

# The Watchman and Southerner.

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 SOUTHERN, Established June, 1866

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## The Watchman and Southerner.

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### TILLMAN PIPING MAD.

#### He is Very Angry with Ellerbe for not Giving his Letter to the Public.

Washington, May 17.—Senator Tillman has called upon Governor Ellerbe to institute a thorough investigation of the dispensary system in the State, and also advises the Governor to pay Secretary Tindall's bond in the Agricultural Hall case, and take the consequences of an attempt to deprive the State of the property in question.

This is the substance of a lengthy communication addressed to Governor Ellerbe by Senator Tillman. As the Senator's letter deals with public questions now under discussion throughout the Palmetto State, the Senator instructed the Governor to give his letter the widest publication, and he was many degrees above boiling point to-night when informed that Governor Ellerbe refused to give out the letter.

"I cannot understand what the Governor means by withholding my letter from the public. I wrote to him for the purpose of letting the people of the State know that I have nothing to conceal in regard to the dispensary business, and I want the whole subject invested from top to bottom. I made that fact very plain in my letter to the Governor, and I propose the people shall know my reasons for doing so. I will wait until I can hear from the Governor what explanation he has to offer for refusing to give out my letter for publication, despite the fact that I directed him to do so, and then I will see that the text of the letter is published."

Tillman says his letter was prompted by the various statements that have been going the rounds about the alleged crookedness in the dispensary system. The communications of Larry Gantt and others, which recently appeared in the public press, are alluded to in the Senator's letter, and in his characteristic style he denounces the allegations and insinuations made against him in connection with the management of the dispensary system as malicious lies. He says he wants the Governor to appoint an investigating committee of three or five persons with authority to call for persons and papers, and sift the whole matter to the bottom. He says he is willing to appear before an investigating committee and answer such questions as may be propounded. That is the only way by which the facts in the case can be laid before the people. He also advises the Governor to continue the fight on the Agricultural Hall case on the lines laid down by him when he was Governor. He advises the Governor to pay Secretary Tindall's bond from the State funds, and see whether the parties to the suit will dare to seize the property. They cannot collect the rent or take the property from the State without giving the lie to the decisions of the Supreme Court and Judge Simonton, for in the Courts it was contended that the suit was not brought against the State, but against the officers of the State.

Tillman is firm in his conviction that the suit is brought to establish the validity of the Blue Ridge bonds, which he refused to accept in part payment for the property in question, when an effort was made to sell it. The alleged purchasers have never been in possession for a single minute since the transaction was started, and he says he will fight the case to the bitter end, even if articles of impeachment have to be brought against certain United States Judges.

—The News and Courier.  
Pittsburg, May 19.—At today's session of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, an offer was received from John D. Rockefeller to donate \$250,000 to clear the society of debt if a similar amount was raised before July 1. It was reported that the new plan of co-operation with the white and colored Baptists of the south which went into effect in 1895 and 1896 in North Carolina and Alabama had been extended to South Carolina and Virginia with most happy beneficial results.

### Russia Says Peace.

#### The Turks Subside When Russia Showed Her Hand and Bulgarian Troops Began to Gather.

Constantinople, May 18.—There was a sudden and unexpected change in the political situation shortly before noon to-day. Russia quietly showed her hand and thereby forced Germany and Turkey out of the game, to all intents and purposes.

Last night and early this morning Turkey, supported by Germany, was practically defying Russia, France, Austria, Great Britain and Italy, insisting upon the annexation of Thessaly in addition to huge war indemnity, and seemingly was determined to march upon Athens.

The ministers received official advices from Sofia to-day announcing that orders had been issued for the partial mobilization of the Bulgarian army, possibly at the instigation of Russia. There was a hurried consultation of the ministers. The war party was for further defiance, but in the end pacific counsels to have prevailed, for at 11:35 a. m. orders were telegraphed to Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander-in-Thessaly, to cease hostilities.

The peace negotiations will now be undertaken in real earnest and the Greeks will most likely be spared any further humiliation.

It transpires that the czar made a direct appeal to the sultan to order his troops to cease hostilities and arrange an armistice, and this coupled with the fact that most serious results would have ensued if Turkey had persisted in her defiant attitude, brought about the present state of affairs.

Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish minister for foreign affairs, called upon the dozen of the diplomatic corps, Baron von Calice, this afternoon, to convey to the foreign ministers the sultan's decision to arrange an armistice. It is now believed that the terms of peace will be negotiated directly between Turkey and Greece.

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14 Days Armistice

#### Fighting in Thessaly Has Ceased.

London, May 20.—The latest reports from Athens show that skirmishes took place in many places yesterday. The Turkish commander in Thessaly, pending definite orders from Edhem Pasha, will only accept an armistice of 24 hours. There is little doubt, however, that a fortnight's armistice will be arranged.

It is difficult to ascertain exactly what occurred after the retreat from Domokos. Apparently the Turks continued to advance and, either through ignorance or wilfully ignoring the armistice negotiations, attacked the Greek rear guard. After several combats lasting three or four hours, the Greeks were compelled about 7 o'clock in the morning to retire toward Lamia. The news of the fighting caused a general panic. Telegraph officials fled with the rest and this cutting off communication led to the wildest rumors at Athens until the clerks could be induced to return and communication with Lamia was restored.

The correspondent of The Standard at Constantinople says: "An imperial decree just issued orders the immediate despatch of a commission, including the German engineer of the Anatolian railway, to inspect the railway in Thessaly to repair it and to draw plans for its junction with the Turkish line to Mansiri. This indicates an intention to transfer the line to the Deutsch bank syndicate and to keep a permanent hold on Thessaly."

According to a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Vienna, The Tagblatt says: "The sultan has consulted the Sheikh-ul-Islam, who has declared it to be the will of Allah that Thessaly should be reunited to Turkey. Should he continue on this religious prompting it may be extremely difficult to prevent his purpose from being carried out."

The correspondent of The Times at Athens says: The news of a fortnight's armistice has caused a general feeling of uneasiness here. Telegrams are much delayed and the strangest rumors are current. Reports of panic and of fighting come from all the districts around Lamia and Styria. The Turkish attack on Pborika and other positions in the Othrys range has compelled the army to retreat toward Mount Oeta and Thermopylae, while the fourth infantry regiment at Aidinzi threatens the retreat of the main force.

### SENATORS ON CUBA.

#### Speeches For and Against Recognition.

Great Interest Manifested by the Public.

Washington, May 18.—Cuba again occupied the foreground in the Senate to-day. It drew large crowds to the galleries, and brought two notable speeches, by Senator Mason, of Illinois, in favor of the Morgan resolution, and by Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, in opposition to it.

The Illinois Senator pictured in fervid terms the distress in Cuba, dwelling particularly on the starving condition of 800 United States citizens, as reported by the President, and called upon the Senate to throw off its lethargy and pass the Morgan resolution. Senator Mason had several sharp tilts with Senator Wellington, of Maryland, the latter protesting that he was being misrepresented. It led to considerable commotion in the galleries, during which Senator Wellington declared that he could not be choked off by the rudeness of the galleries.

Senator Hoar spoke in his usual calm and dignified style, and took occasion to deride buncobabe appeals to constituents and braggadocio as to our national strength. Senator Hoar's criticisms, although impersonal, were clearly aimed at Senator Mason.

Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, and Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, also spoke, the former for the resolution, and the latter urging that the United States should not rush into war while our coast defenses remain manifestly inadequate. No formal action was taken, and Senator Burrows obtained the floor for a speech to-morrow.

Senator Stewart, of Nevada, gave notice of an amendment which he would offer to the tariff bill. It provides that there shall be at all times a reserve fund in the treasury of \$50,000,000. During the day a number of bills were passed, among them one appropriating \$25,000 to Richmond College, Richmond, Virginia, for war losses. The conference report on the Indian appropriation bill was presented and agreed to. The presiding officer named Senator Pasco, of Florida, one of the board of visitors to West Point, vice Senator Walthal, declined.

### FEAR OF MASSACRE.

#### Serious Phase of the Cuban Question Developed.

#### The Morgan Resolution Continues to Claim Attention.

SOME OFFICIAL INFORMATION FURNISHED.

Washington, May 19.—Another stirring debate on Cuba occurred in the Senate to-day. It was of the "give and take" order, with sharp parliamentary fencing. The main speeches of the day were made by Senators Foraker of Ohio, Cannon of Utah, Lindsay of Kentucky and Hoar of Massachusetts. It was the first speech of any length made by Mr. Foraker since he entered the Senate, and in addition to this the Ohio Senator is one of the Cuban sub-committee of the committee on foreign relations. He spoke in favor of a reference of the Cuban resolution to the committee, but on the general question declared his purpose of supporting the resolution recognizing Cuban belligerency when it should be reported by the committee.

Mr. Cannon was bitter in his denunciation of Spanish atrocities, characterizing the Captain General of Cuba as "that mad dog Weyler."

Mr. Lindsay declared that if the information furnished by United States consuls was so shocking as to subject them to assassination if their names were disclosed, it was time to send warships to Cuba and to terminate all diplomatic relations with that country.

It was developed in time, by a colloquy between Senators Foraker, Morgan and Vest that the State Department had withheld the names of United States consuls reporting on the serious condition of affairs in Cuba, because it might lead to their massacre. Mr. Vest declared that this presented the most serious phase of the subject, as it was time to protect our officials with warships if their personal safety was threatened for making reports to their government.

No action on the resolution was taken, but Mr. Morgan said he hoped to secure a vote to-morrow on Mr. Hale's motion to refer. He desires to do this, he said, in order that the Cuban resolution might not antagonize the tariff bill on Monday.

After some objections, the Senate decided to adjourn from to-morrow until Monday.

The Cuban resolution was laid be-

fore the Senate at 2 o'clock, but the debate proceeded on the motion for adjournment until Monday, and it branched into unexpected channels.

Mr. Vest, of Missouri, said he had seen statements to the effect that three members of the committee on foreign relations had visited the State Department and had access to the evidence furnished by United States consuls. This evidence had never been laid before the Senate. Nothing had ever been received as to Consul General Lee's view on the situation. Why was it, he asked, that three Senators had this information and the Senate did not have it?

Mr. Morgan answered that three Senators on the committee had been sent as a sub-committee to the President and Secretary of State to confer on the Cuban subject. They had received certain information, and the injunction was laid upon them that the name of Gen Lee was not to be used in connection with the information; that the substance of the information could be used, without names and places from which it originated.

"The reason given for this," added Mr. Morgan, "was the fear that the officials who gave the information would be massacred. Another reason was that we had no war vessels ready to meet the outbreaks of vicious people, ready to massacre."

"Was this statement official that massacre might ensue?" asked Mr. White of California.

"Yes, official," responded Mr. Morgan.

Here Mr. Vest came forward with a series of questions. "A committee of three Senators visited the State Department to examine consular reports on the status of affairs in Cuba. Now, do I understand that an antecedent condition was imposed upon them that they should not make public the sources of this information?"

"The injunction was laid on the members of the sub-committee that the names of consuls and the places from which the reports came should not be given," answered Mr. Morgan.

"Does the Senator object to stating," queried Mr. White, "what officer of the government made this request?"

"Both officials, the President and the Secretary of State," replied Mr. Morgan.

Mr. Morgan explained in detail how the injunction of secrecy had been placed upon the committee. At first, he said, the Secretary of State had seemed reluctant to go into the question. The Secretary at first proposed to read the reports to the committee. Some dispatches which had been in the hands of Assistant Secretary Rockhill were brought in. Then Judge Day, the new Assistant Secretary of State, came in, and the statement was made that the information was given in the strictest confidence and without authority to use the names and places of consuls furnishing the information.

The Senator said he declined to receive the information on these conditions. It was then arranged that the committee should meet the Secretary of State at his residence this evening, but Mr. Morgan said he wrote a note to the Secretary, saying he could not be presented under the circumstances.

"As I understand," interposed Mr. Foraker, "one of the main reasons against giving names and places of our consuls was that he might cut off our source of information?"

There was much interest manifested when Mr. Foraker of Ohio rose to speak.

"I want to say at the outset," he announced, "that I will vote for this resolution, or some resolution like it."

In adopting the resolution the Senate would act strictly in accordance with international law. There could be no question of recognizing the independence of Cuba, because no one claimed that independence existed. Intervention was also out of the question, Mr. Foraker declared, for reasons which he proceeded to explain. The explanation, being the announcement of the fact hitherto unknown, created a sensation, he said:

"In spite of the limitations which are imposed upon me, I feel at liberty to state that mediation has been tendered by this government and has been rejected by Spain. As long ago as April 17, 1896, Secretary Olney addressed a note to the Spanish government, through its minister resident in Washington. A communication, which I hold in my hand, of considerable length, of very great ability—in which he pointed out the condition of affairs in Cuba, and certain practices which it was desirable should cease and effort the good offices of the United States to bring about a settlement, as could be made consistently with the dignity and honor of Spain."

Mr. Foraker read a sentence from Spain's reply to the proposition, as follows: "There is no effectual way to pacify the Cubans except upon the condition that they first submit to

the mother country." That, he said, was the end of this country's efforts at mediation.

Discussing the Morgan resolution on its merits, Mr. Foraker said that direct intervention was a better, shorter and more Christian-like way than the adoption of the resolution. He would say to Spain: "In the name of civilization and humanity, as well as in the interest of our commerce, you must come to a stop, and you must do so immediately."

This declaration brought out a burst of applause from the galleries, which was promptly checked by the chair.

The resolution under consideration did not go so far as this. It was a mistake to suppose that its adoption meant war between the United States and Spain. Cuba has no right to ask the United States for this intervention, nor Spain to object to it.

Mr. Foraker then read a letter written by Secretary Olney, a year ago, to Minister Dupuy DeLome of Spain, which the Senator said had not heretofore been printed. In this letter Mr. Olney stated to the minister that the latter's hopes of a termination of the insurrection had been completely destroyed. The insurgents under arms had been increased two fold or three fold. They were well supplied with arms. In short, it can hardly be questioned. Mr. Olney wrote that the insurrection is more formidable than ever.

Mr. Foraker also read from an official communication just received showing the power of the insurgent army to-day. The letter stated that in the districts which Mr. Weyler declared were pacified there are more insurgents under arms than there were eleven months ago having troops to the number of 40,000, armed with repeating rifles. In pursuance of a fixed policy, the insurgents avoided pitched battles. The writer asserted that the war would drag along, with the result of untold suffering and the murder of men, women and children.

Mr. Foraker admitted that if Cuba was a country with which the United States had no transaction there would be no cause for it to take notice of the insurrection, but all authorities agreed that it was our right and duty to act "seasonably" under the circumstances. The whole controversy, Mr. Foraker asserted, was united on the point of expediency of recognition. He admitted that recognition would give Spain the right to search ships of the United States for goods contraband of war and relieve Spain of liability for damages for destruction to American property. Of the latter result he said: "I would not regard it as a serious loss. I have found in the State Department claims piled up amounting to many millions for destruction of American property in this rebellion, and in each and every instance the presentation to the Spanish government of such a claim has been followed by a long diplomatic correspondence, winding up in every case with the flat refusal to recognize such a claim; and it is a notorious fact that if Spain did recognize them they would be unable to pay them. In all seriousness, I had rather hold the obligations of the insurgents than of Spain. It was time, Mr. Foraker said, in conclusion, that the United States ceased policing her shores in the interest of Spain. It was time to end this quasi partnership in a brutal and hellish war, and for his part so vote or act would continue this unholy alliance."

Mr. Hoar replied to Mr. Foraker, contending that the Senate should have authoritative facts set forth like a jury finding of a court in an official report. He complained that Mr. Foraker wanted the Senate to act on information which he was not at liberty to disclose.

A Coolness Between Them.

Among the interesting political rumors now afloat is one to the effect that Senator Tillman and ex-Governor Evans are "out" with each other, and some of the politicians are beginning to wonder what it all means, as the general opinion has been that heretofore the two were like peas in a pod, politically and otherwise. During the last canvass for the United States Senatorship the Senator apparently did all he could to secure Governor Evans' election, but it is said that some private letters written by the Senator, in which he urged Evans' nomination for political rather than public reasons have come to light and this has caused a coolness between the two. The Register does not vouch for the story, but prints it as one of the pieces of current political gossip of the day.—Columbia Register.

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### Rests Now With Judge Simonton.

In the United States circuit court to-day the hearing of the Vandercook Company's suit against the state, involving the constitutionality of the law and the maintenance of the dispensary system for the regulation of the liquor traffic was again taken up. The arguments were heard in Judge Simonton's room and the large crowd of spectators which witnessed the proceedings yesterday, were unable to gain admittance to the room to-day. Those who were fortunate enough to hear to-day's arguments heard the law of the land expounded in a remarkably able manner. The issues were great, and the attorneys were equal to the emergencies of the case. For two hours each Attorney General Barber defended the dispensary system, while Mr. J. P. K. Bryan tore it to pieces. The arguments were principally confined to the inspection feature of the law.

Mr. Bryan opened this morning, taking up his argument where he closed yesterday, with the inspection clause of the act.

Mr. Barber more than upheld the very favorable impression which he created in the court yesterday. He showed himself to be well versed in the law bearing on the points at issue and with force, eloquence and convincing logic, he attempted to show that the dispensary system was a good thing for the state and her people, and especially that it was not in conflict with the United States constitution. He reviewed his argument of yesterday and replied to Mr. Bryan's argument of yesterday and his remarks made this morning.

At the conclusion of Mr. Barber's argument Judge Simonton stated that he would give the attorneys in the case ten days to file any supplemental briefs that they may desire.

The decision will now be awaited with interest by the entire State. The constitutionality of the dispensary law has been doubted ever since the system was put into effect almost four years ago, and it has required all this time to bring it before the court in such a way that the decision will break up or save the system. The interest in the decision is not confined to South Carolina, but the entire country will now await its outcome.

Opinion is divided as to what the decision will be. A few days ago nine-tenths of the people of Charleston considered the state's cause as hopeless, but opinion has now changed as a result of the able defense of the system by General Barber. The opponents of the system are, however, more convinced than ever after having heard Mr. Bryan's argument, the decision will be favorable to the plaintiff.—Charleston Post.

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Hard on the Lawyer.

It is related of George Clark, the celebrated negro minstrel, that being examined as a witness he was severely interrogated by the attorney, who wished to break down his evidence.

"You are in the negro minstrel business, I believe?" inquired the lawyer.

"Yes sir," was the prompt reply.

"Isn't that rather a low calling?" demanded the lawyer.

"I don't know but what it is sir," replied the minstrel; "but it is so much better than my father's that I am proud of it."

"What was your father's calling?"

"He was a lawyer," replied Clark, in a tone of regret that put the audience in a roar. The lawyer let him alone.

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