

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, 1846

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The Watchman and Southron.

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Spain's Condition.

Pope Extends a Hand to Dynastic, European Cabinets Said to Be Interested.

London, Nov. 10.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: "The papal nuncio at Madrid has been recalled to Rome by the Vatican and instructed to exhort the clergy and people of Spain to do their utmost to support the present dynasty. News has reached the Vatican that the situation in Spain is extremely grave. 'Carlist risings are imminent in the principal towns of Spain and the queen regent is continually receiving menacing letters from Carlists. I understand that Spain's situation is the subject of negotiations between the European cabinets.'"

THE WAR IN CUBA.

Havana, Nov. 9.—An official dispatch from Alfonso XII, province of Matanzas, announces the surrender there to the Spanish authorities of an insurgent force consisting of three officers and 15 privates, who delivered up 80 carbines. The insurgent officers who have surrendered are Col. Evaristo Leon, Major Quadeloupe Herrero and Captain Carlos Ceparo.

It is semi-officially announced that Gen. Maximo Gomez has been attempting to concentrate the insurgent forces near Remedios, the principal northern port of the province of Santa Clara and it is added that he was engaged by a Spanish force with the result that insurgents left nine men killed on the field.

Captain General Blanco has issued a circular to the Spanish military commanders in the different provinces of Cuba instructed them to favor the owners of sugar estates by all means in their power, and to encourage those who may be less disposed than others to grind cane. The captain general is desirous that sugar cane grinding should proceed on a large scale.

PRESIDENT PLEASED.

Washington, Nov. 10.—It is stated on good authority that Premier Sagasta's reply to Minister Woodford's note, the full text of which was read at yesterday's cabinet meeting, is eminently satisfactory to this government. The Spanish ministry pledges itself to correct the abuses of power in Cuba which was the subject of so much complaint during the Weyler administration, and gives assurance of its friendly feeling toward the American people. It accepts our good offices in its effort to restore peace in Cuba and in a perfectly respectful and friendly spirit asks this government, so far as possible, to restrain the insurgent sympathizers in the United States from giving material aid to the enemies of Spain in Cuba. The reply intimates that but for the assistance that has been given them by filibusters from the United States peace would have been restored long ago.

The reply, it is stated, does not contain a sentence that could give offense or be construed into an expression of an unfriendly purpose of feeling against the government of the United States. On the contrary, the note is stated to be distinctly conciliatory in tone, although insisting upon the right and duty of Spain to put down an armed insurrection within its own territory.

It is evident that the reply has made a favorable impression upon President McKinley and the members of the cabinet and it is not likely that one of the features of his forthcoming message to congress will be a discussion of the Cuban situation from which it will appear that there is nothing in the situation to justify present interference on the part of the United States.

THE SITUATION AT MADRID.

Washington, Nov. 10.—Jose Canalejas, one of the foremost public men of Spain, editor of El Heraldó, of Madrid, former minister of justice in the Liberal ministry and closely identified with Premier Sagasta and the new Liberal regime in Spain, arrived in Washington to-day, accompanied by Captain Vega and Mr. Alex. Aptubiu, of Madrid.

While the visit is unofficial, much attention is attached to it among public

men owing to Senor Canalejas' intimate knowledge of recent conditions at the Spanish capital and also for the facility it affords for conference between him and Senor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish minister. The latter called on Senor Canalejas soon after his arrival and the two were together much of the day, being joined later by Mr. Calderon Carlisle, counsel for the legation, and by the numerous staff of the minister.

Senor Canalejas accorded a representative of the Associated Press a brief interview. Having recently arrived in this country he expressed himself as little acquainted with conditions here, but as no those in Madrid he spoke freely.

"The feeling there is one of expectancy," said he in good English, but with marked Spanish accent. "But there is little or no feeling that a serious crisis will present itself between the United States and Spain and there is no thought in well informed circles that extreme measures, or a resort to war, will result. On the contrary the action of the Spanish government has given every hope for a continuance of the most friendly relations with the United States and of a satisfactory conclusion of the Cuban conflict. A complete change of policy has resulted from the accession of the Liberal ministry and the aggressive policy executed by General Weyler is now succeeded by the more conciliatory methods of the peaceful soldier, General Blawoo. He has but just landed in Cuba and there is little opportunity thus far to judge of the mild and beneficial policy he is charged with executing, but we in Madrid who know his high character and the desires of those who send him, feel assured that good results will come from his mission.

"As to the autonomy which Spain now offers to Cuba, it is autonomy of the genuine character and it is tendered in the sincerest good faith, believing that it affords the surest guaranty of restoring peace to Cuba and giving prosperity to the island. In all internal affairs the autonomy now offered will give the Cuban people entire freedom in shaping their own affairs. With such a policy in view and with General Blanco to put it into execution there is every assurance that Spain will do all in her power to restore peace and prosperity in Cuba. Moreover, we look with confidence on the success of that policy. We are naturally desirous that our friends in the United States should recognize the complete change of policy which has occurred, and should co-operate with us in having it bring the beneficial results we look for.

Chatfield vs. Talbert.

POLITICS MAKES STRANGE BED-FELLOWS.

Washington, Nov. 9.—A fact has been developed here in connection with the Chatfield-Talbert contest from the second South Carolina district, illustrative of the adage that "Politics makes strange bed-fellows." J. W. Babcock, congressman from Wisconsin, is the chairman of the national republican executive committee, and on whose shoulders rests the responsibility of electing a republican house of representatives. Upon him devolves the duty of distributing campaign literature, distributing funds and sending speakers to close and hotly contested districts, advising with contestants and contestees of his party respecting the conduct of their cases, etc. It is known, on unquestionable authority, that Babcock has advised P. B. Chatfield, of Aiken, who is contesting W. J. Talbert's seat before the present congress, to employ Gen. M. C. Butler to represent him in his case.

To some, especially the sentimental, it may seem queer that Gen. Butler, who represented South Carolina in the senate for eighteen consecutive years, should now accept a fee and labor to depose his fellow-democrat, his own countryman and his immediate representative, and to have placed in his stead a republican. And this, too, in face of the fact that the foundation of Chatfield's contest—if, in fact, it can be dignified by the term "contest"—is that the present state constitution and laws, passed in pursuance thereof, are in contravention of the federal constitution, and, therefore, null and void.

Per contra, Gen. Butler is a practicing lawyer, whose business it is, if compensated, to represent any one who desires his services and where duty is to use all fair arguments arising on the law and evidence to sustain his side; that he is not responsible for either the law or facts and that he does not participate in his client's politics, acts or anything in regard to him, save so far as that cases goes; and that, if he did not take the case, some other lawyer would, etc. This is the cold, business side of the case. There are two sides to almost every case. But it is not known whether Chatfield has taken Gen. Butler, nor is any one aware that the latter has accepted the case.

At all events, Mr. Talbert will retain his seat in congress.

Newbold Kills a Good Man.

SHOT AS HE MOVED OFF.

Special to The State.

Spartanburg, Nov. 10.—Once more Spartanburg is the seat of an awful tragedy and perhaps by mere coincidence the scene of murder is just two miles below the spot where Will Durham and Jack Fisher were murdered by the constables in June, 1895, on the Howard Gap road.

The victim in this case is J. Henry Turner, one of the most highly esteemed and influential citizens in the county, a farmer in good circumstances. He came to his death by a pistol shot this morning fired by Chief State Constable Newbold.

The facts of the case are about as follows: A short while back Newbold received instructions from the governor to take a wagon and three men and make a touring expedition through Spartanburg, Pickens and Greenville counties, as many people were complaining of the illicit sale of whiskey in these counties. So Newbold secured the services of S. T. Howie, LaFar and McCaskill to assist him. Last night he left two of the party at the standpipe in the city limits and he and Howie went up the Howard Gap road until they reached the Stephen Grove negro church, two and a half miles from the city limits. Here they camped.

About 5 o'clock this morning Mr. J. H. Turner passed by on his way to Columbia to attend a meeting of the cotton growers in Columbia during fair week. He was accompanied by a young man named Bruce and was in a buggy which a mule was pulling. Arriving near the church they both saw the camp fire, but thought nothing of it. Newbold turned to Howie as the buggy approached and told him to go out and halt it. This he proceeded to do but reaching the vehicle he could see that there was nothing suspicious about the buggy or its inmates, so he proceeded to let pass Newbold hurried up and started to overtake the buggy, the mule then trotting briskly. He succeeded in doing so, and planting himself in the middle of the road in front of the buggy called on Mr. Turner and Bruce to halt. Newbold had a cocked pistol in each hand. The mule kept steadily on and Newbold raised the pistol in his left hand to fire. Just afterwards the gun in his right hand also went off and the ball took effect in Mr. Turner's throat. The wound proved fatal for 30 minutes later he died. The victim was carried to town by Mr. Bruce and ex-State Constable Howie. Dr. Dean was summoned and he pronounced Mr. Turner dead. His body was then taken back to his home, six miles above the city.

Newbold claims that the killing was accidental purely. He says that when he raised the weapon to fire to make the mule halt the other pistol also went off inflicting the deadly wound. This is the story he tells his attorney, Judge W. S. Thompson, and it is corroborated by his companion, S. T. Howie.

Newbold came to town immediately after the killing, and through his attorney procured a horse and buggy and drove out of the city a little after 6 o'clock. He has not since been seen, Sheriff Dean is vigilant and active and will certainly nab him.

BOSS WEBSTER IS APPOINTED.

Made Collector, Vice Col. Townes. Change Made at Hanna's Solicitation.

Special to The State.

Washington, Nov. 9.—The President to-day appointed E. A. Webster, the Republican boss of South Carolina, to be collector of internal revenue for South Carolina, displacing Col. S. A. Townes, whose term would not have expired for months.

"My appointment to-day," said Dr. Webster to-night, "was no surprise to me. No charges were filed against Collector Townes and the change was made at this time simply as a recognition of my services to the administration."

Another story is that the appointment was made at the dictation of Senator Hanna, Secretary Gage, it is said, made the change solely on this account, having repeatedly promised to allow the present incumbent to serve out his term. Dr. Webster will make his bond to-morrow and expects to take charge within the next ten days.

Additional charges have been filed against Postmaster Lowry and if sustained, there will be an immediate change, Dr. Webster says, in the Charleston postoffice.

Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 11.—The official report for to-day shows no new cases and no deaths. The city has raised quarantine against Mobile and New Orleans, only requiring health certificates that the party has not been in an infected house within ten days. Baggage must bear a certificate of the marine hospital service.

State Board Hot After the

Railroad Board.

WANT THE CONSTABLES.

The state board of control met again yesterday and disposed of several important matters of more or less general interest.

Though it is said that inspector Hill's report will show at dispensers have been doing somewhat better lately as regards shortages, still the attention of the board was directed to quite a large one this morning. The following telegram was received from Monck's Corner:

S. J. McCoy,

Chairman.

"Monck's Corner dispensary short about \$695. Instruct us. Advice being closed."

On motion of Mr. Cooper, it was ordered that Dispenser Whaley be dismissed and that stock be taken at once, and a man placed in charge under a personal bond until a successor can be elected.

Chief Clerks McCain and Bookman of the Columbia dispensaries sent in a communication asking that their salaries be placed at the former figures, \$800, a reduction having been made in October to \$600. They state that their duties are the same and their responsibility and their bond has not been made less.

Mr. P. L. Melton endorsed the petition and recommended that the Clerk of the board be discharged. This office is held by Mr. C. M. Douglas and the salary is \$30 per month.

Mr. Webb, the clerk of the state board stated that he had never been officially informed by the county board that new dispensers had been elected, and that as far as he knew, the Columbia dispensaries were doing business without bonds.

DISTILLERS' PRIVILEGES.

Distillers' privileges were granted to J. E. Payne of Greenville county and Henry W. Nix of Pickens. A similar petition from J. L. Duke of Greenville county was deferred for further investigation.

WANT THE CONSTABULARY.

The board then got into an informal discussion of the original package business and several of the members reported that in different parts of the state these establishments were openly selling liquor by the drink over the counter. This led to some talk about the abolition of the constabulary, and finally it was agreed that Chairman Williams be instructed to call on the governor and ask him to re-establish the system.

Mr. Cooper said that he had already had a talk with the governor, who had said that if he was backed up by the state board of control, he would put constables in all those towns where the local police were not enforcing the law. The board promised the governor their hearty co-operation, and will pay such constables, if appointed, out of the profits accruing to such towns.—State, Nov. 10.

The Keeper of a "Bucket Shop" Arrested.

Special to The State.

Greenville, Nov. 11.—There is quite a sensation in speculative circles here to-day. P. A. Gardner, who runs a stock exchange or rather bucket shop here and in Spartanburg, was to-day arrested in the latter place on warrants sworn out by certain parties here charging him with breach of trust. Some few months ago, Gardner who was conducting a stock exchange in Spartanburg where he lives, opened a branch establishment in this city on West Washington street next to the office of the Baptist Courier. The religious atmosphere of the locality did not seem to be healthy for the speculative concern and for some time it has been known that the shop was in a shaky condition. The patronage was at no time large or lucrative. A few weeks ago several well known citizens placed certain amounts of money in the hands of Gardner as agent of W. A. Patterson & Co., of New York, the money to cover payments on the purchase of certain stocks. The would-be purchasers looked daily with anxious eyes for quotations on the prices of their supposed purchases but the stock had never been bought and the floored speculators claim that Gardner cashed their checks and failed to put the amount to the credit of his house but instead lined his own pockets therewith. The warrant for Gardner's arrest was the result. A constable went to Spartanburg to-day and it is expected he will be brought back here on the early morning train. Stuman & Dean represent the six or seven prosecutors, all of whom are prominent men. The amounts which Gardner is alleged to have pocketed vary from one to five hundred dollars.

Keep your eyes open when you buy goods of any sort. Refuse all substitutes for standard, advertised articles.

The Good Roads Con-

vention.

Columbia, November 10.—The Good Roads Convention was held in the Supreme Court. It was evident that the assemblage was bent upon business alone. It was a representative gathering of substantial and leading citizens. They all met for one purpose—to see what could be done for the improvement of the State.

Gen. Roy Stone, United States road commissioner, was there, and by opportune suggestions materially aided in the work. He made a short, informal address which was full of suggestions and bore directly on the conditions that obtain in this State.

Supervisor King, of Darlington, who issued the call for the Convention, called the meeting to order. He briefly told of the motives which prompted him to call the Convention, and expressed his gratification at the manner in which it had been responded to. He then suggested that a temporary organization be perfected. This was done by calling Mr. J. E. Breazales chair. Mr. Breazales expressed his gratification at the honor bestowed on him, and briefly outlined the work of the Convention. One of the most important things that this body would have to do, he thought, would be to memorialize the Legislature to make a uniform road law for the entire State, which would provide for a systematic method of road improvement.

The committee on order reported as follows: First. Reports of progress from counties. Second. Propositions of amendments of road laws and general discussion. Third. This Convention to resolve itself into the South Carolina Good Roads Association. Fourth. Each county delegation present to report within ten days a name for the vice president of the association for the county. Fifth. A committee of ten, to be chosen separately by this Convention to report within thirty days a permanent organization to draft a constitution and by-laws for its government, and to call a meeting of the association at its discretion; also to fill all vacancies in county vice presidencies. Sixth. The county vice presidents to organize county branches of the association in their respective localities.

This was adopted, and at this point further reports of road improvements from the different counties were dispensed with. Mr. Whitmore, of Greenville, offered the following:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that the Legislature amend the present road laws of the State so that the limit of the term of convicts in county chain gangs shall be ten years instead of three years, as prescribed by the law at present.

This was adopted.

The following, offered by Mr. Lyons, of Abbeville, was rejected: We would recommend that the law be amended so as to require all persons liable to road duty to pay a certain per capita tax, with no option of working so many days in lieu of said tax.

This, by Mr. Stuckey, of Sumter, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Legislature be requested to alter the law as to give the supervisors of the several counties the exclusive power of appointing and discharging the overseer and guard of the county chain gang.

A motion that a committee of one from each county be appointed to memorialize the Legislature to pass a wide tire law was referred to the permanent organization. The following, offered by Mr. Mitchell, of Charleston, was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by this Convention to draft an Act for the creation of a road commission for this State by the Legislature, and report at the first meeting of the organization.

The committee of ten for perfecting the organization was elected as follows: M. L. Donaldson, of Greenville. W. P. Snelgrove, of Anderson. W. S. King, of Darlington. W. P. Cantwell, of Charleston. J. P. Kilgore, of Spartanburg. F. H. Hyatt, of Richland. A. W. White, of York. M. B. McSweeney, of Hampton. T. M. Littlejohn, of Cherokee, and J. F. Breeden, of Marlboro.

At the night session of the Convention, the capacity of the Supreme Court room was inadequate for the crowd in attendance. Mr. F. H. Hyatt was called on for a speech. He told of work which was being done in Richland County. He was followed by Gen. M. C. Butler, who had arrived in the city in time for the night session.

Prof. J. A. Holmes, State geologist, of North Carolina, made a pointed, sensible talk. His remarks were illustrated by magic lantern views, which added to the interest of the talk. Prof. Holmes' speech will be printed to-morrow. At the conclusion of Prof. Holmes' address the Convention passed resolutions thanking him and Gen. Stone for their attendance and the valuable suggestions which they had made. An invitation was extended the body to visit the macadam road on the edge of the city this morning at 8 30

o'clock. The invitation was accepted, and the delegates will go out this morning on special cars, which leave Columbia at 8 o'clock. The permanent organization appointed a committee to draw up a constitution and by-laws, which will be reported at a meeting to be held the first Thursday in December at 5 P. M., in this city.—State, Nov. 11.

Thirty Persons Killed.

Merry Wedding Party.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 11.—A terrible accident has occurred near Bielotok, Russian Poland, resulting in the death of 30 persons. A wedding party was returning from the church to the home of the bride. All were in one wagon, a huge vehicle drawn by eight horses. The road along which they drove crosses the railway track on the level; and the driver, either through carelessness or ignorance of the train schedule, pushed his swiftly moving horses upon the crossing just as the express was coming up.

The locomotive struck the vehicle squarely, killing many members of the party outright and maiming others so that they soon expired. Not a member of the party escaped.

MEASURES OF REFORM.

Havana, Nov. 11.—Captain General Blanco has issued a circular announcing that he has decided to furnish all the protection necessary to bring about a resumption of general planting, harvesting and reconstruction throughout the country, especially in case of the sugar crop. He further decrees that all the authorities of the island are to lend unconditional support to the proprietors of farms in the efforts of the latter to gather their crops and tend their cattle. The civil authorities are instructed to encourage to the utmost those who are apprehensive of grinding sugar cane and to offer them assurances and the necessary military forces to protect them and their property. The regions where agriculture is more extended will be specially provided for by all the authorities of all ranks. The latter are authorized to assist even those who are behind in their taxes and to do their utmost to increase the commercial facilities of the planters.

All war measures are abrogated in regard to agricultural implements, machinery, etc., and the right of the railroads to charge 20 per cent. on all freight carried is also done away with.

The government officials throughout the island are instructed to faithfully comply with these instructions and they are notified that if they show themselves deserving they will be rewarded in accordance with the degree of zeal they have manifested in pushing the work of bringing about a "reconstruction" of the island of Cuba.

Marshal Blanco has abrogated the orders of his predecessor as to the destruction of the fields and huts of the insurgents. He has also cancelled the prohibitions by which the Spanish soldiery have been prevented from camping in the towns. The new orders direct that the soldiers shall be provided with blankets and waterproof coats, and that when in camp they shall always be sheltered as far as possible from the rains and dew. No fewer than 33,000 sick soldiers are now in the hospitals of the island. To-day the mail steamer Isla de Panay, which left Havana for Spain, carried 68 officers and 500 sick soldiers.

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