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Bryan Quotes McKinley on Annexation.

The Case as to the Philippines Handled Briefly but Strongly by the Democratic Leader.

Springfield, Ill., January 4.—William Jennings Bryan arrived in Springfield at 4 o'clock this afternoon. He will leave for Jacksonville, Ill., to-morrow and will go to Cincinnati Friday. At 8 o'clock he addressed an immense audience in Central music hall. Touching the question of annexation, Mr. Bryan said: "The party that was willing to oppose the gold standard because it was wrong ought to be good enough to oppose an English colonial system because it is wrong. It is astonishing that any man living in this age of the world in the United States should uphold the doctrine of securing land by conquest. Blaine was against it in 1890. And a year ago last December the president of the United States sent a message to congress, and in that message he said: 'I speak not of forcible annexation, because that is not to be thought of; and under our code of morality that would be criminal aggression.' My friends, there is a great moral question involved, declared so by your president; a code of morality is in question, and according to that code, for annexation is criminal aggression. 'I say, give independence to the people of Cuba, not because we promised it them, but because they fought for it and they have a right to it whether we promised it or not. Why cannot we apply the same principle to the Philippines? Why should we purchase a title to the Philippines from Spain? We declared that Spain did not have any title to Cuba. When I buy the Philippines I want to deal directly with them and I want to pay more than \$250 apiece for them."

Senator Perkins on Expansion.

Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 3.—When the Senate was called to order to-day a communication was received from Senator Perkins, in which he asked instructions from the Senate on the pending question of territorial expansion. He expressed the opinion that this question is of more importance to the country than any problem that has arisen during the present generation. He stated that, in the absence of instruction from the Legislature of California, he will vote to amend Section 7 of the treaty, which provides for the payment of \$20,000,000 for the relinquishment of Spain's sovereignty and interests in the Philippine Islands.

He is of the opinion that the United States requires only a military station, naval and coaling station in the islands. Further it seems to him that to acquire territory in the islands or on the Asiatic coast is contrary to the spirit of the Constitution. The cost of maintaining a standing army in the Philippines and the expense of a civil government for the islands is also given as another reason why the United States should not acquire them. The exports from the islands to all the world are pointed out to be but \$30,000,000 annually. The fact that the islands are densely populated is given as the reason why they are incapable of being developed, as were the Louisiana, California and Alaska purchases. The unhealthfulness of the region is another argument against them. The influence on American industry, notably that of the raising of sugar beets, and upon American labor, by the acquiring of the islands, is pointed out in the letter as not for the best interests of the country.

On December 18 the engineers of the Chicago and Northwestern railway accomplished the wonderful engineering task of moving its 200-ton bridge crossing the Kinickinnick river at Milwaukee, on its Chicago division, down stream 250 feet. This is a feat that has been undertaken but a few times in the history of engineering. The bridge was a single-track draw, and was removed to a new foundation the quiet time of two hours and seven minutes.

Filipinos Ready to Resist.

Manila, January 3.—Advices just received from Iloilo say the rebels at a meeting on Saturday ratified the action of a delegation which assured the Americans that they might land unarmed, but that if the latter landed armed the natives would be uncontrollable.

It is further said that every preparation is being made for resistance upon the part of the rebels, and that reinforcements are arriving from Negros and the neighboring islands, in spite of the efforts of the United States cruiser Baltimore, and the gunboat Arizona to scare them with searchlights. The Spanish gunboat El Cano is still at Iloilo, but as her status is not defined she has not been molested. It is understood that she is destined to go to Zamboangan, a town of the Philippine Islands, on the southwest of the island of Mindanao.

The American troops are restless. The rebels are drilling on the beach, evening and morning, in full view of the American expedition, which is still aloof.

The California volunteers were embarked on four transports to-day. Their destination is unknown.

The natives are quiescent, but watchful.

A MASSACRE AT BALABAC.

Madrid, January 3.—Gen. Rios cables from Manila confirming the report that all the Spaniards at Balabac, an island of the Philippine group, situated thirty miles south of Palawan, have been assassinated, with the exception of the women, whose release is being asked for.

Gomez's Proclamation.

Gen. Maximo Gomez, from his camp, 200 miles westward of Narciso, has addressed a proclamation to the Cuban army advising them against disbanding until the proceedings at Washington regarding the pay of insurgent troops have been completed. It is dated Dec. 29, and is in part as follows:

"The moment has arrived to give public explanation of my conduct and my purposes, which are always in accord with my sense of duty to the country I serve. The Americans, tacitly, our allies, have terminated the war with Spain and signed a treaty of peace. I believed it was my duty not to move, for any political or other object, from the spot where I had drawn my sword, so long as the enemies of the army had not completely evacuated the island. My presence elsewhere would have disturbed the repose and calmness necessary to consolidate peace; nor ought I to have caused the Cubans trouble by unnecessary manifestations during the jubilee.

"The period of transition is terminated; the army of the enemy is abandoning the country; the sovereignty of the great United States is beginning, as stipulated in the protocol, over all the island. But Cuba is not yet free or in peace. Self-government is not constituted. For that reason we must dedicate ourselves to bring about the disappearance of the cause for American intervention.

"But above everything else, in the spirit of justice to the Cuban army, it is necessary that before the liberators of the people can dissolve a guarantee of order, that the debt which the country owes to its soldiers should be satisfied. Awaiting this result, I remain in my present position, always ready to help the Cubans finish the work to which I have dedicated my life."

CUBAN ARMY DISBANDING.

London, Jan. 4.—The Habana correspondent of The Times says: "I have had an interview with General Mario Menocal, commanding the Cuban forces in the provinces of Habana and Matanzas. He told me the insurgent generals would not accept any proposals by Gen. Maximo Gomez calculated to produce friction between the Americans in Cuba and that the disbanding of the Cuban army was proceeding steadily throughout the island."

Ships to the Pacific.

Washington, Jan. 3.—Secretary Long to-day cabled orders to the Oregon at Callao to proceed to Honolulu taking the distilling ship Iris with her.

The Iowa was ordered to San Francisco to make repairs to her boilers and replace a broken cylinder. With her will go the supply steamer Celtic and the colliers Scanda and Justin.

The Oregon will get orders at Honolulu to proceed to Manila if the situation does not change in the meantime.

The gunboat Castine has also been ordered to Manila.

TOM MILLER'S ADDRESS.

President Tom Miller's Emancipation Day address in Spartanburg, is well worth reading by whites as well as negroes, by northerners as well as southerners. It is racy all the way through, and some of the points it makes have not been better presented by any body.

Tom Miller, like Brooker Washington, is the president of an agricultural and mechanical college, and he stands stoutly to Washington in his policy of making industrial education the negro's path to prosperity and influence. But he goes farther than his Alabama co-worker. His olden experience as a politician enables him to detect political shams and his practice as a lawyer qualifies him to puncture them.

"The negro must so live in the south as to prove by his acts that his only hope is confined within the limit of the State in which he lives. It is better by far to have no political hope than have one that is predated upon national aid, national protection or national interference on our behalf."

The negroes generally need his advice: "Shatter the idol of our hopes during the past 30 years, the idol that has been enthroned on the outside of the State, for it is impotent, though reigning. It has hands, but it cannot be uplifted in your behalf; it has ears, but it will hear not; it has voice, but the voice has been hushed; it has eyes, but the eyes will not penetrate across the line of any sovereign States; it has understanding, but not for your cause; it has regard for the rights of the citizens of the United States, but that citizenship must not be clothed in black skin."

There is cleverness in the way he uses the address of Senator Hoar in Charleston to prove to his race that the north has abandoned them and that they must apply themselves to making friends of the southern white people. Indeed he has plenty of other material at hand to prove this fact, and he uses some of it. Relief from such ill as the negroes really suffer must come, he says, through the good white men of the south:

"We will have to stay here trusting to God, acknowledging to our white citizens our helplessness and weakness, relying on them to right the ills we bear. Shoulder to shoulder, negroes and white men must stand, hand in hand they must stoop under the burden, and together, with a heart of love, labor for the State of South Carolina, the good of the races and the glory of God."

That is a sound sentiment. Many southern white men, Democrats, have dared financial loss, personal vilification and even violence in order to protect the negro from outrage by the baser element of the ruling race; but do what they may they cannot succeed without the negro's cooperation. It is to be borne in mind that of negroes ill treated by white men hardly one in a hundred is guiltless of some ill-conduct. We recall very few cases in which sober, quiet negroes engaged in their regular avocations have been troubled by white men, however reckless. There are negroes in every community who are respected by all white people, who have strong friends among them. These are rarely if ever victims of lawlessness. The moral then is plain that in proportion as the negroes earn for themselves the respect of the white people they will enjoy immunity from injustice.—The State.

A Ten Thousand Dollar Dead Negro.

The Washington correspondent of the Columbia Record, under date of the 29th ult., says:

Senator McClaurin stated yesterday that he would push the measure which is pending in the senate for the relief of the wife and family of Postmaster Baker, who was murdered at Lake City, S. C. The measure provides for an appropriation of ten thousand dollars for the wife and family of the dead postmaster. The senator is interesting himself in the matter personally as he regards the measure as a just one, in view of the circumstances surrounding the case."

Now, Senator McClaurin, it seems to us, places a high value on the dead negro postmaster in question—and his proposed prodigal appropriation from the people's money box will not meet with public approval in South Carolina.

Getting Ready for the Session.

Col. J. W. Floyd, as sergeant-at-arms of the senate is having the senate chamber prepared for the session next Tuesday. On the 18th Col. Floyd will become adjutant general. There are a number of applicants for the position of sergeant-at-arms of the senate, among them being Mr. L. R. Marshall, of this city, a one armed Confederate soldier.

The house of representatives is being cleared of all dust, and the desk and chairs rearranged under direction of Mr. N. H. Stansell, sergeant-at-arms. Col. Floyd has not announced the name of the assistant adjutant general, but will do so in a few days.—The State, Jan. 6.

Trying to Govern the Philippines.

Manila, Jan. 5.—Maj. Gen. Otis, the military commander of the United States forces in the Philippine islands, has issued a proclamation to the Filipinos based upon instructions received by cable from President McKinley.

The proclamation which consists of seven hundred words only, appeared today in all the papers simultaneously.

Gen. Otis, after reciting briefly President McKinley's instructions, expresses the opinion that it is the intention of the American government while directing affairs generally to appoint representative men, forming the controlling element, to civil positions. He also expresses himself as convinced that the United States government intends to seek the establishment in the islands of a most liberal government in which the people will be as fully represented as the maintenance of law and order will permit, susceptible of development on lines of increased representation and the bestowal of increased powers, into a government as free and independent as is enjoyed by the most favored provinces in the world. To this end he invites the full confidence and co-operation of the Filipinos.

Nothing is said in the proclamation regarding the disarmament of the rebels. Gen. Otis asserts his belief that the United States government intends so far as is consistent, to draw upon the Filipinos military force.

Although the government at Malolos has been reconstituted, Aguinaldo is still president of the Filipino republic.

A dispatch from Malolos says that a majority of the members of the new cabinet belong to the militant wing of the party. Mabini's address to the congress, however, is more pacific than has been anticipated. It was chiefly a series of meaningless phrases, outlining no definite policy.

Situation at Habana.

Habana, Jan. 5.—Gen. Ludlow is determined to form a rural mounted police of 300 men and to patrol the suburbs with Cuban soldiers. About 2,000 Cubans are now employed in this city.

Carlos Cadalso, a carpenter of Vedado, declares that the so-called execution chamber of torture chamber, discovered in the late residence of the Spanish military governor, adjoining the palace, was prepared by him to preserve meats during the blockade of the city.

A Spanish magazine blew up yesterday at Matanzas seriously injuring eight persons and damaging many dwelling houses in the vicinity.

Seventeen bodies have been disinterred on the plantation at Amistad, near Guines. In every case the skull was cleft in twain.

Senor Recido Arnaust y Hernandez, editor of El Reconcentrado, issued today a fourth attack upon his old enemy, Senor Zacarias Bresnes whom, with three others, he accuses of blowing up the United States battleship Maine. This installment, like its predecessors, contains absolutely no facts regarding the explosion.

Gen. Maximo Gomez is, of course, a great figure in the minds of the Cuban people; but the younger military men—men like Gens. Mayia Rodriguez, Jose Gomez and Mario Menocal—are a little tired of his domination, but are disposed to accept no arrangement with the Americans without consulting him.

Gen. Brooke has declined a proposal to send a special envoy into the woods to find Gomez and to treat with him as an equal power in the island. But the Junta Patriotica has deputed Gens. Betancourt and Cardenas to invite Gomez to reside near Habana and to give the Cubans the benefit of his counsel.

La Libertad refers to a letter to-day written to the junta in the course of which Gomez says that he will not enter Habana unless at the head of the Cuban army.

Habana, January 4.—Senor Recido Arnaust y Hernandez, editor of El Reconcentrado, issued to-day a third attack upon his old enemy, Zacarias Bresnes, who, with three others, he accuses of blowing up the United States battleship Maine. Bresnes, who is a lawyer and politician, sailed for Spain about two weeks ago. The instalments of the story thus far have been devoted to the alleged felonies and treacheries of Bresnes. The editor tells his readers to be patient, as in due time they will get the facts regarding the Maine explosion. He describes his proof as "largely moral."

GOING TO MANILA.

Privates Cole and Hightower of the First South Carolina have enlisted in the Twenty-first infantry, now at Manila, and will leave to-day to join their command.—The State.

The Negro-Ridden Planter.

The same lands upon which people amassed fortunes before the war are now lying idle, overgrown with pines and more or less washed into gullies. The creek bottoms upon which grew as fine corn as ever greeted the eye of Joseph in the land of Egypt, have gone to waste. The beds of the creeks have been overgrown by bushes, the streams have filled up, and the bottoms are now covered with water or are too wet for cultivation.

Vast stretches of fertile lands are here waiting for the coming of more labor and more capital—not waiting for the departure of the limited amounts of labor that may now be found upon the unprofitable fields.

Our streams have been filled up, and their course is now the width of the valley, and with each succeeding rain the valleys become great seas and additional deposits are being made upon them. If these creeks were ditched the bed of the streams would be so lowered that the bottom land would again become profitable.

Abbeville county has in the past suffered by emigration.

Before the war, the small landowners and other "poor white trash," were encouraged or forced to go to the west. Thousands of white people of this county, under pressure, or from force of circumstances, went westward before the war. For several years after the war a great mass of our young white men left the negro-ridden State for new fields of usefulness.

This is the gloomy picture which the Abbeville Press and Banner draws of agricultural conditions in those parts of its county from which the negroes wish to emigrate, to the alarm and distress of the white landowners.

By a coincidence, the same day that brought us this jeremiad brought us also a statement of experience in dealing with just such conditions in another state. We quote from an article by Col. J. B. Killebrew, A. M., Ph. D., in the Southern Farm Magazine for January:

No more striking illustration can be given of the great benefits to be derived from a diversification of crops than to detail what has taken place in the central and southern parts of West Tennessee within the past 20 years. There is a region of country of which Humboldt, Tenn., is the centre, that 20 years ago was devoted mainly to the cultivation of cotton and corn. The average farmer of that region at that time aspired to be a planter. He rejoiced in seeing many broad acres in cotton on his farm. He was ambitious and industrious, careless and energetic. He cared for no crop except cotton. He did not try to raise his supplies, but stoutly maintained that he could buy them cheaper than he could grow them.

As for chickens, eggs, butter, wheat hay, fruits, meats, in his estimation these were all little things, and cotton would buy them. Cotton was the grand mogul of all the crops. It controlled all and bought all. * * Gullies might wash on his farm, fences might rot and houses might fall to decay, but with all this cotton must be raised. A big crop of this staple supplied all other deficiencies and relieved every calamity. What if the land should be exhausted in one place, a large crop of cotton would buy fresh fields with virgin soil in another. Preserving the fertility of the soil and improving it by rest and rotation might do for the farmer elsewhere, but time was too valuable to be wasted in this way by the average West Tennessee cotton planter 20 years ago. * * He would crop out his land or rent it, payable in cotton, which he seemed to prefer even to money. He was willing to buy mules to supply provender, to advance provisions on the faith of the cotton crop, but of nothing else. * *

But the evil day came when the cotton planter of that region could no longer make himself comfortable at home by devoting his attention to one crop. His lands were sterilized. Great gullies coursed themselves down every steep slope and made the land in many spots not only unproductive but impassable for teams. Something had to be done. Many a farmer became discouraged, sold out and went to Texas. Others learned wisdom by experience. Here and there a farmer would be so bold as to ship a few early vegetables and fruits to market. These brought good prices. Others followed the wake of these pioneers and prospered, and now one may see over a

large extent of country thousands of acres planted in strawberries, raspberries, early orchard fruits, asparagus, tomatoes, beans, peas, squash, potatoes, early and late corn, egg plant, rhubarb, okra, cucumbers, melons, wheat, oats, hay and numerous other farm and orchard products, which bring back returns that have made the whole region blossom in a magnificent prosperity.

Many of the large farms have been divided. Elegant country places with surroundings embellished with flowers and gravelled walks and green lawns and fruitful orchards are now seen where 20 years ago dilapidation and ruin marked the habitations on every country road. THE FARMERS NOW HAVE SOMETHING TO SELL EVERY MONTH IN THE YEAR. Then they sold only one crop once a year, and oftentimes the proceeds of that crop were expended before it came into the planter's hands. This is the lesson which a diversified agriculture teaches, and this is the lesson also taught by the disasters of a one-crop system of agriculture.

We submit to the Abbeville Press and Banner that the conditions of its county are fully paralleled by the conditions in West Tennessee 20 years ago, as described by Col. Killebrew, and may be as radically changed as they have been there. It is not "the coming of more labor and more capital" that those worn and vacant fields require—it is better labor and better brains. More labor and more capital, if applied to a continuance of the present ruinous agricultural methods, will simply mean more loss and more poverty. It is only by a change of methods that redemption can be had, and that requires no more labor and no more capital.

If, as The Press and Banner says thousands of poor white men of its county were before the war "encouraged or forced to go west," that is a fact which amply accounts for the great negro majority there and the corresponding prevalence of thirtless and unprofitable agriculture. Anderson county, apparently, did not drive its poor whites away, and that is the secret of its steady progress.

If as our contemporary says, "for several years after the war a great mass of young white men left the negro-ridden State for new fields of usefulness" it is a warning to us that they will in like manner leave any negro-ridden region in the State. It is not only in politics that white men can be "negro-ridden." Farmers are negro-ridden when they make themselves dependent on the negro labor when they degrade their agriculture to the level of the negro's intelligence and customs and preference, when they allow the negro, riding on their backs, to drive them down the hill of inevitable disaster.

This is to be negro-ridden—and if we are to believe The Press and Banner white planters of Abbeville county so enjoy their subjection to the cotton negro that rather than permit themselves to be freed from his thralldom they will endorse the murder of those who may seek to dislodge him and take him away.—The State.

Change of Government is Imminent in Spain.

Madrid, Jan. 5.—Gen. Polavieja, the former governor general of Cuba and the Philippines, and Senor Silvela, the Conservative leader, have agreed upon the formation of a new cabinet and have been summoned by the queen regent.

The early advent of the Conservative to power is regarded as certain.

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Mrs. Ann Smith, of Worcester, England, 110 years of age, has spent over 100 years of her life in traveling from fair to fair in a van. She has had sixteen children, and one of her daughters, now 80 years of age, has also had sixteen. Mrs. Smith eats four meals a day, drinks sparingly of intoxicants, smokes a clay pipe steadily and attends to all her household duties herself.

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