

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, 1869.

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Cleveland's Commission.

The House Promptly Makes Provision For it.

Immediate Consideration Given to the Bill Appropriating \$100,000.

Washington, Dec. 18.—Immediately after the reading of the journal in the house this morning Mr. Hitt (Rep.) of Illinois asked unanimous consent for the present consideration of a bill which he sent to the desk and had read. It appropriated \$100,000 for the payment of the expenses of the commission suggested by President Cleveland in his message yesterday for the purpose of determining the true divisional line between Venezuela and British-Guiana. The reading of the bill was followed by applause.

Mr. Boutelle (Rep.) of Maine asked if it were the intention to pass the bill without debate.

Mr. Hitt stated that, that was his desire.

BOUTELLE "BACKS WATER."

Mr. Boutelle said he hoped that in view of the vast importance and serious gravity of the consequences that might grow out of the passage of the bill, the house would proceed in a decorous and deliberate manner in the consideration of this matter. The message of the President upon the subject was read to the house yesterday and he did not believe that the members of the house were so fully advised of the matter as they should be when called upon to act definitely upon the proposition. Numerous voices: "We are ready."

Mr. Boutelle said that he had been charged with being a jingo, whatever that might be, and he did not think it was necessary for him to state wherever he was known that should congress and the President find themselves in a position where they felt it necessary to call the country to arms, that he would not be found lagging behind. The press this morning, he said, brought to the house notice that in the consideration of this affair the members should take counsel with calmness and deliberation. The eyes of all the people, he said, were upon the house and senate this day, and to this matter the members ought to give as much consideration as would be devoted to an appropriation of a few thousand dollars. He hoped that the bill would be sent to a committee in the regular way to be thoroughly digested there, and then reported to the house.

Speaker Reed—Does the gentleman object?

Mr. Boutelle—I have not objected. I simply suggested the hope that the bill might be sent to a committee.

The Speaker—Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill? (A pause) The chair hears none.

HITT'S PATRIOTIC SPEECH.

Mr. Hitt—Mr. Speaker, appreciating all that was said by the gentleman who has just taken his seat, and the patriotic impulse that led him to make his remarks, I desire to say only a word in explanation of the bill and its purpose, which I trust will satisfy everyone in this house—and I say it without mentioning this side of the house or that side. I hope we have not two sides of the house when it comes to a question of this kind. (Loud applause.)

The President of the United States on yesterday sent a message to this house, at the conclusion of the reading of which the house adjourned and there was no time for action; and it might have been deemed precipitate to have taken at that time; but we have examined it after having heard it read from the desk. After a general discussion in that message of doctrines, politics, and national interests, there is a request made directly by the executive of this house for action to aid in the exercise of his executive functions. It is purely an execu-

tive function and to ascertain all the facts relating to any question of negotiation with a foreign country. The gravity of the case is such that the President suggests the mode of determining a cardinal question in the controversy and he asks us to co-operate with him by enabling him to appoint three men to examine the records and evidence of the facts involved. In this contention between the two great governments the first fact for us to remember as patriotic Americans is that the success of our country in its contention depends above all upon our presenting a united front, so that all Americans shall be as one, and that our government shall speak for all the people of the United States, (applause) and the prompt response of the people's representatives in according this small sum of money to pay the expenses of an investigation, which the President says shall be carefully and judicially made and with the least delay possible—a suggestion which I am sure was made in good faith and will be so carried out by an American President—we answering in that spirit which becomes Americans and promptly granting the appropriation—the spectacle will be presented of a republic that is as one man.

MUST SHOW OUR UNITY.

In negotiations of this character, any officer charged with the duty of presenting this government is hampered and his opponent is encouraged by every word of dissent that comes from his home. Every criticism behind the officer's back puts him at disadvantage, and hesitation by this congress, the postponing of this simple question of an appropriation to aid the President in performing an executive function, will be construed by the British press and the British government as evidence that the people of the United States were not behind the President; that his action in the matter had some relation to party tactics, and that he did not speak the voice of the American people. Let us answer and do our duty, all of us, now! We shall have long days in which to discuss the Monroe doctrine, and the exact words in which it should be formulated if we do not agree with the precise terms in which Mr. Olney or the President has put it. But on this matter, discussion only confuses and gives aid and comfort to those across the seas. Any disclosure of dissent here—and at bottom there really is—nocturnal appearance of dissent, would not aid but would hamper those who are clothed by the Constitution with this great duty. I hope, therefore, that the house will proceed to pass the bill without delay. I have made these few remarks, not from any desire for debate, but merely as a suggestion by way of guidance to the action which I believe we ought to make, and in which I hope all will concur. And now, Mr. Speaker, unless there is some considerable body of gentlemen here who desire discussion, I will move the previous question.

THE SOUTH SPEAKS.

Mr. Crisp (Dem.) of Georgia: Mr. Speaker, together with all on this side of the house, I rejoice that the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Hitt) has been recognized to ask consideration of the bill which has just been read at the clerk's desk. It does seem to me that there can be no division in this house as to the propriety of the immediate passage of that bill. For a great many years there has been a controversy as to the divisional line between the republic of Venezuela and British Guiana. We respectfully invited Great Britain to submit the controversy between that government and the republic of Venezuela to arbitration. Great Britain has declined arbitration. Now what are we to do. If the American people have a fixed opinion upon any question, it is the opinion that no European country shall be permitted to acquire territory on their continent by force. (Applause.) Now, the question is whether we—inasmuch as Great Britain, has declined arbitration of this controversy—we are bound to ascertain and to ascertain speedily on which side lies the right, and that is the object of the President's message and of this bill. If we are not to have the assistance of Great Britain in ascertaining the facts by means of arbitration, then we must ascertain them for ourselves, and we ought to do it at once. The suggestion of my friend from Maine (Mr. Boutelle) to wait until a committee is appointed, means to wait three weeks while we should at once authorize the appointment of this commission and the payment of its expenses, so that it may proceed as I have just said, to ascertain where the right is; and every one may rest assured that when we ascertain where the right is, we have the courage and the manhood to maintain it. (Loud applause.)

UNITED WE STAND!

The previous question was then ordered without a dissenting vote, and the bill was read a third time and passed unanimously.

Mr. Dingley (Rep.) of Maine, offered a concurrent resolution providing for a holiday recess extending from Friday, December 20, to Friday, January 3, 1896.

Mr. Meredith (Dem.) of Virginia—Before that resolution is passed, I would

like to have some gentleman on the other side to introduce a bill to repeal the law forbidding old Confederates from serving in the army or navy. I think this would be a good time.

The resolution was passed, and then at 12 40, on motion of Mr. Dingley, the house adjourned until Friday.

Touch One, Fight All.

American Republics Form a Defensive Alliance.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The excitement over Venezuelan affairs subsided greatly to-day, the result being attributable very largely to the fact that the House was not in session and that the Senate was disposed to avoid precipitate action, as was evidenced by its course when the House Venezuelan Commission bill was received. Among Secretary Olney's callers to-day were Ministers Andrade of Venezuela, Mandonea of Brazil and Romero of Mexico, representing three of the first republics of South and Central America. Though this was diplomatic reception day at the State Department, their call at this particular time when the Monroe Doctrine, as applicable to their countries has received so forcible a construction by the United States, occasioned much comment.

Although none of the diplomats will consent to be quoted regarding their call on the Secretary, it is understood that they have cabled their government that the present seems an opportune time for invoking the Monroe Doctrine as a means of support against European pressure, several of them being involved in disputes with European nations at this time. The statement is made by one of them that several important results will follow from the vigorous construction of the Monroe Doctrine. First, it is said, will be the official adherence of the Southern republics, making the declaration practically unanimous from the countries of the Western Hemisphere. It is pointed out that Lord Salisbury insisted that the Monroe Doctrine was not recognized as international law, but this, it is said, will be answered by a showing that all the republics of North and South America accept it as the law governing them.

The project of another conference of American republics, in line with the pan-American Congress, but with a view to political alliance rather than commercial reciprocity, is being discussed also. There have been a number of these conferences, largely devoted to academic discussion, but the strong assertion of the Monroe Doctrine would give a practical aspect to such a meeting.

How far these hopes and purposes of the Southern countries were communicated to Mr. Olney to-day, is not known, but he was doubtless made aware of the strong prevailing feeling and the intention to give it official expression as soon as word could be received from the several governments represented.

Among the South and Central American diplomats themselves, the feeling is almost unanimous that there should be a speedy cementing of all the republics of the Western world.

Shake Their Holdings.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The Evening Post's financial cablegram says: "In London the stock markets opened flat on the American news in the morning papers. American rails were sold heavily by bears and real holders alike. A telegram received midday saying that the senate had expressed moderate sentiments in the direction of the appointment of a commission on the Venezuelan boundary induced a rally, mainly in the form of bear purchases but not by the public. The closing prices were at the very lowest and with a panicky feeling in the American market. Even the best gold bonds were persistently offered by English investors. Indignation at President Cleveland's tactics by all those here interested in the financial welfare of America grows. Whatever the outcome may be, public confidence here has received a shock from which the recovery will be painfully slow. I learn definitely that \$5,000,000 in gold has been engaged for shipment on Saturday to this country, in addition to any sent to Germany. Well informed quarters anticipate the engagement of another \$5,000,000 shortly. A premium on gold in America is looked for early next year, while the hopes of President Cleveland restoring the American currency to a sound gold basis are regarded here as crushed. The other markets were flat, but nothing like Americans. It is believed that presently there will be a rush for home securities."

Any person who will obtain six new subscribers to the Watchman and Southern at \$2.00 per year, will be given a leather bound Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. For ten new subscribers the Dictionary and a year's subscription to the Watchman and Southern will be given.

Solid Senate.

The House Venezuelan Commission Bill Unanimously Adopted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The proceedings in the senate to-day were opened with prayer by its blind chaplain, invoking the Christmas influence of "peace on earth and good will to men," and asking that the two greatest nations of the earth of one language, one faith, one baptism, one Lord should not be embroiled in war. It was delivered with such feeling, earnestness and eloquence that it was ordered to be printed in the Record—a very unusual privilege to be accorded to a chaplain's opening prayer.

The day, however, did not respond to that peaceful opening, and when the hour of adjournment came the senate had passed, without amendment, and without a single negative vote, the house bill appropriating \$100,000 for a commission to report to the President on the true divisional line between the republic of Venezuela and British Guiana. Mr. Sherman's (Rep of Ohio) amendment fixing the number of commissioners at three and requiring the appointment to "be by and with the advice of the senate" was reported from the committee on foreign relations, but it had very little support in the senate, and was at the close of debate laid on the table without a division, and with only two or three negative votes, the vote being viva voce.

The debate took a more excited turn than that of the preceding day. It was opened by Mr. Platt (Rep.) of Connecticut, who said there was no reason to suppose that war was to be precipitated, but that the American people would not shun war, and that they were never more in earnest since the Revolution than they were now.

Mr. Sherman made a plea against excitement and eagerness to arouse the patriotism of the American people, and declared his firm belief that the matter would be settled by arrangement between Great Britain and Venezuela without a drop of American blood being shed.

Mr. Mills deprecated war and inquired how the revenues to carry on war were to be obtained. He suggested that before going into a war the Constitution should be amended so as to enable congress to levy personal taxes, particularly the income tax.

Mr. Lodge (Rep.) of Massachusetts derided the attempt of English capitalists to create a panic in Wall street, and notified them that the call of loans and the withdrawal of gold were not the roads to an honorable and peaceful settlement.

Mr. Stewart (Pop.) of Nevada ascribed the aroused feeling of the American people to English arrogance, and declared that England could put an end to the excitement by being honest and reasonable.

Mr. White (Dem.) of California believed that when the facts became known there would be an honorable solution of the difficulty.

Mr. Caffery (Dem.) of Louisiana looked upon the appointment of the proposed commission as a warlike step and a very extreme application of the Monroe doctrine.

Mr. Chandler gave a touch of humor and sprightliness to the debate by lauding the President (with more or less sincerity) for showing himself to be patriotic and American and for being inspired by the genius of Massachusetts in the state department.

Mr. Turpie spoke of the bill as "the crossing of the Rubicon." And so the discussion went on to the close, when the bill was passed just as it came from the house. After the passage of the Venezuelan bill, the senate went into executive session, and there among other things, agreed to the house concurrent resolution for a holiday recess, with an amendment fixing its beginning for tomorrow and its close for the 6th of January.

Before the Venezuelan matter came before the senate, the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Allen (Pop.) of Nebraska, directing the finance committee to inquire into the advisability of opening our mints to the free coinage of silver and the issue of treasury notes to provide for the contingency of war between the British empire and the United States of America was taken up; and Mr. Allen proceeded to deliver some very caustic remarks at the expense of the President and his supporters on both sides of the chamber. He said that he could conceive of no sufficient cause for the delivery of the President's message. There did not seem to be any demand for it. It occurred to him, that the President, having lost the confidence of the people to some extent during the administration of the last two years and nine months was seeking to restore himself and his party to their confidence and thus induce the people to forget the business condition of the country. Mr. Allen referred to the bill offered by Mr. Hill, to enable ex-Confederate officers to be commissioned as officers in the army or navy of the United States, the one introduced by Mr. Chandler for an ap-

propriation of \$100,000,000 for rifles and cannon and the two introduced by Mr. Hale for an increase of the navy and for a reconstruction of the United States ship Constitution, as so many proofs of the war spirit in the senate. He suggested that, on the Democratic side, there was an attempt to sustain the President for the splendid services of himself and his secretary of the treasury in the late political campaigns in New York, Maryland and Kentucky. It was necessary, Mr. Allen thought, for the Populist party to take a stand in the matter. It would not do, he said, to permit the President of the United States and his distinguished associates in the senate to carry off all the glory and honor. It would not do to permit the Democratic party and the Republican party in the Senate to take off all the glory and honor incident to the Monroe doctrine. It was necessary that the Populist party should have a stand in the matter, they realizing the fact that the resolution had been prepared as money was essential to war.

Mr. Platt moved to refer the resolution to the committee on finance and the motion was defeated, yeas 24, nays 36.

The resolution was then agreed to, Mr. Allen having withdrawn the preamble.

It now reads: Resolved, That the committee on finance, be and they are hereby directed and instructed, to inquire and report by bill or otherwise, whether it would not be expedient and proper for the government of the United States of America, at this time to open its mints to the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 1 to 16, and in addition thereto, issue an adequate volume of full legal tender treasury notes in the same manner such notes have heretofore been issued, and in the interest of national safety withdraw the issue power of national banks and retire all bank currency.

The next business laid before the senate was the Venezuelan commission bill, and that was not disposed of until 3:45 p. m. At that hour the senate proceeded to executive business, and when the doors were opened at 4:30 the President's message asking that no recess be taken until after the financial legislation necessary to preserve the credit of the government had been enacted. "I move that the senate do now adjourn," said Mr. Cockrell, as soon as the reading of the message was concluded with.

"Why," said Mr. Hawley with real or affected surprise, "I expected that some serious consideration would be given to this most important message of the President by our Democratic friends."

"We want time to consider it," Mr. Cockrell bluntly rejoined.

And then, at 4:45, the senate adjourned until to-morrow.

Struck By a Tidal wave.

New York, December 16.—The steamer La Champagne, of the French Line, which usually arrives on Sunday morning with the promptness of a ferry boat, came into port at 2 34 this morning after a hard fight with the elements. The steamer left Havre twenty-four hours behind her regular sailing time, being detained by a severe hurricane, which was raging. Almost from the start strong northwest winds prevailed and a high head sea made most of the passengers uncomfortable, but nothing out of the ordinary occurred until 4 o'clock on the morning of the 13th inst, when a tidal wave struck the ship on the side just abaft the bridge. So great was the force of the sea that it swept everything movable before it. Three large life boats, each capable of holding thirty people, were picked up from chocks and hurled against the steel deck house with such force as to badly strain them. Seats and ventilators were wrenched from their fastenings and swept away. All skylights and companion way doors were broken in, and the water poured in a veritable torrent down into the saloon and state rooms. To add to the terror of the moment all the electric lights were suddenly extinguished, leaving the ship in total darkness until candles and lamps could be procured. The saloon passengers were all in their bunks when the smashing of the ventilators on the promenade deck let a flood of water down upon them. There was no panic, however, and as no more water came in the passengers were soon reassured.

All their baggage and effects were soaked with salt water, however, and there was much discomfort. The damage to the upper deck was repaired temporarily and the skylights and ventilators boarded up. No further accident occurred and nobody was injured.

How To Prevent Croup.

Some reading that will prove interesting to young mothers. How to guard against the disease. Croup is a terror to young mothers and to past them concerning the cause, first symptoms and treatment is the object of this item. The origin of croup is a common cold. Children who are subject to it take cold very easily and croup is almost sure to follow. The first symptom is hoarseness; this is soon followed by a peculiar rough cough, which is easily recognized and will never be forgotten by one who has heard it. The time to act is when the child first becomes hoarse. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is freely given all tendency to croup will soon disappear. Even after the croupy cough has developed it will prevent the attack. There is no danger in giving this remedy for it contains nothing injurious. For sale by Dr. A. J. China.

Chicago Cotton Exposition.

Augusta, Ga., December 18.—At a meeting of the Southern Manufacturers' Association representing all the cotton mills with headquarters at Augusta the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Manufacturers' Association believes that it will be of great advantage to the South to completely finish its cotton mill products, instead of sending them elsewhere to be finished, and that it cordially approves of all proper efforts to secure bleacheries, print works, starch works and similar industries in the South.

Resolved, That the establishment in the South of such industries will open many new outlets for Southern products by enabling Southern mills to offer finished products in many markets; whereas they are now confined to practically one outlet, namely, the "converters," who buy the partially finished product to which Southern mills are now restricted because they have no present means of performing the final processes of manufacture.

Resolved, That numerous outlets to a great body of consumers and a diversity of products adopted to all classes of consumers, are the most effective means for preventing undue competition.

We, therefore, cordially approve of efforts to diversify Southern cotton mill products, recognizing that they tend to benefit our present investments by creating new demands and new outlets for our present products.

Resolved, That the proposed Chicago and Southern States Cotton Exposition will serve the purposes set forth by proving to the whole people of America that the South can manufacture cotton goods of all classes of perfect quality, and at far less cost than is elsewhere possible, whereby it will be made clear that the South presents a very inviting field for the profitable investment of capital.

Resolved, That we therefore heartily approve the Chicago and Southern States Cotton Exposition and commend it to the support of the Southern mill interests.

The Bridegroom Tarried.

There is a big sensation in Yorkville colored high life. There was to have been a marriage in the Wesleyan Church last Thursday night. Ben Foster was to have been the groom, and the bride to be was Janie Clark. Preparations for the affair had been in progress for several weeks, and up to the moment the colored people was looking forward to it as the event of the season. Bridesmaids and groomsmen had been selected, new white dresses had been purchased, and swallow-tailed coats provided for. For several nights, the choir had practiced the wedding march, and all who were to participate or officiate in any capacity were well prepared for their respective parts. The appointed night rolled around, and the invited guests, groomsmen and bridesmaids were assembled, the bride was also there. After awhile the assembled congregation began to grow impatient, and presently it was whispered that the bridegroom was not coming. This soon after developed into a fact, and where all was merry only a short time before, there was exceeding great wrath. Instead of congratulations for the bride, there were attempts at consolation; but she would not be comforted. She bewailed not only the loss of her intended, but charged that he had cruelly carried off \$10 that she had paid over to him for the purchase of a stove on which she was to do his cooking. The whereabouts of the bridegroom are still unknown.—Yorkville Enquirer.

Look Through Your Old Papers. Confederate Postage Stamps wanted. Will pay good prices for them. Leave all stamps on original envelopes and bring or send to me at once. C. D. SCHWARTZ, Sumter, S. C.

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