

Exposition at Chicago a Great Chance For the South.

MONTGOMERY, March 25.—A convention of more than 100 representative men from all parts of the State was held here to-day for the purpose of having Alabama send to the Southern States exposition at Chicago a creditable exhibit of the State's products and resources. Governor Oates, who called the convention, addressed it upon the opportunities offered by the exposition, and urged that the people should unite in making an exhibition to attract immigration here from the northwest. Hon. Patrick Walsh of Georgia and Hon. Hector D. Lane, commissioner of agriculture for Alabama, also delivered strong addresses.

In this convention the mineral, agricultural, timber and manufacturing interests of the State were ably represented, the delegates coming from over half of the counties. Commissioner Lane was elected president of the permanent exposition organization, Robert A. Ecklesberger, secretary, and T. S. Plowman, treasurer. Committees on mineral, agriculture, timber, textile, advertising, railroads and transportation were appointed, and they will proceed to arrange an exhibit that will be several times larger than the one Alabama had in the building at the Atlanta fair.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, the Southern States Exposition company of Chicago has agreed to furnish such space as may be needed and pay the expenses of conducting an exposition of the products and resources of the Southern States, the condition on their part being to furnish and deliver the same to the exposition company free of cost at the exposition in Chicago, and

Whereas, we consider the proposition made by the enterprising citizens of Chicago to be public spirited, unprejudicedly liberal and the most advantageous ever offered for advertising to the people of the west and northwest the agricultural, mineral, timber and manufacturing products and resources of the Southern States for diversified industries of all kinds; be it

Resolved, by this convention, representing all interests of Alabama, That we most cordially accept the offer of the Chicago exposition company as the best opportunity ever presented to bring forward and advertise the manifold and unrivaled resources of a State.

Resolved, That we, the members of this convention, pledge ourselves to see to it that Alabama exhibits will fully portray all the products and resources of our great State.

Resolved, That we invite the cordial co-operation of the farmers, mechanics, miners and commercial interests generally to make Alabama's exhibit second to none in the exposition.

To Settle Differences Between Civilized Nations.

New York, March 26.—A plan providing for a permanent court of arbitration for the settlement of disputes between civilized nations in general and between the United States and Great Britain in particular, was considered to-day by the committee on international arbitration of the New York State Bar association. The plan was not given out for publication, because it is not yet considered in all its details. It is the object of the committee to obtain the concurrence and co-operation in the final formation of this plan of all the bar associations of this country as well as Great Britain, Canada and Australia.

The meeting was held at the office of Edward G. Whitaker, No. 29 Broadway, the president of the association. Correspondence has already been opened with the various bar associations of the country, and favorable replies were read to-day from those of Maine, West Virginia, Wisconsin, New Mexico, Georgia, New Hampshire, District of Columbia, Iowa, Virginia and Michigan. The meeting went into executive session, and the plan, so far as it has at present progressed, was presented to the committee by the sub-committee appointed some time ago to consider the matter.

Before the formal adoption of the plan it will be submitted to President Cleveland in a memorial from the association, but this will not be until the arbitration committees of all the State bar associations of the country have passed upon it.

President Whitaker, when asked what were the general features of the plan proposed, said: "It provides for the naming by the United States and Great Britain some of the highest judicial officers, who shall constitute a court for the adjudication of all diplomatic differences that shall arise between the two nations. This court is to be always in session in a legal sense. That is, it will always be ready to meet whenever called upon by the joint action of the two governments."

"The American members of the court are to be taken from the Federal judiciary. The English will, of course, make their chancellor a member. It is possible that we may recommend that Germany and France shall be represented. That will depend to some extent on the attitude of these countries and also of Great Britain. The object will be primarily to settle the disputes between the two countries, but we anticipate that the advantages of the court will become so obvious to other nations that they will also seek its benefits and submit their disputes to its decision, rather than resort to war."

Sumatra Tobacco.

Attempt to Cultivate the Choice Brand in America.

SEED DIRECT FROM SUMATRA TO BE SENT HERE.

Washington, D. C., March 5.—E. Spencer Pratt, the United States consul general at Singapore, transmits to the state department the following interesting report on Sumatra tobacco, which is so much in demand in this country:

Reflecting upon the great increase that has taken place in the production of Sumatra tobacco, the high price it commands on account of its superiority, especially for wrapping purposes, and the significant fact that so large a proportion of it is annually purchased in Amsterdam exclusively for the American market, I became convinced that substantial benefits would accrue to our own tobacco industry from the reproduction of this particular variety of the plant in the United States. Believing its successful cultivation possible, at least in Lower California and along the Southern seaboard, I determined, as far as I could, to undertake the experiment of its introduction there.

With the above object in view, I accordingly addressed myself to the acting consul-general of the Netherlands here, Mr. J. J. M. Fleury, with the request that he would furnish me with information as to the growth and development of tobacco culture in Sumatra and assist me in the matter of procuring a supply of the best quality of seed.

The latter, he said, he could not promise to do, on account of the objection of the planters on the island to allowing any of their seed to be exported. On the general subject of Sumatran tobacco planting, however, he was kind enough to furnish me with the following very interesting particulars:

It was in the year 1862 that an Arab drew the attention of a commercial house in Batavia to the district of Deli, on the east coast of Sumatra, a country where pepper and tobacco were being produced, and where a good market could be found for European goods. This led to a commercial expedition to Deli in March, 1863, which expedition was joined by Mr. J. Nienhuys, a tobacco planter in Java, with the special object of inspecting the soil in Deli and seeing whether it was suitable for tobacco cultivation. Received with open arms by the then sultan of Deli, Mahmood Per-Kasa Alam, the commercial agents entered into commercial and agricultural agreements, but these agreements for various reasons came to nothing, and the only result of the expedition was that Mr. Nienhuys obtained a firm footing in Deli.

Being provided with the necessary funds by a firm in Rotterdam, Mr. Nienhuys sent his first 50 bales to Europe in 1865, and in 1866, 189 bales, and this tobacco attracted the attention of experts to such an extent that Mr. P. W. Janssen, on the advice of a tobacco merchant (Mr. A. Clemen), and having full confidence in the report of Mr. Nienhuys, who had gone to Amsterdam, decided to assist him financially, especially as Mr. Nienhuys had taken with him very favorable offers of concessions from the sultan of Deli. The first results of this new enterprise were very favorable; the first shipment of the 1868 crop was sold in that year for 2.25 florins per half kilogram (90 1/2 cents per 1.1 pounds), and this was an inducement to extend the undertaking.

Assistance was given Mr. P. W. Janssen by the Netherland Trading society of Amsterdam, and in May, 1869, Mr. Clemen went to Deli to secure land for a company that was to be formed and otherwise assist Mr. Nienhuys. Mr. Clemen died five months later, but this did not interfere with the starting of the company, the articles of association of which were signed on October 28, 1869, the company to start from November 1, 1869, with a capital of 300,000 guilders.

This is how the Deli Maatschappij was started, the pioneer tobacco planters in Deli. I attach a statement showing the number of estates it possesses, the number of bales of tobacco it has produced from 1870 to 1893, the average prices realized, the total value of such tobacco, the dividend paid on the shares, the original capital and gradual increases, and the total dividends. It will be seen that 52,759 bales were produced in 1893, and as the total crop of that year was something like 160,000 bales, the Deli Maatschappij produced about a third of the Sumatra tobacco.

The crop of tobacco from the east coast of Sumatra which, since 1869, had been gradually increasing, reached a total of over 236,000 bales of 17 1/2 pounds each in 1890. This was evidently too large a crop for the consumption, for heavy loss was sustained by planters, many of whom, working with slender means, had to close their estates, and, as will be seen from the accompanying statement, even the Deli Maatschappij

suffered a loss that year. In 1891, the crop was about 10,000 bales less, and prices improved, but although the big companies made comparatively small profits, many private planters had to close. This reduced the crop of 1892 to about 150,000 bales, which brought good prices and evidently stimulated the production, for the crop of 1893 rose to 160,000 bales, and the 1894 crop, which is now being disposed of, is estimated at about 200,000 bales or more.

The opinion is that there is at present no demand for more than 200,000 bales a year at the most, and when the production surpasses this quantity another crisis will be experienced.

As far as I have been able to gather from the means at my disposal, there are at present on the east coast of Sumatra twenty-six public companies and about twenty-five private planters engaged in tobacco cultivation.

As to the mode of cultivation, the planting is done by Chinese coolies, imported chiefly direct from China. When the number from China proves insufficient, Chinese are engaged in the Straits settlements on contract.

Each Chinese coolie gets a field of three fourths of a bow, or one and three fourths acres. He has to plant tobacco on that field, and he gets payment for his labor when the tobacco is ripe and delivered by him to his master. When he delivers his tobacco, the coolie is paid per 1,000 plants according to quality, from \$1 to \$8. During the planting season, however he receives an advance of \$5 per month.

When the tobacco is in the fermenting sheds the Chinese work in the sheds on contract until the planting season commences again. They are chiefly employed at sorting tobacco, and receive therefor 1 cent for each bundle of thirty-five to forty leaves. The payment of coolies on the estates is made on the 1st and 16th of the month, when they are paid what they have earned, or given advances.

Besides Chinese, other coolies are employed, namely:

Japanese, who in the beginning, get \$6 a month, and the women \$3 per month. They are used for road-making, shed building and jungle cutting or clearing work. These wages must be considered as a minimum; as soon as they learn their work, they enter into contracts for piece work, and a good workman can earn as much as \$12 per month.

Klings are also found in Deli, but they are comparatively few, as the British government does not allow the emigration of laborers to Netherland India. Those Klings who manage to get over work as cattle keepers and road makers, and earn from \$6 to \$9 per month.

For jungle cutting, \$10 to \$30 per 1,000 square fathoms are made, according to the nature of the wood that has been felled. This is done in gangs, and each man's share comes to between \$2 and \$5.

For cutting long grass (lalang) a man receives \$5 as maximum for 10,000 square fathoms.

Plowing is paid for by the month. With a plow and two pairs of buffaloes, one-third of a field, or one-fourth of a bow, can be plowed per day. A Japanese or Kling gets for this \$8 per month, and for looking after the buffaloes \$2. A boy for driving the buffaloes and keeping off the mosquitoes receives \$3 to \$4.

For full particulars regarding tobacco cultivation in Deli I would refer to the work De Tabaksbouw in Deli, published by J. H. de Bussy Rokin, 60 Amsterdam.

Having made up my mind to obtain a supply of the seed of the plant in question, if any was at all obtainable, and recognizing from the statement made me by the acting Dutch consul general that this would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, through official channels, I sought to do so through private ones, and, thanks to the kind assistance of a leading merchant extensively engaged in trade with Sumatra, have at length succeeded in procuring a lot of what informs me is from the best plants the island produces. This lot of seed I shall avail myself of the first opportunity to forward you, with the request that one fifth of it be handed over to Senator Samuel Pasco of Florida, who has written me for some and that the remainder be transmitted to the honorable the secretary of agriculture.—Pittsboro Commercial Gazette.

Spaniards Prefer War.

Madrid, Spain, March 23.—The "Heraldo" publishes an article declaring that Spain will never recognize an American commission of inquiry into matters affecting Cuba. War, the paper says, is preferable, and the government ought to resent with energy any interference on the part of the United States.

An immense anti-American demonstration took place in Barcelona yesterday, in which 5,000 persons participated. The crowd formed in procession and marched to the French consulate, where they gave repeated cheers for Captain-General Weyler and for Cuba. The Municipal Band headed the procession, and played the national march.

The United States consulate was guarded by police, and was not visited by the crowd.

Southern Road to the Front

Railroad Commissioner Evans who was in Washington a few days ago in regard to the watermelon rates has returned to the city. While in Washington Mr. Evans had occasion to see Mr. Culp, who is the general traffic manager of the Southern railway. Apropos to the Southern States exposition which is going to be held at Chicago during the coming fall, Mr. Culp said that the Southern railway intends to get up an exhibit of its own for the benefit of South Carolina, and send it to Chicago. That the exhibit would be carefully prepared and would be exclusively a South Carolina exhibit.

Mr. Culp said that the Southern road expects to fully and heartily co-operate with the people of this State, and to do all it could to further the success of the people interested.—The State.

For The Farmers' Benefit.
Clemson College, S. C., March 24.—Kindly give publicity to the following:

1. The Veterinary Department of the South Carolina Experiment Station offers its aid to the people of South Carolina in the investigation and extirpation of contagious infectious diseases among the domestic animals: horse, cow, swine, dog, fowls, etc. The College Veterinarian will take pleasure in corresponding with the owners of diseased animals, and wherever possible, give diagnosis and advice free. In all cases of a contagious nature requiring personal inspection, the travelling expenses of the Veterinarian must be met by the owners of the diseased animals.

2. It is the intention of the Veterinary Department of Clemson College to give to the owners and others of the State who may wish it, a special course in Veterinarian science. Any one of good moral character may avail himself of this course under the head of the Veterinary Department. For further information address:

Dr. W. E. A. WYMAN,
Veterinarian to S. C. Experiment Station, and Clemson College.

Cure For Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of Headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to it influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only Fifty cents at J. F. W. DeLorme Drug Store.

Tissue paper, all shades, at H. G. Osteen & Co's.

All kinds of Sewing Machine Needles at Sumter Music House.

The Sumter Music House, in Masonic Temple, sell Pianos, Organs and Sewing Machines. They, for on a thousand hills that flag has been defended by the life blood of the South's noblest sons. When the Orchestra, catching the inspiration, began to play Dixie, they quit applauding and yelled. And so ended the Carnival.

Linen paper at 20 cents a pound package for sale by H. G. Osteen & Co. This is a bargain lot of 250 pounds that cannot be duplicated.

DELICATE WOMEN
Should Use
BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR.

IT IS A SUPERB TONIC and exerts a wonderful influence in strengthening her system by driving through the proper channel all impurities. Health and strength are guaranteed to result from its use.

My wife was bedridden for eighteen months, after using BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR for two months, is getting well.—J. M. JOHNSON, Malvern, Ark.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.
Sold by all Druggists at \$1.00 per bottle.

2 POPULAR MAGAZINES FOR THE HOME.



FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY

Contains each Month: Original Water Color Frontispiece, 128 Quarto Pages of Reading Matter, 100 New and High-class Illustrations, More Literary Matter and Illustrations than any other Magazine in America. 25 cts.; \$3 a Year.

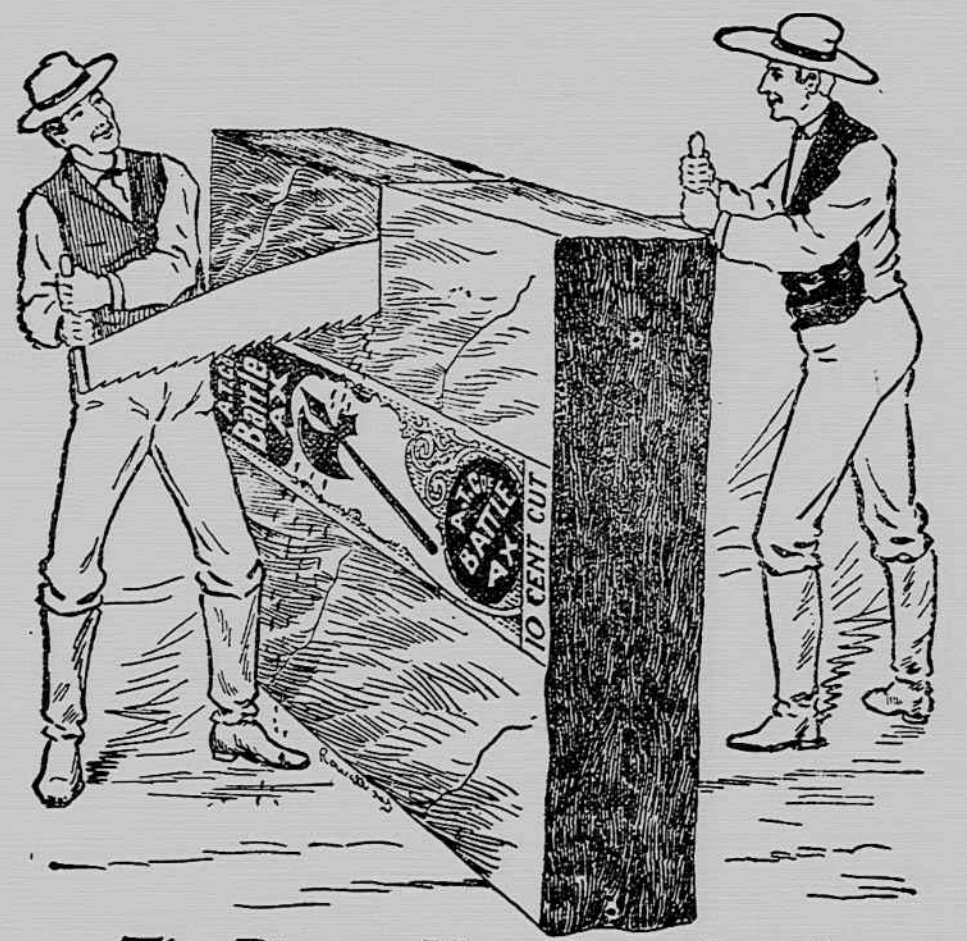
Frank Leslie's Pleas and Hours FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

A Bright, Wholesome, Entertaining Monthly. Fully Illustrated. The best writers for young people contribute to it. 10 cts.; \$1 a Year.

SEND ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO
Watchman and Southron, Sumter, S. C.
Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly and The Watchman and Southron \$3.50.
Frank Leslie's Pleas and Hours for Boys and Girls, and The Watchman and Southron per year, \$2.35

Undoubtedly the Best Club Offers

Sent to Frank Leslie's Publishing House, N. Y. Non-illustrated Edition Ltd. Free.



The Biggest You Ever "Saw."

BattleAx
PLUG

The largest piece of good tobacco ever sold for 10 cents and The 5 cent piece is nearly as large as you get of other high grades for 10 cents

A GREAT PREMIUM

Webster's Unabridged DICTIONARY

FOR \$2.

In Full Leather Binding.

For \$1.50,
In Heavy Cloth Binding.

These prices are offered only to Subscribers to the Watchman and Southron

Who pay one year in advance. It is an unprecedented offer and was never approached in this section.

—FOR—

\$3.50 You obtain the best weekly paper in the State—eight pages of the latest news and miscellaneous reading and a **Leather Bound Webster's Unabridged Dictionary**, former price of Dictionary \$10.

I have bought a lot of them at a reduced price and offer them at a still greater reduction as a premium.

Remember that it is the **UNABRIDGED WEBSTER** and not a cut edition. Come at once before the stock of Dictionaries is exhausted.

Clubbing Rates:

The Watchman and Southron has been able to make special Club Rates with the following named, well known papers and periodicals. The prices enumerated are in addition to the regular subscription (\$1.50 a year) of The Watchman & Southron:

Home and Farm,	30c.	Washington Post,	30c.
Womankind,	15c.	Cosmopolitan,	90c.
Farm News,	15c.	Munsey's Magazine,	85c.
Atlanta Constitution,	80c.	Standard Delineator,	85c.
N. Y. Thrice-a-Week World, 60c.			

These prices are strictly cash in advance in conjunction with subscription to the Watchman & Southron. Send remittances to

N. G. OSTEEN,
SUMTER, S. C.

NO YANKEE!

Thank God! I was born near Edgefield, S. C. I have invented the

BEST AND THE CHEAPEST STOCK HITCHER

that has ever been invented. Agents wanted, Address

W. P. HOLLY,
Greenville, Ala.

Feb. 26th.

Order Your PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES

FROM

GEO. W. STEFFENS & SON,
Wholesale Agents, Charleston, S. C.

Agents for—

MOTT'S CIDER
RED SEAL CIGARS,
AND DOVE HAMS