

Port Royal Vindicated.

The Indiana Successfully Docked.

Port Royal, March 27.—At just 7:30 this morning, on a tide which had been ebbing for a good hour, the battleship Indiana steamed gallantly through the caisson of the government dry dock on Paris island with fully 15 inches to spare between her keel and the blocks. It was a glad day for the people of Port Royal and the satisfaction depicted upon the faces of the officers at the naval station was a sufficient testimonial of the gratification which they experienced in the vindication of the work upon which they have labored so long and so faithfully, and upon which of late some people have attempted to cast aspersions. The docking this morning was a triumph for the harbor of Port Royal and for every friend of the Paris Island station. The battleship was put on the blocks not only with perfect ease and success, but when the tide had been running out for at least an hour. The docking might just as well have been done yesterday or the day before. On the 25th, the unofficial reckoning of the water showed 25 feet in the dock and yesterday evening there was much more. The Indiana draws 24 feet, and on either of the tides mentioned it is claimed that she could have gone in with an abundance of water to spare. The officers in charge, however doubtless knew best. They have at all events docked the Indiana most successfully and that has always been the great consideration. The tide this morning was at its height about 6:30 and it had been designed to run the vessel into the caisson at that hour. But when the morning came, the whole harbor was enveloped in a dense shroud of mist and fog. The battleship was steered cautiously for the dock in the leading strings of four tugs. So much delay was occasioned by the fog that she was not until after 7 o'clock that she cleared the caisson and floated in the dry dock. According to the official figures, there were then 25 feet and 8 inches of tide. This was about 4 inches below the normal, but it gave the battleship a good 15 inches to spare above the blocks.

The pumps were turned in as soon as everything was pronounced to be snug. At first the pumping was purposely done very slowly, to give the men at work on the ship's sides a better chance to work. Three hours after the work had started there were still 10 feet of water in the dock. During the forenoon many excursion parties came down to the island from Beaufort and Port Royal and the successful docking was made the subject of many congratulations and much merry-making. It was not until quite late in the afternoon that the last bit of water was pumped out of the dock. At 6 o'clock she stood high and dry on the blocks. She rested straight on her keel and she was by actual measurement just 1 foot and 10 inches above the floor of the dock. The officers and the gentlemen officially connected with the station or the battleship are as usual very relieved, but their satisfaction with the result of to-day's work is expressed in many ways. No one can say of course what the official report will be, but it is believed here that it will express the conviction that the dock is in splendid condition and that it is capable of holding any ship in the navy.

Captain Evans of the Indiana, "Fighting Bob," as he is called, said when requested to make a statement, "The docking has been a complete success, as you can see. It does not require an expert or naval officer to perceive that fact. It has been a most satisfactory day's work. The bottom of the dock has not settled, or if at all, only the fractional part of an inch. This is a most unusual thing when docks are tested fully for the first time. The New York, Massachusetts or Texas can be much more easily docked than the Indiana, as they are much lighter in draught."

It is an open secret here that the docking could have taken place almost any day during the last week, but it was thought best to wait till the period of the highest spring tides. The officers thought it was very important to have just as much water as possible for the first trial of the structure.

Bound to Bolt.

Special to the Greenville News.

Washington, D. C., March 26.—A big sensation will be created in South Carolina by this exclusive announcement, that Tillman and McLaurin have buried the hatchet and will hereafter fight together on everything—certainly on national issues. The two men had nearly two hours talk to-day at the senator's seat in the senate and when they parted each was in a most amicable mood. This news will have additional interest when it is stated that rumor had put McLaurin and Irby in a combination.

McLaurin has decided that he will run for congress and not for senator. It is said that he will probably make several speeches soon in South Carolina in favor of leaving the Democratic party if it does not declare for silver. He may invade Irby's county as he has been asked to make a speech there. With Tillman and McLaurin pulling together, the latter will probably lead the bolters, as Tillman has speeches in other States to make. The delegation here now is solid for a bolt and this reunion unites practically all

the Reform leaders on the issue of leaving the party. Every congressman, including McLaurin, heartily endorses Tillman's letter in The Register. They do not believe that any large percentage of Reformers will remain in the party if the bolt is made.

Even the Reform congressmen here are not aware that Tillman and McLaurin are again on friendly terms; but it is a dead sure fact that some of the men here who have not gotten along well with McLaurin, may now find his friendship more valuable. Senator Tillman himself thinks everything will come out all right and is in a better humor to-day than for a long time.

The manifestoes of Tillman and Irby respectively have created a queer situation in Laurens county. The Laurensville Herald, owned by Postmaster Crews, has been edited for years by his son, W. T. Crews. Young Crews has lately shown a decided preference for Tillman over Irby, and an approval so marked of the former's political programme that his father, the postmaster—who not long ago had to step in and unsay what his son had said in endorsement of Tillman's senatorial attack on Cleveland—has been prompted to re-assume the editorship of The Herald. He signals his return to active journalism by denouncing Tillman's counsel as "perniciously bad" and by warmly commending Irby's stand. Unless Tillman recedes from his position, Postmaster Crews says, he "shall be reluctantly compelled to part company with him." In the meantime it is announced that Crews, the son, who is not a postmaster, is about to start a paper called the "Free Silver Democrat," backed by Senator Irby's enemies, and the natural inference is drawn that it will support Tillman and fight Irby. Laurens county this year, with Tillman against Irby and Crews fils against Crews pere, will be a mighty juicy sort of county to live in.—The State.

"Just as I Shoot You, So Would I Shoot the American Consul."

Habana Cor. N. Y. Herald.

Dr. Delgado, who is slowly gaining strength, though he is not yet out of danger, completed his deposition before the United States consul general on Thursday. His story, as sworn to, was identical in all essential particulars with that told by his father, as published in last Sunday's Herald. The captain of volunteers who conducted the prisoners before General Melquizo was Captain Augusto Villanueva, of the Jaruco squadron. The informal deposition of Dr. Delgado describes the shooting in these words:

"When we arrived in the presence of the brigadier general, Melquizo, I showed him my American passport and a letter from the United States consul about our horses. I also told him my father and myself were neutral and peaceful. I had no sooner said these words than he became enraged, and, mounted as he was, struck me three times on the head and face with his hands, knocking off my hat. At the same time he said: 'Just as I will shoot you so I would shoot the American consul. I care nothing for all these papers of American citizenship.'"

"All this he said with the greatest contempt, and calling Captain Villanueva, ordered him with 12 men to take the prisoners to the rear. The captain took us about 50 yards to the rear, while the Spanish column went on in the direction of Baimoa.

Captain Villanueva ordered us to be tied together with a rope, placed us against a stone fence backed by bushes and told his men to cut us down with their machetes. In the struggle the rope was broken. He then ordered his men to fire a volley at us.

WITH BULLETS AND MACHETE.

At the first volley I threw myself face downward, simulating death, but retaining full consciousness. At the second volley I was struck in the right loin by a bullet. It was found in my underwear when my clothing was cut from me afterward. They then struck me with a machete on the right side of the face, but the force of the blow was broken by the weapon striking the stone fence and the bushes, breaking the blade of the knife. In one of the volleys a bullet grazed the crown of my head.

"I lay perfectly still and rigid to appear dead. I was then turned over on my back, my pockets were searched for money and one of the volunteers noticed by the movement of my vest that I was still breathing. I heard him say: 'He has some color in his face. He is alive. Give him another machete.' They gave me another terrible blow. I then lost consciousness. When I regained my senses I found myself in my room in our dwelling house. I was told that myself and Venancio Pena were the only ones who revived, the other six having been riddled with balls and cut to pieces with machete wounds.

The doctor's statement was given in detail and supplemented by the certificate as to the character of the wounds by Dr. Daniel M. Burgess, sanitary inspector for the United States in Habana, and the official medical attache of the Consulate.

When I saw Dr. Delgado he asked me eagerly whether I thought the United States government would take any interest in his case. I assure him that the facts were by this time well known.

Although the local press were not gagged wholly, enough already by

means of the censorship, the government has decided upon still less liberty. The governor of Habana recently called together the editors of all Habana newspapers, at the request of the captain general, and informed them that the government was passing through a critical period. He therefore asked their co-operation in giving due publicity to favorable news and in aiding in suppressing that which was unfavorable. He intimated broadly that the government expected loyal support, and any editors developing a critical spirit in the present crisis would, he said, find themselves in trouble.

One editor is said to have been warned especially that unless he stopped agitating the question of the coming elections, he would be likely to go to Morro Castle. He has stopped.

In Bolondron, Matanzas province, Thursday, six sparrows were killed by a pietierre, a native Cuban bird. The sparrow is the typical bird of Spain. The Bolondron volunteers buried the sparrows with great pomp after they had laid in state in the firemen's barracks. The volunteers with fixed bayonets formed a guard of honor, while the band played a funeral march. At the head of the procession marched the local priest, the Rev. Father Gerna. The bodies of the birds were in a handsome coffin. A banner carried in the procession was inscribed "Long Live Spain; Down with the Traitors."

This is an imitation of the famous sparrow funeral of the last war, when obsequies were held by volunteers all over the island in 1869 over the body of a sparrow killed by a cat in Habana.

Lieutenant General Pando is making wholesale arrests of political suspects in Santa Clara province. The prisons there are so full that many prisoners are now being shipped west to Habana. Pando's avowed policy is to suppress disloyalty in the towns as well as in the field.

A Great Step for Christian Civilization.

A recent communication from Dr. Y. J. Allen, Shanghai, China, and another received to-day from Bishop E. R. Hendrix, Kansas City, Mo., give news of utmost importance to the church at large. No imperial edict of the present century has been so significant; none can be more influential. We render grateful thanks to Almighty God, and pray that, under the inspiration and leadership of the Holy Spirit, the forces of Christendom will go forth to victory.

WALTER R. LAMBETH.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 16, 1896.

My Dear Dr. Lambeth: I have just received the following important information from U. S. Consul General Jernigan, Shanghai, China, under date of Feb. 22d. He writes: "The most welcome news I have for you is told by the enclosed circular, which was received to-day, and at once given to the press by me. A great step for Christian civilization has been made, and under judicious influence others will soon follow. No one act by the Emperor so distinctly heralds the coming change as this edict removing all restrictions upon the propagation of the Christian religion in China; and may it not be that all of this good has grown out of the massacres and burning of the homes of Christians in China? I believe that the vigorous policy of the President, evidenced by a distinctly American Commission to investigate the wrong done Americans at Chongtu, has given to the efforts of the French Minister a power which helped to make them successful. The President and Secretary Olney opened the eyes of China, when an American Commission traveled over three thousand miles through her centre to inquire why the homes of American citizens had been burnt. This fact speaks volumes, and while the French Minister should have the full credit of the achievement in behalf of Christian civilization, I am sure that Mr. Gerard would be the first to acknowledge the good effect resulting from the timely action of our government."

The circular mentioned is as follows:

"LEGATION OF THE U. S.,

"PEKING, Feb. 6, 1896.

"To the Consuls of the United States—Gentlemen: I have the honor to inform you that his Excellency, M. A. Gerard, Minister of France, has recently procured from the Tsung-Li-Yamen, by virtue of the French Treaty of 1858, an order directing the local authorities in all provinces of the Empire to expunge from the various editions and compilations of the Chinese Code all claims placing restriction upon the propagation of the Christian religion.

"You are directed to bring this circular to the attention of the American Missions in your Consular districts.

"It gives me pleasure to add that the Minister of France is entitled to the gratitude of the Christian world for his action in this important matter. I am, Sirs, your obedient servant,

"CHAS. DENBY, U. S. Min. "THOS. R. JERNIGAN, U. S. Con. Gen., "Shanghai."

The important action of the Emperor of the Chinese Empire should be a cause of devout gratitude to Almighty God on the part of the Christian world.

Yours cordially,

E. R. HENDRIX.

General Weyler has issued an act that Cuban revolutionists shall hereafter be treated as bandits.

Untold Agonies

Every Limb Ached With Muscular Rheumatism

A Perfect Cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The cause of rheumatism is lactic acid in the blood, which accumulates in the joints, and gives the victim such dreadful pains and aches. Hood's Sarsaparilla neutralizes the acid, purifies the blood and thus cures rheumatism. "Five years ago I had my first attack of lumbago or muscular rheumatism.



Mr. Thomas S. Palmer, Abbeville, S. C.

I was in bed two weeks. I had a good physician but he did not do me any good. A friend recommended Hood's Sarsaparilla and I sent for a bottle. At that time I ached in every limb, especially in my back and hip. I felt as though I had a fever and for a few hours at night it was impossible to sleep. I suffered untold agonies. Constipation was not the least of my troubles. I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and felt a decided change in three days. I was able to get out of bed

and sit at the fire in course of a week. I can recommend it as the best remedy for indigestion and dyspepsia I ever tried." T. S. PALMER, Abbeville, S. C.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion, prevent constipation.

SUMTER RESTAURANT.

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Special attention to Lunchees for Ladies.

Prices Moderate.

Your patronage solicited. Liberty Street near Watchman and Southron Office. Oct. 2.

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MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED City Property. Apply to

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January 3, 1896.

COTTON SEED FOR SALE.

50 BUSHELS HAWKINS' IMPROVED PROLIFIC COTTON SEED. The finest variety of seed known. Beat 47 varieties at Experimental Station.

I have planted it the past two years and can endorse all that is claimed for it.

PRICE \$1.00 PER BUSHEL. A. C. DRANT, Sumter, S. C.

Feb. 19—1m.

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Also Cabbage Plants and other Varieties of Vegetable Plants.

100 Cabbage Plants \$2.25

1,000 " " 2.00

100 Pansy Plants, 1.00

He offers his services to lay out gardens and put them in good shape. Reasonable terms. Mch 1.

Are You Planting Tobacco?

If you are, you need information connected with growing, curing, grading and selling your crop. If you are not experienced in handling tobacco, you stand in particular need of advice and instruction. This you can obtain by reading

The South Carolina Tobaccoist.

It is a weekly journal devoted exclusively to tobacco culture in South Carolina, and gives the exact information required by beginners, as well as those who have some experience.

Do You Expect to Plant Tobacco Next Year?

Then prepare yourself to make a success of it by studying the best methods. To do this read The South Carolina Tobaccoist, subscription \$2.00 per annum.

The South Carolina Tobaccoist and The Watchman and Southron sent one year to any address for \$3. Cash must invariably accompany order.

Address N. G. OSTEEEN, Sumter, S. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Co-partnership for the practice of law, under firm name of Wilson & Hurst. All business entrusted to them will receive prompt attention. Will practice in Sumter and adjoining counties.

H. FRANK WILSON, C. M. HURST, Jr.,

Jan. 9.

Estate of F. W. Crosswell, Dec'd.

ALL PERSONS holding Claims against said Estate will present same duly attested, and all persons in any way indebted to said Estate, will make immediate payment to W. KENNEDY CROSSWELL, Qualified Adm'r.

March 18, 1896—3t.

THE New York World, THRICE-A-WEEK EDITION.

18 PAGES A WEEK. 156 PAPERS A YEAR.

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A TRACT OF 250 ACRES, situate about 3 miles from Effingham, bounded by Lynch's Creek, the public road and land now or formerly of Jesse James. The last named tract of land well timbered, and admirably adapted for planting and pasturage. Terms easy. Apply to

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Feb. 19. Sumter, S. C.

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This great remedy is indorsed by physicians, and prescribed by them all over the world. Positively guaranteed to cure the most stubborn cases. The formul is published plainly on every bottle. As a tonic it is

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For Female Complaints and building up run-down systems it acts like magic. Try a bottle and be convinced.

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 "Was a rheumatic sufferer for 18 months. Derived no benefit from physicians, treatment at Mineral Wells, Tex., or Hot Springs, Ark. My doctor declared my condition hopeless, but as a last resort advised P. P. P. Lippman's Great Remedy. Through its use I am to-day a well man."
 W. F. JIMMINS,
 of Thomas & Hines, Leading Grocers, Waxahachie, Tex. Indorsed by B. W. FEAKENS, Druggist.
 "P. P. P. Lippman's Great Remedy cured me of difficult breathing and palpitation of the heart. Had not slept on either side for two years; now I sleep soundly in any position."
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 "Sworn to and subscribed before me,"
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 CAPT. J. D. JOHNSON, Savannah, Ga.

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