

# 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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## Bryan Formally Accepts.

His Letter to the Notification Committee.

Takes Up the Platform and Carefully Deals With It Section by Section. An Exceedingly Strong Campaign Paper.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 9.—Mr. Bryan to-day made public his letter accepting the Democratic nomination. Its full text follows:

Hon. Stephen M. White and other members of the notification committee of the Democratic committee.

Gentlemen: I accept the nomination tendered by you on behalf of the Democratic party, and in so doing desire to assure you that I fully appreciate the high honor which such nomination confers and the grave responsibilities which accompany an election to the Presidency of the United States. So deeply am I impressed with the magnitude of the power vested by the Constitution in the chief executive of the nation and with the enormous influence which he can wield for the benefit or injury of the people that I wish to enter the office, if elected, free from any personal desire, except the desire to prove worthy of the confidence of my country. Human judgment is fallible enough when unbiased by selfish considerations, and in order that I may not be tempted to use the patronage of an office to advance any personal ambition, I hereby announce, with all the emphasis which words can express, my fixed determination not, under any circumstances, to be a candidate for re-election in case the campaign results in my election.

I have carefully considered the platform adopted by the Democratic national convention and unqualifiedly endorse every plank therein.

Our institutions rest upon the position that all men, being created equal, are entitled to equal consideration at the hands of the government. Because all men are created equal it follows that no citizen has a right to injure another citizen. The main purpose of government being to protect all citizens in the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, this purpose must lead the government, first, to avoid acts of affirmative injustice, and, second, to restrain each citizen from trespassing upon the rights of another citizen. A Democratic form of government is conducive to highest civilization because it opens before each individual the greatest opportunities for development and stimulates to the highest endeavor by insuring to each the full enjoyment of all the rewards of toil, except such contribution as is necessary to support the government which protects him. Democracy is indifferent to pedigree—it deals with the individual rather than with his ancestors. Democracy ignores differences in wealth—neither riches nor poverty can be invoked in behalf of or against any citizen. Democracy knows no creed—recognizing the right of each individual to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, it welcomes all to a common brotherhood and guarantees equal treatment to all, no matter in what character or through what forms they commune with their Creator.

Having discussed portions of the platform at the time of its adoption and again when its letter of notification was formerly delivered, it will not be necessary at this time to touch upon all the subjects embraced in its declarations. Honest differences of opinion have ever existed and ever will exist as to the most effective means of securing domestic tranquility, but no citizen fails to recognize at all times and under all circumstances the absolute necessity for the prompt and vigorous enforcement of law and the preservation of the public peace. In a government like ours, law is but the crystallization of the will of the people; without it the citizen is neither secure in the enjoyment of life and liberty, nor protected in the pursuit of happiness. Without obedience to law, government is impossible. The Democratic party is pledged to defend and protect the dual scheme of government instituted by the founders of the republic. The name United States was happily chosen. It combines the idea of national strength with the idea of local self-government, and suggests an

indissoluble union of indestructible States."

Our wise forefathers, fearing the tendency toward centralization as well as the dangers of disintegration, guarded against both, and national safety as well as domestic security is to be found in the careful observance of the limitations which they impose. It will be noticed while the United States guarantees to every State a republican form of government and is empowered to protect each State against invasion, it is not authorized to interfere in the domestic affairs of any State except upon application of the legislature of the State, or upon the application of the executive when the legislature cannot be convened. This provision rests upon the sound theory that the people of the State, acting through their legally chosen representatives, are because of their more intimate acquaintance with local conditions, better qualified than the President to judge of the necessity for federal interference. Those who framed our Constitution wisely determined to make as broad an application of the principles of local self-government as circumstances would permit, and we cannot dispute the correctness of the position taken by them without expressing a distrust of the people themselves.

Since governments exist for the protection of the rights of the people and not for their spoliation no expenditure of public money can be justified, unless that expenditure is necessary for the honest, economical administration of the government. In determining what appropriations are necessary, the interests of those who pay the taxes should be consulted rather than the wishes of those who receive or disburse public moneys.

An increase in the bonded debt of the United States at this time is entirely without excuse. The issue of interest-bearing bonds within the last few years has been defended on the ground that they were necessary to secure gold with which to redeem United States notes and treasury notes; but this necessity has been imaginary rather than real. Instead of exercising the legal right vested in the United States to redeem its bonds in either gold or silver, the executive branch of the government has followed a precedent established by a former administration and surrendered the option to the holder of the obligations. This administrative policy leaves the government at the mercy of those who find pecuniary profit in bond issues. The fact that the dealers in money and securities have been able to deplete or protect the treasury according to their changing whims shows how dangerous it is to permit them to exercise a controlling influence over the treasury department. The government of the United States, when administered in the interest of all the people, is able to establish and maintain its own financial policy, not only without the aid of syndicates but in spite of any opposition which the syndicate may exert. To assert that the government is dependent upon the assistance or good will of a portion of the people other than a constitutional majority, is to assert that we have a government in form, but without vital force.

The position taken by the platform against the issue of paper money by national banks is supported by the highest Democratic authority as well as demonstrated by the interest of the people. The present attempt of the national banks to force the retirement of United States notes and treasury notes in order to secure a basis for a larger issue of their own notes, illustrate the danger which arises from permitting them to issue their paper as a circulating medium. The national bank note being redeemable in lawful money, has never been better than the United States note which stands behind it, and yet the banks persistently demand that these United States notes which draw no interest shall give place to interest bearing bonds in order that the banks may collect the interest which the people now save. To empower national banks to issue circulating notes is to grant a valuable privilege to a favored class, surrender to private corporations the control over the volume of paper money, and build up a class which will claim a vested interest in the national financial policy. The United States notes commonly known as greenbacks, being redeemable in either gold or silver at the option of the government and not at the option of the holder, are safer and cheaper for the people than the national bank notes based upon interest bearing bonds.

A dignified but firm maintenance of the foreign policy first set forth by President Monroe and reiterated by the Presidents who have succeeded him, instead of arousing hostility abroad, is the best guarantee of amicable relations with other nations. It is better for all concerned that the United States should resist any extension of European authority in the western hemisphere rather than invite the continual irritation which would necessarily result from any attempt to increase the influence of monarchical institutions over that portion of the America which has been dedicated to Republican government.

No nation can afford to be unjust to

its defenders. The care of those who have suffered in the military and naval service of the country is a sacred duty. A nation which, like the United States, relied upon volunteer service rather than upon a large standing army, adds to its own security when it makes generous provisions for those who have risked their lives in its defense, and for those who are dependent upon them.

Labor creates capital. Until wealth is produced by application of brain and muscle to the resources of this country, there is nothing to divide among the non-producing classes of society. Since the products of wealth create the nation's prosperity in time of peace and defend the nation's flag in time of peril, their interests ought at all times to be considered by those who stand in official positions. The Democratic party has ever found its voting strength among those who are proud to be known as the common people, and it pledges itself to propose and enact such legislation as is necessary to protect the masses in the free exercise of every political right and in the enjoyment of their just share of the rewards of their labor.

I desire to give special emphasis to the plank which recommends such legislation as is necessary to secure the arbitration of differences between employers engaged in interstate commerce and their employees. Arbitration is not a new idea; it is simply an extension of the court of justice. The laboring men of the country have expressed a desire for arbitration and the railroads cannot reasonably object to the decisions rendered by an impartial tribunal. Society has an interest even greater than the interest of employees and has a right to protect itself by courts of arbitration against the growing inconveniences and embarrassments occasioned by disputes by those who own the great arteries of commerce on the one hand and the laborers who operate them on the other.

While the Democratic party welcomes to the country those who come with love for our institutions and with determination and ability to contribute to the prosperity of our nation, it is opposed to the dumping of criminal classes upon our shores and to the importation of either pauper or contract labor to compete with American labor.

The recent abuses which have grown out of injunction proceedings have been so emphatically condemned by public opinion that the senate bill providing for trial by jury in certain contempt cases will meet with general approval.

The Democratic party is opposed to trusts. It would be recreant to its duty to the people of the country if it recognized either the moral or the legal right of these great institutions of wealth to stifle competition, bankrupt rivals and then prey upon society. Corporations are the creatures of law and they should not be permitted to pass from under the power that created them; they are permitted to exist upon the theory that they advance the public weal and they must not be allowed to use their powers for the public injury.

The right of the United States government to regulate interstate commerce cannot be questioned, and the necessity for the vigorous exercise of that right is becoming more and more imperative. The interest of the whole people require such an enlargement of the powers of interstate commerce commissions as will enable it to prevent discrimination between persons and places and protect patrons from unreasonable charges.

The government cannot afford to discriminate between its debtors and must therefore prosecute its legal claims against the Pacific railroads. Such a policy is necessary for the protection of the rights of the patrons, as well as for the interests of the government.

The people of the United States, happy in the enjoyment of the blessings of free government, feel a generous sympathy toward all who are endeavoring to secure like blessings for themselves. This sympathy, while respecting all treaty obligations, is especially active and earnest when excited by the struggling of neighboring people, who, like the Cubans, are near enough to observe the workings of a government which derives all its authority from the consent of the governed.

That the American people are not in favor of life tenure in the civil service is evident from the fact that they, as a rule, make frequent changes in their official representatives when those representatives are chosen by ballot. A permanent office-holding class is not in harmony with our institutions. A fixed term in appointive offices, except where the Federal Constitution now provides otherwise, should open the public service to a larger number of citizens without impairing its efficiency.

The territorial form of government is temporary in its nature and should give way as soon as the territory is sufficiently advanced to take its place among the States. New Mexico, Oklahoma and Arizona are entitled to statehood and their early admission is demanded by their material and political interests. The demand of the platform that officials appointed

to administer the government of the territories, the District of Columbia and Alaska should be bona fide residents of the territories or District is entirely in keeping with the Democratic theory of home rule. I am also heartily in sympathy with the declaration that all public lands should be reserved for the establishment of free homes for American citizens.

The policy of improving the great waterways of the country is justified by the national character of these waterways and the enormous tonnage borne upon them. Experience has demonstrated that continuing appropriations are, in the end, more economical than single appropriations separated by long intervals.

It is not necessary to discuss the tariff question at this time. Whatever may be the individual views of citizens as to the relative merits of protection and tariff reform, all must recognize that until the money question is fully and finally settled the American people will not consent to the consideration of any other important question. Taxation presents a problem which in some form is continually present, and postponement of definite action upon it involves no sacrifice of personal opinion or political principles; but the crisis presented by financial conditions cannot be postponed. Tremendous results will follow the action taken by the United States on the money question, and delay is impossible. The people of this nation, sitting as a high court, must render judgment in the cause which greed is prosecuting against humanity. The decision will either give hope and inspiration to those who toil, or "shut the doors of mercy on mankind." In the presence of this overshadowing issue, differences of opinion upon minor questions must be laid aside in order that there may be united action among those who are determined that progress toward a universal gold standard shall be stayed and the gold and silver standard of the Constitution restored.

W. J. Bryan.

## Tillman in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 9.—United States Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, was the star speaker this afternoon at a picnic and mass meeting held at West End Park under the auspices of the Harrisburg Bimetallic Union. Owing to a misunderstanding as to the hour when Tillman would speak the crowd was not as large as it would otherwise have been. Ex-Representative James Kerr, of Clearfield, was also present and discussed the issues of the campaign. The speech of Senator Tillman was frequently cheered and he made rather a favorable impression on those who heard him. His remarks about the down-trodden condition of the workingmen of the country and his charge that the financial policy is largely responsible for the present conditions were given close attention. He discussed the issues in a characteristic style and pointed out the way to redemption from the evils of which he complained. A meeting was held at the Court House to-night when Senator Tillman spoke on free silver.

In Sweden, according to travelers who have resided in that country, it is a household custom to provide rooms where the children may go and cry and scream and make all the noise they need to. In all other parts of the house they are expected to be quiet and mindful of the presence of their elders. Happy Sweden!

The defeat of Gov. John Gary Evans, Tillman's protegee, for United States Senator, is the first indication of the disintegration of Tillman's power in South Carolina. For eight years he has held the Palmetto State under the disgraceful tyranny of his autocratic misrule. He has split up the Democratic party into a half dozen warring camps. He has even made Republican success possible by driving thousands of sound money, protection and patriotic Democrats into the Republican ranks. We know but little of Judge Earle's qualifications for a seat once occupied by a Calhoun, a Hayne and a Hampton, but his success is certainly a defeat for Tillman, and to that extent, at least, the State deserves congratulations.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

The Populists and Republicans of North Carolina have agreed on a plan of fusion as to State issues and offices.

London, Sept. 10.—The directors of the Bank of England have advanced the bank's rate of discount from 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent. This is the first time that the bank has increased its discount rate since February 22, 1894. The action of the directors of the bank was unexpected and is regulated as a precautionary measure, having gone to check the drain of gold to the United States and the continent. The immediate effect of the announcement of the increase was to cause a decline on the stock exchange of consols, home railway shares and American railroad stock.

## Does Not Know What Hurt Him.

Evans Vainly Speculates on Causes of His Defeat.

COLUMBIA, Sept. 9.—The jig is up for Evans. He knows it. He has but little to say, and will do the best he can at the practice of law after his term as Governor expires next January. Last night he saw the chances of his election gradually and fast fading away, and when he went to bed it was with but faint hope for what the morning would bring forth. He knew that the voters of the State had refused to be whipped into line and that the Tillman letter had been repudiated and that the white voters of South Carolina want no "bossism" no matter how urgent may be the appeal for help.

Governor Evans was at the State House bright and early this morning. He said that he wanted to get rid of the accumulated mail on his hands and was done with politics—for a while, at least. Then he branched out and said that it was a bad thing to be in politics anyway—as they are now conducted. He seems to be fully aware of how the cat jumped, and in the course of a general conversation said that he, of course, felt his defeat as anyone else would after having worked so hard for the election, but that he was by no means backed or whipped, and that he would be heard from again. Then he went on to say that he was glad he was out of politics, "for," said he, "it is the dirtiest thing that I have ever seen the way it now goes. The only people he thought who should go into politics were those who had plenty of money, and when a man had a good and established business he was doing a wrong to himself to ever go into a political life."

To what does Governor Evans attribute his defeat? I did not ask him the direct question, but from the drift of his conversation the reasons are "the lies that have been told on me," the lack of support of those who should have supported him on account of local influences and the organization of the opposition vote. Special emphasis is to be placed on what Governor Evans in general terms calls the "lies" that have been told on him. He says that when a lie once gets started in politics and finds its way into the rural districts that it is the hardest thing in the world to overtake it. Then, again, he attributes some of his lack of success to not having the press of the Reform party with him in his fight.

Be the causes what they may Governor Evans this morning said that he thought the majority against him would be about 5,000. The indications now are that the majority against will be even larger than this.

The election returns have been somewhat slow in coming in, but there has never yet been a time since the returns began coming in that any one thought Governor Evans stood a chance.

## Learn to Listen Intelligently.

"Learn, after you have learned to speak, to listen, and to listen intelligently," writes Ruth Asmore on how "To be a Social Success" in August Ladies' Home Journal. "Express your interest through your eyes, and when it is needed say the encouraging word that, like hot water on the tea, brings out the strength. If a speaker mentions a wrong date do not correct her, the world cares for the interesting talk, not for whether the affair described happened on Thursday or Friday, nor whether the *bon mot* was born at nine or one o'clock. The effect on the speaker is belittling, and you have no right to underrate any one. Chatter about anything you will but personalities. But do not feel that you must raise the tone of society by ringing in, when everybody is laughing at some funny little story about a child, or all are smiling at an amusing description of how the orange blossoms grow down South, your opinion of some heavy history that has lately been published. Society is not a school, it is a pleasure ground."

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—Some time ago Rudolph M. Patterson, a young Republican of this city, challenged Senator Tillman of South Carolina to a joint debate on the money question. To-day he received a reply from the senator accepting the challenge and agreeing to meet him at either Chicago or New York, the latter city preferred.

Senator Irby has declined to express an opinion on the result of the primary.

## Bradstreet's Opinion.

New York, Sept. 11.—Bradstreet's to-morrow will say: The feeling among jobbers and manufacturers last week that an improvement in demand for seasonable staples was in sight was evidently well founded, for at more than a dozen centers south and west the demand is now more active, the volume of sales has increased and the general outlook is much more favorable for business later in the autumn. Notwithstanding the Labor day interruption the week's volume of business is slightly heavier, several cities reporting a larger demand this week to replenish depleted stocks than during two preceding months. The most marked improvement is at Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Pittsburg, Charleston and Augusta, although other cities have reported a better feeling and prospects for more active demand.

No such gain has taken place in financial as in commercial circles. While there is an increase in the demand for mercantile discounts, the supply of money is larger, though rates for money remain unchanged west and south, with no change or higher quotations at eastern cities. New Orleans bank failures have resulted in restricted loans and volume of trade at a time when the early movement of cotton and sugar prospects had stimulated trade. In Texas farmers are holding cotton for an advance in price, and leading Georgia jobbers find mercantile collections much improved. Providence reports a better tone among jewelry and cotton goods manufacturers, and that nearly all the latter are running full time again.

The shrinkage of production of pig iron in the United States from a rate equal to 10,000,000 tons per annum to less than two-thirds the quantity is proving an effective remedy for stagnation in the iron and steel industries and already demand has begun to reassert itself. There is a more encouraging look to the prices movement also. Wheat is up again on continued active export movement, and a very general tendency on the part of the crop reporters to make out a nominal shortage in the world's production this year. Short crop views as to oats and cotton have like effects, the latter finally having some influence in raising print cloth quotations since surplus stocks of cotton goods have begun to have less weight.

Business failures throughout the United States this week number 308. More than twice as many failures are reported this week as in the corresponding week of 1892.

## Danger In Roentgen Ray.

A warning has been voiced by one of the leading English medical journals in regard to the too frequent use of the Roentgen ray apparatus.

It is interesting, no doubt, to obtain a series of photograph of one's own skeleton, but if this is to be at the expense of such trifles as one's hair and one's finger nails, it seems hardly worth the cost. One electrical engineer, who has often demonstrated the beauty of his own finger bones by placing one of his own hands within the radius of the searching rays, has lost all the nails from the fingers of that hand, while Mr. Sidney Rowland, who is one of the leading experimenters in this direction, mentions several cases of similar character in the structural changes that occur in the hair, and so forth, of those who have been frequently shadowgraphed by this method. Thus, in the case of patients whose heads have been subjected to the influence of the rays, the hair has either turned white or has fallen out entirely. It is suggested that these results are due to the electrical potency of what are called the ultra violet rays of the spectrum, though their precise action is at present by no means thoroughly understood.

One curious suggestion has already been made. It is a well-known superstition, and one which has existed for generations, that people who sleep in the direct rays of the moon have their reason more or less seriously affected. Now it is said that these ultra violet rays exist in the moonlight, and hence a popular superstition may be founded upon scientific fact.—National Recorder.

## It Saves the Croupy Children.

SEASIDE, Va.—We have a splendid sale on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and our customers coming from far and near, speak of it in the highest terms. Many have said that their children would have died of croup if Chamberlain's Cough Remedy had not been given.—Kellam & Ourren. The 25 and 50c sizes for sale by Dr. A. J. China.

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

# Royal Baking Powder

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