

# 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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## THE BUILDING AND LOAN BREAK.

### History of the Troubles of the Associations in Tennessee.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., January 27.—A year and a half ago this city boasted of ten prosperous building and loan associations, whose operations were as effective as those of any other factor in building up the suburbs of the city and securing to workingmen homes, and to many with small monthly surpluses investments which yielded handsome profits. The industrial development which took place all over the South had been especially evident here in the period between 1888 and 1892, and during that time these associations for lending money in small amounts to be repaid on instalments found lodgment in considerable number. Their assets and liabilities a year and a half ago amounted to something over six million dollars. Principal among them was the Southern which was operated on an extensive scale, being a "national" association with agents to be found in every Southern city of any importance. It had pushing managers, and soon took the lead of all the associations of the South, and its loans finally reached the three-million mark.

Three years ago the first suspicion that everything was not right with the Southern was felt when one of the officers who had been ousted from his place secured a stockholders' meeting where it was disclosed that the salary list was enormous, several of the officials being paid \$10,000 a year, and the directors themselves, for the use of their names and occasional attendance upon meetings, were paid \$100 a month. There was evidently something "rotten in Denmark," but those who had charge of the association managed to allay suspicion, and the business went on apparently with profit. A large office building was erected, and some forty persons have been employed as clerical help.

Only two of the other associations in the city are "national," and they have not done nearly so extensive a business as the Southern. Some of the local associations, however, had the large salary evil, and they suffered from it when the payments by borrowers began to fall off, as has been the case during the last three years. They have also loaned money on property which has since depreciated in value very much, and to this, as well as other causes, mentioned below, the recent disasters may be attributed.

The first of the local associations to fail was the Mechanics'. About a year and a half ago an application by one of the stockholders for a receiver was granted. In winding up the affairs of the association litigation with one of the borrowers went from Court to Court until it was heard in the Supreme Court. The point made by the attorneys for the debtor was that the money loaned him had not been put up at auction and bid off, and the Court was of the opinion that the point was well taken and the debt was discharged. This at once created a panic among the stockholders of the other three associations here, which had no provision for auctioning the money loaned. Other similar suits to avoid the payment of dues was filed, and the shareholders made runs on the associations to withdraw the money they had put in. Endless litigation was the result, and the disaster widespread.

All the Tennessee building and loan associations came under the ban, so to speak, and dues were not paid and demands for withdrawals became more importunate. The culmination of these troubles has been reached during the last month, when the Franklin, Workingmen's, Savings, Southern and Knoxville went into receivers' hands, and suits have been filed against the Covenant and People's, which will, no doubt, place them in the same position within a few days. Only two associations are left out of ten, and the loss to stockholders and the hardship upon the borrowers consequent upon the winding up of affairs is very considerable.—N. Y. Evening Post.

Prince Chimay, whose wife eloped some months ago with a Hungarian Gipsy, has been granted a divorce. The woman was formerly Miss Clara Ward, of Detroit.

## RESISTANCE TO THE END.

### Cubans Will not Heed Spain's Promised Reforms.

Key West, Fla., Feb. 3.—Another incident contradicts Weyler's boasted assurance that Pinar del Rio province is virtually pacified. Monday morning a pilot engine, with an armored car and steering a passenger train, left San Cristobal. Arriving at a culvert at Becunagua, near Faco Tacao, two dynamite bombs exploded, wrecking the engine and car completely. Four civilians were killed, and also the captain of the volunteers and five soldiers. The engineer, fireman and eight soldiers were wounded. The culvert was destroyed entirely. Traffic is still interrupted with Pinar del Rio. It is reported that Weyler, with 12,000 men and 25 pieces of artillery, has started from headquarters at Cruces in the direction of the Sigüenza hills, west of Cienfuegos, with the intention of attacking or dislodging Gomez, who, it is rumored, is encamped in said hills. No encounter is expected unless Gomez, aided by a naturally strong position and sufficient forces, thinks it advisable to meet the foe, in which case a fierce engagement will certainly occur.

The proposed Cuban reforms are the topic of all conversation. All here agree, Spaniards and Cubans alike, that the reforms are humbug. They will surely make no impression on the rebels. It is known on good authority that a person arriving from Castillo's rebel camp on a commission to Habana, and now returned to the field, described the feeling amongst the Cubans in arms as intense. The dominant spirit is to resist to the end and accept no compromise with Spain unless in case of absolute independence.

Castillo has 600 men well armed and fairly supplied with ammunitions and 600 more unarmed. It appears that Marcos Garcia, commissioned by the government to make overtures to Gomez, fears that his life would be endangered if he personally presents the proposals and has written a letter to Marquis Abumada declining the commission.

### Tillman's Bill Reported.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Senator Tillman's bill to meet the supreme court decision on the South Carolina dispensary law was amended this morning in committee and ordered reported to the senate. This bill gives the State absolute police power in inspecting all intoxicating liquors or liquors imported into a State as if they had been produced in such State, and stipulates that they shall not be exempt by reason of being introduced into a State in original or other package for private use or otherwise. One or more of the important amendments agreed to gives a State control of such liquors within its borders by whomsoever produced and for whatever use imported, and without regard to the manner of sale provided by a State or territory. The act does not interfere with the revenue laws or liquors or liquids in transit through a State or territory.

### LOST LEXINGTON BOYS.

#### Two Youngsters Leave Home and are Still Missing.

Tuesday night two Lexington boys, Harry Keiser and Sam Price, bundled up their clothes and secretly left the parental roof to find their fortunes elsewhere. They are of the tender age of 12 and 15 years respectively, and their departure has caused no end of concern to their parents, J. J. Kester and Geo. W. Price. What the plans of the youngsters are no one knows, neither is the direction in which they went known. Parties have been in search of the runaway boys, but have been unsuccessful so far. Messages have been sent out in all directions to head the boys off but the boys have not been seen.

These two fathers ask the aid of everyone in getting back their lost sons.

Harry Keiser is described as small for his age, slender, light hair and fair complexion. The scar of a boil is on his forehead. When he left he was dressed in a dark grey suit and wore a dark cap.

The older boy, Sam Price, is well grown, has dark hair and eyes and dark complexion and has a gash on one finger on the left hand. He wore a dark pair of trousers, rubber overcoat and soft black hat. If two such boys are seen in any neighborhood, their fathers would be glad to have them held and themselves communicated with. George W. Price, Lexington, and Jacob J. Keiser, Lexington, are the two fathers.

Gold and Silver Papers for sale by H. G. Osteen & Co.

## The General Assembly.

COLUMBIA, February 2.—The House met to-day after its three days' recess, and under the new rules remained in session only two hours. Most of the morning session was devoted to the consideration of new county matters. Greenwood's bill was passed, and the effort of Mr. de Loach to have about ten square miles of Cherokee Township in York, that voted to go to Cherokee, retained for York, proved futile. The disposition seemed to be to let the will of the people, as expressed in an election, prevail. No impediment was offered to the organization of Greenwood, and Cherokee was left with the area voted for.

The House consented to Mr. Graham's resolution to permit the introduction of a bill to grant a charter to the Cokesbury Conference School, which could not be obtained from the Secretary of State on account of denominational supervision.

The only bill ordered to day to be sent to the Senate was that of Mr. Sanders relative to convict labor.

Mr. Rainsford has a resolution on the Calendar fixing February 13 as the final day for adjourning.

Mr. Burns thought it premature to fix any day for final adjournment, and wanted the resolution killed. It soon developed that the House did not intend taking the resolution off the Calendar, and before the vote could be announced attention was called to the temporary absence of Dr. Rainsford, and the matter was passed over.

At the night session of the House the joint committee on dispensary and pensions asked for a clerk, which request was denied. The general committee has thus far appointed a sub-committee of five to consider and report a substitute pension law. No action has been taken in any dispensary matters. Mr. Coughman introduced a bill to provide for a change of the arrangements of the school districts in Saluda.

An omnibus county government bill was then taken up and debated.

The Senate did nothing to night. When the roll had been called it was discovered that the bill clerk was missing, and as nothing could be done without him a motion to adjourn prevailed.

Columbia Feb. 3.—The house did considerable work to-day, but there was at the same time very much time wasted in discussion over immaterial matters before the body got down to the regular business of the day. Several of the bills on their final reading were attacked and discussed almost as freely as they have been on their second reading. This was a little unusual, but it appeared that the bills had been left incomplete, requiring further amendments.

When the hour for the recess arrived the house was having a lively debate over Mr. Ashley's proposition to reduce the privilege tax on fertilizers to one cent.

During the day a substitute bill was presented for Mr. Rainsford's insurance deposit bill, which will doubtless remove all possible objection to the measure, while at the same time serving the purpose of the original bill.

Only a very few new bills were introduced at yesterday's session. It is understood that the administration dispensary measure will be presented to-day.

The bill requiring county officers to keep their offices open certain hours each week day received the final reading after twenty-eight counties had been expected from its operation.

Mr. Rainsford's insurance deposit bill was taken up, being a special order and Mr. John P. Thomas, Jr., offered a substitute bill which was ordered to be printed and laid upon the desks of the members.

To require any insurance company or association to be possessed of \$100,000 cash capital, or in lieu thereof, to have \$100,000 on deposit with some State for the benefit of all policy holders, or in lieu thereof to deposit with the treasurer of this State valid securities aggregating \$10,000, said securities to be subject to any judgment against said company, and such judgments shall operate as a lien on such securities, and providing a penalty for the violation of the provisions of this Statute.

The bill providing for the punishment of laborers who violate either a written or verbal contract after receiving advances was passed to a third reading in the following form:

Section 1. That any laborer working on shares or for wages in money or other valuable consideration under a verbal or written contract to labor on farm lands, who shall receive advances either in money or supplies and thereafter willfully and without just cause fail to perform the reasonable service required of him by the terms of the said contract, shall be liable to prosecution for a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished for not less than 20 days nor more than 30 days,

or to be fined in the sum of not less than \$25 nor more than \$50, in the discretion of the court.

Mr. Patton's redistricting bill was made a special order for to-morrow evening. His bill provides for redistricting the State as follows:

1. Pee Dee District—Chesterfield, Marlboro, Darlington, Florence, Marion, Horry.

2. Santee District—Georgetown, Williamsburg, Charleston, Berkeley, Dorchester.

3. Edisto District—Orangeburg, Barnwell, Colleton, Hampton, Beaufort.

4. Wateree District—Fairfield, Kershaw, Richland, Sumter, Clarendon.

5. Saluda District—Laurens, Greenwood, Newberry, Saluda, Lexington, Aiken.

6. Northern District—Spartanburg, Cherokee, Union, York, Chester, and Lancaster.

7. Piedmont District—Abbeville, Anderson, Greenville, Oconee.

In the Senate an attempt to repeal the bill against nepotism in the appointment of clerks and inferior officers by the heads of departments was killed.

An attempt to reconsider the resolution fixing the date of adjournment on the 13th was defeated.

No bills of general importance were passed.

COLUMBIA, February 4.—The most important action of the House to-day was to kill Mr. Ashley's bill looking to the practical repeal of the privilege tax on fertilizers. The effort was to reduce the tax so as to confine it to the expenses of analysis. The friends of Clemson, however, rallied to its defense, as they fear that it would be crippled by taking away this source of revenue, and by a vote of 71 to 35 the bill was killed. There are several other bills on the Calendar seeking to reduce the privilege tax, but to-day's vote is no doubt indicative of what is to happen to other such measures.

Mr. Anderson, the lone colored member, was again unsuccessful in his effort to have the law requiring licenses of emigrant agents repealed.

At the night session Mr. Patton, of Richland, accomplished the unexpected by having the House, by a decisive vote, refuse to strike out the enacting words of his redistricting bill. He saved his bill by a most logical and straightforward argument of over an hour, brushing aside one objection after another. The House adjourned before final action, but Mr. Patton has shown what logic can do.

Mr. Rainsford's bill to provide for the compensation of members of boards of township commissioners was finally adopted to-day, fixing the rate of the township boards at \$1 per day, for not more than five days, and the chairmen the same for township work, and while serving on the county boards \$1 50, not to exceed eight days' services. Mileage is provided for at 5 cents per mile for not more than 100 miles. Chester and Kershaw allowed for twelve meetings of the county board, with pay. The bill excited considerable debate early in the week.

When the third reading bills were reached there was no opposition to any one of the measures. They were rushed through by the mere reading of the title.

Mr. Ed Smith: To amend certain sections of the general railroad law relating to certain offences and penalties and insert a new section providing that any one who shoots into a train or throws a missile into such train shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Mr. Wyche: To authorize county treasurers to publish quarterly report of disbursements of public funds.

Mr. Winkler: To amend statutes relating to the report of the school commissioner to the Court of Sessions.

Mr. B. B. McWhite: To amend the County Government Act so as to provide for two additional members for the board of township commissioners while acting as appraisers in Florence.

Mr. Ilderton: To establish a bureau of labor for the purpose of gathering labor statistics and inspecting weights and measures. The bill merely provides for a commissioner to gather statistics.

Quite a number of new bills were offered to-day, among them being:

By the pension committee: To amend the law relating to pensions. The bill proposes the election of township boards of three members by the Confederate veterans. The chairmen of each board meet then and elect a county board, composed of four of their own members and one physician. The other features of the present law are left about the same.

Mr. Pallock: To incorporate the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company of South Carolina, and to authorize the consolidation of certain railroads under that name.

Mr. Reynolds: To provide for and regulate the public printing of South Carolina. This bill provides for the letting of the public printing in public competition. The lowest bidder to get the work and give bond for it. The proposed law does not interfere with the present contract.

Mr. Burns: To abolish the office of State constable created by the Dispensary Act and to repeal Section 46 of said Act relating to the appointment of State constables and chief constables. The bill devolves the duties of the constables upon the sheriff, deputy sheriffs, magistrates' constables, police and other peace officers in this State without additional compensation except as otherwise provided by law. To Act takes effect immediately upon its approval by the Governor.

SENATE.

The Senate sat exactly one hour and thirty minutes to-day—the shortest session of the year. A very light Calendar confronted them, and a number of bills were passed over.

The only third reading bill that passed was Mr. Archer's bill requiring county officers to keep an itemized account of their incomes.

Among the new bills introduced were:

By Mr. Moses: Bill making it a misdemeanor for any county officer to receive rebates on school books or other supplies purchased for the county.

By Mr. Henderson: Bill to require the counties to furnish auditors and treasurers with stationery, stamps and fuel.

By Mr. Love: Bill to amend the free school law relating to the exception of special graded school districts from the special school tax.

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SENATE.

## Freight on Tobacco.

### Railroad Commission Asks for N. C. Rates.

The railroad commission yesterday sent out the following to the traffic managers of the different railroads in the State, which will be of great importance to the tobacco raisers of the State if the roads accede to the request of the commission:

Dear Sir: I am directed by the board to forward to you copy of the action of the commission to-day in the matter of the rates on tobacco:

Whereas, the growing of tobacco having assumed large and increasing proportions in this State and finding that the rate upon the products of this important industry is nearly double what it is in those communities where tobacco is one of the standard products.

"Resolved, That the traffic managers of the various railroads in this State are hereby requested to put the rate on tobacco on line with the rate in North Carolina."

W. D. EVANS,  
(Chairman.)

D. P. DUNCAN,  
Secretary.

The following resolution was also sent to President John B. Cleveland of the Charleston and Western Carolina railway:

"Resolved, That the Charleston and Western Carolina railroad being now a consolidation by the authorities of this State of the Port Royal and Augusta railroad and the Port Royal and Western Carolina railroad into one road under the above name, shall, therefore, 30 days from this date make up and operate its freight tariff to and from all points in this State on the straight mileage basis.

### A Man of Affairs.

The senator elect from Idaho, Mr. Heidfeldt is no orator, but a "man of affairs." Judge Claggett, one of his competitors in the race, and head and shoulders above all contestants in point of ability, said:

"I have known the senator elect for years. He is one of the best men that lives in the State; a large farmer, a man of property and of means, the owner and conductor of many of the warehouses of the counties of Latch and Nez Perce; a great man, a pure man, and although inexperienced so far as public affairs are concerned, let no one imagine for a moment that when he assumes the duties of his high office any one is going to be smart enough to deceive him. Gentlemen of the joint assembly, your choice has fallen upon a man who is worthy of it."

### A Fighting Captain.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 3.—The New York Journal's dispatch boat Vamoose, which has been reported lost, is at Miami, where her captain, McIntosh, is held under bond for assaulting Capt. Denny of the launch Aztec.

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

# Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTE PURE

## How to Cure Hams.

### Two More Remedies for Preventing Devastation of Hairy Bug.

To the Editor of the News and Courier:

The various remedies given in your columns to prevent the hairy bug from eating our hams have been put to the test by me in past years and found defective. I will give a remedy that has proven infallible for the past four years:

After your hams have been smoked take down about the first of April and completely immerse each piece in a pot of boiling water, allowing it to remain about 30 seconds. After allowing half an hour to dry off pack in a tight hog-head as follows: Place a layer of clean hay four inches thick in the bottom of the hog-head, then a layer of hams; don't allow the pieces to touch; then another layer of hay and so on until all hams are in, and finish with six inches of hay. Place over the top of the hog-head a thick piece of homespun, and tie around the top with a strong twine.

I use in curing a teapot full of white sugar and one tablespoon full saltpetre to four hams, and allow only twelve days in salt. My hams are always juicy when boiled and make "speckled gravy" when fried at a year old, and I find ready sale for all surplus, and at top prices.

A LAWYER'S OPINION.

To the Editor of the News and Courier:

Permit a lawyer, who knows something about farming, to give your readers his plan of curing hams. After the hams have been in salt for about three weeks take them out, wash well with warm water; as soon as near dry sprinkle corn meal over them; then wrap up in brown paper, after which cover them with thin homespun, cheese cloth; have prepared either a batter made of corn meal and water or lime and water; dip the ham thus cured in the batter two or three times; hang up to dry; they can be smoked or not, as desired. Hams prepared in this manner can be kept all the year without danger of bugs or worms troubling them. I, or rather Madam, has followed this now for the last ten years, and we cannot recall ever losing but two hams in that time. We often prepare the shoulder meat in the same manner. We keep hams and shoulders all the year. They keep soft and sweet and will equal the "old Virginia" or any other ham. W.

The Aiken Journal and Review says: "We desire to call the attention of Maj. T. W. Woodward, of Fairfield, to the fact that the Massachusetts legislature some time ago appropriated \$400 for the introduction of the Mongolian pheasant into that State. According to an authority, there are many kinds of pheasants, but only two of them are desirable as game birds—the English and the Mongolian. In disposition the English pheasant is shy and tame, and when artificially bred may be taught to take food from the hand. Not so with the Mongolian. He is a more active and nervous bird, and is as wild as a partridge. He is also more prolific. In confinement the English pheasant lays from twenty to thirty eggs during a season, the Mongolian from sixty to eighty, and there are two or three broods a year." The introduction of these game birds has been of decided benefit to the farmer, as they are a great destroyer of injurious insects, caterpillars, moths, worms, etc. Possibly they would be found a protection to the cotton and tobacco plants in this State if introduced and allowed to breed. In Massachusetts there is a fine of \$20 for killing one of these birds." All of which is respectfully referred to the legislature as well as to Major Woodward. By a righteous charge or two in our game laws we can fill South Carolina with these superb birds, enrich the table of the poor man as well as the rich. Will not the general assembly make the changes?—State.

The True Remedy.

W. M. Repine, editor Tiskilwa, Ill., "Chief," says: "We won't keep house without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. Experimented with many others but never got the true remedy until we used Dr. King's New Discovery. No other remedy can take its place in our home, as in it we have a certain and sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, etc." It is idle to experiment with other remedies, even if they are urged on you as just as good as Dr. King's New Discovery. They are not as good, because this remedy has a record of cures and besides is guaranteed. It never fails to satisfy. Trial bottles free at Dr. J. F. W. DeLorme's Drug Store.