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The Clemson Troubles.

The board of trustees of Clemson college have been in session in Columbia for some time, and yesterday the consideration of important matters was engaged in. Several vacant professorships were filled by men in whom the trustees seem to place the greatest confidence and trust and who are highly spoken of.

A member of the board of trustees yesterday gave the representative of The State a short sketch of the professors elected by the board, and they are given below in full:

Mr. J. V. Lewis, who was elected to the chair of Mineralogy and geology, is a native of North Carolina and graduated some years ago at the State university there. For a few years after graduation he was employed on the United States geological survey. He then spent a year at John's Hopkins university and another year at Harvard under the distinguished geologist, Prof. N. S. Shaler, who thus writes of Mr. Lewis:

"While here he won the esteem and respect of all who came in contact with him. He is a gentleman; he is well trained in his profession; he had an excellent influence upon the young men with whom he came in contact. If there were a vacancy in our geological corps I should consider Mr. Lewis as a fit candidate for the place, provided it called for any other than certain special attainments. If you had written me to recommend a candidate I should have asked you to consider Mr. Lewis as perhaps the most available of all I could have mentioned."

Since leaving Harvard Mr. Lewis has been engaged on the geological survey of North Carolina, and also comes highly recommended by Professor Holmes, with whom he has been working. He is a member of the Baptist church and is recently married, and a member of the Y. M. C. A.

Capt. Ezra B. Fuller was elected instructor of physics to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of Prof. C. W. Welch. Captain Fuller is well known to the people of this State and it is sufficient to say as to his qualifications that he taught physics for four years at West Point. He is considered an unusually strong man.

Mr. W. M. Riggs, a native of South Carolina, was elected assistant professor to Professor Tompkins in mechanical and electrical engineering. He is a graduate of the Alabama Polytechnic institute and has had some special training at Cornell university. For the past three years he has been an assistant in the mechanical department of his alma mater. He has the unqualified endorsement of the faculty at Auburn. Mr. Riggs has had a great deal of experience in the practical work of a mechanic. He is unmarried and belongs to a Presbyterian family.

For instructor in wood work the board elected Mr. Albert Barnes, a graduate of Cornell university. More difficulty was found in filling this position than all the others. Mr. Barnes, it is believed, will measure up with the high standard which the board requires. He is a man of fine education and a large practical experience. Since graduation he has taken a special course in order to more fully equip himself for the work. Mr. Barnes is unmarried and a member of the Congregationalist church.

Mr. John Thompson, a graduate of the University of Minnesota, was elected assistant in the department of chemistry. For several years since graduation Mr. Thompson has pursued special courses in chemistry and has been for some time an instructor at the university. He has made agricultural chemistry a specialty and is particularly strong in this department. Mr. Thompson is a married man.

Mr. Bowman, the present instructor in forge and foundry work, has retained in his present position. All these gentlemen received the unanimous support of the board. The board considered no business further than this, which would interest the public. The trustees were expecting to receive a visit from the legislative investigating committee, but in this they were disappointed. The board yesterday afternoon adjourned and several members have already returned home.

Clemson college opens to-morrow

with an increase in the number of students in attendance. All arrangements have been made for the reception of the students, both old and new. Columbia State, Feb. 19

Australian Ballot Lost.

The House Wedded to the old Eight-box Law.

Columbia, Feb. 18.—Most of the day was spent in the consideration of the election bills that have been proposed for adoption. As was expected the eight-box law found favor in the House. Mr. Manning made a splendid presentation of his Australian ballot system and the necessities for its adoption, but the sentiment of the House seemed to be that the time and education of the white voters were not yet ready for a change of this character. The members were pleased with the line and force of the argument, but did not want a change at this time. Mr. Weston on the general subject of open and honest and fair elections, and the justification of the past election laws and their operation, made a capital and forcible speech.

The eight-box law as proposed is substantially the same as that now in operation, with such changes as are necessitated by the new Constitution.

The first work of the day was to try and settle the school tax differences that were brought about by the changing of the Berkeley County line. A bill was passed, the best that the Charleston delegation could get and which will to a considerable extent relieve the situation. Mr. Bacon's bill was amended by Mr. Harvey, of Berkeley, as to the adjustment of back claims by a sort of board of arbitration, and it is hoped that the plan will work out satisfactorily.

CONDUCT OF SPANISH TROOPS.

Habana, Feb. 14, via Tampa, Fla., Feb. 18.—The following letter has been sent to the American press:

Insurgent Camp, Arcos de Cabasi, Feb. 12.—As there have been comments in the American press, influenced by the agents of the Spanish government, on the system of war followed by the Cuban patriots, who are represented to the face of the world as enemies to the civilization and wealth of this country, I think it will be of interest to your readers to have a statement of my personal experience.

Some years ago I came from the United States to attend to the property owned by my family in this rich but unhappy country, and in the province of Matanzas. As a sympathizer with the heroic efforts of these people for their freedom and the establishment of their republic, I joined the Cuban army at the beginning of January, fulfilling what I conscientiously considered my duty, but with the intention that I would observe and enforce upon those under my command the laws and usages adopted by all civilized nations.

A few days after I had joined the Cuban army, a column of the Spanish army under command of General Prats arrived at the plantation Santa Susana, my father's property, an American citizen, and in revenge for my having joined the patriots, they burned and destroyed the buildings on the plantation and everything they found in their way. This vandalic act may be the object of sad comparison if you consider the conduct observed by General Gomez and his men, while they occupied the plantation "Espania" belonging to Mr. Romero Roberdo, crownminister, and who is the enemy of Cuban liberty; in the plantation "Portugals" where Gomez has encamped three times, owned by Manuel Calvo, leader of the most retrograde of the Spanish party; and in the plantation "San Antonio" of the Marques de Davalo, also one of the greatest enemies of the Cubans, where the general exacted of his troops the greatest respect towards the property and workmen.

Decide now who are the ones who carry on the war in civilized manner and who are those who fight as savages.

Yours truly,

Leon Delmonte.

This Mr. Delmonte is the son of Mr. Leonardo Delmonte who died late in Paris, an American citizen, and all his family are well known in New York's best society.

Matt Quay, Levi P. Morton and Steve Elkins are all formally in the race for the St. Louis nomination. This does not mean that there is very much likelihood that either of them will win but it does mean that whoever gets the nomination will have to pledge himself to take care of Quay, Platt and Elkins in case of Republican success at the polls. A Cabinet position for himself, or a generous allotment of the spoils for his friends, will no doubt be demanded by each of the worthies named. Neither of them is in politics for fun or for his health.

For the Great Exposition.

Notable Assemblage of Business Men in Chicago.

Chicago, Feb. 18.—An exposition of southern products, natural and manufactured, will be held in Chicago this fall, merchants, manufacturers and capitalists of this city, agreeing to manage and finance it, while the southerners interested will furnish exhibits free of cost to Chicago. This was the decision of the special committee appointed by the delegation at the Palmer house this afternoon. The committee met immediately after adjournment and after several hours deliberation decided to so report to the convention when it reassembles to-morrow.

Bankers, merchants, manufacturers, capitalists, journalists and men prominent in southern public life came from all the States in the South last night and to-day in large numbers to officially represent their States and cities at the convention which will organize the exposition enterprise. The delegates were filled with enthusiasm and did not even say unkind things about the weather which was down to zero and aggravated by a piercing wind all day.

The States of Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, Florida, Louisiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Maryland and Texas were represented at the opening session, the largest delegations being from Georgia and Tennessee.

Among the arrivals were General Chas. Thurman of Nashville, John H. McDowell, the Tennessee's People's party leader; Chas. D. Mitchell, Chattanooga, vice president of the National Manufacturers' association; Major John Cann, "the lame miller," of Cumberland Milling company; Capt. H. C. Ward, United States Army, Nashville, who was appointed by the governor to look after the military features of the exposition; Theodore Cooley, chairman of the art department of the Tennessee Centennial and A. M. Wells, commissioner general of the Tennessee Centennial. The delegations came to the Palmer house parlors reserved for their use and after registering, spent the morning hours in social intercourse or business talk with fellow-delegates from Chicago or the South.

Geo. W. Zeiss of Texas was the first on the ground with an exhibit. He brought up samples of the Canaigre root, which resembles the sweet potato very strongly, and which grows in the western part of the State, but thrives in a much more profitable fashion near the Gulf of Mexico, where it is being cultivated. Its product is the tannic acid of commerce and the Texans are proud of it. Along with the canaigre root comes the ramie, a fibrous production from which textile fabrics may be made with a profit.

While the delegates were arriving and being welcomed by Chicago business men, ex-Confederates and grand army veterans, a preliminary committee, consisting of W. A. Giles, Chicago, chairman, Patrick Walsh, C. A. Collier, H. H. Stafford and W. H. Harper, of Georgia; Malcolm McNeill and Col. H. L. Turner of Chicago, held a meeting to outline a plan for submission to the convention.

At 3 o'clock, the delegates assembled for business, Chicago being represented by many prominent citizens named by the mayor. A cordial welcome was given the visitors by Corporation Counsel Beale, in the absence of Mayor Swift, who is confined to his home with the grip.

PAT WALSH, CHAIRMAN.

Hon. Patrick Walsh of Augusta, Ga., was elected chairman, Malcolm McNeill of Chicago, secretary and Howard R. Stafford, of Augusta, assistant secretary.

Chairman Walsh thanked the corporation counsel for his welcome and made a few remarks calling attention to the great resources of the South and the benefits to be derived from making an exhibit of them to the western people.

It was resolved that a committee consisting of one delegate from each State and ten representatives from Chicago be appointed to decide whether it was an opportune time to hold an exposition as proposed and if so to present a plan for putting the scheme into operation. The committee appointed by the chairman is as follows:

From Chicago—W. P. Halliday, Wm A. Giles, Gen Chas Fitzsimmons, E. M. Lawrence, W. A. Alexander, Malcolm McNeill, John E. Scott, Wm H. Harper, Col Henry T. Turner, Postmaster Washington Hensing.
From the South—B. L. Duhaney, Tennessee; T. S. Plowman, Alabama; W. J. Andrew, North Carolina; E. L. Roche, of South Carolina; D. B. Dyer, Georgia; T. P. Crasty, Maryland; W.

Stone, Mississippi; W. P. Ralph, Kentucky; W. A. Simmons, Florida; Morris Schwabacker, Louisiana, and Z. P. Zeiss, Texas.

A resolution was adopted inviting all railroads to send delegates to the convention.

Colonel Turner, commanding the First Regiment, I. I. N. G., invited the delegates to attend a regimental drill, reception and dance to be given to-morrow night at the First Regiment armory of the delegates by Chicago citizens and the regimental officers.

The convention then adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, when the committee will report.

Work of the Great Conference in Chicago.

WHAT WAS SAID AND DONE.

Chicago, Feb. 20.—The deliberations of the special committee delayed the calling to order this morning at the Palmer House of the Chicago-Southern States delegate convention, but when the report was ready, the 150 delegates quickly settled down to business. H. N. Higginbotham, president of the World's Fair directory, was called into conference with the committee in an advisory capacity and the great mercantile interests which he represents will be actively brought to bear in favor of the exposition enterprise.

The report of the committee declared in favor of the exposition as follows:

"It is the sense of this meeting that it is feasible and desirable to hold a Southern States exposition in Chicago in 1896.

"That the name of the exposition shall be known as the Southern States Exposition company of Chicago.

"That the Southern States pledge themselves to provide exhibits from their respective States and to deliver them free of cost at the exposition building to be provided by Chicago and to install the same in said building under the direction of the Chicago organization, and that they will remove said exhibits from the building within 15 days after the close of the exposition; and the said Southern States shall do all the necessary work of promotion and advertising in the Southern States; that Chicago shall furnish a suitable building with such space as may be feasible and pay the expenses of maintaining the exhibition, including police and fire protection for not more than three months, but shall not be responsible for theft or loss by fire. And it is understood that the administration and financial management of the exposition shall be under control of the Chicago organization."

The reading of that section which decided that the exposition should be held was received with applause, but there was a difference of opinion as to the administration and financial management being exclusively under the control of the Chicago organization.

There was a spirited discussion of an amendment of Editor Hemphill, of South Carolina, providing for an advisory board, to consist of one person from each Southern State represented, or the chairman of the State delegation, to co-operate with the Chicago managers. The friction was finally removed by the withdrawing of the amendment, and the report was then adopted unanimously as presented. The following, presented by the Chicago delegates, was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Chicago delegation in this convention resolves that a provisional committee of 40 or more, to be appointed by the mayor of Chicago, to organize and incorporate a company to be known as the 'Southern States Exposition Company of Chicago,' and to secure subscriptions to the stock of said company to such an amount as may in their judgment, be necessary to insure the success of the enterprise. When a board of directors shall have been elected by the stockholders of the company to be so organized, the duties of said provisional committee shall cease."

Major Hemphill's resolution providing for the appointment of an advisory committee for each of the Southern States, to be named by the delegations, to confer with the managers in regard to all exposition matters, was again presented and adopted.

Ex-Governor Bullock of Georgia favored the naming of an advisory committee because it was in the direction of State Rigidist, a plan for independent State action rather than co-operative Southern action.

Tennessee and Georgia delegates spoke in favor of making the exposition a permanent one, but C. W. Giles, chairman of the Chicago delegation, said it was premature to debate that question.

The South Carolina delegation announced that their State would be represented by a million spindles and defied any other cotton State to beat them.

A resolution was adopted naming Chairman Walsh, who is general manager of the Southern Associated Press, as the best man to give the enterprise the widest publicity through the medium of the press. He announced that as all southern publishers were heartily in favor of the exposition no money would be needed to conduct the department of publicity and promotion.

Free Silver or Bolt.

Senator Tillman advises a bolt to the silver party in the event the Chicago Democratic convention fails to adopt a platform to the free silver tune. Well, it was a crime for the Haskellites to bolt the Democratic nominations. They were traitors to their party, worse than Radicals!" But, Tillman! Anything Tillman does is right and patriotic.—Edgefield Monitor.

A Scene in Court.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—At 3 o'clock today a jury found Nic Marzen guilty of the murder of Fritz Holzhuetter, in this city on January 30, 1895, and condemned him to death. The murder was for money which Holzhuetter was known to have for the purpose of buying cattle.

The closing scene of the trial was intensely dramatic and almost tragic. While making the closing address, the prosecuting attorney, Pearson, picked up the butcher's cleaver with which he claimed Marzen killed Holzhuetter, and by way of illustration to the jury as to the manner of the murderous blow, raised the cleaver over his head with a quick motion, intended to bring it down heavily. But the glistening blade flew from the handle, went over the heads of a dozen persons and struck a pillar in the courtroom, entering the hard wood half an inch. Two men, one of them Charles Pagle, a witness, sat near the pillar, and the keen-edged steel passed between their heads, with scarcely an inch of space on either side.

This excitement was followed by the collapse of the prisoner, while Judge Smith was reading his instructions. He tried to rise, his arms fell on the table in front of him and he fell forward on his face.

Wild excitement was caused in the crowded court room, Mrs. Marzen's cries piercing the air. The judge was compelled to adjourn court.

WALLER'S RELEASE.

Paris, Feb. 21.—John L. Waller, United States consul to Madagascar, who was court-martialed and sentenced to 20 years imprisonment under conviction of having illegally communicated with the Hovas, arrived in Paris at 9 o'clock this morning, having been pardoned and released from Nimes prison yesterday. Mr. Waller soon after his arrival here said: "I am grateful for this opportunity to thank the President of the United States, the state department at Washington and United States Ambassador Eustis, as well as Secretaries Vignaud and Newton Eustis of the United States embassy, the latter of whom visited me at the prison. His visit cheered me very much and was followed by marked improvement in my treatment. I feel highly elated to find myself free after 11 months incarceration, under condemnation to solitary confinement for 20 years, which was equivalent to eternity. I am in good health and scarcely suffer at all now from the Madagascar fever, which made such terrible havoc among the French troops in Madagascar. I shall remain four days in Paris, and shall also stop a few days in London. I expect to sail for America on Feb. 29."

Mr. Waller added that although he was treated as a prisoner of war on board the ship which brought him to France, the treatment was modified later, although, he said, he received good ordinary treatment, equally as good as that shown to white prisoners in the Nimes prison. All things considered, Mr. Waller looks exceptionally well. He lost but little weight, despite his attack of fever while in the prison.

Mr. Waller expressed great anxiety to learn the details of the conditions of peace which the French had imposed upon Madagascar.

A dispatch from Shanghai says that Russia is preparing to establish a protectorate over Korea, and that in anticipation of this Japan is making active naval preparations.

Maher Knocked Out.

Fitzsimmons Does him up in One round.

Langtry Tex., Feb. 21.—It took Robert Fitzsimmons just 95 seconds this afternoon to defeat Peter Maher and become the heavy-weight champion of the world. The fight took place in the bottoms of the Rio Grande river, on the Mexican side, a mile and a half distant from the Langtry depot.

Even to his friends, it was evident that the Irish lad was not in it from the start. Before the round had progressed 30 seconds Maher attempted a foul and was heatedly warned by the referee. Fitzsimmons' coup was in the form of one of his famous upper hooks with which he knocked out Hall and broke the nose of Jack Steizener, his trainer. Maher made a gallant effort to get upon his feet when time was called, but after getting half way to a recumbent position he fell back and still had his head on the floor when time was called, and the decision was awarded to the Cornishman.

The Disaster in South Africa.

Johannesburg, Feb. 20.—President Kruger and the chiefs of the several executive departments of the government of the South African republic made an inspection of the scene of the dynamite explosion at Viedendorp, a suburb of this city, yesterday, and visited many of the injured men, women and children in the hospitals. President Kruger, after viewing the scenes of devastation, declared that the Netherlands Railway company, on board of whose cars the dynamite exploded, would have to pay the amount of the damage done, which is calculated at £1,000,000 at least. The president was greatly affected by the scenes in the hospitals and elsewhere, and in speaking later dwelt upon the splendid manner in which the people of Johannesburg had sunk their race and other feuds and joined hands in relieving the distress of the hundreds who were in need of aid.

President Kruger was elected president of the relief committee which was formed yesterday and which has already collected £60,000.

The fund collected by the committee organized for the sufferers by the explosion now amounts to £100,000.

Atlanta, Feb. 21.—A special to the Constitution from Carrolton, Ga., says that a freight train ran into an open switch at Mandeville on the Chattahoochee, Rome and Columbus road last night. Sixteen cars were wrecked. A large oil tank full of oil burst and caught on fire, burning up a large number of the cars and the depot. Sol West, colored, was killed and Engineer Bruce was injured, but not seriously. Sol West was caught under the tender and his left leg had to be severed at the knee to keep him from burning up, as the oil from the tank car had spread over the ground. The loss to the railroad is about \$20,000. All trains are running on time.

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

Our people are growing more and more in the habit of looking to China's Drug Store for the latest and best of everything in the drug line. They sell Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, famous for its cures of bad colds, croup and whooping cough. When in need of such a medicine give this remedy a trial and you will be more than pleased with the result.

The little daughter of Mr. Fred Webber, Holland, Mass., had a very bad cold and cough which 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 indicated 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 treatise. 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 used early 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