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ORDER FROM RUSSIA

To Instantly Cease Fighting in Greece.

London, May 13.—The Athens correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says:

"By the czar's express command, Count Maravieff, the Russian foreign minister, has instructed M. De Neidoff, the Russian ambassador at Constantinople, to insist peremptorily upon a cessation of hostilities."

It is also learned that Count Maravieff has decided to have an assembly elected in Crete in order to ascertain the true Cretan opinion. If the Cretans reject autonomy, the entire question will be reconsidered. This item is full of hope for Crete and Greece.

THE PEACE PAPERS.

Constantinople, May 12.—The ambassadors of the powers held a prolonged conference to-day, at the close of which they presented to the Turkish government a collective memorandum proposing an armistice between Turkey and Greece on the basis of the negotiations for peace now in progress through the powers. The memorandum, which was presented to Ahmed Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish minister of foreign affairs, by the dean of the diplomatic corps, Baron de Caido, the Austro-Hungary ambassador, enumerates the conditions which have been accepted by Greece and begs the porte to issue the necessary orders to arrest the progress of the Turkish troops.

THE SULTAN RESENTS.

London, May 13.—The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at Constantinople says the sultan resents the mediation of the powers and desires to negotiate with Greece directly. If this is refused the Turkish demands will be more exacting.

The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News says he learns on excellent authority that the Turkish government demands a war indemnity of £3,000,000, and the right to occupy Thessaly until it is paid.

A dispatch to the Standard from Constantinople says: "An imperial order has been issued, directing military governors to give preference to natives wherever possible, in making official appointments. In Thessaly the official reports are not favorable. A Turkish reconnaissance in force at Domokos has been repulsed, and the attack on Arta, which promised to be successful, has also resulted in a check. It is believed that Edhem Pasha is developing an outflanking movement with the right and left wings with a view of rendering the Greek position at Domokos untenable.

The correspondent of the Times at Athens says:

Acute anxiety is felt here because of the absence of any news from General Smolenski's column.

Owing to the delay in arranging the armistice, the government has addressed a strong protest to the powers, declining to bear the responsibilities should further bloodshed occur and lead to serious complications.

As M. Ralli explains to me, the government is in a serious predicament. In order to secure mediation it has compromised the belief in the eyes of both Greeks and Cretans, without obtaining a positive guarantee that Turkey will cease hostilities. Should war be resumed the position of the government will be most unenviable.

Surfeited by Success.

Turkey is Inclined to Continue the War.

London, May 13.—The situation at the scene of hostilities appear to be that Turkey is determined to occupy Domokos before consenting to an armistice, and that Greece is convinced of the impossibility of holding out against the serious attack which Edhem Pasha is preparing to deliver. It has been decided to evacuate Domokos and to fall back upon the old frontier. This plan will probably be carried out tomorrow, if it has not already been

accomplished, and thus the way will be opened for peace negotiations.

The powers are in no mood to yield over to the demands of Turkey. The war has had quite an unexpected effect in revealing an amazing military vitality in the Sultan's dominions, which is in no way to the humor of Russia or the other powers. Hence the Sultan will be reminded that it was his original misgovernment which led to the war; that only the influence of Europe has prevented a general blitz in the Balkans, and that it is, therefore, advisable for him to accept reasonable terms. The activity of Turkish military preparations, which is in no way abated by the diplomatic negotiations, may possibly be explained by the following statement of a high Turkish official:

"The Russians are putting a high price upon the moral support they extended to us during the Armenian trouble; but the demands now made upon us are so exorbitant that their acceptance would be tantamount to resigning our title as a free nation."

The Agricultural Hall.

The decision of the United States supreme court in the Agricultural Hall case was the most important topic of conversation in all circles yesterday. Down at the State capitol the authorities had but very little to say. Attorney General Barber stated that unless the court had ordered the mandate to be sent down immediately it would be 30 days before it would be sent down. In that time the State would have secured a copy of the decision and seen exactly where it is at; this will also give time, too, to arrange for the removal of the dispensary from the building if it becomes necessary to vacate the premises.

The decision complicates matters very much and has the authorities worried a little. If the dispensary has to seek other quarters it will be at no small cost to the State. In the meantime the Vandecrook case is pending; if the decision in that case is against the State it cannot be denied that the dispensary business will be practically destroyed. Thus it is that the dispensary system may be changed from a source of profit to a great expense.

Behind it all is the great danger to the State of having the Blue Ridge scrip declared valid. Mr. Wesley has other payments to make on the property when they fall due, and he will doubtless tender this scrip, being now in possession of the premises.

If the dispensary has to vacate, the authorities have two places in view. One is the old Congaree cotton mill, near the union depot, and the other is the Standard warehouse, owned by Mr. Caldwell Robertson, on Gervais street. This latter place will be most likely selected. It is a very long one-story brick building, used during the war for printing Confederate money. It will take a considerable amount of money to establish the dispensary therein.—The State.

Newberry's Monument to a Hero.

"Bill Arp," in a recent letter to the Atlanta Constitution, relates the following facts in connection with a beautiful monument which he saw in the Newberry Rosemont Cemetery:

"Calvin Crozier was a Texas Confederate soldier, who, shortly after the close of the war, was going home and had some ladies in his charge. When the train arrived at Newberry some lawless negro soldiers, who were in camp near by, went into the car and grossly insulted the ladies. Crozier and some others defended the ladies and in the melee one of the negroes was slightly wounded. Before the train left Col. Trowbridge sent some of the negroes to arrest the man who did it. They made a mistake and seized Mr. Jacob Bowers, a railroad employe, and hurried him away to the Colonel's quarters. Without trial he was summarily ordered to be shot. It was near midnight when Crozier was told of Bowers' arrest and condemnation; he promptly went forward and declared that he himself was the man who wounded the negro. Bowers was released, and at sunrise next morning Crozier was shot to death, notwithstanding his demand for a trial and the protest of Prince Rivers, an officer in Trowbridge's command. The negro soldiers danced with fiendish delight upon and around the shallow grave where they had laid him. Long after this his bones were moved and this monument was erected by the good people of Newberry to his memory. Does history record any nobler sacrifice? Damon was the friend of Pythias, but this man Bowers was a stranger to Crozier."

**JOHNSON'S
CHILL AND
FEVER TONIC**
Cures Fever
In One Day.

The State Loses.

Agricultural Hall Case Decided by the Supreme Court.

The State has lost the Agricultural Hall case and the State Dispensary will have to move out sooner or later and seek other quarters. The following dispatch was received last night:

Washington, May 11.—The United States Supreme Court has affirmed the decision of the Circuit Court for the Circuit of South Carolina in the "Agricultural Hall" case, involving the title to the Agricultural Hall in Columbia, S. C. Edward B. Wesley of New York, bought the property of the Commissioners of the State Sinking Fund, but there were alleged irregularities in the purchase, and he brought suit against J. E. Tindal, the Secretary of the State and J. R. Boyles, who had been employed by the Secretary of the State to guard the property to secure possession. Tindal and Boyles, in the lower courts, contended that they were mere custodians of the property and that the State could not be sued, but the possession of the property was given to Wesley. This judgment was affirmed by the Supreme Court in an opinion by Justice Harlan, who held that the State was not necessarily a party to the suit.

Governor Eilerbe was informed of the decision last night as soon as it was received. He said that he would express no opinion until he had seen the decision of the court.

Attorney General Barber was seen in his office last night and was shown a copy of the decision. He said that he expected it and was not surprised at the outcome. He said that the decision did not validate the Blue Ridge bonds tendered in payment, but that it simply meant that Mr. Wesley having tendered money for the first payment and having fulfilled other portions of the contract was entitled to the property. General Barber would not, however, discuss the situation, preferring to await the full report of the decision.

In case the State should eventually be forced out of the building, Mr. Barber said that he did not know what would be done or where the business would be conducted. He said that in the usual course of legal procedure it would take some days for the decision to be effective. The State has, however, no other remedy, and the probabilities are that Mr. Wesley will soon have possession of the building.

He can rent it to the State and the likelihood is that some contract of the kind will be entered upon. With the fixtures and plant as now established it would be an expense unwarranted to establish another plant of equal facilities. The situation is one, therefore, not only of great importance, but of vast interest to the taxpayers of the State.

Negro Girl Fiends.

Montgomery, Ala., May 12.—Recently, on two occasions, the Kelly family, living in Madison County Alabama, have been poisoned. On the first occasion one death followed, and the last time eleven persons suffered, but there were no deaths. Yesterday two negro girls, Mollie Smith and Mandy White, were arrested and confessed to the poisoning. Between midnight and daylight last night a number of neighbors took the two girls in charge and this morning their bodies were found swinging to a limb. More developments are expected.

Caring for the Children's Teeth.

Mothers are beginning to realize the importance of taking care of the children's first teeth, in order to insure a good sound "second set." It should be remembered that when a child has twenty teeth—ten upper and ten lower—all that are added belong to the permanent set, which should be carefully preserved. This precaution is very important, as decay in the first double teeth is allowed to progress, with the idea that these are transient, and will be replaced. This is not so, and the very first indications of decay should receive immediate attention. The children should be early taught to wash the teeth after each meal; and if this habit is established while they still have their first teeth, there will be very little danger of their neglecting the permanent set.—Home Companion.

Ground has been broken at Aiken Junction, a mile and a half below Graniteville for the new cotton mill of the Warner Manufacturing Co., Col. R. L. Coleman of Union has the contract for building the mill and the way he built the Granby mill in Columbia is a guarantee of his success here. The mill will have 30,000 spindles and about 1,150 looms. The product of the mill will be broad sheetings and pillow case goods.

Base Balls, Bats and supplies at H. G. Osteen & Co's.

SPMPATEY FOR CUBA.

A Sudden and Strong Outbreak in Washington.

Washington, May 13.—There was a sudden and violent outbreak of Cuban sentiment to day at the capital and during the early hours the drift of opinion was strongly toward speedy and radical action by both Congress and the Executive; but later there was somewhat of a reaction, upon its becoming known that the President, while keenly alive to the situation and anxious to learn everything possible that could guide his conduct of our Cuban and Spanish relations, felt that further information was necessary, and that for the immediate present the question was not one of recognition of the belligerency or independence of the Cuban insurgents, but of the relief of American citizens destitute and helpless in the towns of the Queen of the Antilles.

The Senate foreign relations committee, it should be stated, while agreeing with the necessity for the relief of the suffering Americans is favorable to more radical measures, and a number of its members are earnestly desirous of instant action by the Executive in aid of the insurgents, but have not succeeded in converting the administration to their views that present action is appropriate and imperative. During the day there was a report to their colleagues by the sub-committee of the foreign relations committee which yesterday examined the State Department Cuban reports. This statement, though not given to the public, was so far disclosed in character as to give rise to a good deal of excited comment among Senators and members. The report, based upon facts presented by the United States consuls in Cuba, it is said, brings out in strong relief the destitution which exists, not only among the Cubans, but among the Americans and pacificos now on the island, who were driven from their farms and into the towns by Weyler's order, and thereby prevented from supporting themselves.

For several days past the subject matter of this report has been under discussion quietly among a few of the friends of Cuba in Congress, and they have lost no opportunity of impressing upon the President their convictions that it is his duty, as the Chief Executive, to delay no longer in taking active steps to terminate the present condition of affairs in Cuba. Those representations, however, have not been sufficient to induce hasty action. The President is moving steadily and with all speed that safety and sound judgment warrant in the collection of facts touching the conditions that exist upon the island to-day. To this end Mr. Calhoun is now in Cuba, officially, on another mission, but also charged with the observation of the conditions that prevail. When he has reported to the President and the latter has gathered a sufficient store of information, based on facts that cannot be questioned, he will be ready either to take himself or to suggest to Congress such action as these facts warrant. Meanwhile, he has under consideration the best means of affording relief to Americans suffering as a result of the conditions on the island.

To day the President saw, by appointment, Mr. Edwin T. Atkins of Boston, who is largely interested in Cuban sugar plantations. Mr. Atkins was in Washington on personal business which brought him in contact with Secretary Long, an old friend. To further Mr. Atkins' business, the Secretary took him over to the White House and presented him to the President. The latter, learning that Mr. Atkins had just returned from Cuba, began to chat with his visitor as to the state of affairs as they revealed themselves to a business man, and Mr. Atkins gave him a faithful picture of the normal conditions that prevailed in Habana and other portions of the island when he left. His story was so interesting that the President summoned Judge Day, Assistant Secretary of State, across to the White House to hear it. Mr. Atkins had very little to say about the military situation in Cuba, and what he did utter in that connection did not indicate any leaning on his part toward either the Spanish or the insurgent side.

At the Spanish legation the news of the developments at the capitol to day was received with composure, of course. The action of the committee could not be openly discussed without violation of the strict etiquette which governs the diplomatic body in its relations to Congress, but it was suggested that the fact that the entire attention of the Senate for months to come would be engrossed by the tariff bill might have determined the friends of the Cubans to endeavor to secure some sort of action by Congress before the tariff debate begins.

It is not denied at the legation that suffering exists in Cuba, but such suffering, it was said, is almost always incident to war. It is contended that the Spanish government has done all that it could with the means at hand to alleviate this distress. It was pointed out that Spain has granted permission to the Red Cross Society, through Miss Barton, to extend its good offices to the destitute in Cuba, and, moreover, will not place any obstacles in the way of any proper charity in the United States which has the same object in view. All that is asked is that the food supplies contributed for the relief of the destitute are not to be used to maintain the Cuban insurrectionary forces in their resistance to the Spanish government.

The Senate committee on foreign relations to-day considered the report of the sub-committee appointed yesterday to confer with the President and Secretary Sherman. The report, which was prepared by Senators Davis and Foraker, confirms the newspaper reports as to the situation of affairs in the island, and even goes further in depicting a deplorable situation than do most of the newspaper stories. Especial stress is laid upon the condition of American citizens in the island. Of these it is positively stated that there are hundreds in a starving condition and most wretchedly clothed. Deaths of Americans from starvation are daily reported. They are scattered in all parts of the island, and are shown no consideration whatever because of their American citizenship. They are not allowed to return to their plantations, even to pick berries or to secure the least article of subsistence. They are theoretically under the care of the Spanish army, but the army is without a commissariat.

The report indicates that the Spanish army is not so strong now as it was a year ago, largely on account of the ravages of yellow fever, small pox and dysentery, while it indicates no diminution of the insurgent forces.

The reports upon which the sub-committee's brief was based were from various consuls, including Consul General Lee. They make no recommendations as to American policy, but merely give the situation as direct.

**Take JOHNSON'S
CHILL & FEVER
TONIC.****"LEE" COUNTY.**
This is the Latest of the Proposed New County Schemes.

Yesterday morning Mr. G. F. Parrott arrived in the city and filed with the governor the petitions asking that an election be ordered on the question of establishing the proposed new county of "Lee," which will have Bishopville for its county seat. The is the latest new county scheme, and it is the former proposed county of "Salem" in a new dress.

The advocates of Lee county propose to take 75 square miles more from Sumter, 35 less from Darlington and 50 less from Kershaw county than the advocates of Salem wanted.

The map shows that the proposed new county will have an area of 412 square miles, of which 83 will come from Darlington, 75 from Kershaw and 254 from Sumter.

The map also shows a county which will not be symmetrical as to its shape, but will doubtless be satisfactory to the people in all other respects if established.—The State, May 14.

A Portland night watchman who "couldn't see any sense in tramping about the big empty mill every hour to touch the electric buttons," fixed up an automatic arrangement on several of them so that they would repeat every hour. The firm did not take kindly to this invention and gave the man a pedometer to carry on his rounds. All went well for two nights, but on the morning following the third the old man was found asleep in the engine room, with the pedometer so attached to the piston rod that with every stroke it registered a step. It had been traveling all night, and when taken off it registered 209 miles. There is a new watchman on duty now.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.
The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. J. F. W. De Lorme.

The Cotton Situation and Outlook.

The strong statistical position of cotton and the rather discouraging prospects for planting in portions of the Mississippi valley have had an effect in simulating cotton prices in the face of war in Europe, actual and prospective. The fact that the advance in prices has been so small (cotton is now 7 11-16c, 3c. above the price paid at the middle of March, but 3c below the price a year ago) is only additional proof, often lost sight of in the cotton as in other markets, that other factors than an apparently strong statistical position are to be reckoned with. Advices from Liverpool, as per Ellison's latest circular, are that early predictions of supply are proving reasonably correct. These predictions favored a decrease in the Indian supply of 300,000 bales, and an increase in that from Egypt, now figured at 60,000 bales. Ellison's estimate of the American crop is in the neighborhood of 8,650,000 bales, a larger estimate than is current here, and 1,500,000 bales more than was produced last season. Our exports to Europe and home consumption in seven months have accounted for 1,400,000 of the 1,500,000 bales American excess, leaving the deficiency in the Indian supply to be made up from stocks on hand. European consumption is figured at about the same as last season, while American spinners have already taken 100,000 bales more, and Canada, Mexico and Japan will take 22,000 bales more. The outlook, therefore, is for a reduction in stocks of cotton, the world's visible supply is now 100,000 bales below that held a year ago, and that European stocks will be reduced to a smaller total than in any year since 1891. That stocks of American will be reduced to relatively a greater extent is also foreshadowed.

New crop prospects are not of the rosiest, and the domestic crop will be late. Of course European political conditions are not settled, but Ellison's advice to English mill-owners to protect their sales of yarn by purchases of raw cotton seems sound. In conclusion he says: "It is possible, of course, that the prospects of the new crop, which just now are not brilliant, may experience an improvement marked enough to at least partially neutralize the influence of the strong statistical position for the balance of the old season, but it will be time enough to take such improvement into consideration when it puts in an appearance. In the meantime one can only deal with the facts and reasonable probabilities as they at present exist, and from adverse political developments, they certainly point to a further upward movement in values."

Reports of Pension Boards.

Comptroller General Norton has received from two counties in the State the reports of the county pension boards as to the number of pensioners whose applications have been approved by them. Mr. Norton says that they are sending in the list of approval names without stating the reasons why they were approved, and in some cases without sending along the certificates of the county auditors, which is required. He says the reports are worthless to the State board unless these statements and certificates accompany the reports. He hopes that all other county boards will act accordingly.

The reports already received come from the new counties of Saluda and Greenwood.—The State.

The Grandest Remedy.
Mr. M. B. Greer, merchant, of Chilhowie, Va., certifies that he had consumption, was given up to die, sought all medical treatment that money could procure, tried all cough remedies could hear of, but got no relief; spent many nights sitting up in a chair, was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery, and was cured by use of two bottles. For past three years has been attending to business, and says Dr. King's New Discovery is the grandest remedy ever made, as it has done so much for him and also for others in his community. Dr. King's New Discovery is guaranteed for Coughs, Colds and Consumption. It don't fail. Trial bottles free at J. F. W. DeLorme's Drug Store. 2**ROYAL
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Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands. Royal Baking Powder Co., New York.