

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.

Consolidated Aug. 2, 1881.

SUMTER, S. C., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1896.

New Series—Vol. XVI. No. 21

The Watchman and Southron.

Published Every Wednesday,

—BY—

N. G. Osteen,
SUMTER, S. C.

TERMS:

\$1 50 per annum in advance

ADVERTISEMENT:

One Square first insertion.....\$1 00
Every subsequent insertion..... 50

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Still a Mystery.

Maceo's Death Demands Further Proof.

HABANA, via Key West, Dec. 16.—Maceo's death is still surrounded by mystery. The body undiscovered and no further proofs have been adduced except the official statement which leads the Cubans to think he is still alive. In fact, the residents of Punta Brava, the vicinity in which the engagement occurred, disbelieve the story. Zartuba continues to give contradictory evidence. He now says the knife captured belongs to Gomez's son and not to Maceo. The Cubans consider it significant that the objects captured are not shown and also the alleged written statements of Gomez's son. It is also significant that no Cubans have surrendered since the leader's alleged death, proving either that it will not affect the revolution, or that Maceo is not dead. Many rumors are afloat in connection with Maceo's death and all are confusing. One is that a major at Cabezas, Matanzas, telegraphed that Maceo passed near the town with a large force. Another is that Aguirre has written under date of the 10th, but does not mention the fact. Many couriers have been sent to investigate, but have not returned. The Cubans disbelieve the story that Maceo was killed by treachery. They say Maceo was not easily trapped and would not accept a flag of truce even from Abumada. He knew the gentleman by his reputation. The marine authorities are indignant at Weyler's statement that Maceo crossed the trocha in a boat, and it is said have cabled to Spain protesting. The minister laid the fact before the cabinet meeting. The relations of the naval and military authorities are strained.

The demonstrations in Weyler's honor were simply to cover the failure in Pinar del Rio. It is easy to organize any demonstration in Habana, counting with volunteers the great numbers of semi-military organizations who are forced to obey orders. Crowds will gather the same as in other places and will cheer for the sake of excitement.

It is said friction has occurred between Weyler and Civil Governor Porrúa on account of the former not promoting Chief of Police Labarrera, who is only a major of the civil guard.

Reports from the field are scarcer every day. The government is hiding all important engagements. It is said important encounters have occurred in Pinar del Rio and Matanzas, but the details are suppressed. In fact, the government is trying to impress the public that the rebel ranks are demoralized since Maceo's death and skirmishes quite the contrary. The rebels are displaying more activity even in the vicinity of the city, where outposts are fired upon nightly. The same happens at Guanabacoa and other surrounding towns.

A Declaration That Maceo Lives.

Cubans at Key West Become Greatly Excited Over a Story From Cuba—A Spanish Trick.

KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 17.—Passengers by the Olivette last night report that great uneasiness is felt in Habana on account of the uncertainty of Maceo's death. It is reported on good authority that Gen. Prats, commander of Matanzas province, notified Weyler by telegram to cease all demonstrations on account of the death of Maceo, and that General Bernal of said province had an engagement Tuesday week with Maceo, who had five thousand men with him. The Spaniards report a victory as usual.

Passengers state that the reason for the report of Maceo's death is well understood in Habana, and that it was made up by order of the home government to influence the congress of the United States.

There was the wildest kind of excitement on the dock last night when the facts became known. The cheers for Cuba Libre shook the dock. It is also said that there are private letters in the city confirming the above, but it is impossible to get at them to-night.

The cruiser Raleigh returned last afternoon from her chase after the Three Friends. It is reported that they did not see anything of her. It is reported on good authority that a small boat landed at this port from the Three Friends about 4 o'clock.

The Cause of Cuba

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Col Ethen Allen, president of the Cuban League of the United States, which was organized the other evening by a number of prominent New Yorkers at the Fifth Avenue hotel, issued an address to the public to day in which he sets forth the principles and purposes of the organization. The address, after reviewing the struggle in Cuba from its inception to the present time, says:

We are charged before the world with impotency in not protecting our own citizens against Spanish violence on Cuban soil, and in bushing our indignation at unnumbered cruelties in Cuba while millions of American capital there invested are gradually disappearing, which would be saved by the immediate intervention of this government.

Fellow citizens, it is due to ourselves as well as to Cuba that this record should be reversed. This has not been our record hitherto, and we are persuaded will not remain so now when an appeal is made to the humanity as well as to the material interests of our people.

We do not propose, nor is it necessary, to violate our laws. But if the laws stand in the way, then change the laws. We, the people, are the source of power, and may dictate what the laws shall be, and, therefore, cannot shield ourselves behind statutory phraseology from the odium of not fulfilling our natural obligations toward a people struggling to be free. Let us so speak that the executive of this nation and our representatives in congress shall recognize Cuban independence, and all will be well. We are not required to raise battalions of men nor to furnish ships of war, but we are called upon to declare that the heart of this nation is with the oppressed Cubans, and then with her independence acknowledged her unarmed heroes may obtain from us the required equipments of war, as Spain has done heretofore, and thus we blaze the way for a final victory, as surely to follow as in the end right triumphs over wrong.

While we willingly give our sympathy in words, we should remember that there are times when an empty hand carries no favor. Such a time is the present, when the Cubans stand in need of every necessary of life and means of conducting exhaustive battle. They must, of course, be drained of resources, which our people should supply. Arms and ammunition, and more than these, food for hungry troops and people, with medicines for their sick and wounded, may be shipped to insurgent ports with full permission of statutes, since with no formal blockade against us, we may as freely traffic there as with the ports of continental Spain. To furnish these things, which may legally be done, money becomes literally the sinews of war. The league asks for subscriptions throughout the United States in aid of patriots, which may be sent to Hon. Darwin R. James, the treasurer, at 203 Broadway, New York city.

The Cuban league of the United States is organized to give practical consolidation to the sentiment of American citizens and the moral support of the same in securing to Cuba, by all means, the inalienable right of self-government. It is proposed to so arouse public sympathy by mass meetings and through the press, that recognition as an independent State shall be secured to the patriots.

The league will hold a grand mass meeting in Cooper Union in the city of New York on Monday, December 21. It is desired that branch organizations be formed throughout the country and that meetings be held in other prominent cities of the nation. Friends, who may read this address, will assist if they can at once and report progress to the secretary, Francis Wayland Glen, No. 132 Nassau street, New York city. We earnestly request the co-operation of all men and women in this cause. In grateful recollection of those who crossed the ocean to help our fathers a century ago, let us do now what is necessary to encourage those who are repeating the story of Washington and his compatriots. From the north and from the south, the east and the west, let one united voice proclaim independence for the patriots, and young Cuba, powerful because of this shall scourge the assailant from her soil and take her place with us in the family of republics.

Ethen Allen, President.
Francis Wayland Glen, Secretary.
Executive Committee—Paul Pava, John Jacob Astor, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Ervin Wardman, Frank B. Carpenter, Frederick D. Grant, John D. Kelley, John C. McGuire, R. C. Alexander, Constant A. Andrews, Walter S. Logan, Thomas S. Stewart.
"New York, Dec. 17, 1896."

An American in Spain

Writes an Interesting Letter to Governor Evans.

Governor Evans has received a letter from an American citizen traveling in Spain. It is on business, but after stating what he wants, he proceeds to give his views of the country, its people and how they are moving every power to conquer Cuba. The governor permitted certain portions to be copied for publication which are certainly forcible; if not elegant. The extracts read:

"I find that Spain still has a very friendly feeling towards South Carolina brought about by their relations in the past civil war. I am sure that if she were to go to war with the United States, a citizen of the south would fare better here than a northerner. I make no secret of being an American citizen, but if it should come to the worst, I might be put to some trouble, although at present I am not the least afraid, but we don't know what a day may bring forth. There are now more than 10,000 men being drilled here every day, getting ready to be shipped to the slaughter pen. Two thousand were shipped from here last Friday, boys from 16 to 20 years old. It is the most pitiful sight I ever saw; it is just like sending a lot of schoolboys; they get about two weeks' drilling and then they are driven on the ship like dumb beasts, leaving here half naked and, I might say, more than half starved, but they say their pride will cause them to lay every man in Spain upon the altar, before they will give in. It is sickening and disgusting in the extreme, and I guess it is very fortunate that I cannot speak Spanish, could I, I expect I would have been killed ere this, as my language expressing my disgust for such has not been very chaste. I have a Spanish interpreter I talk to unadulterated on the subject, but he has lived in other countries among civilized people long enough to know better. But what could you expect of a class of people that are traveling in the same style vehicle and using the same style agricultural implements that were used in this country before Christ. Four hundred years ago 85 per cent. of the population of Spain could read and write; to day only 20 per cent. are able to do so. Who is to blame? The church, which is the curse of the nation. Now, don't place a wrong construction on that sentence. What I mean by saying that the church is a curse is this: the nation is ruled by the priests and what they say is law. They want to keep the nation in ignorance to satisfy their own damnable greed. I would rejoice to see a shipload of them embarked for Cuba. They tell the people, 'You must not send your children to school; there they will learn to read and then they will read bad books, which will send them to hell.'"

"Well, if hell is not full of just such cattle, there is not a just God. I must curb my feelings and stop. You are too far away to appreciate the situation."

The name of the young man writing is withheld for very good reasons.

Penitentiary Factory

Superintendent Neal has under consideration another scheme for the benefit of the Penitentiary. It is to convert the old shoe factory into a cotton mill.

This factory is a large building and is capable of being fitted up into a very respectable sized cotton factory. Colonel Neal has had the matter under consideration for some time and he stated yesterday that he thought he would have everything in readiness by the time the next crop came in. It is proposed to have a mill of about 5,000 spindles and the cotton from the Penitentiary farms will be manufactured into cloth, which can be used in making clothing for the convicts and various other purposes. It is understood that it is not the intention of the authorities to complete with outside products, though that might in the future be the result. The immediate object of the plan is to furnish employment for convicts, not otherwise utilized and to cheapen the expenses of the institution by making its own cloth.

With a cotton and hosiery factory, its own water works and electric plant, the Penitentiary will be the most up to date institution in the county. The cotton factory is to be run by electricity. Colonel Neal expects to begin preparations at once for the change.

Palmetto Road Reorganized.

RALEIGH, Dec. 17.—President Hoffman and Vice President St. John of the Seaboard Air Line are here to day attending the meeting of the stockholders of the Palmetto railway. The line extends from Hamlet, N. C., to Cheraw, S. C., and was recently sold under foreclosure. It was to-day reorganized with Hoffman as president.

The Trend of Trade.

No Material Changes.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—R. G. Dun & Co. say to-day in their weekly Review of Trade:

Cuban reports, unusual closeness of money in Germany, and the decision that there will be no action on the tariff at this session, have not really changed the situation, but have been talked about as if they might change it. The holiday trade is generally large, though at some points more confined to cheaper goods than usual, and the influence of an increase in the working force is felt in other ways. But until the new year, the only material changes expected are such as prepare for a large business next year. In the iron and steel industry these appear of the utmost importance.

Exports of cotton are naturally stimulated by lower prices and with forced liquidation of important speculative operations, cotton has declined to 7 1/2, recovering to 7.19. July 15th the price was 7.06. Short crop stories raised it to 8.87 September 10th and it has now gone back about to the startling point. Receipts from plantations continue heavy, while commercial stocks here and abroad are only about as large as a year ago, when the movement had been 1,100,000 bales less.

The demand for goods in this country falls below the increased production and the market is weak in tone with prices of some jobbers' bleached goods sharply reduced. Speculation in wool has halted.

The control of the Mountain Iron Messabi mine has been leased for 50 years or purchased by the Carnegie interest from Mr. J. D. Rockefeller, the ore to be shipped by his new steamship lines on the lakes and by the railway which the Carnegie company is building to Lake Erie. This, with the erection of 16 open-hearth furnaces, making 36, ensures enormous increase of product at extreme low cost and will affect all combinations in steel products, or in ore. The billet pool has practically dissolved and sales are reported at \$16 to \$17, the contracts to supply consumers through most of the whole of next year. The beam pool has revived and restored the price to \$1 55, but nails and steel bars are a shade lower. The rail association has been in session and our Philadelphia dispatch says that rails are sold at \$25, against \$28 so long maintained. Bessemer pig and grey forge are a shade lower at Pittsburg. Virginia and Alabama iron are offered 25 cents lower at the east and with so much uncertainty regarding great changes in progress, very little is done in finished products and generally at concessions. A sale of 3,000,000 pounds of lake copper is reported at 1 1/2-2 cents. Coke production is increasing, with contracts reported at \$1.50.

Failures for the week have been 387 in the United States, against 377 last year, and 41 in Canada, against 32 last year.

Who Knows Them?

A Colored Man Looking for His Family.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Nov. 27, 1896 To the governor of South Carolina:

Dear Mr. Governor—I am seeking for my people that I have not heard from since the late war and I humbly ask your assistance and hope you will do all in your power to help me if you please sir. My name is Frank Fleming. I used to belong to Col. James Young, who used to live at Cartersville, Ga. He came from South Carolina and brought my mother with him. Mother died years ago.

My father belonged to Dr. Anderson of Georgia. His name was Frank Anderson but I think or was told that my father was a Fleming before Mr. Anderson bought him.

Col Young had a mother in South Carolina named Mrs. Sallie Young. He had a brother in your state named Mr. John Young.

Kind sir, mother had a brother in your State named Robert Figg. Last account I heard of these people they lived near Mr. John D. Williams' farms or place called Manfield or Paofield. I had an uncle in your country named Littlejohn Vance. My mother was named Polly. She has kin people in your country somewhere.

Mr. Governor, will you please look down on a poor negro and have this published in the papers of your State. I will kindly thank you. I would like very much to hear from some of my people that I have never seen in my life. My father was named Frank. Dr. Anderson carried him to Georgia from South Carolina. My mother belonged to Col. James Young, who carried her from South Carolina to Georgia. Please help me. May the God of heaven help you.

Frank Fleming.
Model Mill Co.,
Nashville, Tenn.

Schrader the "Healer."

In Columbia to Cure All Ills.

WONDERFUL CLAIMS.

His First Appearance in This Section.

Schrader, the "divine healer," is in the city. There was nothing striking in his advent. He reached here Thursday night unheralded and in the meek and lowly manner of the Saviour, whom he affects to resemble, he rode from the depot, not on an ass' back, but in an humble "heckcarriage." With his manager, Mr. G. R. Berriman, he went to Mrs. Adams' boarding house' 1212 Main street, and there yesterday a reporter of the State sought him.

There is something striking in the man's appearance. On first sight a person is forcibly impressed with the strong resemblance he bears to the pictures of Christ. There is the same expression of meekness and tenderness, the same long chestnut brown hair falling over the shoulders, after being parted in the middle. A full beard of almost the same color as the hair, except for a reddish hue, and finally light blue eyes of a soft and kindly expression.

His regular features bearing such a marked resemblance to the pictures of Christ, gives him a striking personality. A soft, well modulated voice with pleasing manners makes him all the more prepossessing and adds to the awe with which he is regarded by some. Over his nineteenth century dress he wears a flowing black robe, across the front of which is a black band with the words "Divine Healer, Schrader." A silver cross is suspended from the neck.

The awe, which in a large measure attaches to this personality, is considerably lessened when his manager, Mr. Berriman, a plain matter-of-fact business man, bustles in the room. The contrast is too great and the spell is broken.

Schrader is not averse to giving a full account of himself. He briefly told that he was born in Manitowoc county, Wisconsin, on July 19, 1871, which makes him 25 years. His wonderful healing powers were unknown to himself or anyone else until his twelfth year, when he cured an old woman of rheumatism by simply laying on of his hands. Since that time he has felt called upon to do the works of God.

"At first my mother was opposed to it and would say to me, 'How do you do this? Where do you receive this power from?' I replied, 'It is from God; it is His work and not mine.'"

"Many people say that I claim to be Christ. That is not true; I am only His agent."

When asked how this healing was done, he said simply, by the power given him from God. It was only necessary for him to lay his hands on the afflicted parts and the cure would be effected. It was the divine power which did it all, through him as an instrument.

"Are there any diseases which you cannot cure?" was asked.

"There is no ailment known to mankind which my touch will not cure," he answered.

"How about blindness?"

"That too I cure, provided the eye is not plucked out. It is of course beyond my power to restore lost members. If the arm or the leg be taken away I cannot replace it."

"Is faith necessary?"

"Yes," he answered, "but every one who comes to me shows that he has some faith. There is a secret hope a person has that my touch will restore health. It requires faith in God on the part of the patient. Faith is all in all; faith we must have to live, to exist, without faith there is nothing. 'According to your faith it shall be unto you,' said the Master. Hence we must have faith to be cured in the physical as well as in the spiritual. They must have faith in God to be cured by Him through me."

While the reporter was there he had an opportunity of seeing the healer at his work.

Mr. S. D. Swygert came in and the healer stepped forward, placed one large hand on the patient's forehead, the other on the back of the head and pressed them together for an instant, looking all the time with a rapt gaze towards the ceiling, while his lips slightly moved as if in prayer. His hands were next placed on

the chest and stomach, one in front and one behind. Then the hands of the patient were taken in his own for a moment while he again looked upward.

In a soft voice he asked, "Have you a handkerchief?"

The sufferer produces a handkerchief, which the healer wads up and presses tightly with his hands, all the time seemingly in prayer. Stepping to the bureau on which was an ordinary rubber stamp, such as is used by business men, he stamped the handkerchief, folded it up and returned it to the owner, with the directions, "Take this; apply it to the affected parts night and morning until you are well; let no one else use this handkerchief. God bless you."

Mr. Swygert's complaint was neuralgia in the face. After the curing process had been completed, he was asked how he felt. He answered that he was unable to detect any change.

A negro was the next applicant. He had catarrh of the head, he managed to say, though fear and awe nearly overmastered him. The same attitude was assumed, the same laying on of hands and the same few words spoken by Schrader.

No charges are made. A person gives or not as he feels disposed.

Mr. Schrader said that he belonged to no denomination. "My mission is apostolic. I was given this power to cure the sick and alleviate the suffering of mankind. People often wondered why I continued to heal on the Sabbath day. My answer is that I am following the example of Christ and doing the will of God."

He sometimes preaches, if a hall is furnished him, he said. He expects to remain in the city until Tuesday or perhaps longer. He will give the hours, from 8 a. m. to 1 p. m., to the colored and from 2 p. m. to 9 p. m. to white people. If the crowd becomes too pressing he will receive them indiscriminately.

Up to the present the number of visitors has been very small. He expects many to day and he is not likely to be disappointed.—Columbia State.

Corbett and Fitz.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Articles for a fight between James J. Corbett and Robert Fitzsimmons were submitted to and signed by Mr. Corbett in Jersey City to-day. Dan Stuart, the promoter of the enterprise, expressed the belief that Fitzsimmons, who, he said, is familiar with the conditions, will sign.

The articles call for a finish fight, for a purse of \$15,000, the winner to take all. As a guarantee that Fitzsimmons and Corbett will both be at the ringside on the date set for the contest, each must post \$2,000 either with Richard K. Fox or Al. Smith, the New York sporting man. This is to go to Stuart in case either fails to appear.

Stuart agrees to post \$5,000 that he will pull off the fight, the sum to be equally divided between the two men if he does not pull the fight off on the date he names. He will also post \$10,000 in the hands of either Fox or Smith thirty days before the contest, and if the fight does not come off, through his failure, he will forfeit this money, \$5,000 going to Fitzsimmons and the other \$5,000 to Corbett.

George Siler of Chicago is named as referee of the contest. The fight is set for March 17, 1897, between the hours of 7 o'clock in morning and 11:45 at night. The place will be named on February 17. Stuart reserves all privileges.

How to Prevent Pneumonia.

At this time of the year a cold is very easily contracted, and if left to run its course without the aid of some reliable cough medicine is liable to result in that dread disease, pneumonia. We know of no better remedy to cure a cough or cold than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. We have used it quite extensively and it has always given entire satisfaction.—Olagah, Ind. Ter. Chief.

This is the only remedy that is known to be a certain preventive of pneumonia. Among the many thousands who have used it for colds and la grippe, we have never yet learned of a single case having resulted in pneumonia. Persons who have weak lungs or have reason to fear an attack of pneumonia, should keep the remedy at hand. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by Dr. A. J. China.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE