Is there a remedy? It seems to me plain. With the sagacity of an experienced and enlightened statesman, you have very clearly pointed it out, and so have many other devoted Southern men. You need to maintain the closest political relations with your Democratic brethren in the Union. You want to embody your people upon distinct Democratic principles in a distinct Democratic organization, which embraces the entire country, and moves with a common impulse. Heretofore we have met only in the national campaigns, but there our relations cease. There is no further inter-communication. But a system of Democratic societies, embracing the whole Union, active every year, and all the year, uniting the great multitude of primary societies in State and national associations, in constant

fraternal correspondence and in warmest sympathetic touch one with another, is, it seems to me, the ideal practical relationship which should prevail between us. Such an organization is presented by the National Association of Democratic Clubs. Its principles are thus formulated in the second article of its Constitution:

The objects of this association are as follows:

To foster the formation of permanent Democratic clubs and societies throughout the United States, and insure their active co-operation in disseminating Jeffersonian principles of government.

To preserve the Constitution of the United States, the autonomy of the States, local self government, and freedom of elections.

To resist revolutionary changes and the centralization of power.

To oppose imposition of taxes beyond the necessities of government economically administered.

To promote economy in all branches of the public service.

To oppose unnecessary commercial restrictions for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many.

To oppose class legislation, which depletes labor and builds up monopoly.

To maintain inviolate the fundamental principles of Democracy—"Equality before the law."

To co-operate with the regular organization of the Democratic party in support of Democratic men and Democratic measures.

These propositions embody only indisputable Democratic doctrines. They are in general terms, the faith of the founders of the party, and all true Democrats of this, as of preceding generations. That statement of them was not only adopted by the first national convention of Democratic clubs at Baltimore in 1888, and re-adopted by the second national convention at New York in 1892, but it has been formally adopted by many State Democratic societies from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and by thousands of primary societies, members of the State societies, and of the National Association. Can you suppose a more perfect guarantee of future harmony upon sound principles than such a mighty brotherhood of Democrats, North, South, East, and West, ready to encourage and defend the party, in whatever section assailed? Such an organization, holding to the letter of the Constitution and the strict construction commandments of our fathers, as the indispensable conditions of the continuance of our republican institutions, would, in a very few years, make this country permanently Democratic, and in the meantime, it would, if generally adopted in the Southern States, secure them against the temporary inroads of third parties provoked by momentary ills, and proposing, invariably, undemocratic and unconstitutional measures of relief.

If, in addition, your people will remember, that the Democratic society was the original organization of the entire Democratic party; that it was only by means of Democratic societies that Democrats addressed each other, or the world, in the earliest days of the republic; that it was the expedient of Jefferson and his co-peers; that indeed, the popular club has ever been the most efficient engine of popular agitation; that the thunders of the Democratic societies of the South were heard from end to end of the lead in the first struggle between Democracy and Federalism, and that the societies of Virginia and South Carolina were especially conspicuous in those times, when the everlasting foundations of our deathless party were laid, they will accept the proposition to institute them anew with the greater alacrity.

I suggest that you consider this subject at your earliest convenience, and that you ask, in the way you deem best, the co-operation of the Democrats of South Carolina in the institution of a system of Democratic societies, which shall embrace every election district in your State. Each of them should be enrolled with the National Association, Lawrence Gardner, secretary, Washington, D. C., and at the proper time, you will doubtless consider it advisable to call a State convention of deputies from the several societies to form the Democratic society of South Carolina.

I remain with great respect, very truly yours,
CHAUNCEY F. BLACK.

Hon. Wade Hampton.

For Over Fifty Years.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Hard on "Monterey."

Prof. H. C. White of Athens, Ga., has, at the request of the chief of police of that city analyzed a sample of "Monterey" and, in a letter, gave his conclusions as follows:

Dear Sir: "I find the sample of 'Monterey' handed me by you yesterday to be an alcoholic liquor containing 26.40 alcohol sweetened with sugar and caramel, of which the liquor contains 8.10 per cent. of its weight and flavored with a small quantity of the oil of bitter almonds, probably the artificial oil adulterated with nitro benzene, small quantities of this latter substance being detected.
This is an alcoholic intoxicating liquor.

The flavoring matter which is evidently intended to mask by its own powerful odor, the odor of the alcohol, is a dangerous and poisonous substance.
Very truly yours,
H. C. WHITE.

Port Royal's Record.

AUGUSTA, April 17.—A representative delegation of merchants and manufacturers from Atlanta and Augusta spent to-day at Port Royal inspecting the wharves, warehouses and loading vessels. The direct trade movement between Port Royal and Liverpool may be said to be fairly and safely inaugurated. The Mexican, which will sail for Liverpool Monday, is the twelfth ship, and the cargo for the next, which will sail ten days later, is already here. Eighty-one thousand bales of cotton, besides train loads of corn and flour, and thousands of tons of phosphate rock, have been hauled.

To-day's visit of merchants and mill men was in the interest of providing cargoes of grain, meat, cotton goods and merchandise during the summer months till the beginning of the next cotton season.

Gov. Tillman will never realize to what extent he is indebted to Gen. H. L. Farley for a proper, manly dignified settlement of the Darlington trouble. Gen. Farley was not able to prevent the reckless display of bluster and waste of money in massing troops upon a community as quiet as the grave, but he did all in his power towards that end. And by his firm but many course in Darlington and Florence General Farley has won the esteem and respect of every true patriot in the state.

Blood will tell, and in times, of real danger the old soldier who has seen active service and did not then shirk his duty, may be depended upon. They are the men for emergencies.—Spartanburg Herald.

Governor Tillman lives and thrives upon a policy which continually keeps up bitterness, division and dissension between the white people of this State, and he has shrewdness to know this. Realizing this, says one of our exchanges, it looks like his whole purpose since has gone into office has been to get hold of something to enrage his political opponents and instill prejudice into his own friends. His several speeches to the militia were not calculated to restore peace and good feeling among the people.—Georgetown Times.

Governor Tillman's rushing the spies through to Darlington on a special train, and a coroner's inquest at night behind closed doors was the height of absurdity. He has deservedly won the ridicule of the country for his comical exhibition of timidity. His releasing the spies, bloody-handed, without the issue of bond is an insult to law and an insult to the people of Darlington, strictly in a line with his previous acts that roused the people to take the law in their own hands. If there is out-lawry in the state, it is nearer to Governor Tillman's home than Darlington.—Florence Times.

We need not say that The State fully and cordially endorses the views of Gen. Hampton and Gov. Black, and with them urges the immediate organization of clubs under the call of the former. To the clubs thus formed Tillmanites and Conservatives, Cleve-land and anti-Cleveland men, Alliance-men and non-Alliance-men will be admitted, provided only that they pledge loyalty to the Democratic principles as well as name, and take the platform of the national Democracy as their guide, with the resolution to hold this old State to the only doctrines and the only allies having power to aid her.—The State.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

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