

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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Secretary Carlisle's Open Letter to an Inquirer.

Remarkable Arguments Based on Supposition.

Gold is Now Circulating, the Country Contented and the Reserve Secure.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Secretary Carlisle, from his summer retreat in Bar Harbor, Me., has addressed to one of his Kentucky correspondents the following letter, which is this day made public:

Mr. James P. Helm, Louisville, Ky.

My Dear Sir: Your letter asking how the silver dollars which contain a quantity of bullion commercially worth only about 53 cents each, are maintained at a parity with gold, notwithstanding the fact that the government does not directly redeem them, or the certificates issued upon them, in gold, is received, and, as a great many inquiries upon the same subject are addressed to me daily from different parts of the country which it is impracticable to answer in detail, I will take advantage of your favor to answer them all at once. All the standard silver dollars issued from the mints since the passage of the act of 1873, now amounting to more than \$433,000,000, have been coined on public account from bullion purchased by the government, and are legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, without regard to the amount, except when otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract between the parties. They belong to the government when coined, and they are paid out by the government at a parity with gold for property and services of all kinds, and received from the people at a parity with gold in the payment of all public dues and demands. The government has made no discrimination whatever between the coin of the two metals, gold having been paid on its coin obligations when gold was demanded, and silver having been paid when silver was demanded.

Under this policy, the coinage has been so limited by law and the policy of the treasury department that the amount coined has not become so great as to drive the more valuable coin (gold) out of use and thus destroy the basis of our monetary system; and so long as the two metals are of equal commercial value at the ratio established by law, this limitation upon the coinage is, in my opinion, absolutely essential to the maintenance of their parity in effecting exchanges. It constitutes the principal safeguard for the protection of our currency against the depreciation which the experience of all countries has shown would otherwise result from the attempt to use two legal tender coins of the same denomination, but of unequal value. If the limitation were removed confidence in the ability of the government to preserve equality in the exchangeable value of the coins would be destroyed and the parity would be lost long before the amount of silver coinage had become really excessive. With free and unlimited coinage of silver on account of private individuals and corporations the government would be under no moral obligation to maintain the parity, and, moreover, it would be unable to do so, because the volume of overvalued silver forced into the circulation by a legal tender provision would soon expel gold from the country or put such a premium upon it that it would be impossible to procure and hold in the treasury a sufficient amount to provide for the redemption of silver on presentation.

In order to maintain the parity under such conditions the government was compelled from the beginning to exchange gold for silver dollars, and their paper representatives whenever demanded, just as it now exchanges gold for its own notes when demanded; and as the coinage of silver dollars would be unlimited and therefore constantly increasing, the point would soon be reached where it would be impossible to continue the process of redemption. The implied obligation of the government to preserve the value of the money which it coins from its own bullion and for its own use and which

it forces its citizens to receive in exchange for their property and services had been supplemented by two statutory declarations, which substantially pledge the public faith to the maintenance of that policy. The act of July 14, 1890, after providing that the secretary of the treasury should under such regulations as he might prescribe, redeem the treasury notes issued in the purchase of silver bullion in gold or silver coin at his discretion, declared that "it is the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law," and the act of November 1, 1893, again declares it to be "the policy of the United States to continue the use of both gold and silver as standard money and to coin both gold and silver into money of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, such quality to be secured through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as will insure the maintenance of the parity of value of coins of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and the payments of debts. With knowledge of these assurances, the people have received these coins and have relied confidently upon the good faith of their government; and the confidence thus inspired has been a most potent factor in the maintenance of the parity.

The public has been satisfied that so long as our present monetary system is preserved the government will do whatever its moral obligation and express declarations require it to do, and very largely as a consequence of the executive authorities, the silver coins have not depreciated in value. It is not doubted that whatever can lawfully be done to maintain equality in the exchangeable value of the two metals will be done whenever it becomes necessary, and although silver dollars and silver certificates have not up to the present time been received in exchange for gold, yet if the time shall ever come when the parity cannot be otherwise maintained such exchange will be made. It is the duty of the secretary of the treasury, and of all other public officials, to execute in good faith the policy declared by congress, and whenever he shall be satisfied that the silver dollar cannot be kept equal in purchasing power with the gold dollar, except by receiving it in exchange if demanded it will be his duty to adopt that course. But if our present policy is adhered to and the coinage is kept within reasonable limits, the means heretofore employed for the maintenance of the parity will doubtless be found sufficient in the future and our silver dollars and silver certificates will continue to circulate at par with gold, thus enabling the people to use both metals instead of one only as would be the case if the parity were destroyed by free coinage.

J. G. CARLISLE.

Cutting Rates on Cotton.

ATLANTA, Sept. 16.—Cotton rates are to be cut 14 cents a hundred pounds to all South Atlantic and Gulf ports. This has been ordered by the Southern States Freight association to meet the Seaboard's cut from Atlanta to Norfolk. The rate from here to Charleston and Savannah will be 29 cents per hundred at the ships' side, the arbitrary of 3 cents for delivery being dispensed with. This cut means 70 cents a bale or \$700,000 less on every 1,000,000 bales handled by the roads in this territory.

Judge Spear's injunction only restrains the roads from cutting rates from the east to Atlanta, and leaves the roads free to fight over business north and southbound from here. The rate situation is badly demoralized in this territory. The old rates from the east will be restored September 28.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—Fusion of the Democrats and Populists on presidential electors, State ticket and congressmen was completed today at the meeting of the Democratic State central committee. Under the agreement the resignations of Thomas Carey, elector-at-large of Chicago, Justice George P. Foster of Chicago, third district elector, and George M. Leconte of Effingham, eighteenth district elector, were accepted, and the vacancies filled by three Populists.

A special to the Constitution from Cutbert, Ga., says: Authenticated reports indicate the capture of the negro, Lum Warren, who made the desperate assault upon Mrs. John Bass, in Terrell County, near the Dougherty County line. Parties, it is said, have seen and identified Warren since the capture. Information is that the capturing party are on the way with the prisoner to the scene of the tragedy. This seems to be reliable, as parties are leaving town in that direction constantly. Bass lives seven miles south of Cutbert. The report that Warren has been captured and burned is untrue. The crowd is desperate and determined, and the prospects are that he will be lynched upon the spot.

Who Got These Rebates?

Facts For the Investigating Committee.

While the dispensary investigation was going merrily on in Columbia last night there was a gentleman in Charleston who had stories to tell wherein alleged bad management was made clear. Just where this information came from is best, for business reasons, to be withheld, but the facts are all on file and if necessary can be produced on very short notice.

It has long been a matter of speculation why the dispensary should pay more for bottles than was previously done. Early in the spring it was stated that the dispensary needed ten or more carloads of flasks and bottles to be packed during the summer season while the glass factories were closed. Complete specifications and samples of bottles and skeleton packing case, such as are now used, were given to responsible parties, with instructions to quote the price on green bottles of certain weights and in carload lots to be delivered in Columbia. The positive assurance was given that the green ware, which had been extensively used at the dispensary, was more satisfactory than the flint ware, also in use. Mr. Scruggs and Mr. Gaston are both on record as having complained to several parties about the indifferent ware being furnished by a house in Indiana.

Acting on this a certain responsible house in New York submitted specifications in green ware of a better quality than the dispensary had been using. At the May meeting of the present board of control bids were received according to these specifications at the following prices: Half pink flasks, 9 ounces in weight, at \$2.45 per gross; pint flasks, 16 ounces, \$3.80 per gross; quarts, 21 ounces, \$6.75 per gross. These were the weights desired by the board. The board at the same time called to the attention of the manufacturers that the bottles they had been using weighed less, although the first contract made with them specified the above weights.

Here is what the dispensary people received: Half pints, 8 ounces; pints, only 13 ounces; quarts 19 ounces. Carload after carload of these goods were sent. The prices paid were: Half pints \$2.50, pints \$3.80, quarts \$7.

The attention of the board was called to this shortage in the weight. The New York house offered to furnish these weights of the finest quality of green ware at \$2.40 for half pints, \$3.75 for pints and \$6.75 for quarts. It was somewhat strange that after the dispensary had used hundreds of cars of the green ware from some of the best glass manufacturers in the country that they should suddenly discover the necessity of paying so much higher prices for flint ware at \$2.90 for half pints, \$4.25 for pints and \$7.50 for quarts. Sixty cars at this price are said to have been ordered from parties in Baltimore and ten cars from the house in Indiana. This is quite an increase over the estimated ten that were wanted for summer bottling. It has been said that the style of packing which is in wooden skeleton cases makes this difference in the cost, but this is not the only reason for such an advance, as is proved by the fact that the bids made for the green ware called for the same packing, and the prices were for delivery in Columbia.

While bottles and corks are a very small part of the purchases of the dispensary compared with whiskey and beer, and it is a matter of general interest all the same why they should pay more for corks than they could have gotten them direct from the manufacturers. It has been said repeatedly that during the first year of the dispensary something over \$6,000 was spent for corks. At that time corks were sold in large quantities by the various leading cork manufacturers at a discount of 80 and 100 per cent from the list price. Quotations were given the dispensary people at these prices, but it seems that they preferred to buy at 75 per cent discount from the list. This would make a difference of many hundred dollars in a little matter of corks. Some people who keep track of such matters say this was done to accommodate a few friends in Cincinnati.

The bottom of the whole business is that the dispensary decided to get flint ware and it might be well to state just here that the flint ware was purchased from the Pennsylvania Glass Company, of Anderson, Ind., and that Mr. J. St. Julian Yates acted as their agent in making the sale.—The News and Courier.

The New York State Democratic Convention was held Thursday. John Boyd Thacher was nominated for Governor and William F. Porter for Lieutenant Governor. The platform and the pledge of support to Bryan and Sewall is expected to overcome the objection of extreme silver men to the candidates named, and the endorsement of the Chicago platform is tempered by the naming of Thacher for Governor.

Those Beer Privileges.

The Prohibitionists Make a Determined Charge.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. T. J. LaMotte appeared before Magistrate Smith to make affidavit charging Mr. Charles Narey and Mr. John C. Seegers, the two persons who hold beer privileges in Columbia, with violating the dispensary law. The affidavit in each case is as follows:

State of South Carolina,

Richland County.

Personally appeared Thos. J. LaMotte, who, being duly sworn, says that he is informed and believes that Charles Narey is maintaining a common nuisance on the premises occupied by him in the city of Columbia, known as No. 901 Main street, in that the said Narey is engaged at the place aforesaid as proprietor or manager in the sale and delivery of lager beer in violation of section 22 and other sections of the dispensary law, and that W. F. Kraft and Wm. Altee are aiding and assisting the said Narey in such sales and delivery contrary to law. That the said Charles Narey is not a county dispenser, authorized to sell intoxicating liquors as provided by the 6th, 7th and 8th sections of said act, and that the liquors kept, sold and delivered by them are contraband under the provisions of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd sections of said act, and said sales and delivery are in violation of the provisions regulating such sales as contained in the 10th, 11th and 12th sections of said act.

Magistrate Smith, after hearing the statement of Mr. LaMotte, asked to retain the papers until 4 o'clock this afternoon, when he will render his decision in the matter.

Mr. LaMotte bases his proceeding on the 22nd section of the dispensary law, which says "that all places where alcoholic liquors are manufactured, sold, bartered or given away in violation of this act, or where alcoholic liquors are kept for sale, barter or delivery in violation of this act, are hereby declared to be common nuisances, and any person may go before any magistrate in the county and swear out an arrest warrant on personal knowledge, or on information and belief, charging said nuisance, giving name of witnesses against the keeper or manager of such place, and his aids and assistants, if any, and such magistrate shall direct such arrest warrant either to the sheriff of the county or to any special constable commanding said defendant to be arrested and brought before him to be dealt with according to law, and shall issue a search warrant in which the premises in question shall be particularly described, commanding such sheriff or constable to thoroughly search the premises in question and to seize all alcoholic liquors found thereon, and to dispose of them as provided in section 31."

Under this warrant the parties, it seems, must be bound over to appear at the next term of court to answer to the nuisance, and in the meantime it is made the duty of the solicitor to take the papers as prepared by the magistrate and carry the matter before the circuit Judge, who, upon the hearing, may determine the existence of the nuisance and discharge the case or order the proceedings continued to the circuit court.

These men are conducting their business under a license granted by the State board of control, which, it is claimed, is without the authority of law, and this proceeding is intended to test that question.—The State.

News From Cuba.

Habana, Sept. 16, via Key West, Fla., Sept. 17.—Puerto Principe advices report that Gomez was encamped on Sept. 7, at Guasimas de Agramonte with 15 cavalry squadrons and was marching westward. It appears that he initiated the march to reinvade the western provinces. The government is rushing troops to the central part of the trocha near Jucaro and Moron to prevent the insurgents crossing.

It is reported that Mayia Rodriguez with 1,500 men, forming Gomez's vanguard, crossed the line recently and is now on the borders of Sancti Spiritus and Santa Clara provinces.

Quinto Banderas has arrived in Remedios district and is waiting Gomez's arrival to take command of the infantry in the new invasion.

Maceo has left his stronghold in the mountains and is encamped with large forces on the Dases estate south of Pinar del Rio city. An attack on the city is expected. It is rumored Weyler will soon take command of the Spanish forces in Pinar del Rio with the intention of expelling Maceo from the province. If true, great fighting is expected on account of the strong positions held by the insurgents and their desire to crush Weyler. The Cuban chiefs have determined to make any sacrifice to effect Weyler's capture. The excitement in commercial and financial circles is increasing. Bank bills have fallen 15 and discount 16. Houses have cancelled foreign orders and there have been no transactions on the stock and produce exchanges for the last two days.

The Republicans Nominate Two State Tickets.

Recognizing That There is no Hope of Electing a Ticket, the two Factions are Playing for

Recognition From the National Committee.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 17.—The two factions of the Republican party held their State Conventions in this city to-day. The "Lily Whites," under the leadership of Capt. Lawson D. Melton, met in the Senate chamber, and the regulars, led by Webster, met in the hall of the House of Representatives.

Each faction elected an executive committee, presidential electors, adopted a platform and nominated a State ticket.

The Webster faction elected R. R. Talbert, Jr., State chairman. The State ticket nominated was as follows:

Col R. M. Wallace, of Sumter, for Governor; Dr. J. M. Latimer, of Greenville, for Lieut. Governor; Geo. L. Cunningham, for Treasurer; E. F. Cochran, Anderson, Attorney General; B. B. King, Horry; Comptroller General, V. P. Clayton, Richland; Treasurer, D. J. Knotts, Lexington; Superintendent of Education, M. A. Dawson, Greenville; Adjutant General, A. T. Jennings, Charleston. All on this ticket are white.

Congressman Murray made a speech saying he had gotten the means of crushing this State Constitution, which is crushing us. The big firms in Washington say so. They told him so the other day, but we must act quick and money will be needed to get long buried rights. He read from the United States Statutes at Large, 1867 to 1869, 1st, 2d and 3d Sections, 40th United States Congress, page 73, chapter 70. The Act which many called "the will" was read amid the wildest cheering. Murray was forced to read over. Murray continued saying that the thing he wanted to call their attention to was the fact that the United States Constitution was supreme over any State Constitution. Employ lawyers and go into the United States Court immediately and get mandamus proceedings and get an order, so that every man shall vote. There are lawyers enough in the party to start this thing if their expenses are paid. Then we can get other lawyers to carry it higher. He would start the ball rolling by giving \$100. Three hundred dollars will start this thing going all right. We must move quick before the books are closed. If the vote is close in the electoral count this year and we keep a close watch we can get the Congress to count in the vote. This is our grand opportunity to make our fight. We must not lose a moment. Murray said the old case was still pending on the docket.

The platforms declared for sound money and are generally in line with the national republican platform.

All attempts to bring the two factions together failed and they will pursue their separate courses and each will endeavor to secure the recognition of the national republican committee.

In the speech of Candidate Bryan at Springfield, Ohio, occurs these pregnant thoughts: "I am glad to talk to a people who recognize their dependence upon the farmers of this country. I have had occasion to talk to some who seem to imagine the harder up they could make the farmers the better they would be off. As a matter of fact the farmers and the laboring men are the foundations of society. Upon this foundation is built the commercial classes, and the financier acts as a sort of roof over the whole thing. You can take off the roof and put on another, but you can't destroy the foundation without ruining the whole building."

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

Write me then
As one who loves his fellow men."

We must take another extract from Lincoln's opinions. Not long before his most untimely "taking off" he gave expression to solemn views that were prophetic and most impressive. He said:

"We may congratulate ourselves that the cruel war is nearing its close. It has cost a vast amount of treasure and blood. It has been, indeed, a trying hour for the republic; but I see in the near future a crisis approaching that unnerves me and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. As a result of the war, corporations have been enthroned, and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until all wealth is aggregated and the republic destroyed. I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of my country than ever before, even in the midst of war. God grant that my suspicions may prove groundless."

What a noble "anarchist" he was. He was worth a century of the slanderers of the people.—Wilmington Messenger.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 17.—The battle ship Texas, which went aground in this harbor last night, was pulled off by tugs at 1:40 this morning.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Two "Anarchists"—Jefferson and Lincoln.

Do you think that the great Thomas Jefferson was a "bloody Turk" or a raving anarchist? If he lived now and wrote as he did in the long ago the venal, false, lying New York press would howl him down and damn him incontinently. Did you ever read the great statesman's "Notes on Virginia?" He wrote then very like Mr. Bryan speaks now. He wrote as a patriot, as a statesman, as a political philosopher. But how the truculent, treacherous northern gold press would defame and denounce him if he wrote in 1896, as he wrote seventy-five years or more ago. The vicious, flamboyant, bellowing Cockrains would split the very welkin with their names and expletives. Jefferson would be led to the slaughter rhetorically, if not actually. Now read what the illustrious Virginian statesman and father of all genuine democracy wrote:

"Those who labor in the earth are the chosen people of God, if He ever had a chosen people, whose hearts He had made His peculiar deposit for substantial and genuine virtue." Again, he says: "Corruption of morals in the mass of cultivators is a phenomenon of which no age nor nation has furnished an example. Corruption is the mark set on those who, not looking up to Heaven, to their own soil and industry, as does the husbandmen, for their subsistence, depend for it on casualties and caprice of customers. Generally speaking, the proportion which the aggregate of the other classes of citizens bears in any state to that of its husbandmen, is the proportion of its unsound to its healthy parts, and is good enough barometer whereby to measure its degree of corruption."

How the skunks and scoundrels would pummel and bespatter the great southern political oracle and seer if he were now in the flesh. And then there is that other anarchist, another great southern born statesman, the lamented Lincoln—a wise, pure, prescient citizen who loved his native land. Read this:

"Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. (Applause.) Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much higher consideration."

"No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty, none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned. Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess, which, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement against such as them and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them till all of liberty shall be lost."

Lincoln's head was wise and his heart was right. Of him, as Leigh Hunt wrote in his immortal "About Ben Adam," it might be truly affirmed by himself speaking to others:

Write me then
As one who loves his fellow men."

We must take another extract from Lincoln's opinions. Not long before his most untimely "taking off" he gave expression to solemn views that were prophetic and most impressive. He said:

"We may congratulate ourselves that the cruel war is nearing its close. It has cost a vast amount of treasure and blood. It has been, indeed, a trying hour for the republic; but I see in the near future a crisis approaching that unnerves me and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. As a result of the war, corporations have been enthroned, and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until all wealth is aggregated and the republic destroyed. I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of my country than ever before, even in the midst of war. God grant that my suspicions may prove groundless."

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