

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, 1856

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The Great Famine in India.

Julian Hawthorne's Graphic Description of the Fearful Famine.

From the American Monthly Magazine.
Mr. Julian Hawthorne's article on the India famine, in the August number of the Cosmopolitan is, if possible, even a stronger piece of descriptive writing than his article last month on the plague in Bombay. It is like his July article in being the frankest, the most unreserved, and apparently the most truthful article that has appeared in any prominent quarter on the fearful conditions prevailing in the most populous part of the British Empire. Mr. Hawthorne does not flinch from his task, although he is dealing with matters of the most shocking and heart-rending character. He has convinced himself that not less than eight millions of people have already died of the famine up to the time when his investigation was made in the spring of the present year, and that there is reason enough to fear that there will not be less than twenty million deaths in the aggregate, as the immediate or less direct consequence of the want of food throughout a greater part of India.

Several things he makes clear which were not so well understood before. He shows, for example, that people are starving in India through lack of ability to purchase, and not from the actual non-existence of food. There are native merchants everywhere with wheat to sell, but the masses have no money with which to buy. In order that they may have money, the English Government in India maintains relief works and several millions of people are now employed in such work as quarrying and breaking stone for the roads, in return for which they obtain three or four cents a day as wages, with which they go their way to purchase wheat at famine prices from the native dealers. These relief works are evidently saving the lives of millions of people; but they come very far short of meeting the whole situation. Mr. Hawthorne declares that the missionaries are, above all others, the right persons to whom to send money for the relief of the suffering. In the following interesting passage he explains the position in which the British officials are placed:

"It was my great good fortune to be thrown with the missionaries from the start, and I was able to compare their methods and knowledge with those of the Government people. It was as if you should sit with the audience in front of a theatre and witness the performance from that point of view, and then should go behind the scenes and see the reality. The first is the posture of the Government people; the latter that of the missionaries. It is the Government's misfortune, not its fault. Let me emphatically declare that the English in India are doing all that wisdom and experience can advise, and heroic energy and devotion execute to combat and diminish this stupendous calamity; they are sparing neither time, money nor life itself. But whatever they do as a Government is avoided of a moiety or more of its effect by the strict necessity they are under to employ native subordinates. The moment their white backs are turned the native subordinates pocket a part (as much as is safe, and often rather more,) of the money contributed or payable, and give the relief destined for the starving to their own comparatively comfortable friends, or to persons with whom they have previously agreed to divide. It is impossible to stop this wholesale robbery, for the simple reason that there are not enough white men in India for that purpose."

Mr. Hawthorne describes the famine area as nearly half that of the United States; means of transportation are very inadequate and the climate deadly.

"Millions, literally, of the people starve to death without the Government having any knowledge thereof. In the last famine (1877-78 this was so much the case that Lord Lytton, then Viceroy, was able to declare in a public address that not more than three or four persons in all India had

starved for lack of food, while at the very moment he spoke, as afterwards overwhelmingly shown, not less than sixty thousand persons had died of absolute starvation, not merely in all India, but in the very district (a small one) in which the address was delivered. In that famine the number of deaths due to the lack of food was between six and seven millions. So much was admitted, but there are always many deaths which are never recorded. That famine affected only a part of the whole country compared with the present one; yet when I returned after four to Bombay (not to England) and made the statement that eight million persons had already died of famine and disease directly caused thereby, I was met with blank incredulity. But I know, and the missionaries know, and Mr. Meriweather knows, that the statement is within the truth."

Mr. Hawthorne's description of the typical village community is well worth reading:

"The villages are the oldest things in India. The same class have lived in them, just as they are living now, for thousands of years. The whole political structure of India is based upon the village. The great rajahs pursue their intrigues and conduct their wars and their kingdoms pass from them and are taken by others, and all the while the village goes on unchanged and unheeded. The hundred, or possibly thousand, inhabitants of the typical village rarely get twenty miles away from the place of their birth."

HIS HOME COUNTY.

But McLaurin Too Unwell to Appear

Bennettsville, Aug. 18.—Still confined to his bed from the physical collapse which he suffered at Yorkville. Senator McLaurin was again unable to-day to face his opponents on the stump in his home county. The absent senator was touchingly remembered by a number of very handsome bouquets for him being sent to the stand. The crowd which assembled numbered about 800. They listened quietly and as quietly left when the speaking was over.

Chairman W. D. Evans presided. He introduced former Governor Evans as "a young and gallant son of South Carolina—one who is not unknown to you."

Mr. Evans expressed his gratification that so many were present, and took it to indicate that the people were awakening to the real issue of this campaign. He did not believe that animosity or county pride would cause the voters to forget that Democratic principles were at stake. It was not his intention to strike McLaurin except on his public utterances. He desired to conduct the campaign fairly and honestly, but he did not think his mouth should be estopped while one of his opponents lay sick in bed. Especially should he have the right of speech, as that sick opponent was having circulars and copies of a Yorkville paper containing the supposed speech of Mr. McLaurin at that place. In speaking in McLaurin's absence he was at the disadvantage of having to read from his speeches and of showing up their fallacies.

The question of this campaign, said Mr. Evans, "Will you follow this 'new evangel,' who would lead you into the Republican party, or will you cling to the faith of your fathers?" Hastily then he reviewed the history of the tariff from 1832 to the present. He told of nullification and declared, "That's what you got for making a straight fight." He charged that Mr. McLaurin had spent two hours in Sumter in trying to show there could be no such thing as tariff for revenue only. A comparison was then drawn between the Democratic and Republican tariff demands. That word "protection" in the Republican platform was misleading, said Mr. Evans. We think of it as the protection of a father for his child or the protection of a child in holy writ.

The farmer of the south and west is a free trader if he's got any sense. Why? Because he's got no manufacturing interest to protect. It is his interest to buy his goods as cheap as possible.

A little later Mr. Evans declared he had to take McLaurin's printed record around with him, for he would deny everything if the record was not pulled on him. He had succeeded in pinning him down to one thing, and that was his opposition to free raw material. McLaurin has declared, "I don't believe in free raw material."

Then he stands with Havemeyer and the sugar trust. Should McLaurin be elected on his platform of opposition to free raw material he could receive, were he corrupt, \$1,000,000 for voting to place a duty on sugar. The people would be estopped from criticising him, because prior to his election he had announced that he opposed free raw material.

Mr. Evans vigorously attacked Mr. McLaurin, on the cotton, wool and hide schedules. In conclusion, he declared that McLaurin was the jack-o-lantern that would lead the people into a bog until they would sink beyond hope of extrication.

Mr. Evans was applauded. Col. Irby was introduced as the "unconquerable leader of Reform in 1890 and 1892." He spoke with more than his accustomed fire and vigor.

"I am not the man," he began, "to strike a sick or fallen foe." He prayed God that McLaurin would be restored to health and vigor in time to meet him once more on the stump. Then, and only until then, would he assail him.

"I had rather be defeated ten thousand times than to know that I had been elected by striking the sick" (Applause)

McLaurin, if possible, should return to the stump, but if he can't return, I say he either ought to withdraw from this race or send Governor Ellerbe. Why Governor Ellerbe? Because he, above all other men, is responsible for the political status of affairs in this State, and if he comes I'll take care of him.

"I am as much of a Reformer today as I was in 1890, but I am a Democrat." No one could impugn his record as a Democrat or a Reformer. He told how he was sacrificed last year; spoke of his record and services to the party, and declared that McLaurin himself said he never voted wrong. His vote on the Wilson bill and his defeat of the silver compromise, placing the ratio at 20 to 1, were recounted. He did not have and had never had a political gadfather.

Mr. Evans had at Camden intimated that Tillman favored his (Evans) election.

Mr. Evans denied that he had. He had only said, he declared, that he had received a letter from Tillman saying he was "hands off" in this race, but that if he were elected he would welcome him as a colleague.

Col. Irby said the explanation was satisfactory. He concluded by saying he had not made the speech he would have made had Senator McLaurin been present. If elected, he said, the people would have two United States senators who would ever act for the best interests of the people.

The speaking to-morrow will be at Darlington.

Cuban Filibustering Expeditions Get Away.

Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 18.—The fact developed here to-night that five Cuban filibustering expeditions have left this city within the past few months. The last to put out, according to information furnished, was on Tuesday when not alone provisions taken, but ammunition as well. Agents of the Cuban cause have worked their expeditions so neatly that they put out under the eyes of Pinkerton detectives who are said to be stationed here. The expedition of Tuesday, it is reported, consisted of twelve rapid-fire guns and six dynamite guns. There were also 50,000 cartridges. All these articles were landed on a mud sloop and this boat was towed up the beach about eight miles, where a steamer was met and the transfer effected. Pinkerton detectives are said to have questioned the Cuban agents while they were loading the boats as to the destination of the provisions, and received the answer that they were for country places up the coast. This satisfied the detectives, and they left.

Business is Improving.

Philadelphia, Aug. 18.—A high official of the Pennsylvania company said to-day that business is showing a material increase and that the company is taxed to its utmost to furnish the cars, owing to the heavy grain movement which is now coming east. While there is not a car famine, there is a scarcity of cars, and that those that have been in storage are now being utilized. The greatest demand is for box cars and for coal cars. Most of the box cars are used for carrying grain. This business is east bound, but the cars are being returned fully loaded with general merchandise. The railroad officials say that to all appearances a general boom has set in and the companies are being taxed to move their new business.

The Reading company also reports better business, not only in freight but in passengers as well. This company is doing an immense business in anthracite coal trade, as well as securing a large amount of grain which is being loaded on vessels at Port Richmond. It is stated that rates are being better maintained and that there is no inclination on the part of the lines that are members of the Joint Traffic association to cut prices.

The elevator of the Davenport, Ia., Glucose Works, was blown up last week by a dust explosion. Four men were killed and two others injured

Mutiny and Murder.

Boston, Aug. 17.—A cable received in this city from Buenos Ayres says that Capt. J. W. Whitman and Mate William Hansburg of the schooner Olive Pecker, which sailed from this port on June 27, had been murdered by the crew.

The principal owners of the vessel are J. P. Elliott & Co. of Boston, who also sent out the barkentine Herbert Fuller, on which Capt. Nash and his wife and Mate Bamberg were murdered. The Pecker was built in Belfast, Me. The message containing the information was from a banking firm in Buenos Ayres and gave only the bare facts of the double murder, together with the statement that the vessel was afterwards burned, but that the crew escaped and landed at Bahia. The owners hope they are in the custody of the United States consul there, who would naturally assume charge of the shipwrecked men.

The Olive Pecker was a staunch 3-masted vessel and her cargo consisted of 677,888 feet of pine and 81,030 feet of spruce lumber. Capt. J. W. Whitman of Rockland, Me., was in command and he had a crew of seven men. The Pecker was a fine vessel of 832 tons net. She was built at Belfast, Me. The captain held a large interest in her. The valuation of the vessel is placed at \$30,000, upon which there is partial insurance. The cargo carried by the unfortunate vessel was shipped by the Export Lumber Company. They decline to put a valuation on it, but it is thought it is fully insured. As far as information received by the owners of the schooner is concerned, the vessel was making good progress in her course and must have been between 40 and 50 days out when the murderous event of which they were advised to-day occurred. This would bring the Pecker well along toward her destination. The opinion is borne out by the news that the crew landed at Bahia or, as the owners believe, Bahia Blanco, which is about 70 miles north of Buenos Ayres. From the meagre details received the owners form the theory that the crew mutinied, killed the captain and first officer and seized the ship. It is difficult, however, for them to explain the burning of the vessel, unless unawed by the presence of superior officers, trouble ensued between members of the crew and the fire was caused by accident. It is pointed out, however, that Hansburg, the mate, was not known either to the captain or the Pecker or to the owners, as he was shipped the day before the vessel left this port.

Bradstreet's Weekly Review.

Fine Reports From All Parts of the Country.

New York, Aug. 20.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

Special telegrams from trade centers throughout the country emphasize the growing prosperity of the farmer due to higher prices for almost all produce still in his hands and point to a continuation of the demand which has been conspicuous within the past few weeks. The volume of trade continues to increase and prices are hardening. No such volume of business largely in anticipation of requirements, has been reported since 1892. Larger transactions have been in dry goods, clothing and shoes, and south and west, in wagons and farm implements.

Another very favorable bank clearing report is found in the totals \$1,140,000,000 this week, which, while it is 1 per cent. less than last week, is 40 per cent. larger than in the third week of August, 1896; 26 per cent. heavier than in 1895; 40 per cent. larger than in 1894 and fully 55 per cent. larger than in the like week of 1893, when clearings totals were reduced to very low figures. Compared with like period in 1892, a year of large volume of business, this week's totals show a gain of 13 per cent. among 36 of the cities reporting larger bank clearings, only 17 show decreases this week compared with the corresponding period last year. Bank clearings at other cities than New York are 17 per cent. larger this week than in like week a year ago, but at New York the increase is 56 per cent. Prices of staples continue the favorable movement of the past few weeks with advance for wheat flour, wheat, new pork, butter, eggs, cheese, corn and oats. Hides are also firmer and higher.

Ginghams have advanced 14 cent while the cotton mills are starting up and jobbers in woolen goods are getting higher prices for spring delivery. There have been a large number of resurrections among iron and steel concerns this week; Bessemer pig is 25 cents higher and the outlook is for improvement. Sugar, cotton, print cloths, wool and petroleum are firm and unchanged, while coffee, almost alone among the staples is

lower than last week.

Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States and Montreal this week are the largest in any week since September, 1893, amounting to 5,218,000 bushels this week, as compared with 4,460,000 bushels last week, 2,991,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 2,389,000 bushels two years ago, 3,182,000 bushels three years ago, and as contrasted with 4,960,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1893.

The exports of Indian corn were also exceptionally heavy, the largest since the third week in April this year, amounting to 3,929,035 bushels as compared with 3,275,000 bushels last week, 2,769,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 1,195,000 bushels two years ago, 105,000 bushels three years ago, and as contrasted with 983,000 bushels in the like week of 1893.

There are 221 business failures reported throughout the United States this week, against 214 last week, 264 a year ago, 192 two years ago, 251 three years ago and as contrasted with 456 in the third week of August, 1893.

Mounted Whitecaps.

120 Masked White Men Ride Through Camden.

Special to The State.

Camden, Aug. 20.—Considerable excitement was created to-night by a supposed whitecap crowd that passed through the city at 9 o'clock to-night. One hundred and twenty men rode into the city; they were white men masked and armed. They rode quietly down Main Street and went out towards the south. Others were also seen on the side streets.

About twenty-five minutes later two mounted white men, also armed but unmasked, rode down Main Street and inquired if a crowd of men had passed through.

A citizen entered into conversation with them and on attempting to approach them one of the men fired off his gun into the ground and then galloped rapidly out of town.

No one knows from where they came or where they are going.

From rumors picked up the whitecaps are possibly the ones who have been after the Mormons lately in Fairfield county. This is strengthened by the fact that a good many Mormons live a few miles below Camden in the direction taken by the whitecaps.

The police force, in addition to the pistols they always carry, are arming themselves with Winchester rifles and extra men will very probably be put on duty to-night.

The sheriff and deputy sheriff have been sent for and are on the alert, not knowing what the night may bring forth.

McLAURIN IS BETTER.

His Physician Issues Another Encouraging Bulletin.

Senator McLaurin's friends are still anxiously inquiring each day for information as to his condition. It is now confidently hoped that he will be able to attend at least two or three of the campaign meetings before they come to an end. Below is given a dispatch to the campaign press association, which was received from Bennettsville yesterday afternoon:

"Senator McLaurin is convalescing very favorably. No symptom is left except the prostration, which is still very great.

"J. T. Jennings, M. D."

Hanged in Newberry.

Newberry, Aug. 20.—Touney Lyles, a colored youth of 18 years, was hanged to-day.

Promptly at 12:03 the march to the scaffold was begun. Arriving at the scaffold Lyles, who was very cool and collected, took his place upon the trap, and his hands and feet were strapped. The noose was then adjusted, and Sheriff Buford read the death warrant. After which Lyles made a statement, saying that he was prepared to die, and ending up by praying for everyone present. He thanked Sheriff Buford, and bid all farewell. He never alluded to his crime. After which Rev. A. McNeil made a fervent prayer.

While the noose was being tightened, he requested that it be all right, so as to cause instant death, it was done so.

The trap was sprung at 12:13, and life was declared extinct 15 minutes later. His body was taken in charge by his people and buried at Cedar Grove church.

The crime by which Lyles lost his life, was committing rape upon a Miss Jane Willard, an elderly woman who lives near Whitmire's on the 16th of March.

Lyles was captured and narrowly escaped lynching, but was safely brought here, and at the last term of court was given a fair trial, but the evidence being overwhelming he was convicted and sentenced to die to-day.

Angiolillo Garroted.

San Sebastian, August 20.—Michael Angiolillo, who shot and killed Senor Canovas del Castillo, the prime minister of Spain, at the baths of Santa Agueda on Sunday, August 8, was executed at 11 o'clock this morning in the prison at Vergara, according to the sentence of the Court-martial imposed upon him on the last Monday, after his trial on the previous Sunday, which sentence was confirmed by the the supreme council for war yesterday.

Angiolillo heard calmly the news that he was to be executed to-day, but he appeared to be surprised at it, and bitterly complained of the frequent visits of the priests, declaring that they would obtain nothing from him. He declined to enter the chapel, saying he was comfortable enough in his cell. An executioner from Burgos performed the garrotting, just prior to which a priest exhorted the Anarchist to repent, to which Angiolillo responded: "Since you cannot get me out of prison leave me in peace. I myself will settle with God."

Dillon, Aug. 20.—Constable Sellers seized a carload of liquor to-day shipped by Rosenthal & Co., of Cincinnati, consigned to Seigler here. This seizure was made by order of Governor Ellerbe who is also in town.

Nebraska used to be marked on the map as a part of the "Great American Desert." If the mapmakers would visit Nebraska now they would have to change the designation to that of the "Great American Grain Garden."—Omaha Bee.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 18.—The steamer Alki arrived this morning from Dyea, Alaska. This afternoon Willis Thorp was handed a letter by a man who came down on the Alki from Dyea. It was written by Edward Thorp and came overland, saying that he had cleaned up \$130,000 in the Klondike in eight weeks and was coming home on the steamer Portland, which is due in Seattle on Aug. 26. Thorp left Seattle one year ago, having gone north with a drove of cattle.

Washington, August 17.—Officers of the navy department were much interested to-day in the report of the Yashima, the new Japanese battle ship built in England. She is the fastest battle ship afloat, and it is claimed, from the showing made on her trial trip, that she is one of the greatest fighting machines ever built. She is 372 feet long, with 73 feet beam and 26 3 feet deep and 12,400 tons displacement. Under 1 1/2 air pressure for four hours she made 19.9 knots, and for a single hour 19.46 knots. She has the best armor, ranging in thickness from 18 to 14 inches. Naval officers say that there is no equal to her in point of speed, and while there is some discussion as to the amount of coal she will consume, there seems to be no question as to her splendid equipment as a battle ship.

Asheville, N. C., August 17.—At Hendersonville, twenty miles from here, this morning, Mrs. Ben F. Hood shot her husband, one shot breaking his right arm, and the second taking effect in his breast, inflicting what may prove a dangerous wound. Mrs. Hood then shot herself, dying instantly. The cause of the tragedy is unknown. Mrs. Hood was a Miss Cowles, a native of Ohio, aged about 50 years. She had a brother in Ohio, who is a Judge.

J. W. Reid, of Charleston, was killed on the railroad track at Suffolk, Va., last week.

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