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AGUINALDO AND THE AMERICANS.

Rumors of Trouble With Insurgents Unfounded.

Manila, Philippine Islands, August 23.—The rumors of troubles between the natives and the Americans are for the most part unfounded. The fact is that the insurgents have been unwilling to disarm until assured of the permanence of American protection. The distrust felt as to the Spanish bank, which originated in rumors as to an excessive note issue to aid the Spanish authorities, led to a run on the institution, but the British banking houses came to its assistance and averted a failure.

Business is now booming. The obstructions in the river Pasig, which flows through the town, have been removed and the water works have resumed operations.

SAME STORY FROM LONDON.

London, August 23.—The Associated Press learns that the Philippine junta in London received a dispatch from Manila yesterday announcing that matters there are rapidly quieting down and that the friction between Gen. Aguinaldo and the Americans is disappearing.

BELIEVE IN DEWEY

According to the junta's advices the insurgents for a time regarded Gen. Merritt and Gen. Anderson as martinet and feared they would adopt harsh methods like the Spaniards toward the filipinos, but the insurgents from the first have had the greatest confidence in Admiral Dewey, whom they regard as a sort of father and the most important American at Manila.

NO TROUBLE ANTICIPATED

The junta is satisfied that all friction will soon disappear and that there will be no trouble from the insurgents if the Americans decide to retain the Philippines.

A POPULAR SENTIMENT

According to a wealthy filipino now in London, the filipinos in "En rope are all well to do people. Hitherto they have held aloof from the insurgents, but they now realize that their interests demand action, and they are about to form a committee to open negotiations with the junta here. They are all in favor of having the archipelago retained by the United States. So strong is their conviction of the desirability of this course that they had contemplated approaching the British foreign office to invite Great Britain to intervene, and in any event to prevent the islands being returned to the control of Spain. They decided, however, to await American action.

Miles Was Delayed.

MUCH SICKNESS IN PORTO RICO.

Ponce, Porto Rico, August 23.—The departure of Gen. Miles who was to sail to-night for New Orleans has been delayed. Illness among the American troops is on the increase and there are now nearly a thousand cases of malaria and a few typhoid. There is absolutely no recuperating property in the climate, and Surgeon General Greenleaf has urgently recommended that the sick be sent north as early as possible.

It is reported that there is yellow fever at San Juan, but Surgeon General Greenleaf's advices do not confirm the rumor.

Last night the heavens seemed ablaze to the eastward and the fire alarm was given out. A detachment of the signal corps went as far as Santa Isabel, but found all quiet there. The fire was not located.

Narragansett Pier, R. I., August 26.—Miss Winnie Davis, daughter of Jefferson Davis, is seriously ill at the Rockingham, where she has been confined to her bed several weeks. Mrs. Davis is at the bedside of her daughter.

Say They Won't Stay Under Rule of Spain.

POSITION OF PHILIPPINE INSURGENTS MADE CLEAR.

Manila, Philippine Islands, August 24.—At a conference to day between the insurgents and the Americans, the former declared emphatically that they were willing to cooperate with the Americans and to surrender their arms promptly, if assured that the islands would remain either an American or a British colony, or under the protectorate of the United States or Great Britain. Otherwise, the insurgent leaders asserted they would not dare disarm. They threaten a fresh rebellion within a month if the Americans withdraw.

MERRITT AS GOVERNOR

San Francisco, August 24.—A special from Manila, of August 23, says:

Gen. Merritt has assumed the governor's duty and transferred the command of the Eighth corps to Maj. Gen. Otis. Brig. Gen. H. G. Otis of California has been ordered to report to Gen. Anderson and Gen. MacArthur has been assigned to command the Second division. Col. Orenshine, of the Third regulars, will command the brigade in place of Gen. MacArthur.

RELIGIOUS ORDERS MEDDLING.

Manila, Philippine Islands, August 24.—The natives assert that the religious orders are instigating opposition to American supremacy.

Many Spaniards assert that they are eager to invest their fortunes in new enterprises, but that they fear ruin if the Americans withdraw. A few monopolists, fearing competition, are secretly intriguing against the new regime.

Newspapers published in both the English and Spanish language, have already appeared.

The United States transports Rio Janeiro and Pennsylvania arrived today, the former bearing two battalions of South Dakota volunteers recruits for the Utah Light artillery and a detachment of the signal corps, and the latter of the First Montana volunteers and 300 recruits for the First California volunteers.

STILL FIGHTING IN VISAYAS.

Madrid, August 24, 4 30 p m.—The government has received a dispatch from Gen. Rios, governor of the Visayas islands, and the successor of Gen. Jaudemes in the governorship of the Philippines, saying that there had been bloody fighting between the Spaniards and the insurgents with an estimated loss to the latter of 500 men. The Spanish losses were "unimportant."

The dispatch says that a number of insurgent chiefs were captured and shot. A sergeant of gendarmes who attempted to incite a rising against the authorities, barely escaped lynching at the hands of the populace. He was turned over to the courts and shot.

Gen. Rios adds that he has organized six battalions of natives and Spaniards for the purpose of resisting a threatened invasion of insurgents from the island of Luzon, and also a small squadron to watch the coasts and rivers of Mindanao island and the Visayas.

The government is highly satisfied with the services of Gen. Rios.

Want to Leave the Service.

It looks as if many members of the First regiment are anxious to get out of the service and that their wishes will be complied with to the very near future. A member of the regiment, who was here yesterday on a furlough said that a petition looking to the mustering out of the regiment had been signed by over 700 of the privates, and that the petition, in spite of the protestations of the officers, would be sent in. It will be observed that the petitioners are in a majority, and it is stated that more names are being obtained every day. The leaders in the scheme are confident that the project will be carried to a successful termination.—The State, Aug. 24.

China "Pays the Freight."

London, August 24.—The Daily Mail's Copenhagen correspondent reports that a compromise has been arrived at between England and Russia, the latter getting her way in the railway question in China, and England securing concessions in other directions. "In any case," says the correspondent, "China must pay for it all."

A DIFFERENT STORY.

What Castillo Says About the Trouble With the Cubans.

New York, August 23.—Brig. Gen. Joaquin Castillo, who accompanied Gen. Shafter to Cuba as a representative of the Cuban army and the Cuban civil government, has just returned to this city. He was at the Cuban junta here to day, and when asked as to the friction existing between Americans and Cubans at Santiago he said that the matter had been grossly exaggerated and that, so far as the Cubans are concerned, they have the utmost faith in the American government and are confident that the pledges made in their behalf will be carried out.

He said that Gen. Shafter's misunderstanding with Gen. Garcia was occasioned by the fact that specified promises had been made to the latter, which Gen. Shafter either would not or could not carry out.

"Before the American forces landed," he continued, "Gen. Shafter and Admiral Sampson met Gen. Garcia at Aserradores for a conference, at which I was present. Gen. Shafter there, of his own accord, promised Garcia that on surrender of the city it would be turned over to him. So late as the day before the surrender Gen. Shafter told me that the Spanish prisoners would be marched out of the city and the Cubans would be allowed to enter."

Hobson Goes Back to Santiago.

New York, August 23.—The transport Seguranea sailed for Santiago at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. Among her passengers is Lieut. Richmond P. Hobson, who is going to try his rubber bag scheme for raising two of the sunken vessels of Cervera's squadron. The lieutenant is accompanied by his private secretary, Roland S. Gielow, of the naval reserve, and A. Gill, representative of the Merritt Wrecking Co. Thirty-nine members of the Third volunteer signal corps, in charge of Col. G. O. Squire, are also on the transport. There were 60 members in the corps when it left Brooklyn for the southern camps. Three of the men are now sick and the remaining 18 having tired of army life declined to go to Santiago now that peace reigns in Cuba.

Eighteen members of the Eighth Illinois volunteer infantry (colored) who were left behind when the auxiliary cruiser Yale started for Santiago 10 days ago, will also be taken to their regiment on the Seguranea.

Santiago de Cuba, August 22.—6 P. M.—On the breaking up of Gen. Wheeler's camp on the Casey road on Friday the tents and general equipment of the division headquarters were left in charge of the quartermaster's department. During the night the Cubans stealthily confiscated all the tents, stores, arms and personal effects of the soldiers. There is no clue to the robbers. On Saturday Gen. Lawton ordered the ammunition and arms to be brought into town, but it was too late. Everything was gone.

Gen. Kent's brigade, stationed three miles from Santiago, also lost their tents, and the soldiers marched into town barefooted, their shoes and everything having been stolen. The Cubans equipping themselves with the arms, tents and provisions of the Americans. They are continually stalking about the camps and constant vigilance is necessary.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY'S ILLNESS.

His wife Says It Amounts to Nothing—"Bob" Evans to Get Leave.

Washington, August 22.—The navy department received a dispatch to-day from Rear Admiral Schley's wife saying that in her opinion his illness was not serious and that he probably would be around in a few days. With this reassurance there is felt to be no occasion for substituting another name for that of the rear admiral on the Porto Rican military commission unless his illness should become more grave.

The illness of Capt. Evans of the Iowa has been reported to the department, and, in this case as well as all others where officers are sick after their long service, leave will be granted, and every opportunity given for recuperation.

New York, Aug. 26.—The government transport, Prairie, with eight hundred troops on board from Santiago, went ashore off Long Island during last night, the ship breaking to pieces. All on board were rescued but with great difficulty. The sick soldiers were taken off first.

Secretary Alger

Visit Soldiers.

Arrived at Camp Wikoff Yesterday To Inspect It.

New York, August 24.—In the electrical storm which continued for four hours last night the wind blew down many of the soldiers' tents, blew down the Red Cross hospital tent in the general hospital, and caused havoc generally. Two tents were picked up from the ground and carried into the ocean.

The wrecking of five unoccupied tents in the detention hospital will prevent the landing of some sick soldiers on the transports.

The large Y. M. C. A. tent in which the soldiers spend much of their time writing to relatives or reading was also leveled by the gale.

The news that an order is soon to be issued at Washington to muster out the volunteers in camp including the Rough Riders and the Seventy-first regiment has been received with much satisfaction by the volunteer troops.

Many soldiers have been discharged from the hospitals, but there are others sick to take their places as soon as they vacate.

Secretary of War Alger arrived at the camp to-day on a special train. To the newspaper correspondents Secretary Alger stated that he hoped to make as thorough inspection as possible of the camp in the length of time he had at his disposal. He rode with the army officers who met him at the depot to headquarters and as soon as he was recognized by the volunteers and regulars the secretary was loudly cheered. Secretary Alger was especially interested in the condition of the sick men and how they were being cared for. He intimated that President McKinley was much concerned in the matter of caring for the sick soldiers.

The secretary will make a complete tour of the big camp before he returns to New York. He will also be fully informed when he leaves as to how the volunteers feel as to their being mustered out.

CHURCH AND STATE AT SANTIAGO.

The Entire Clergy Made Their Claim for Salaries.

Santiago de Cuba, August 24.—Customs Collector Donaldson is finding the duties of his office more extensive than he probably had any idea of at first. He had this morning the difficult task of dealing with the entire ecclesiastical establishment of the province of Santiago. The entire clergy, from Archbishop Crespo down, sent in the regular monthly "impress" for the payment of salaries. The archbishop's salary originally was \$18,000, but had been reduced to \$12,000, owing, as stated in the "impress," to the bad condition of the treasury. To Mr. Donaldson were also presented claims for the professors of the institute schools, police and other bodies, all of whom were paid under the Spanish regime by the head of the customs department.

The claims were tabulated and submitted to General Shafter, who will ask for instructions from Washington.

Of the two companies of Second immunes returning from Guantanamo, many are sick from fever. Major Boetner, commanding, is very ill. Brigadier General Ewers has also returned.

Bogus Negro Constable.

W. H. Harris of the State constabulary force has received reports from Sumter and Florence counties to the effect that a negro, whose name the informants said they could not give, was passing himself off in that section of the State as a constable for the dispensary. It is not presumed that he has had the effrontery to make any arrests or seizures, but it is stated that he is advertising himself as a constable, presumably being incited to do so by white men for political effect. Mr. Harris emphatically states that there is no negro employed on the constabulary force in this State. A constable has been sent over into that section and if the negro is caught he will likely get a dose of justice he won't fancy.—The State, August 25.

And Still They Come.

Washington, August 23.—The following dispatch from Gen. Shafter at Santiago was received by the war department:

"Transport Menneswaska with second cavalry mounted squadron, headquarters and 250 men First District of Columbia, two companies and 95 men Thirty-third Michigan battalion of engineers, balloon detachment and 35 horses belonging to light batteries sailed to day. The Specialist with four officers, 110 men and horses belonging to light batteries will sail soon. Signed, Shafter, Maj. Gen."

WARNING FOR FIRST CAROLINA.

Washington, August 24.—A special to the Star from Thoroughfare, Va., says that the troops are being moved to Middletown, Penn., as rapidly as possible. Two battalions of the Second Tennessee left camp yesterday evening. The remaining battalion of the Second Tennessee will leave to-day in company with the provisional regiment composed of the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Michigan and Ninth Massachusetts recruits. A portion of the Sixth Pennsylvania regiment may be sent later in the day if transportation facilities permit.

Corporal W. F. Quinn, Co. G, Seventh Illinois, is under arrest for circulating a paper which gave the members of his company an opportunity to express their views on being mustered out. Sixty-one out of the 65 men now on duty signified a desire to be mustered out. Corporal Quinn will be court martialed for violating articles of war army regulations making his action an offense against good discipline.

The examination of witnesses for Capt. Duncan, of the Twenty-second Kansas, charged with opening graves, continues to occupy the attention of the court. No new features have been developed. The conclusion of the case is expected Friday afternoon.

Jamaica's Talk About Annexation to the United States.

Kingston, Jamaica, August 23.—Go incident with the West Indian sugar conference, to assemble at Barbadoes on September 3 for the purpose of protesting against a sacrifice of the colonies, Jamaica is preparing a plebiscite to the British parliament requesting permission to endeavor to arrange for annexation to the United States. The promoters of this movement are endeavoring to secure inter-colonial cooperation, but they are not depending upon it.

FOR FRAUD.

As stated in The State several weeks ago five fertilizer companies have been reported by the Clemson board for selling fertilizers which were not up to the required quality, or commercial guarantee, and it was announced at that time that these companies would immediately be prosecuted for their alleged frauds, but for some reason the offending companies have been given a breathing spell. It is announced from the attorney general's office now, however, that Secretary Smith of the Clemson board has been authorized to at once get out warrants for their prosecution, and that it will be seen that this will be done right away.

These companies are the Navassa of Wilmington, N. C., the Carolina Guano company, one in Charlotte, one in Richmond, and the Berkeley Fertilizer company of Charleston.

Glad to Get Out.

Washington, August 25.—A special to The Star from Thoroughfare, Va., says the greatest delight is evidenced by the Sixth Pennsylvania over the official announcement that they are to be mustered out. The other regiments at Thoroughfare are fully as anxious for their service to end, and petitions are in circulation everywhere. Maj. Price's battalion, the third of the Sixth Pennsylvania, left camp for Middletown, Penn., at 11 o'clock, and the first and second battalions will leave later in the day. The Seventh Illinois will go to-morrow.

Private Geo. Mayes, who was pronounced cured of measles and late on the same day returned to the hospital in an unconscious condition, died today of spinal meningitis. It is said that when he was reported cured of the measles all his clothes were burned to destroy germs, and he was provided with only a rubber poncho as covering.

The trial of Capt. Duncan, Twenty-second Kansas regiment, probably will be completed to day. He is charged with having desecrated graves of Confederate soldiers.

Toledo, Ohio, August 26.—The Commercial will print the following to-morrow: Dr. Will Reig, surgeon in charge of the Olivette on its last trip, said tonight: "The Olivette was certainly in a terrible condition. It had more patients than it should have had. I was the only surgeon working, and had no medicines for half the patients. All I could do was to let them die. As far as provisions were concerned, they were plentiful, but not of the proper kind. When we reached Boston many had died of exhaustion. I do not know who was to blame for loading the transport in such a manner."

Youmans Deals With the Cotton Yield.

The following letter on the vitally important subject of the handling of this year's cotton crop has been received by the president of the South Carolina Cotton Growers' association:

Fairfax, August 22, 1898.

Hon. J. C. Wilborn, Yorkville, S. C.
My Dear Sir: I have just returned from Memphis, Tenn., where I have been as the vice-president for South Carolina to attend a meeting of the executive committee of the American Cotton Growers Protection association. At this meeting, after electing Col. Maxwell, of Louisiana, president, to succeed the late Hon. Hector D. Lane, deceased, and after simplifying the title of the organization by changing it to that of the National Cotton Growers Union, it was determined by the president and vice-presidents to inaugurate a vigorous policy on the part of the cotton growers of the south to meet the requirements of the present threatening exigency of lower prices and impending ruin.

From the best informed and most reliable sources of information, the committee unanimously arrived at the conclusion that the present crop would fully equal, if not exceed the last, and, if rapidly thrown upon the market, would in all probability sell far below 5 cents. In view of the fact that the cotton growers have the present crop of from ten to twelve million bales now in hand, while manufacturers and speculators have only about three million bales, if that, and that if the cotton growers would withhold the present crop from the market for 90 days, say 'till December 1st, the world would be bare of cotton and at the mercy of the cotton growers for their supply, it was determined to effect a thorough and complete organization of the cotton growers beginning with the smallest geographical sub division with a view of holding the present crop and following up this line of action, through the medium of township clubs, by enrolling all land holders in a contract to reduce next year's acreage one-half.

It is manifestly clear that such a line of proceeding would place the cotton grower in command of the situation, change the outlook from one of bankruptcy and ruin to one of profit and competency. It further seems that an effort in this line would meet with the aid and approval of almost every business interest in the South. Well knowing that the principle obstacle to the accomplishment of this undertaking would consider in the maturing obligations of the cotton growers, incurred in the production of the crop, a special committee has been arranged for, consisting of one member from each State, to confer with capitalists and provide the necessary funds to take up these liens and carry the cotton until such time as it can be disposed of at fair profit.

Under instructions from the executive committee of the National Cotton Growers Union, with a view of placing South Carolina in a position to carry out these propositions, I now call upon you as the president of the organization in this State to call a convention to meet in Columbia at the earliest possible day. Please use such diligence as will secure a full representation from each county in the State.

Should our State act with promptness and decision, it would in all probability have a most happy effect on all the other cotton growing States.

This is a matter of vital consequence to the entire cotton belt and too important to brook any unnecessary delay.

While I have thought proper to give you an outline of the committee's plan of procedure, it was thought best by the committee not to make it public just yet.

Yours very sincerely,
L. W. YOUNG.

Washington, August 27.—Secretary Alger returned to Washington this morning. It is understood that he announced an early investigation of all abuses in military camps. He conferred with the President before the departure of the latter.

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