

The Watchman and Southron.

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—BY—
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White Winged Peace.

She Hovers Over the Forty Convention.

The Columbia State.

The much-talked-of peace and unity convention of the Forty was held yesterday, and peace and harmony were written all over both sides of the menu card. It was the most novel gathering in many respects ever seen in the State. At the same time, it was perhaps the most representative, taking it as a whole, that has been seen in South Carolina for the past five years. There were men gathered in the hall of the House, where the portrait of Ben Tillman, the Moses of the farmers, who appeared in the political arena five years ago, looked down upon them, who represented every faction of white people in the State. They were gathered there in perfect good feeling, and were as harmonious as if nothing had ever divided them as far as the north and south poles are divided. Tillmanites of the red-hot stripe and Straightouts of the simon-pure order mingled in harmonious conference with Conservatives and ultra-Conservatives and Reformers and Refarmers. Never a harsh word was said in personal conversation or on the floor. White-winged peace was the ruling spirit, and patriotism was the left bow. It was a sight to make many who have been accustomed to hear many men before them speak of each other in the harshest language, marvel, and wonder what had happened. But all the same, such a gathering it was, and some results were accomplished. Equal division of unpledged delegates was one result, and the formulation of an organization to carry out the plan outlined was another.

About 5 o'clock the hall began to fill up, and a good many ladies appeared in the galleries. It was, perhaps, the strongest gathering that has been seen in the State in the past four years; its personnel was certainly the most remarkable for that length of time. Faces were to be seen in the hall of the House which have not been seen there for several years. Among those present were noted such prominent men as Congressman McLaurin, ex-Congressman George Johnston, ex-Governor Sheppard, W. L. Mauldin and many others.

At 5:15 o'clock Senator T. J. Kirkland, the secretary of the Forty committee, called the convention to order and read the call of the Forty, heretofore published. Mr. Kirkland then said he took it that the representative body of men here was a clear evidence that principles near to the hearts of the people were involved. Otherwise there would not be such a gathering. It was the idea of the supremacy of principle over the will of any man or set of men. He was proud to be here. Let us have no harshness and virulence. Things have been said about the callers of this convention which have hurt them. Imputations had been cast, but they did not cherish or indulge bitterness in any way. White unity was essential to white supremacy. This was the sentiment that was swaying the State. May Providence give us wisdom to accomplish something that will give to our State prosperity. He called for nominations for temporary chairman.

Ex-Governor Mauldin said the occasion was one of note. Those who had responded to the call had come to the halls of their fathers as sons of a common mother. They had come from patriotism. On the floor there was no one who did not wish to cherish peace and harmony. No factions should be known. He came as the representative of no faction. "I come to assist in my humble way and to put my shoulder to the wheel for peace and prosperity." He then nominated the Hon. William H. Timmerman of Edgefield. The nomination was seconded by Representative Robertson.

DR. TIMMERMAN'S SPEECH.

On taking the chair Dr. Timmerman addressed the convention as follows:

"To be called upon to preside over a convention of representative men of South Carolina, met for so high,

so noble and so patriotic a purpose as securing unity among the white citizenship of the State in electing delegates to the Constitutional convention, is no small honor. I appreciate it and thank you most sincerely, gentlemen of the convention, for the unsought and unexpected distinction. If, in the providence of God, I shall be permitted to lend my humble aid and influence to no other worthy object besides this—the reconciliation of political difference and alienations between fellow-Democrats of this, my native State, I feel that I could well rejoice that this be the crowning act of my political life, believing that no higher testimony of my devotion and patriotism could be transmitted to my posterity and people than in thus laboring for peace and good will in the common interest of all. I have lived too long—I have advanced too far to the short side of life—to be impelled by any other motive than the promotion of the highest good of all, morally, socially, materially and politically. And I trust that the same sentiment of patriotism which pervades my own bosom finds ready lodgment in the breast of every member of this convention. These are the times which try men's souls. The dark pall of financial gloom canopies this broad land from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Maine to Texas. Every consideration of home, of progress, of expectation for common good, demands that we sink self and selfish ends out of mind—that we forget, so far as may be, the past; look to the future; that we be brethren again, socially and politically, and dwell together in peace and harmony. Let the guiding star of our actions to-day be moderation, mutual forbearance and concession, wisdom and patriotism, and we will discharge the duties acceptably and know the high purposes which have called us together."

The roll of the convention was made up and a motion adopted, giving each county three votes.

A committee on platform and resolutions consisting of two men from each Congressional district was appointed. The committee was as follows:

- First District—W. P. Murphy, L. G. Walker.
- Second District—M. B. McSweeney, J. C. Sheppard.
- Third District—J. T. Roberson, Gao. Johnston.
- Fourth District—O. C. Fuller, W. S. Mauldin.
- Fifth District—C. E. Spencer, T. J. Kirkland.
- Sixth District—J. E. Ellerbe, C. S. McCall.
- Seventh District—H. P. Abbott, S. P. Wingard.

Mr. Finley's motion that the convention take a recess till 8 o'clock was adopted.

All were asked to present their resolutions to the committee at once. The convention, after taking the recess, was called to order again for a few moments.

After several recesses the conference was called to order at 9 o'clock and Mr. Robertson submitted the report.

THE PLATFORM.

The platform was then read as follows by Secretary Thompson. As he read the quiet was so intense that a pin's fall would have seemed a great noise. The reading was greeted with applause:

To the People of South Carolina—This conference of Reformers and Conservatives of the Democratic party of this State, met in response to the call issued January 23rd, 1895, by the executive committee of the Reformers, who put forth the address of December, 1894, notes with pleasure that leading representatives of the two factions have begun work to the ends expressed in that call and address.

We cordially welcome other aid and invite the co-operation of all who favor a combination of the wisdom and patriotism of the State, regardless of factions, in the task of reconstructing our organic laws. In common with all patriotic people of the State, we lament that the Democratic party of the State, so long united and invincible, has been torn asunder by strife and its unity endangered by the bitterness of factional spirit. The causes which have led to these unhappy results need not now be considered and should not now be discussed. In view of the coming Constitutional convention, in order that the honor of the State may be preserved and the welfare of the people protected and promoted, it is of vital importance that factional lines be ignored, if not obliterated, in the selection of delegates to the convention. Thus and thus only can the new Constitution become the bond and seal of union among the people of South Carolina. Therefore we recommend:

1st. That in the election of delegates to the Constitutional convention only men of prudence and patriotism be chosen; and that they be divided equally between the factions as heretofore existing as far as practicable; when equal division is impossible that such fair division be made as will best subserve the

great purpose of securing white unity and a non-partisan constitution.

2nd. That we unalterably and irrevocably pledged to the supremacy of Anglo-Saxon civilization in every part and department of our government, to be secured by fair and constitutional methods. But this can only be accomplished by the unity of our people.

3rd. We have unbounded faith in the people, and confidently trust them, to select delegates to the Constitutional convention to represent their opinions with an eye single to their fitness for the great work that will confront them. With a convention so chosen the people will be satisfied with the constitution it will adopt.

4th. To put the objects of this conference into practical effect, and to promote the accomplishment thereof, we recommend the appointment of a State executive committee to be composed of two from each county, whose duty it shall be forthwith to prepare and promulgate a plan of organization of all Democrats in the State, who are in sympathy with the objects and purposes herein declared.

Respectfully submitted,
J. TOWNES ROBERTSON.

The report was taken up seriatim and discussed at length.

An attempt was made by Mr. Appelt to have the first section changed to read "equitable" instead of "equal division." He was opposed by Col. W. Perry Murphy, Mr. Burn, Congressman McLaurin and Col. George Johnston. On the vote Mr. Appelt was the only man voting for his motion.

Rev. J. A. Sligh wanted to strike out the last part of the first resolution and insert instead "the agreement of the Hemphill Evans-Tillman conference." The Sligh motion was laid on the table.

The second and third resolutions were read and adopted without opposition.

Mr. Sligh objected to the fourth resolution because he feared it would conflict with the State Democratic Executive Committee of which he is a member.

Discussion led to an amendment, so that the resolution read "working committee" instead of executive committee.

Col. W. D. Scarborough moved that the committee in each county be divided between the factions.

The chairman was empowered to appoint the committee at his leisure.

The conference adjourned a few minutes past 11 o'clock.

Gampos to Come to Cuba.

The Government of Madrid Thoroughly Alarmed.

MADRID, March 27.—The latest dispatches from Havana have alarmed the government, as they indicate that the insurrection is spreading rapidly and is already beyond the control of the local commanders. The decision was made last night therefore to send Martinez de Campos to Cuba with strong reinforcements. To-day it is reported that 9,700 additional troops will embark with him. He will start probably on April 2. The torpedo gunboats Filipinas and Martin Alonzo Pinzon and the cruiser Castilla have received orders to proceed with all possible speed to Cuban waters.

The publication of this news, which completely contradicts the former sanguine dispatches from official sources, has caused keen excitement here. It is announced this evening that Primo Rima has been appointed Captain General of Cuba to succeed Gen. Callejas.

PARIS, March 27.—A dispatch from Madrid to the Journal Des Debates says the Spanish government has decided to send additional reinforcements of six thousand men to Cuba.

To Swim Under Water.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Secretary Herbert has decided to increase our navy by the addition of a submarine torpedo boat. Proposals for this vessel were invited in May, 1893, since which time the department has made a thorough investigation of this type of vessel. The contract for the craft was awarded yesterday to the John P. Holland Torpedo Boat Company of New York. The contract calls for a vessel 80 feet in length, diameter 11 feet and displacement when submerged, 138 1-2 tons. The vessel is to be constructed of steel of domestic manufacture and fitted with engine, boilers and machinery of domestic make, and is to have a speed of 15 knots in light condition, 14 knots awash (partly submerged) and 8 knots submerged. This will be the first vessel of this kind ever contracted for. The French have made efforts in this direction, but have not yet succeeded in building an efficient submarine boat.

From the time a locomotive is first fired it takes nearly an hour to get steam enough to start it. Thus it is seldom that the water in the boiler is ever allowed to become cold if it can be avoided.

Got Their Deserts.

Modern Knights of the Road Bite the Dust.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., March 27.—South-bound passenger train No. 3 on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad was held up at 2:35 o'clock this morning at South End Tunnel No. 9. The train was ascending a steep grade between Greenwood and Alpine, Ky., in the midst of the wildest mountain section of Kentucky, when a white lantern in the darkness ahead brought it to a stop, a man with a cocked revolver in his hand climbed into the cab and covered Engineer Tom Springfield and Fireman Daisy Rankin, who were ordered to stand still. Three other robbers, wearing broad-brimmed slouch hats and dressed like mountaineers, withal desperate looking men, boarded the baggage car, which they mistook for the express car. Three road detectives were sitting in the smoker, and when the train stopped Detective Will Algood stepped out on the platform. A fourth man on the ground ordered him to throw up his hands, but he replied with a pistol ball, which brought the robber to the ground. The bandits on the baggage car stampeded at hearing the shooting, and jumped down. A sharp battle of small arms ensued, in which the other detectives, William Eddy and Thomas Griffin, took a hand. At the finish two robbers were found lying dead and a third mortally wounded.

At Cumberland Falls the officers telegraphed the news out, and, alighting, set out on the trail of the two fugitives. It is thought the wounded man was a tramp and shot by one of the robbers, who mistook him for a train man. The road officials were aware of the plot to hold up the train, and the presence of the officers was not accidental, although such is denied.

WHO THE BANDITS WERE.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., March 27.—Six men were engaged in the train robbery on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad this morning. Two were killed by the road detectives. Their names are Jerry Harbin and his son, Tom Harbin. A third bandit was shot, but got away. A boy of 19—a tramp—who was stealing a ride on the train, was shot by one of the robbers under the impression that he was a train man. His name is William Parker, of Pittsburg, Pa. He was taken to the hospital at Somerset, Ky., and will recover. Jerry Harbin was the leader of the gang.

A Cuban Rebel Manifesto.

NEW YORK, March 26.—The following is a translation of a manifesto addressed to Spaniards which is being circulated in Cuba:

"Inasmuch as you will have to admit the justice of our cause, it is useless for us to call you to aid in defending it. We leave it to your judgment and willingness to do so. But you must know that we consider you as Cubans so long as you are not hostile to us, and will respect your lives, family and property. Finally in addressing myself to you in these terms, I do so, obeying not only my own feelings, but also following out the programme of our revolution. We desire pardon for all. For native land and liberty.

—Bartolome Maso, Chief.

Three School Boys' Revenge.

A special to the News and Courier dated Richmond, Va., March, 26, says:

A special from Floyd Court House, Virginia, gives an account of an attack upon Mr. Joseph Sheeler by three Sulphin boys who shot and stabbed the former. It seems that the Sulphins were once pupils of Sheeler, who on one occasion punished one of them for some wrong doing. The young men who are regarded as pretty desperate, went to Sheeler's house and attacked him with pistol and knife, inflicting several painful wounds.

The schoolmaster managed to get a note to the sheriff informing him of his condition, and begging that a posse be sent to his relief. When the officers reached Sheeler's school house, which is in the mountains of Floyd, they discovered that the three Sulphins had escaped.

They did not get away, however, before a desperate fight took place. Some of the schoolmaster's neighbors had surrounded the house and imprisoned the young men. After a sharp fight two of the gang got off, leaving the other on the field, who was taken in charge by the deputy sheriff.

Indolence is declared a disease. Malarial fevers induce it, and it is a frequent effect of dyspepsia and indigestions. It is a characteristic in neurasthenia so generally that it is usually safe to say that an indolent person is neurasthenic to a certain extent. Hence, in cases of chronic indolence the counsels of a physician are often more in place than those of a moralist.

Last of a Lie.

Chased to its Lair and Killed After Many Years.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., March 26.—The visit of the Wisconsin State commission to this city to finally fix the positions of their troops at the Battles of Chickamauga in preparation for the location of monuments, has brought to light the real facts as to the capture of Jefferson Davis. The head of the Confederacy has always been misrepresented as dressed, when taken prisoner, in woman's clothes and the enormous hoop skirts then worn by the gentle sex. Brigadier General Henry Harnden, then lieutenant colonel of the First Wisconsin cavalry, is present as a member of the commission, and denies the current stories as false in this particular. Gen. Harnden, though now a white haired veteran of 73, grows indignant whenever he talks of what he terms the gross exaggerations of a very natural action by Mr. Davis. In relating the story, he said:

"May 6th, 1865, I was specially detailed from Macon with 150 picked men of the First Wisconsin cavalry, the only command then armed with Spencer repeating carbines, by Gen. James H. Wilson to overtake and capture Jefferson Davis, who was making his way in the path of Breckinridge and Benjamin, South, via Florida, to Cuba. Our course described a circle so that we were overtaken by Col. Pritchard, who was sent out two days later with the First Michigan cavalry.

"The latter pushed ahead during the night as news of \$100,000 reward, offered May 6th, had reached camp before his troops left but we came upon them before day of May 10th. They fired upon us in the dark, we replied and drove them back, and capturing a Michigan cavalryman, first discovered we were fighting our own soldiers. Two of Col. Pritchard's men were killed and a number wounded.

"Davis was encamped with a party of forty or fifty about six rods away from the skirmishing lines, just over a little swamp and asleep at the time, but was awakened by the first firing and dressing quickly, stepped out into the door of his tent. As he did so, a private of the First Michigan cried 'halt,' but did not know who he had captured till I approached. The first man I addressed was the Confederate Postmaster General, Mr. Reagan of Texas, since Senator, who very courteously said: 'Gentlemen, you have taken the old gentleman himself.' The soldier who arrested Mr. Davis said he had a shawl thrown over his shoulder when he first saw him. I reported this circumstance to General Wilson when I returned to Macon with the distinguished prisoner. The story was telegraphed out from there, and in the confusion by misunderstanding the simple fact of wearing his wife's shawl, was magnified into a ridiculous story that the President of the Southern Confederacy was disguised in woman's clothes.

"I have always branded it as utterly false, and frequently at post reunions have made myself exceedingly unpopular by denying this yarn, for untruth, like that are sometimes pleasant to believe. I would not injure Mr. Davis if I could by allowing a false impression, which I was unwillingly instrumental in creating, to prevail.

"The capture took place in a forest of pine trees near Irwinville, Irwin county, Ga., where Mr. Davis with his small party had pitched two tents. The party consisted of Mr. Davis and Reagan, Col. Harris, his private secretary Mrs. Davis and her sister, teamsters and a few unarmed soldiers. The larger fighting escort had left him the day before, and Mr. Davis appeared very pettish, and blamed his wife in my presence for delay them. She was on the way to her home in Mississippi, and Mr. Davis's separation from General Basil Duke's cavalry, and the delay, cost him his liberty. The fallen chieftain, as he then appeared, was tallish, but thin-featured and nervous, but very dignified and stately, and would pass as a high-toned gentleman in any crowd. He was dressed modestly, but unusually well for the time.

Connecticut has repealed the last of her blue laws. It read as follows: When any justice of the peace shall have personal knowledge that any person is guilty of drunkenness, profane swearing, cursing or Sabbath breaking, such knowledge shall be sufficient evidence for such justice of the peace to render judgment against him, without previous complaint and warrant, having first caused such person to be brought before him.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

After Four Long Months.

Death Ends the Suffering of George D. Bahen.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—George D. Bahen, the football player of the Georgetown University of Washington, D. C., who was injured last Thanksgiving day in a game between the University and the Columbia Athletic Club, died shortly before noon to-day in the Emergency Hospital in this city, where he had been receiving medical attention. Bahen was 19 years of age and was born in Richmond, where his parents reside. His father and mother were at his bedside when he died.

It was in the football game between eleven from the Georgetown University and the Columbia Athletic Club on Thanksgiving day, November 29 last, that young Bahen received the injuries which resulted in his death. The play throughout was characterized by rough and harsh exchanges, and a number of men on both sides were more or less injured and bruised. Young Bahen was playing half-back for Georgetown, and he met with his mishap in the middle of the first half. Bahen's play was to interfere with Leete, while Mahoney had the ball, and this he was doing to perfection. Bahen made a rush, and, as he did so, he received a blow from a Columbia adherent which felled him to the ground. Before he could recover from his shock and regain his feet he was trampled upon by the excited players, and received the full force of numerous kicks. In the struggle Mahoney had an ankle sprained, but he stuck manfully to his post, and was laid up for several days afterward.

Bahen was carried from the field to the University, whence he was afterward removed to the Emergency Hospital. On examination it was found that the fourth vertebra was shattered and the entire body below that joint became paralyzed. There were several bruises on several parts of his body, and his scalp was torn in several places. After being in the hospital for some days, the operation of laminectomy was performed with such success that the paralysis was partly relieved. Ever since that memorable Thanksgiving the young student has been bedridden, but he withstood his affliction with commendable fortitude and Christian resignation. His splendid physical condition served to prolong his life, but he slowly faded away. Everything that medical science could suggest had been done for him up to the very last, and, together with the kind offices of a loving mother, an indulgent father and attentive nurses, the declining days of the unfortunate young man were made as comfortable as the circumstances would permit.

Deputy Coroner Glazebrook called at the hospital as soon as the death was reported to him. In all probability an inquest will be held to-morrow morning.

What is known as the muscular sense which is the sense that tells the position of the limbs, and the amount of force required to move them, it is said to be the first to be influenced by intoxication.

Syndicates have been formed in various branches of business for purposes of speculation or to build up industrial enterprises, but such a thing as a syndicate to build warships to dispose of to the highest bidder could hardly have been expected, says the New York Tribune. Yet such a syndicate has been formed in England for the construction of a powerful cruiser of 10,000 tons displacement and 22 knots speed, upon lines laid down by Sir Edward J. Reed, the well known naval architect. The vessel is to be built at Barrow-in-Furness, by the firm which has the contract to build the Powerful for the British navy, and it is the intention of the syndicate to sell her to the highest bidder.

Those who never read the advertisements in their newspapers miss more than they presume. Jonathan Keison, of Bolan, Worth Co., Iowa, who had been troubled with rheumatism in his back, arms and shoulders read an item in his paper about how a prominent German citizen of Ft. Madison had been cured. He procured the same medicine, and to use his own words: "It cured me right up." He also says: "A neighbor and his wife were both sick in bed with rheumatism. Their boy was over to my house and said they were so bad he had to do the cooking. I told him of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and how it had cured me, he got a bottle and it cured them up in a week. 50 cent bottles for sale by Dr. A. J. Chas.