

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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The Watchman and Southron.

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The Plan Disclosed.

Tillman's Scheme to Regulate the Suffrage.

Special to The State.
Augusta, Ga., July 22.—[It is a strange thing that the Constitutional convention is so very close at hand and yet nothing more definite has been made known than that the regulation of the suffrage so as to disfranchise as many negroes as possible, without disfranchising any white men, except for crime, is the work it is set out to do. Not one of the other vital issues to come up before this convention have been presented to the public mind. Men who are candidates for delegates have as vague an idea of what the convention was called to do as the masses have of Norsemen's Valhalla but as a matter of fact, the question of how such changes in the organic law of South Carolina—that will affect future generations when conditions may be different, had not one ray more of light thrown on it so far as the public is concerned, that when Tillman and Irby issued the address which caused the convention to be called.

During the last few weeks the Ring leaders have been seriously considering the "hows" and many schemes have been discussed with a view of setting on some scheme that will stand the test of the United States Constitution.

I have during the past few days moved about among several of the most prominent leaders on the Reform side in the State, and some light can be thrown on the "how."

The woman's suffrage scheme has been fully discussed by the leaders. They have discussed a plan like this: To put on a property qualification of say \$200 for all white women, not considering the negroes. This would, it was argued, give the white women in the towns a great power, while in the country it would be a dead letter.

Then the scheme of allowing all women to vote under an educational qualification was discussed. This would give the State some 40,000 or 45,000 new voters; but it has been viewed as a dangerous experiment, and many reasons have been advanced why it should not be adopted. As near as I can ascertain, there now seems to be no chance whatever for Woman's Suffrage; though a few months ago there was some likelihood of the scheme just mentioned being adopted.

The overpowering question of the regulation of the suffrage then drifted down to the scheme of putting in a property qualification for all male voters—a small one—but an examination of existing conditions showed plainly that many white men would be disfranchised under this scheme. So this plan was rejected by the leaders. A plain educational qualification was proposed, but for the same reason that many white countrymen would be disfranchised, it too, was abandoned.

Other plans and schemes have been given careful consideration and much study on the quiet. It now seems certain that the following is the plan that the Ring leaders have settled upon. This plan is to extend the suffrage to all men of twenty-one years of age in the State upon an educational qualification, the test being a man's ability to read the Constitution of the State to the supervisor. In addition to this for the first five years men are to be registered, who, if they cannot read the Constitution, can explain the meaning of any clauses read to them, the supervisor to be the judge of the sufficiency of the explanation. Then the law will provide that at the end of this five years all men registered during that time shall hold their certificates of registration, while all who are registered thereafter will have to read the Constitution and show that they understand it. Under his plan, also, all criminals will be disfranchised.

So much for this all-absorbing suffrage regulation. Now a word as to the dispensary. It has been long thought that the dispensary scheme would be put into the Constitution as an entirety, but, as far as I can ascertain, there is no intention to do so. The scheme is to put clauses into the Constitution that will make constitutional all the features of the law which have been shown by the experience the law has had in the courts to be unconstitutional.

The only other "issue" I hear receiving any discussion at all is the "home-stead" clause, as agitated in many counties, and it seems to be absolutely certain to be provided for.

As to all other matters, or "issues," nothing is yet being said by those who are directing the movements of "the powers that be." They are being left to the members of the convention, and I doubt if the candidates for delegates have been giving any such matters any attention.

The truth is the agitation of impossible schemes for division of delegates, in the several counties, and the attention given to the legal fights which have been going on in the courts, have driven completely into the background all discussion by and before the people of the momentous question of "how" all these things were to be brought about. Maybe they have been willing to have others do the thinking. It looks so, anyhow.

E. J. WATSON.

Tillman Discloses The Scheme.

BRANFLEW, July 22.—When I wrote the summary of the suffrage schemes discussed by the Ring leaders, which I send in with this, I had no idea that it was so soon to receive direct corroboration from the man who has been the head of the Reform movement from its very inception. But at a meeting held at Hunter's Ferry, ten miles from this place in Barnwell county to-day, Senator Tillman made a speech in which he handled the matter, and I am able to quote his exact language on the scheme. The meeting was one of the Barnwell county campaign meetings and during the forenoon speeches were made by the candidates in the county for delegates to the Constitutional convention. There were about 600 persons present, nearly all of them being Reformers and about seventy-five being ladies. An excellent dinner was served, after which Governor Evans spoke, and then Senator Tillman faced the crowd.

He came out squarely and gave the scheme for the regulation of the suffrage, making reference to his remark at Ridgeway when advocating the calling of the Constitutional convention in which he asked the people to trust him and vote for the convention. He stated too that in the spring after the Forty conference he had served notice on all opposed to the Mississippi plan to get ready for the near future. Then he disclosed the scheme as follows: "I have given a great deal of thought to this matter. The 15th amendment is an insuperable bar to a permanent and lasting arrangement. Any scheme that may be adopted can only be temporary and will be largely dependent on white unity, as it is upon the administration of the law rather than in its language we must rely. This has been the case with the registration law and the eight box law. As long as no discrimination on account of race or color, can be made, even an educational qualification pure and simple would only serve its purpose of disfranchising the negro while he remains ignorant. How then can we disfranchise illiterate negroes without at the same time taking the right of suffrage from the same class of white men? It is easy enough and cannot be called a fraudulent system. The Mississippi constitution provides that every voter must be registered and that the applicant for registration must be able to read a clause in the constitution or be able to understand and explain it when read to him. The right to judge of the latter rests with the supervisors of registration. If the applicant can read he must be registered and therefore be allowed to vote.

"If he cannot, it is easy to see that the negro could not understand, while the white man would. This is natural as the whites are the more intelligent race. Couple a provision forbidding registration after a conviction for crime, and require the applicant to be also possessed of a good moral character, and you can see how many thousands of negroes will be disfranchised without fraud or without infringing on the 15th amendment to the United States Constitution. Should we ever have a government that would appoint registration officers who wanted to enroll the negroes as voters this scheme would not work. But there is a difference between having it in the constitution and depending on the eight box and registration laws. A defeated minority of white men could never obtain control of the government by using the negro vote. Such a minority must obtain control of the government by obtaining a white majority first, and it would then have no need of the negro.

Another safeguard would be to provide that no illiterate person failing of the necessary requirements

for registration will be eligible after the first election, and that after five years the requirements for registration be the ability to read and write pure and simple. This would act as a spur to men of both races to fit themselves for the suffrage and would not perpetuate the confessedly obnoxious but necessary provision of trusting to the judgment of the supervisor. The charge that such a system would perpetuate dishonest elections is false."

Continuing, Senator Tillman said: "If this scheme is not adopted, then, so far as I can see, there is nothing else to do but have qualified woman's suffrage and hide behind petticoats. I am perfectly willing to give the women of South Carolina the right to vote when they ask for it, but I don't believe they want it, and until they do ask for it, I prefer the other plan." The above are Senator Tillman's exact words, and they pretty fully cover the all important matter. It may be added that this being the scheme the inaugurator of the Reform movement advocates, it will be almost certain to be adopted.

Senator Tillman returned to his home at Trenton this evening, being accompanied by Governor Evans.

E. J. WATSON.

The Dispensary's Cut Rate Price List.

A Half Pint of Genuine "Fire Water" Chemically Pure Made Cheaper Indeed-- Figures for Official Liquor in Any Quantity.

At last the State board of control has announced its new cut price list, several times referred to in The State already. The new prices become effective on August 1. There have been very material reductions in the prices of whiskey, but wines, etc., are left as heretofore. The dispensary has found it necessary to make this cut no doubt because of the decision of Judge Simonton, which has allowed an unexpected competition. But here is the list of new prices to speak for itself:

- Corn, 80 per cent., \$1 60, 40, 20 and 10, for gallons, quarts, pints and half pints.
- Rye and Bourbon, 80 per cent., \$2.50, 25 and 13, for gallons, quarts, pints and half pints.
- X corn, \$2.50, 25 and 13, for gallons, quarts, pints and half pints.
- X rye, bourbon, rum and gin, \$2.40, 30 and 15, for gallons, quarts, pints and half pints.
- XX rye, bourbon, corn, rum and gin, \$2.75, 70, 35 and 20, for gallons, quarts, pints and half pints.
- XXX rye or Old Velvet, \$3.80, \$1.50, and 25 for gallons, quarts, pints and half pints.
- XXXX rye and Scotch, \$10, \$2.50, \$1.25 and 65, for gallons, quarts, pints and half pints.
- Thompson Old Rye, \$6.80, \$1.70, 85 and 45, for gallons, quarts, pints and half pints.
- Old Cabinet Rye, Pepper Rye and Old Elk Rye, \$1.25 per quart.
- Jamaica rum and imported gin, XXXX, 50c per half pint.
- X Cognac brandy, \$1 per pint and XX Cognac brandy, \$1 50 per pint.
- California brandy, XX, 50c per pint, and California brandy, XXX, 60c per pint.
- Madeira wine, XX, 45c. and 25c for quarts and pints, and Madeira wine, XXX, 50c. and 25c. for quarts and pints.
- Sherry wine, XX, 45c. and 25c. for quarts and pints, and Sherry wine, XXX, 50c. and 25c. for quarts and pints.
- Port wine, XX, 45c. and 25c. for quarts and pints, and Port wine, XXX, 55c. and 30c. for quarts and pints.
- Claret wine, XX, 15c. for pints.
- Blackberry wine and Scuppernon wine, 45c. and 25c. per quart and pint.
- Catawba wine, XXX, 45c. and 25c. and quart and pint.
- Grape wine, 45c. and 25c. per quart per pint.
- Tokay wine, XX, 45c. and 25c. per quart and pint.
- Tokay wine, XXX, 50c. and 25c. per quart and pint.
- Alcohol, \$3.50 per gallon, and 90c. per quart.
- Beer, 12 1-2c. per pint.
- Ale, 25c. per pint.
- Porter, 25c. per pint.

Three Men Hurled Into Eternity by Dynamite.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Dynamite instantly killed three men and seriously injured a fourth on the drainage canal this afternoon. The accident occurred near Willow Springs, and was caused by a premature explosion during the process of tamping. The dead are: William Kelly, 32 years old, lived in Marquette, Mich.; Thomas Baker, 15 years of age, lived in Wood Street, Chicago; Joseph Smith, 35 years old, residence unknown.

Injured: Matthew Healy, 30 years old, severe scalp wound.

Indians in Insurrection.

The Secretary of War Called Upon For Troops.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Immediately after Indian Commissioner Browning reached his office this morning and had been advised of the contents of mail and telegrams on his desk, he went to the war department and was in conference with Secretary Lamont for an hour or more. When he left the Secretary, Mr. Browning stated that he had been consulting about the outbreak of Bannock Indians in Salt River Valley, with the attendant casualties, as reported exclusively in the United Press dispatches last night. His office, he said, had received no communication giving these details, but was advised that two hundred of the three hundred Indians were out of their reservation. He had applied to Secretary Lamont for a force of troops with which to compel their return, but the Secretary, he admitted, was not then prepared to grant the request. It would be made the subject of a consultation between Secretary Lamont and General Rager, which immediately followed that between the Secretary and Commissioner Browning.

The Indian Commissioner this morning received a telegram from Agent Teter at the Fort Hall, Idaho, reservation that confirms the press reports and indicates the urgent necessity for the immediate presence of troops at the scene of the trouble in Wyoming. The telegram is as follows: "Have investigated the trouble between the Indians and settlers in Wyoming, and would advise that troops be sent there immediately to protect law-abiding citizens, the lawless element among the settlers being determined to come into conflict with the Indians. Settlers have killed from four to seven Indians, which has incensed the Indians, who have gathered to the number of between 200 and 300 near Salt River in Uintah county and refuse to return to the reservation.

"I find that the Bannock Indians have killed game unlawfully, according to the laws of Wyoming, though not unlawfully, according to the treaty between the Bannock Indians and the United States, and the usurping of prerogatives of the settlers in that respect caused trouble. Nothing but the intervention of soldiers will settle the difficulty and save lives of innocent persons and prevent destruction of property."

Agent Teter's dispatch was forwarded to the Secretary of War, through Acting Secretary Reynolds, of the Interior Department, accompanied by a copy of the following telegram from Governor Richards, of Wyoming, which was also received to-day:

Cheyenne, Wyo., July 23.—Dispatches from Adjutant General Stitzler, who is on the ground at Jackson's Hole, repeated to you to-day. Will the Federal Government take the matter in hand of returning the Bannocks to their reservation, or will Wyoming be expected to do so; Please wire reply.

W. A. RICHARDS,
Governor.

A letter was then sent from the Interior Department by Acting Secretary Reynolds to the Secretary of War requesting that troops be sent to the scene of the disturbances, in which he said: "The danger of a conflict between the Indians and settlers seems imminent, and I fully approve the recommendations of the Indian commissioner and respectfully request that you cause to be sent to the scene of these troubles a sufficient military force to prevent a conflict between settlers and Indians and protect the lives of settlers and return the Indians to their proper reservation."

After his conference with Gen. Ruger and Major Davis, Secretary Lamont this afternoon sent directions to Brigadier General Coppinger, commanding the department of the Platte, to proceed at once to the scene of troubles and ascertain the exact situation. In the meantime, Gen. Coppinger is to order the movement of such troops in his department as will protect the settlers and secure the return of the Indians to their reservation.

Corbett Knocked Out.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 24.—James J. Corbett, the champion pugilist, who is spending the season at Asbury Park, met with an accident to-day that will prevent him training for at least two weeks. Corbett, who is somewhat of a bicyclist, was practising at the athletic grounds for his bicycle race at Manhattan Beach with Bob Fitzsimmons. He was spinning around the track at a 2:30 gate, paced by a stranger, whose name he does not know. Behind Corbett was his brother Joe. Suddenly the stranger fell and Corbett went over him and

Joe tumbled over both. The champion was badly bruised and is unable to raise his right arm. His leg was cut from the hip down and it is necessary to support him when he walks about. The accident will prevent Corbett from racing with Fitzsimmons. The wheel he was riding was a gift from Zimmerman, who won over 100 races on it, while abroad. It is badly wrecked.

Deplorable Condition of Negro Colonists Who Went to Mexico.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—A serious condition of affairs exists in the American Negro colony at Tlahualilo, Mexico; so serious that Mr. Sparks, the United States consul at Piedras Negras, to-day sent a telegram on the subject to the State Department. Mr. Sparks says the negroes have left the colony in a body, and that a number of them are located in a camp under the surveillance of Mexican soldiers. Some of them in the camp are afflicted with contagious disease, and altogether their condition is deplorable. The colonists are all from Georgia and Alabama, whence they emigrated after being given glowing accounts of the fertility and fruitfulness of the concession granted their organizer, a negro, by the Mexican government.

The State Department officials, after making every effort to devise ways and means to help the colonists, looking to every law that might be construed to give them authority to use funds, found it utterly impossible to do so.

A late telegram from Consul Sparks stated that the negroes were scattered for miles on the railroad without food, friends or funds, and were living on mesquite beans and branch water.

Mr. Sparks could do nothing for want of money, and added that he feared trouble, as the colonists were starving.

The original dispatch from Mr. Sparks informed the department that he had received a telegram from Dr. J. H. Barry, of Torreon, Mexico, dated July 23rd, which said that 153 negroes from the colony were destitute at that point with fifteen cases of contagious diseases among them. The Mexican police were preventing them from entering the towns.

The State Department has also received a letter from Congressman John H. Bankhead, of Alabama, asking if the government can assist in bringing back to their homes the members of the Tlahualilo colony, who left Alabama and other Southern States about a year ago and who are now, he says, dissatisfied, destitute and unable to return unaided.

The department has tried every way to afford some relief to the colonists and has instructed the consul at Piedras Negras to render all assistance that he could properly do, and to report promptly any serious developments.

The charge d'affaires of the United States in the City of Mexico has also been informed of the state of affairs reported by Mr. Sparks, and has been instructed to inquire into the treatment that the colonists were receiving.

No funds are available to the department which can be applied to maintain destitute American citizens, other than seamen in foreign countries, or to provide for their transportation home, and Consul Sparks has been so advised as also all those who made inquiries concerning the unfortunate negroes.

Japan Chooses London.

LONDON, July 24.—The Daily News will say to-morrow that the Japanese Government has intimated its desire that China should pay the war indemnity to Japan's order in London. The paper will add that it is rather a surprise and has somewhat displeased the French and Russian financiers who are finding the money. Negotiations have already been opened concerning the remitting of the money from France and its custody here, but in the present plethora condition of the market there is no great desire felt to take the responsibility of handling the money. Two important houses which were consulted declined to handle the money. The paper will further say that it learns from another source that part of the fund has already been deposited in the Bank of England, but that it has been unable to confirm this.

Blank books of all kinds at N. G. Osteen & Co.'s

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Cotton Prices for 100 Years.

An Interesting Bulletin Issued by the Department of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The bulletin on the prices of cotton for 100 years, which the Department of Agriculture has had in course of preparation for some weeks, was issued to-day. The period considered begins and ends with the two of the most important events in the history of cotton culture, the introduction of Whitney's saw gin (1785) and the production of the largest crop the world has ever seen, 1894-95. The highest and lowest average prices, the crops of the United States, the exports to foreign countries, the supply and consumption in the United States, Great Britain and continental Europe are given for each year as well as the chief causes that led to the rise and fall in prices from year to year. In addition to a series of tables in which these facts and figures are presented, the bulletin contains numerous data relating to the progress made from time to time in the production and consumption of cotton in this and foreign countries. These are so arranged as to present a brief historical sketch of cotton production and consumption in the United States during the past century. The tables show that prices of cotton have not been so low during the past season as they were during the decade from 1840 to 1850.

The object of the department has been to make this bulletin a valuable work of reference as to the production, consumption and prices of cotton and other numerous facts relating to cotton, for all who are interested either in cotton planting or in the cotton trade.

Referring to the condition of the market and prices in the decade from 1840 to 1850, the bulletin says:

"In 1840 the largest crop ever made up to that time, and the largest accumulation of stocks ever witnessed in Liverpool caused a decline to the lowest average for ten years. This was the beginning of the heavy accumulation of stocks in Europe during the next five years, which led to an extraordinary decline in prices."

The highest price per pound in New York that decade was 13 7-8 cents, in 1850, and the lowest 5 cents in 1842 and 1845. Shepperson quoted middling in that year as low as 4 cents.

"In 1842," continues the bulletin, "middling to fair cotton reached as low as 4 1-2 cents in New Orleans and there is on file in the Department of Agriculture, a letter showing that a Marengo county, Alabama, planter sold this year seventeen bales of cotton in Mobile at 3 1-4 cents. The price-currents of the day quote middling to fair cotton in New Orleans in 1845 as low as 4 3-8 cents and in Mobile, the same year, 3 1-4 cents per pound."

With respect to the instrument ended with 1895, it is shown that the highest price per pound in New York was 10 5-8 cents in 1891, and the lowest 5 9-16 cents the present year.

A table of the fluctuation in prices shows that in 1825 it amounted to 18 cents per pound; in 1837 to 12 1-2 cents; in 1864 to \$1 21; in 1865 to \$1 47; and in 1886 to only .86 of a cent, the smallest on record.

Novices in the Business.

STEELEVILLE, Mo., July 24.—Kimball Green, with his two brothers and his father, was tried for the murder and cremation of David Hilderbrand, a neighbor. Kimball got a separate trial recently and was acquitted. Last night a mob of twenty men went to his house, dragged him to a tree and strung him up, leaving him for dead. As his hands were free, he managed to cut himself down with a pocket knife. He came to town this morning and issued warrants for two of the mob, whom he recognized. His neck and body show rough treatment.

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