

The Watchman and Southerner.

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 TRUS SOUTHERNER, Established June, 1868.

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SUMTER, S. C. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1896.

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The Watchman and Southerner.

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—BY—
N. G. OSTEEN,

SUMTER, S. C.

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Obituaries and tributes of respect will be charged for.

Wicked Weyler Waits.

No Reforms for Cuba Until She's Subdued.

Habana, April 23, via Tampa, April 23.—There is no truth in the report that reforms are about to be put into effect in Cuba. Your correspondent is in a position to state that several cablegrams on the subject have recently passed between the Madrid officials and General Weyler. The captain general was asked if it would be possible, after the assembling of the new cortes next month, to introduce in Cuba the reforms which were passed early in 1895. General Weyler replied that the island must first be pacified. That settled the matter, for while General Weyler remains captain general his wishes will be paramount.

Here in Habana loyal Spaniards who take the pains to obtain other information than such as is given out by the government as "official news" and published by the censored local papers, admit freely that they see nothing ahead but disaster. They have lost hope of Weyler's being able to crush insurrection with the forces at his command. They know that he is not gaining ground; that the heat in the interior is now interfering with active operations and that the rains will be here in a few weeks. Many of these Spaniards who own sugar estates or other property which is being ruined are wavering in their patriotism, now that their pocket books are touched. They preserve a semblance of loyalty to Spain in public, but in private they hope something will happen to stop the wrecking in their fortunes. The situation from a military standpoint is unchanged.

General Weyler's troops hold the trocha and Antonio Maceo is encamped a few miles west of it apparently in no hurry to cross. The stories of his being in a bad way for food and clothes for his men, and the reports that he is ready to surrender or fly from the island in a boat are absurdities. I am informed by Spanish officers who have taken part in recent operations against Maceo that he has a strong force of well armed men with him and that the insurgents have large quantities of provisions stored in the hills.

VICTIMS FOR A "VICTORY."

Habana, April 23.—News has been received here from Jaraco in the province of Habana that the Guadalupe battalion while marching to San Miguel met a party of 600 rebels commanded by Aguirre and Morejon. A fierce fight ensued resulting in the rebels being so thoroughly beaten that they fled demoralized from the field. The rebel loss was upwards of 30 and it is said to have been 60. Of these 14 were killed. The Spanish troops lost one officer and three soldiers wounded. The above story is official. News of the same events from other sources indicate that the affair was similar to others in which "pacifists" (peaceful citizens) have been killed by Spanish troops. Nineteen of the dead are said to have been employees on estates and not insurgents. On the Spanish side none were killed and only three wounded, while the Cuban dead exceeded 30. Jaraco is only 15 miles from Habana on the Matanzas railroad. It was only 15 miles from Jaraco that Dr. Delgado, an American citizen, was shot down and left for dead, and seven of his farm hands massacred.

Colonel Escudera while reconnoitering in the Zapata swamps destroyed four rebel camps and had several engagements with rebel bands under the Socorro and Sanbarria, killing four insurgents.

WEYLER'S CHIEF.

Habana, April 23.—Captain General Weyler to-night issued a proclamation which he expects will result in many of the rebels lying down their arms. The proclamation says in substance that the insurgents in the province of Pinar del Rio have been demoralized by the obstacles which prevent their passing the military extending from Madrid to Mejana and by their constant persecution by the troops. It being known

that many of the insurgents are desirous of surrendering, but fear to do so, believing that they will be shot, he therefore orders that all the rebel leaders and their followers, who during the next 20 days shall present themselves with their arms to the military authorities in that province, will be pardoned. Pardon will also be extended to those rebels and rebel sympathizers who surrender without arms. The military authorities, the proclamation adds reserve the right to decide where those who surrender shall reside.

No Quarter Now.

Weyler Hoists the Black Flag While America Delays.

Habana, April 22, via Tampa, Fla., April 24.—General Weyler is satisfied that nothing to the line of intervention or recognition of belligerency may be looked for from Washington, at least for the present, and the public executions of prisoners of war, which were suspended for a time, have been resumed. There is supposed to be a general understanding among the commanders of the Spanish columns that no prisoners are to be taken in engagements in the field. All Cuban patriots who fall in the hands of the troops through being wounded or from other cause are liable to be shot at once and counted with the number killed in battle. Some of the Spanish commanders act according to this understanding, but others decline to slay unarmed or wounded men, and deliver their prisoners to General Weyler in Habana.

Many of these so-called prisoners of war never carried a gun nor engaged in a battle, but were taken from plantations or from small towns and hamlets in the interior, where the Spaniards assume that all men are rebels, and are not far from being right. The prisoners are brought to Habana bound and strongly guarded to prevent rescue before reaching the city and mob violence afterward. The lower class of Spaniards gather about such batches of prisoners and clamor for their blood as they pass through the streets to the ferry to Cuba's fortress or Morro Castle. The court martial before which these prisoners are tried is a perfunctory affair, composed of five military men who order the death penalty under Weyler's decree that all insurgents are bandits and incendiaries and deserving of death. The prisoners have no opportunity to make a defense, and all Cubans in the rebel armies know that capture means death.

Most of those brought in, it seems, have been wounded, cut off from their columns or caught with arms. When condemned to death they are given 24 or 48 hours to prepare for the end. They are given what they want to eat and are placed in the chapel at Cuba's fortress, with priests in constant attendance for the last 12 hours.

Most of the Cuban patriots who have paid the extreme penalty since Weyler has been here have died bravely. I saw three of them meet their fate last Friday morning. They were Jose and Esteban Hernandez (white) and Gregorio Braschino (colored). During the night before the execution Barcollao made several feigned attempts to escape from the chapel, hoping that the guards would shoot him down, preferring that to death in public. The guards forced him back each time without firing at him.

I crossed the bay a few minutes after 6 o'clock on the morning set for the execution. It took place promptly at 7. The three men, escorted by a file of soldiers and supported by an order of lay brethren of the Catholic church, were taken from the chapel to a space between the outer and the inner walls and at the eastern end of the fortress. The place is part of a dry moat which extends around the three land sides of the fort and is from 100 to 150 feet wide. It is cut out of the solid rock. On the level bed of the moat a battalion of Spanish regulars formed three sides of a square. The fourth side was the main wall of the fortress. In front of the prisoners with arms fixed behind their backs watched. Just outside the square 100 people had gathered to witness the execution of the rebels. Most of them were Spaniards. On the walls of the fortress 200 or 300 of them were grouped where a good view could be obtained. I heard an execution of prisoners of war, but the execution of the rebels was a different matter. The men who took part in the execution were the priests and the guard, who were ordered not to fire. The shooting, however, was not long. He was a Cuban serving in the Spanish army. Another officer took his place. The men knelt facing the wall and with their backs toward the firing squad. They showed no signs of flinching. A file of 100 soldiers drew up about 10 paces away. The men were ordered to rise and to kneel. There was an interval of a few minutes when all was ready. An officer raised his sword, there was a rattle of bullets and the men fell forward on their faces. Hernandez and Braschino showed signs of life. A sergeant, with his revolver, gave Hernandez an extra shot, the "tiro de gracia," as it is called.

ed. He was obliged to fire twice at Barcollao before it was over. The lay brothers carried the bodies to Habana and buried them in the pauper burying ground.

These three men belonged to Maceo's army and were with Zayas' column in operations around Managua when the town was attacked and canefields in the neighborhood burned. In the engagement with the Spanish troops, the three men got separated from their party and were captured.

It is said that many more Cubans who fought in the insurgent ranks will be shot during the next two weeks.

The Rev. Alberto Diaz and his brother, Vicens, who were released by the authorities to-day, have been ordered to leave the island in six days.

Mr. Diaz has not, so far as is known, taken any active part in the rebellion, but he has repeatedly given utterance to sentiments favorable to the success of the cause. He is generally considered a sensational preacher, and does not mince words when talking about the woes of Cuba.

The South's Progress.

Baltimore, April 23.—Reports to the Manufacturers' Record show that the industrial enterprises projected in the south during the past week cover a wide number of industries, indicating an increasing diversity of manufacturing in this section; and while the number of new enterprises is not larger than for previous weeks, it shows that a very healthy and substantial progress is being made in all parts of the south.

In Alabama a brass and iron foundry is being established at Birmingham; a chair factory in Florence; an extensive improvement of furnaces at Ironton; extensive development of iron ore property near Jacksonville for the shipment of brown ore to furnaces in Alabama and Tennessee; the purchase of a large tract of cypress timber land near Mobile for \$50,000, and the establishment of saw mills for cutting it.

In Florida contracts have been let for a \$40,000 water works power house at Jacksonville, and an electric light plant is to be built at Key West.

In Georgia, sulphuric acid plant at Atlanta; tin ware factory in Atlanta; a bicycle manufacturing company, the first south of Maryland, with a capital of \$15,000, organized in Atlanta; a cotton seed oil mill in Augusta; a \$10,000 canning factory at Bremen; gold mining operations at Canton; an electric light plant and water works system at Dublin; a soap factory at Macon and a \$600,000 quarrying company.

North Carolina reports the necessary capital raised for putting into blast the Greensboro furnace, built several years ago, but never in operation, a cotton mill waste factory at Salisbury.

South Carolina, a cash and floor factory at Aiken; the doubling of the capacity of a cotton mill at Bamberg; a \$10,000 knitting mill company at the same place, and a \$10,000 lumber company at Charleston.

Virginia reports iron ore property to be developed at Buena Vista; a vegetable dye factory at Lynchburg; a \$20,000 medicine company at Norfolk; a brick factory at Radford, the establishment of extensive saw and planing mills in southwest Virginia by western people.

THEM INKSTANDS.

Washington, April 23.—Representatives Hall of Missouri and Moseley of Mississippi came to blows to-day in the room of the house committee on civil affairs, of which both are members, and from blows to throwing heavy glass inkstands. Moseley received an ugly gash on the head from an inkstand thrown by Hall, and was cut and scratched elsewhere on the face by fragments of glass. Hall was not struck by Moseley's missiles, and suffered no injury. Mr. Moseley expressed the surprise of a surgeon how up his cut, after which he withdrew. Mr. Hall, shortly after the blow, took members and I sat in the gallery.

There are a number of reports to-day that the difficulty arose over the proposed bill which would allow bill printing to be done by contract, and the fight was over the bill printing. The bill printing is a very important matter, and the fight was over the bill printing. The bill printing is a very important matter, and the fight was over the bill printing.

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CAROLINA EDITORS.

Charleston, April 23.—At 11 o'clock this morning in Hibernian hall the South Carolina Press Association was called to order by President E. H. Aull.

The venerable chaplain, Rev. Sid H. Browne of Columbia, offered an eloquent prayer.

In a graceful speech Mayor Snyda, for the city, welcomed the editors to Charleston, and President Welch of the Business League did the same for that body.

In responding President Aull alluded to the fact that in "this same hall, 21 years before, the association had been organized," and remarked that "it was fitting that it should there celebrate the attainment of its majority."

About 25 members were present at the opening of the meeting, and 8 or 10 new members were elected.

A committee on programme consisting of Messrs. Thompson, Osteen and Crews was appointed, and the programme adopted by the committee last night, was accepted.

President Welch of the Business League invited the association to a collation at the Charleston hotel Friday evening at 8 o'clock, for which President Aull expressed the thanks of the association.

W. S. Kent, of Barnhardt Bros. & Spindler, the founders of Chicago, was extended the privileges of the floor.

Secretary Langston made a report relative to the proposed excursion to New York. Only six had signified an intention of taking the trip, which was abandoned.

President Aull then read his report. He referred touchingly to the deaths of Messrs. Morrow of the News and Courier, and Zimmerman of the St. Matthews Herald.

President Aull recited the action of the executive committee.

On the matter of an "advertising bureau" the report expressed the opinion that the constitution of the association precluded the association's organizing such a bureau, but stated that the idea was feasible and might be undertaken by newspapers acting outside of the association.

The report cited the action of the president with regard to the recent Spartanburg convention and commended the Chicago exposition enterprise.

Other routine matters were considered. The report concluded with the thanks of the president for the honor of his election and his congratulations upon the association's attaining to its 21st year.

On motion of Mr. Hemphill, the report was referred to a committee consisting of Colonel Crews, Colonel Thompson and Major McSweeney.

Editor Hubert Deason read a paper "On Uniformity in Punctuation and Capitalization," which elicited applause and was ordered to be printed in the minutes.

Dr. W. P. Jacobs read a paper on the "Moral Side of a Newspaper." Dr. Jacobs remarked in opening that he had made his first speech from the platform that he was now standing upon 40 years ago. He narrated that as a reporter on the Charleston Mercury he some time later reported the passing of the secession ordinance.

Dr. Jacobs' paper teemed with wit, diction and sound sense. It elicited much applause and favorable comment. Dr. Jacobs discussed the responsibility of the newspapers to the public.

"Except on the Sunday newspaper question and the liquor question," the newspapers of South Carolina are anxious for right." Speaking as a minister, he said that he found the newspaper the grandest ally of the church.

On motion of Colonel Hoyt, the paper was ordered to be printed in the minutes.

State Press Association.

The State Press Association held an important and harmonious business meeting at the Hibernian Hall yesterday morning. Considerable business was transacted and the Association was given a good push along the road of usefulness. The meeting was held at 11 o'clock and was opened by the reading of the minutes of the last meeting.

The first thing done was to elect officers for the coming year. The officers elected were: President, E. H. Aull; Vice-President, J. C. Hemphill; Secretary, J. C. Hemphill; Treasurer, J. C. Hemphill.

The next thing done was to elect a committee on programme. The committee elected was: Messrs. W. S. Kent, W. P. Jacobs, and J. C. Hemphill.

The committee on programme reported that they had decided to hold a meeting in New York City during the month of May next.

The committee on programme also reported that they had decided to hold a meeting in Charleston during the month of June next.

The committee on programme also reported that they had decided to hold a meeting in Columbia during the month of July next.

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Sweeney, of Hampton, and Louis Appelt, of Manning.

Delegates to the National Editorial Association: President E. H. Aull, Major J. C. Hemphill, Mr. B. McSweeney, and Vice-President H. G. Osteen. The president was authorized to appoint alternates should any be necessary. This Association meets in Houston, Texas, next.

Resolutions were heartily adopted thanking President Aull and Secretary Langston for the thankful and persistent work they have done for the Association. A portion of the resolutions as to President Aull reads:

"The address of President Aull, with the faithful and efficient discharge of delicate, varied and laborious duties, is highly commended to the favorable consideration of the Association. He has labored in season and out of season for the success of the best interests of the Association and for the instruction and amusement of the members, and for all which he richly merits our thanks for his well-earned success."

When the subject of a place of meeting came up it was thought best to accept the opportunity of taking a delightful trip around the harbor on the planter, and aboard the vessel the Association decided to visit Newberry on the occasion of its next annual meeting. There were several invitations presented, but as Newberry was at the head of the list, and President Aull made such an urgent appeal, it was selected.

The Clyde Steamship company will extend its courtesies to member going to New York.

The State Press Association rounded off its session in Charleston last night at an elegant banquet tendered by the Charleston Young Men's Business League. Charleston was glad to have the editors of the State here and the representatives of the business interests were anxious to show their pleasure at the friendly visit.

The members of the press has spent two days attending to their business and seeing the sights of the "City by the Sea," and nothing could have been better provided for the termination of the visit than the meeting and feasting around the banquet boards. When the editors return to their homes and work they will have the pleasantest recollections of their entire Charleston trip and especially the meeting at the Charleston Hotel. Now, it is a well known fact that whatever the Young Men's Business League undertakes it does in excellent style. When it invites anyone it entertains and when it entertains it does so and makes no pretensions about it. There are banquets and banquets. Some of such affairs have a menu of ham, sandwiches and cheese and perhaps beer, but it was quite a different thing with the entertainment of the representatives of the all-powerful press, which is the major portion of the State Press Association. But there is no need to speak of the supper, for those who were fortunate enough to partake of it will know its merits.

It took two hours for the supper to be served in its entirety. One dish was more appetizing than the other, and the practical session was entirely agreeable. After the dishes had been distributed and the dishes cleared away President Welch, who was at the head of the table, said that he felt particularly honored in being the host of such a distinguished gathering of men. He wanted to say that, speaking for the people of Charleston, he was glad to have the people of Charleston in the city, and that he was glad to have the people of Charleston in the city, and that he was glad to have the people of Charleston in the city.

In reply I beg to say that we have investigated the matter and will take pleasure in making an exhibit, if satisfactory arrangements can be made.

The following letter has been received from Vice President Andrews of the Southern railway:

New York, April 22, 1896.
Mr. Patrick Walsh, Chairman Southern Advisory Board Chicago and Southern States Exposition, August 11, Ga.

Dear Sir:—In the absence of our president in Europe, your letter of the 11th instant, asking the cooperation of the Southern Railway Company in behalf of the Southern States exposition at Chicago has been referred to me.

In reply I beg to say that we have investigated the matter and will take pleasure in making an exhibit, if satisfactory arrangements can be made.

Very truly yours,
A. A. Johns,
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Mayor said he would call upon the Association for its aid.

Other speeches were made by President Aull, the present President of the Association, and by Col. Hoyt, the first president of the Association, when it was formed twenty years ago. He was followed by Major McSweeney, Mr. H. G. Osteen, Mr. DosChamps and Mr. Appelt.

The following, prepared by the committee on resolutions, were unanimously adopted:

1. That the South Carolina State Press Association has been in session in Charleston for two days, and to speak more accurately, have for two days held meetings in the hotel intervals between excursions and other entertainments with which the people of Charleston have complimented them. Your committee is glad of the opportunity to testify to the fact that Charleston's reputation for graceful hospitality has been heightened by the events of this week. We, therefore, submit these resolutions:

Resolved 1. That the newspaper men of South Carolina appreciate the wholesome treatment accorded them by the Young Men's Business League of Charleston.

2. That they heartily thank the railroads for their courtesies in granting transportation.

3. That they thank the splendid soldiers of the Confederacy who have been in convention in Charleston for invitations to seats on the floor during their sessions.

4. That they thank the Clyde Steamship line for the leader of transportation to New York.

5. That they thank the Deutsche Gesellschaft for invitations to the Scherzenfest.

6. That we thank the local press for courtesies.

7. That we thank the Plant system of railroads for the offer of transportation to Florida.

Resolved (8th, and finally.) That the good feeling entertained by ourselves towards Charleston is, we believe, cordially reciprocated by the good people of Charleston, to whom we are indebted for these many kindnesses, and that it gives us pleasure to put on record that the ties binding the press of the State to the metropolis of the State, in which as Carolinians we feel a just pride, have been thus emphasized and strengthened.—News and Courier.

To be a Success.

Augusta, April 24.—The leading business interests of the South and prominent officials of Southern railroads cordially endorse the Southern States exposition at Chicago, and are actively supporting the greatest enterprise ever undertaken to advertise and develop the dormant wealth of the South. The Southern advisory committee has been called to meet at Atlanta, May 1st, to perfect a thorough working organization. There is no doubt that the exposition which opens at Chicago on the 15th of August and continues for three months will be a grand success.

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Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE