

The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1850.

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

THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June, 1866

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Toe the Mark.

A Letter Which Seems to Mean Business.

The circular letter sent out by the State board of control to the county dispensers will prove interesting to those who keep track of the whiskey business in this State. It is as follows:

"The dispensary law under which you have hitherto worked became a nullity on the 31st of March, and you are now operating under a new law enacted by the recent legislature, and under that act you are amenable solely to the State board of control. The board is composed of five members, who are charged with a general management of the dispensary business, and from whom you will hereafter receive all orders and instructions. You must send to the State board of control (and not to the commissioner or State treasurer) the following: All orders for liquors, beers and wines; all invoices of empty bottles shipped by you, with bill lading attached; all claims for shortage on invoices needing correction. Your weekly statement of sales and cash account and duplicate remittance to State treasurer, your monthly reports on forms "A" and "B" and your quarterly reports must also be sent to the State board of control. You must remit on Monday of each week to the State treasurer. To no one else must you send any reports, save the original weekly remittance blank to the State treasurer. When your orders for shipments are received by the State board of control, they will be turned over to the commissioner, whose duty it will be to ship them and send you invoices for same. But if any corrections are to be made or shortages on any invoice claimed you must report the same to the State board of control, and not to the commissioner.

"Ship no more empty cases and also refrain from shipping empty bottles until further orders from the board. You must not speculate on your bottle purchases, as the rule allowing you to purchase is for the benefit of the parties selling, and not for your profit. This rule will be strictly enforced."

"The State board of control are unalterable in their determination to rigidly enforce the dispensary law, and they expect you to live up to every feature contemplated in the act. Their administration of the law will be done fearlessly and without favor, and we hope, always tempered with justice. The trust reposed in you is a most important one, and you are charged with the sacred task of preserving the morality of that class of your community that is addicted to an interperate use of intoxicants by rigidly enforcing the provisions of a law which clearly contemplates a betterment of the morals of the people by minimizing the use of intoxicants by all, and absolutely placing them, so far as is in your power, beyond the reach of inebriates and minors."

"You must not allow any loafing or drinking on your premises, and your hearty co-operation in our efforts to faithfully carry out the true spirit and intention of the dispensary law will receive our approbation."—The State.

To Oust Elliott.

Washington, April 8.—House committee on elections No. 3, Mr. Call of Massachusetts, chairman, to-day decided four contested election cases. The case of Murray against Elliott, from the First South Carolina district, was decided in favor of Murray, colored Republican, the contestant. In the case of Johnston vs. Stokes, from the Seventh South Carolina district, it is recommended that Mr. Stokes retain his seat.

In the case of Kearly (Pop.) against Abbott, (Dem.) from the Sixth Texas district, was decided in favor of Mr. Abbott, the sitting member. In the case of Ratcliffe, (Pop.) against Williams (Dem.) from the Fifth Mississippi district, the committee unanimously recommended that Mr. Williams retain the seat.

Li Hung Chang, Viceroy of China, who will shortly visit Europe, has abandoned his intention of touring the United States.

Cabans Encouraged

The Resolutions Will Have a Good Moral Effect.

Habana, April 8, via Key West, April 8.—The Cubans are greatly encouraged by the action of congress. They say it is certain to have a good moral effect, and hope for practical benefit also. Members of good families are leaving the towns and cities in great numbers to join the insurgents. The severe enforcement of Weyler's decrees is driving many to take the field.

The government has still failed to crush Maceo in the western province. He is west of the strong line between Mariel and Majana, but several parties have crossed and entered Habana province. Laceret with 3,000 men has entered from the east. All the wires west and south are cut and no accurate news of the movements of the insurgents is obtainable. The government has been silent four days, although it is known here that several important engagements have been fought. The hospitals are crowded with wounded and sick soldiers. Now that the yellow fever season is beginning, there is no room for victims. The prisons are also filled with political suspects. The government was obliged to transfer 76 from Cabanas fortress to the city prisons.

Gomez was last reported in Santa Clara province, moving in the direction of Signanea valley. His forces entered the important town of San Juan de las Veras, taking supplies and ammunition. The troops shut themselves in and allowed the town hall and several other buildings to be burned. Refugees from the town have arrived in Ranobuelo.

The small Spanish gunboat Alvarado was badly damaged by the rebel fire in attempting to enter the port of Marabi, near Baracoa. The balls shattered the rudder, penetrated the deck-house plating and traversed the sides. The gunboat returned the attack three times, but finally went to Baracoa for repairs. The official report says one sailor was wounded.

During a night attack upon the town of Hoyo Colorado, about 15 miles west of Habana, the Spanish troops shot and killed four women and two children and wounded others. The troops occupied four forts. The insurgents entered the town, crawling on hands and knees, fired upon the forts, burned a number of houses and retired. The troops later seeing a group of people on the principal street, fired a volley from the fort, mistaking the women and children for insurgents, owing to the darkness. The accident is greatly deplored.

Seven prisoners of war condemned to be short in Cabanas fortress last Monday morning have been respited, pending the vote of the house. Their lives will probably be saved, as I can learn no date has been set for the execution. The general belief is that since the action of congress so more insurgents will be publicly shot under the bandit decree. There is nothing new in the cases of Walter Dygert and other American citizens imprisoned.

Habana's Bad Showing.

Quarantine, S. I., April 8.—Health Officer Doty arrived this morning from Habana and Mexico on the Ward line steamer Orizaba, At Mexico, President Diaz afforded Dr. Doty every opportunity to inspect the sanitary arrangements of the city. The doctor remained in the city five days and visited the hospitals, the board of health and inspected the sewers and other sanitary arrangements. He says no typhus fever exists, but that there are many cases of small pox, which disease is not restricted in any way. The sewer system is extremely inefficient, but President Diaz has made every effort to improve the system. All the new sanitary works are placed in the hands of Dr. Edward Liceaga, who was a former vice president of the American Health association. Dr. Liceaga and President Diaz are very much interested in these improvements and believe that they will add to the security of public health.

Dr. Doty arrived in Habana on April 2. Habana is in an extremely bad sanitary condition. The sewers all lead to the bay, which is almost land locked with but a slight rise and fall of the tide, and receives the sewage, which fills the harbor. The wharves are infected and the vessels loading and discharging there are liable to the infection.

Although at present the number of cases of yellow fever in Habana is small, the season has hardly begun. There is very little doubt that the number of cases will increase, owing to the political conditions which necessitates the presence of a large force of fresh troops from Spain. These are unacclimated, and a large percentage of them will probably succumb to the disease.

While in Habana, Dr. Doty was in consultation with Dr. Burgess, the United States marine hospital inspector, who is a resident of that city. He visited the various hospitals and saw a

few cases of yellow fever. He made arrangements with Dr. Burgess to enforce certain regulations similar to those in force last season to prevent the introduction of that disease into the port of New York. On May 1, next, all passengers from Habana who fail to present certificates of acclimation from Dr. Burgess will be required to stay in quarantine until the expiration of the usual incubation period of yellow fever, five days. That is, five days after leaving Habana.

SENATOR IRBY'S VIEWS.

At an early hour this morning, Senator Irby was seen in his room. What do you think of the result of the committee meeting?

It seems to be a drawn battle. I made the best fight I could for the Democracy of the State. I made a speech favoring the resolutions offered by General Gray, pledging participants in the primaries to abide the result as to the platform and nominees of the national Democratic convention.

Mr. Sligh urged vigorously the adoption of his resolution, and it seemed a contest between these two, but the committee was unwilling to make a choice. If there had been any way by which a test vote could have been forced between bolting and anti-bolting the latter would have won, because there was an unmistakable opposition to bolting the national ticket. I don't think there was a member of the committee who favored bolting.

There was only one Conservative on the committee—Mr. Gadsden of Charleston. He made a peculiarly attractive and impressive speech. Several of the members here since spoken to me in reference to it.

The sentiment of the committee seemed to be that it was a contest among leaders and they were unwilling to take any sides. In fact, one of the speakers said, "If you adopt Mr. Sligh's resolution it will be construed as a victory for Senator Tillman; if Gen. Gray's resolution is adopted, it will be Irby's victory," hence they compromised upon the resolution of Senator Efrid, which in effect, provides for a re-organization, subject to the provisions of the Democratic constitution, viz: that no white man shall participate in the primary clubs who is not a known Democrat, or a negro who has not voted the Democratic ticket continuously since 1876. This must be taken in connection with the rules of the party, that are of full effect since their adoption in 1894. The effect of such rules is to require a pledge on the part of the applicant for membership to abide the result of the convention. The resolution of Mr. Efrid does not say so in so many words, but as the chairman of the party, I say that these rules are still of force and have not been abrogated by the action of the last State convention or by the action of the committee to-night, and the Democrats of the State ought to see to it that none but Democrats participate in the election of delegates to the county conventions. Any voter, I don't care whether he is white or black, who is not willing to abide the result, according to my interpretation, is not a "known Democrat" as contemplated by the constitution of the Democratic party of this State.

This thing of white men "bullying around" and threatening to bolt the party ought to be rebuked, and now is just about as good a time for it as I know. I am sick and tired of temporizing with whiners and men who are not satisfied with the management and leadership of the party. I know this is pretty strong talk, but the sooner we know who we are it will be the better for all parties concerned and the Democracy of the State.

If we had not have temporized in '92 and '94 you would not see all these kickers or hear so much about Jeffersonian Democracy now.

Do you think the negroes will make any opposition to the Democratic ticket in this State this fall?

I do. There is very great danger, and who could blame them with all this treasonable talk going on among men who should to all consciences be loyal to the party. There are very able men who are leading the negroes in this State; Miller, Smalls, Wigg and many others, to say nothing of their white allies, are able men and are watching for and will take all the chances in sight. I understand they passed a resolution in convention to-day looking to this very end. The people of the State will be surprised when they realize the number of registered negro voters in the State. A negro can be taught to write mechanically, his name, in a night. There are hundreds of them who own \$300 worth of property. This is a right that cannot be taken away from them by manipulation or fraud, because it was supposed to be an adjustment of the suffrage in the State. If they have 10,000, 20,000, 30,000 or 40,000 registered votes, however, disasteful it may be, how are you going to keep them from being counted.

I suppose, senator, you will be found on the stump when the campaign opens?

I will be found there and nothing less than the verdict of the people will satisfy me. I know that politicians don't like me, but I don't hold their commission. I am not a tool of any one and am swinging on nobody's cat-tails. A primary election is what I want, in which all the Democrats of the State can participate, and whatever their verdict may be I shall be satisfied.—The State, 8th.

Anti-Lynching in Ohio.

Columbus, O., April 8.—The senate to-day concurred in the Smith anti-lynching bill, and it is a law. The bill was written by Judge Albion W. Tourgee. It makes any county whose officials permit a lynching to occur liable to the family of the victim for damages. The bill takes its name from H. C. Smith, a colored representative from Cleveland, who championed the measure, and is the result of several lynchings of colored men in Ohio in the last three years.

Rebels Everywhere.

Habana, April 10.—Insurgents attacked the town of Guir de Melena, province of Havana, in considerable numbers last night. They attempted to deceive the garrison with cries of "Viva Espana," and the bugle calls employed by the Spanish troops. The ruse did not work, however, and the rebels were repulsed with some losses. The insurgents burned the Victoria estate near the town. They are believed to belong to the party of Nunez.

The alcalde of Guira reports that the rebels are moving west towards Alquizar.

Another party of rebels burned the town of San Matias, situated near the coast, east of Habana.

There are said to be 3,000 insurgents in the vicinity of San Miguel, between Habana and Matanzas. The leader of this force is not known.

Guayabal, near the western line of the province of Habana, has been burned by the insurgents.

The official report of the fight on the Fermina ranch, near Jovellanos, states that the rebels lost eight killed. The Spaniards pursued the rebels, and in skirmishes killed 18, without loss to themselves.

Thirty-four volunteers, while foraging near Camajuan, were attacked by 140 rebels, who used machetes. A lieutenant and four volunteers were killed and a lieutenant was wounded.

A band of rebels, commanded by Ingles and others, entered the town of Bermija, province of Matanzas, and despite the heroic resistance of the troops in the fort, sacked some and burned a few houses. The rebels numbered 600 and were well mounted.

Large numbers of rebels are coming West. The column commanded by General Oliver attacked a rebel camp near Remedio on Sunday last. The enemy was ambushed fifty metres from the camp. The rebels threw dynamite bombs and fired explosive shells. The Spaniards lost a captain and four soldiers killed and one lieutenant and 25 soldiers wounded.

THE TORCHA THREATENED.

Habana, April 10.—According to reports received here, there have been a number of engagements between the insurgents and Spanish forces at different parts of the Spanish torcha, and a decisive encounter between the rebels under Maceo and Spanish troops is expected to occur very soon. Twenty-five thousand troops are stationed along the line between Mariel and Majana, and are kept under arms night and day. The troops forming the garrison at Guanajay expected that an attack would be made by the rebels last night, and in anticipation of such an event the stores in the place were all closed, and the troops remained on duty all night.

Col. Hernandez reports a battle between his command and parties of rebels under Maso and Acea, near the torcha in the vicinity of Las Canoas. The insurgents lost four killed.

The Spanish gunboat Alerta and the fort of Cabanas, on the north coast of the province of Pinar del Rio, have had a battle with the enemy's forces.

GOMEZ ALIVE.

Madrid, April 10.—A dispatch from Habana, to the Imperial says that Captain General Weyler, in discussing the Cuban reform movement with some leaders of reformist party, declared that Spain reaffirmed the impossibility of even thinking of reform until the island should be pacified by force of arms.

The dispatch also says that it is now definitely known that the rebel leader Gomez is alive, despite the many recent reports of his death.

The Veto and its Effect.

Have the Magistrates any Actual Powers Now?

The vetoing by the governor of the act entitled, "To provide for the appointment of magistrates and to define their jurisdiction, powers and duties," will probably result in trouble before the matter can be finally adjusted. That act was passed in obedience to sections 20 and 21 of article 5 of the constitution, which reads as follows:

Sec. 20. A sufficient number of magistrates shall be appointed and commissioned by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, for each county, who shall hold their offices for the term of two years and until their successors are appointed and qualified. Each magistrate shall have the power, under such regulations as may now or hereafter be provided by law, to appoint one or more constables to execute writs and processes issued by him. The present trial justices are declared magistrates as herein created, and shall exercise the powers and duties of said office of magistrate until their successors shall be appointed and qualified. Each magistrate shall receive a salary, to be fixed by the general assembly, in lieu of all fees in criminal cases.

Sec. 21. Magistrates shall have jurisdiction in such cases as the general assembly may prescribe; provided, such jurisdiction shall not extend to cases where the value of property in controversy, or the amount claimed, exceeds \$100, or to cases where the title to real estate is in question, or to cases in chancery. They shall have exclusive jurisdiction in such criminal cases as the general assembly may prescribe; provided, further, such jurisdiction shall not extend to cases where the punishment exceeds a fine of \$100 or imprisonment for 30 days. In criminal matters beyond their jurisdiction to try, they shall sit as examining courts and commit, discharge or (except in capital cases) recognize persons charged with such offences, subject to such regulations as the general assembly may provide. They shall also have the power to bind over to keep the peace and for good behavior for a time not to exceed 12 months.

A prominent lawyer of the Columbia bar was seen by a representative of The State and his views on the subject were obtained.

"Since the governor has vetoed this bill," said the lawyer, "I hardly think the magistrates now have any authority. Section 20 states, 'the present trial justices are declared magistrates as herein created, and shall exercise the powers and duties of said office of magistrate until their successors shall be appointed and qualified.' This you, see creates the trial justices magistrates but does not say that their powers shall be the same as the powers of a trial justice were.

"They shall simply exercise the powers and duties of said magistrate. But what are these powers? Clearly not the powers of the trial justices, but the powers of magistrates, and since section 21 leaves the duties, jurisdiction and powers of magistrates to be fixed by the general assembly, I do not now see where they have under the constitution, any-power whatever, except to bind persons over to keep the peace as section 21 states."

The attorney general was called on, but Judge Townsend, who was the only one present, would not give his views.

The governor was not in the city, and could not be seen.

It will be remembered by those who read the proceedings of the senate, that Senator Barnwell of Charleston made a speech when the bill was going through the upper house, in which he made the point that under the constitution, magistrates could not be removed except by impeachment, as they were on the same footing as other ministerial officers of the State. This view was concurred in by the lawyers on both sides of the house.

The decision that is reached on this question will be interesting.

Geo. A. Cockerill Dead.

New York, April 10.—A special cablegram to the Evening Telegram from Cairo says: "Col. John A. Cockerill, the well-known newspaper correspondent died at six minutes past 10 o'clock."

An elegant assortment of sterling silver mounted Card Cases and Pocket Books for sale by H. G. Osteen & Co.

All kinds of Sewing Machine Needles a Sumter Music House.

General Gray's Views.

GREENVILLE, April 10.—The News will publish an interview had with General Gray to-day concerning the meeting of the executive committee on the 7th.

General Gray said: "After a full discussion, lasting several hours, it became quite evident that a majority of the committee considered the advice volunteered by Senator Tillman to the State Democracy, however, reasonable it might be, was only the opinion of an individual and beneath the official notice of the committee; further, that the Efrid resolution ratified the constitution of the Democratic party, which provides, or should provide a remedy against all forms of treason against the party, and if it does not, then it was not in the province of the committee to supplement the constitution."

"Was a majority of the committee in favor of bolting the Democratic party?"

"I answer that question with pleasure and emphasis: No. I believe a large majority of the committee regret exceedingly that Senator Tillman ever wrote the Reed letter. Indeed, I think the senator himself regrets having done so since he sees how flat it has fallen upon the State Democracy. From a factional standpoint he made a mistake similar to the one he made when he agreed to an equal divide of delegates to the State convention. Irby opposed him then and he backed down. Irby is opposing him now, and he will back down again."

Col. M. L. Donaldson of the national Democratic executive committee received the following telegram from The Journal, New York, to-day:

"What, in your opinion, is the relative strength in your State of the prominent possibilities for the Democratic candidacy such as Cleveland, Carlisle, Whitney, Campbell, etc.? Is the third term prejudice sufficiently strong in your State to operate effectively against Cleveland's chances for the nomination?"

Colonel Donaldson sent the following reply:

"Strong prejudice against a third term, Cleveland, Carlisle nor any other man of their way of thinking on the financial question can get the support of South Carolina for the Presidency."

Hog Cholera Remedy.

To the Editor of The Daily Item:

In connection with the present great interest in hog raising will you say a word for us to the farmers? We have a prescription that is said to be an infallible cure for hog cholera. If this be true no one can estimate the amount of money that its use would save to our people. We are so anxious to have it thoroughly tested that we offer to send enough of the treatment for ten cases of cholera to the first farmer from each post office in South Carolina, who during the month of April sends to us for it and encloses ten cents in stamps to pay the cost of postage. We send the medicine without charge upon the condition that the recipient will advise us of the results he secures from its use. If the remedy will successfully pass the test of a trial by a different man at each post office in the State we think its efficacy will have been proved. It has already been used by a few of our acquaintances, and without a single failure to cure, so far as we have been advised. We are not satisfied, however, with a few trials, but whichever may be the result, whether it be proved to be infallible or not, we wish it speedily and thoroughly tested. We can not devise any other plan that will do this so successfully as the one we here propose.

We trust that you will regard it as within the scope of your paper to bring this offer to the attention of your readers.

Yours very truly,

W. O. BRICE & CO.

Columbia, S. C., April 9, 1896.

Mrs. Wreakbark (the landlady)—How is it that you are taking your medicine after dinner? I thought the doctor told you to take it before meals? Mr. Oldboarder—He said it didn't make any difference, as long as I took it on an empty stomach.

Why suffer with Coughs, Colds and La-Grippe when Laxative Bromo Quinine will cure you in one day. Does not produce the ringing in the head like Salphate of Quinine. Put up in tablets convenient for taking. Guaranteed to cure, or money refunded. Price, 25 Cents. For sale by A. J. China, Nov. 29—6m.

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

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ABSOLUTELY PURE