

The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1860.

"Be Just and Fear not—Let all the Ends thou Aims't at, be thy Country's, thy God's and Truth's."

THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June, 1866

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SUMTER, S. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1896.

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The Watchman and Southron.

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SUMTER, S. C.

TERMS:

\$1.50 per annum—in advance.

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10

Handsome 2-Horse
Farm Wagons
GIVEN AWAY.

To induce farmers to keep a record of the results they get from the use of

"HOME FERTILIZERS."

and to impress upon them the advantage it is to compost their fertilizers at home, we have decided to give as prizes

Five Handsome Two-Horse Wagons,

Which retail for \$65 each, to the five farmers in the States of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia who make the largest yield of COTTON per acre exclusively from the use of "Home Fertilizer," composed by either formula printed in our Annual Circular; and

5 Handsome 2-Horse Wagons,

To the five farmers who make the largest yield of CORN per acre exclusively from the use of "Home Fertilizer," composed by either formula printed in our Annual Circular. This offer is open to all farmers, no matter what quantity they buy.

RULES FOR THE CONTEST.

The land to be measured and crops weighed by two disinterested parties, who are to report in full to the dealer from whom the goods were bought; he to forward the reports to us on or before December 1st, 1896.

The wagons will be distributed as soon as the reports are in and it can be ascertained which ones have made the five largest yields per acre. No reports will be considered which reach our office after December 5th, 1896.

Boykin, Carmer & Co.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

FOR SALE BY

DUCKER & BULTMAN,
SUMTER, S. C.

Dispensary and Schools.

The Politicians Smarter Than
the Educationalists.

Columbia, Feb. 10.—There seems to be very much of a tangle about the dispensary profits going to the State fund. To-day a member of the Convention gave some "inside" history about the fund, and how Mr. Scruggs, of the dispensary, is the discoverer of the fund for general purposes. Said the member of the Convention:

"The most serious objection to the scheme of giving the dispensary profits to the school fund was that it was necessary to have the benefit of every dollar that the dispensary would pay into the State treasury this year in order to keep down the State levy to a point where widespread dissatisfaction would not arise. Satisfied of the correctness of their position the gentleman said that after it passed its first reading the opposition determined to kill it when it again came up.

"I called on Chief Bookkeeper Scruggs, at the dispensary," he continued, "to obtain what information I could from him as to the status of the dispensary, at the same time telling him my intention to fight the provision for turning over the profits to the schools when it again came up. Mr. Scruggs agreed with me that it would be unwise to give the dispensary profits to any specific fund until two years hence, or until we could get rid of the increased expenses of the Convention without a higher tax levy.

"After reading the clause which I had handed him Mr. Scruggs advised against reopening the question in the Convention, stating that my opponents, with Senator Tillman in the lead, were too powerful, and further advising me to let the clause pass in its present shape, as there was nothing in it retroactive, and that the general fund of the State would get nearly \$250,000, before the school fund would get a cent. Relying upon his judgment as a business man, I took his advice and allowed the matter to pass in its present shape without further objection from me, and I am now satisfied that Mr. Scruggs was eminently correct in the premises."

Your correspondent asked Mr. Scruggs about the matter to-day, but he positively refused to discuss it, but promptly consented to elucidate the unearned profit feature of the dispensary that seems to confuse so many. So as to get a succinct and clear statement of the history of this fund, that it is intended to put in the general

fund, I asked Mr. S. W. Scruggs to review the matter, and he said:

"The contention is that the general fund and not the school fund is entitled to the \$243,816 57 net profit, which has accrued to December 31, and not the school fund as provided by the new Constitution. No part of this amount is an unearned profit, as has been published, but, on the contrary, it is an 'earned' profit. On December 31 there was an 'unearned' profit of \$25,571 85, which is all the main profit existing outstanding, which represented the State's profit (added at the time of shipment) on goods unsold in hands of county dispensers on December 31. This 'unearned' profit will not go to the general State fund, but will go to the school fund when it shall have accrued, as it will have accrued after the new Constitution becomes operative.

"The new Constitution provides that the net earnings of the State dispensary shall go to the school fund from January 1. As that clause of the Constitution making this specific provision is not retroactive and only makes provision for a specific application of the net earnings of the State dispensary from January 1, then it is reasonable to assume that all net income to the State, from any source, not set apart by statutory enactment or constitutional ordination for a specific fund goes to the general (or unclassified) fund of the State. Well, a net profit to the State to the amount of \$243,816 57 had accrued to the State to December 31, and before the new Constitution had become a thing of life. On January the 1st I closed my profit and loss account and passed this amount to the credit of the State treasury—general fund—and it stands to-day on the books as a liability due the general fund. In November a loan was made to the treasury of \$50,000 from the surplus fund of the dispensary. This amount was charged to State treasury, general fund, and the difference between the two sides of this particular ledger account is \$193,816 57 in favor of the State. This balance is a net earned profit—not an unearned profit, as has been erroneously stated—and my contention is that the school fund cannot become the beneficiary of any part of the cash surplus of the State dispensary hereafter to accumulate until this liability of \$193,816 57 has been paid into the general fund of the State, which will be eighteen months or two years. Of course all net profit accruing from the State dispensary from January 1 will be entered to the credit of the school fund from time to time as the profit arises, and when the general fund account, which stands on the dispensary ledger as a liability, shall have been liquidated, then it will be in order to turn over to the school fund all cash surplus as rapidly as it accumulates.

"It must be remembered that the net accrued profit of \$243,816 57 to December 31 does not represent that amount of profit in cash, but only cash in part. It represents that amount in assets in excess of the total liabilities of the dispensary. Those assets consist of cash, merchandise, supplies and other quick assets, and are as much of a net earned profit as if every dollar was in cash. So you will readily see that probably there will be to the credit of the school fund of the State as provided by the new Constitution two hundred thousand dollars before a dollar of actual cash is paid into the school fund."

LIGHT ON A DARK SUBJECT.

There is always a tangle about the time a levy takes place on account of the differences in the time of making appropriations and levies. Comptroller General Norton has given me an interesting statement on the present situation.

"The real condition which confronts the State is this, he said: "The appropriation for 1896 will amount in round numbers to \$950,000. The General Assembly is now appropriating moneys collected from 1894 and 1895, and from such other revenues as the State may have during 1896, which will not be over \$15,000. The total revenues from all sources at present are \$775,000, which it can be seen at a glance, will leave a deficit of \$175,000. They propose to meet that by using the unearned dispensary profits, which they report to be \$193,000, which would, of course, put the State on a firm basis for 1896. But we have no assurance that the same conditions will not exist in 1897, and the question arises as to how the matter must be dealt with then. A tax levy of 5 1/2 mills, or thereabouts, will raise it, as you can see, by estimating the taxable property of the State at \$170,000,000, and then there is a proposition to make a levy of 4 1/2 mills and raise the other \$150,000 or \$200,000 necessary by imposing a graduated occupation license, as provided for in the new Constitution, which will do no material damage to anyone. To put the thing in a nut shell, they have either to make a levy of 5 1/2 mills or have a deficiency of one hundred and fifty or two hundred thousand dollars, or to supply the deficiency from new sources."

The Legislature is now to consider a levy for State purposes for 1897, while

the appropriation bill is for money to be paid from the moneys derived from the levy of 1894-1895, plus the insurance and Secretary of State fees during 1896 and plus the dispensary fund of \$193,000 that has been fixed for 1896. The levy and appropriation are distinct. The levy is for future purposes, while the appropriation bill is for money already collected or available.

A. K.

Dillon's Denunciation.

London, Feb. 12.—In the course of the debate in the house of commons to-day on the address in reply to the queen's speech John Dillon, Nationalist, demanded that a statement be published showing the allotment of shares of the chartered companies, especially those of the British South African company. He said he made this demand because there was a widespread conviction that members of the press and men of prominence in the financial world and in parliament were not free from suspicion.

Mr. Dillon protested against an increased expenditure of money for naval purposes unless a just proportion of the surplus from the budget should be handed over to Ireland.

Referring to the Venezuelan difficulty, Mr. Dillon said that England had accepted the principle of arbitration after menacing the United States. It would have been much more decent, and a great deal wiser, he said, if England had accepted arbitration six months ago, and it would also be better for England if she adopted toward weak and unarmed nations the same measure of civility which she had shown to America.

Mr. Dillon concluded by moving an amendment to the address declaring that the absence of a bill providing for the self-government of Ireland had aroused discontent among the Irish and increased the excepting in foreign affairs. The motion was seconded by Mr. John Redmond, the leader of the Parnellite section of the Irish party.

Sir Frederick Pollock, professor of jurisprudence in Oxford university, who has for some time been engaged upon the preparation of Great Britain's case in the Venezuelan dispute, has completed his task, and the result of his work will be submitted to parliament next week, when concurrent statements intended to define the procedure for a settlement of the Venezuelan dispute will be presented in the house of lords by Lord Salisbury and in the house of commons by George N. Curzon, parliamentary secretary for foreign affairs.

Honesty in Elections.

The bill introduced in the House at Columbia by Mr. Manning, of Sumter, "to promote the independence of electors and to enforce the secrecy of the ballot" will doubtless fail to pass. It is not a factional or political measure, and is only designed to reduce fraudulent practices in the conduct of all elections in this State to the minimum. This is reason enough why such a bill should receive scant favor in the present State Legislature. The purpose of that body apparently is not to promote the independence of electors and honesty in elections, but to dodge, shift and evade any and every step which would lead to these worthy and desirable ends. The public conscience of South Carolina has become so degraded in all matters touching the suffrage that the popular measure seems to be the measure that offers the greatest opportunity for fraud. Under the circumstances it is a well-nigh hopeless undertaking in which Mr. Manning has engaged, but we trust that he will press his bill and make the reasons for its passage so plain that, refusing to provide for "a free ballot and a fair count," the Legislature will have to declare in effect for fraud in elections as the vital principle of government in South Carolina.

Mr. Manning's bill provides for the adoption of the Australian ballot system, a system which has been tested with good results in about thirty States and in other countries. It will be objectionable, of course, to the Legislature because among other things it provides that the commissioners and managers of election shall not be confined to one party or faction. At the last session of the General Assembly one of the Senators from Charleston proposed that the election officers should not be chosen altogether from one faction or party, but he was voted down, and so will Mr. Manning be voted down upon this proposition at the present session. The spirit, the intention, the whole purpose of the present State Administration is to perpetuate itself by the very methods which Mr. Manning's bill is designed to remove. Honesty in elections is the last thing that would meet with approval from the present Administration and the Legislature which was chosen to do its will.—News and Courier.

Some Spanish Stories.

Singular Uniformity in the
Results of Battles.

Weyler Still Talking.

Staff Correspondent of the United Press.

Habana, Feb. 12. Yesterday morning a party of rebels under command of the insurgent leader Castillo attacked the town of Managua, in the Habana province. A detachment of volunteers who were stationed in the town surrendered to the rebels, after having made a weak resistance, and joined the insurgents, taking with them all the arms and ammunition in their possession. A force of Spanish regulars made a strong defense, repulsing the enemy, who, according to the official report of the engagement, lost four killed and many wounded, including the leader Castillo. The Spanish troops report that they sustained no loss.

Bands of insurgents under Perez and Martinez attacked a detachment of 40 Spanish soldiers in the vicinity of San Nicholas, in the province of Matanzas yesterday. The Spaniards retreated to Chicaco Chico, where they were reinforced by the Cuenca battalion of volunteers, with whose aid they succeeded in defeating the rebels. The official report of this battle says that the government force lost five killed.

General Prats reports an encounter between the troops under his command and rebels at Jesus Maria, province of Matanzas, resulting in the defeat of the insurgents, four of whom were killed. The rebels fled and the Spanish troops pursued them so closely that they were again obliged to give battle, this engagement taking place on the Eugenia estate. Here the rebel lost 15 killed and 6 prisoners were captured by the government troops. The Spanish loss was one killed and one wounded.

GRACIOUS GENERAL
WEYLER.

General Weyler, the new captain general and commander-in-chief of the Spanish army in Cuba, received the American newspaper correspondents in a body to-day. He greeted the press representatives in a cordial manner, and offered to aid them in every possible way in obtaining reliable news of the war. General Weyler said that no interference with cabling of reports would be made except when the matter contained in them was grossly false or of such a character as might tend to excite public alarm.

THE "ENEMY OF PUBLICATION."

When asked to define his programme for the suppression of the insurrection, the captain general said:

"Notwithstanding the reputation which has been built up for me by the filibusters, I can assert beforehand that my conduct will surely be more deserving; that whatever I may do the United States would do under similar circumstances."

When asked to give an expression of his views on the situation of affairs in the island he replied: "I am an enemy of publication. I prefer to act rather than to talk."

HANDICAPPING THE REPORTERS.

Madrid, Feb. 12.—A dispatch to The Imperial from Habana says Captain General Weyler has announced that he will issue no permits to reporters or correspondents of foreign newspapers to accompany the operating columns of the Spanish army.

General Pando, the dispatch says, will probably be assigned to the command of operations in Eastern Cuba. The Spanish in Mexico have offered the captain general 1,000 horses and 200 mules for the use of the Spanish army in Cuba, and General Weyler has accepted the offer.

Risks in Bicycle Riding.

Boston Feb. 12.—The conference of mutual accident insurance companies of the United States, which assembled here to discuss the bicycle rider as an accident risk, has finished its deliberations. The companies have unanimously resolved that bicycling is a hazardous occupation, which they cannot insure against at the present rates of premium and that in the future, the cyclist, will pay double for his insurance or receive less indemnity, or give up cycling, so far as his accident insurance is concerned. The following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the use of the bicycle should be covered by additional cost or reduction of death and indemnity benefits; and that it is recommended that this be provided for by either of the following methods: The adequate increase of premiums to cover the added risk, or the classification as an occupation of bicycle riders in a class twice as hazardous as the "preferred" risk; and that benefits in accidents by bicycle riding be specifically reduced.

Old Pianos taken in exchange for new ones at the Sumter Music House.

The General Assembly.

Adjournment Not Yet in
Sight.

Columbia, Feb. 12.—The house of representatives had a dull and uneventful day session yesterday. The members were given a test as to their desire to adjourn and go home in a fortnight from Saturday next, but as yet the day for the final adjournment is hanging on the distant calendar of time, without even a number upon it to provide for its identification. And what is more no further effort will be made to number it until one week from to-day, when the house will talk about the matter again. When this conclusion had been reached the registration bill was taken up and after the house had voted down an amendment offered by Mr. Patton to prevent the possibility of fraud in the issuing of registration certificates, and an endless variety of committee amendments were made. Then Mr. Bacot, acting as editor-in-chief for the house, took his blue pencil and an hour or more elapsed while he made verbal amendments one after another, changing a word here and there and every now and then putting in a comma or a semicolon—all without even a dash of general interest.

THE SENATE

This was calendar day in the senate, and as the calendar was a small one, with the exception of the special orders, which were passed over, the session was a short one. The only matter of any interest whatever was the bill to repeal the law in relation to exemption to road duty, over which there was a somewhat lengthy debate, which was seasoned with humor of an unconscious nature and interspersed with amendments of various sorts and kinds, some of which were offered twice in succession. The great object of the would-be amenders seemed to be to exempt boys and ministers from road duty, the idea seeming to prevail that the company kept while road working would be damaging to the minds of those classes. But Mr. Moses solved the whole question at one lick by making a neat little motion that killed the whole bill and left matters in statu quo. The home-stead bill with the \$300 exemption for bachelors was the only matter of any general interest considered.

Mr. Harrison presided during the greater part of the session and the calendar had dwindled down wonderfully when the welcome motion to adjourn until 11 o'clock to-morrow prevailed.

American Tobacco Company.

Newark, N. J., Feb. 12.—The annual meeting of the American Tobacco company was held there this afternoon. Out of a total of 447,000 shares, 370,000 were represented. The report of Georgia Agents, treasurer, gave total assets \$40,782,607; liabilities \$32,182,235, which includes \$342,340, as quarterly dividends, payable February 5, 1896. Surplus, per statement December 31, 1894, \$7,193,290; net increase for 1895, \$1,402,081; total \$8,600,371. The meeting approved the reports of the treasurer and the board of managers.

Paying up the Bids.

Boston, Feb. 12.—To-day was "yellow" day at the Boston sub-treasury, and at the close of the office at 2 o'clock \$1,700,000 in gold and gold certificates had been received from bidders on the United States bonds recently offered by the government. It was the second day upon which the banks and bidders could make the first payment of 20 per cent. Every State in New England, with the exception of Connecticut, which is connected with the New York sub-treasury, was represented in the gold that came to Mr. O'Neill. It came from banks and bidders far in Maine and from adjacent towns of Boston. This city, too, contributed a large amount, but it is expected that on Thursday, the banks in this city will turn in their first payment. One concern alone will deposit \$500,000 in gold in payment of the bonds it personally bid for and also for its customers.

Jackson, Miss., Feb. 12.—Mr. Jacob Kansler, a native of Maryland, but a resident of Jackson since 1841, died to-day. He was the oldest landmark of Jackson.

The Cabinet Killed.

Another Bloody Revolt in
Seoul, Korea.

Yokobama, Feb. 13.—Dispatches from Seoul, capital of Korea, say that a revolt took place there on February 11, during which the prime minister and seven other officials were murdered.

The king and crown prince were compelled to take refuge in the Russian legation where they are now being sheltered. The king had ordered that all of the Korean ministers be killed.

The Russian legation is being guarded by a force of 200 Russian soldiers and marines.

The Cotton Exposition.

Governor Evans has received a letter from the provisional committee of the Chicago and Southern States exposition as follows:

"At a meeting of the executive committee held Feb. 8, the following was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That in addition to the delegates provided for from the southern cities as suggested and agreed upon by the mayor and council of Chicago, the governors of the Southern States be authorized to appoint 10 delegates at large from each State to represent the agricultural, manufacturing, commercial and railroad interest of the south in the convention called to meet at Chicago on the 19th instant and that the governor of each State to accompany his delegation.

"In accordance with this resolution you are requested to appoint delegates on behalf of your State."

Governor Evans appointed the following as representatives from this State to attend the convention on the 19th inst.: E. L. Roche, M. B. McSweeney, D. H. Russell, W. A. Clark, J. C. Wilborn, W. D. Evans, G. B. Kittrell; at large, W. A. Courtney and T. H. Rennie.

Free transportation to Chicago and return will be supplied to delegates by the principal railroads.

Mr. Howard H. Staffer is the secretary of the provisional committee with headquarters at Augusta, Ga. All desired information can be obtained by corresponding with him.

Jackson, Miss., Feb. 12.—A party of Western men, who recently purchased 10,000 acres of land in this county, are here to-day to inspect the same. They will divide the land into tracts of twenty acres, and colonize with truckers and fruit growers. Thousands of westerners have located in this State during the past six months and all declare their old neighbors would come if they could.

Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 12.—A terrible wreck occurred on the Central at midnight, in which three men were killed and three severely injured. An eastbound stock train of 23 cars collided with a westbound train of 17 cars. The dead are: Fred Hasford, fireman; Thomas Welch, engineer; Charles Wood, fireman.

San Francisco, Feb. 12.—Theodore Durant has been given another respite. His counsel appeared in court yesterday with an application for a 10 days' stay of the proceedings in order to allow the time to prepare their bill of exceptions on the appeal from the order denying a new trial. They were granted 20 days.

The little daughter of Mr. Fred Webber, Holland, Mass., had a very bad cold and cough which he had not been able to cure with any thing. I gave him a 25 cent bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says W. P. Holden, merchant and postmaster at West Brimfield, and the next time I saw him he said it worked like a charm. This remedy is intended especially for acute throat and lung diseases such as colds, croup and whooping cough, and it is famous for its cures. There is no danger in giving it to children for it contains nothing injurious. For sale by Dr. A. J. China.

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 post 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.

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

Royal Baking
Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE