

# 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 1850.

Consolidated Aug. 2, 1881.

SUMTER, S. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1899.

New Series—Vol. XVIII. No. 4.

The Watchman and Southron.

Published Every Wednesday,

N. G. Osteen,  
SUMTER, S. C.

TERMS:

\$1.50 per annum—in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS:

One Square first insertion.....\$1.00  
Every subsequent insertion..... 50  
Contracts for three months, or longer will be made at reduced rates.  
All communications which subscribe private interests will be charged for as advertisements.  
Obituaries and tributes of respects will be charged for.

## A WAR OF CONQUEST.

### Army Circles Oppose Conciliatory Offers to the Filipinos.

Manila, May 23, 6 15 p. m.—The Filipino commission spent the day at the residence of the American commissioners. They discussed every point of the scheme of government and the peace proclamation details, asking for information as to what personal rights would be guaranteed them. Col. Chas. Denby of the American commission explained that they would be the same as under the United States constitution. The Filipinos also desired information as to the school system to be established, and approved of the American policy of the separation of church and state. They chiefly object to the scheme on the ground that it gave them personal liberty, which they know they would have, but did not give them political liberty.

Finally the Filipinos said they were personally pleased with the plan, but could not endorse it officially.

During the day the Filipino commissioners called upon Gen. Otis, and they will repeat their call tomorrow.

There is much comment here on the outfit the Filipino envoys are enjoying. They are arrayed in blue coats, scarlet trousers and gold lace, and drive about the city, revelling in the attention bestowed upon them, which is evidently exceedingly gratifying to them.

They are the centers of continual levees at Filipino houses, where they have been entertained, and have every opportunity to advance the interests of the insurrection. Military sentiment disapproves of the Filipinos being lionized by the civilian element. Gen. Otis, from ante bellum experience, and owing to the Filipinos' fondness for discussion, has maintained the attitude he assumed with the first commission.

He has had no offer to make the Filipinos save that they lay down their arms without terms. The army believes that if we intend to remain in the Philippine islands it will be cheaper in the long run to whip the insurgents so thoroughly that they would be glad of the opportunity to surrender, rather than to parley with them and make terms which they would construe as a compromise.

The army is also of the opinion that while the first course may cost more men and money in the beginning than the latter, it will prove an effectual damper upon future insurrection, whereas if the war is ended by a compromise, the professional revolutionists among the Tagals may be encouraged to try again in a few years.

Professor Soberman, speaking of the commission's policy, said: "I believe force was necessary, because they thought us weaklings and cowards, but I believe also that conciliation should accompany force. My endeavor has been, ever since I came here, to exercise conciliation."

The professor is most optimistic as to the results of the negotiations, and believes the scheme of government proposed by the United States commission will ultimately be adopted.

Rosario, a Filipino congressman, wealthy resident of Manila and formerly Aguinaldo's commissary general, accompanied by an insurgent captain, called upon Maj. Gen. Otis today and announced that "we desire to surrender our persons and property into the hands of the Americans." The surrender was arranged by Chaplain Pierce of the Fourteenth regiment, who knew Rosario before the war. Rosario corresponded in cipher with Gen. Luna, so he has been closely watched by the officials at Tarlac since the insurrection has been weakening. Rosario only escaped by persuading Gen. Luna to send him on a secret mission to Manila for the purpose of collecting funds. With the captain, 10 men and their families, Rosario traveled at night through the swamps and mountains, passed the lines of both armies and entered Manila last evening. He has been liberated on parole.

According to the story told by Rosario, Gen. Luna is absolute dictator and Aguinaldo fears him. Every Filipino leader, it is added, suspects the others of treachery.

The recent meeting of the Filipino congress was to secure a new cabinet,

and the question of peace was not formally considered, as the members feared Gen. Luna's displeasure. The Filipino government was unable to secure a secretary of the treasury. All who were offered the portfolio declined to accept it.

Maj. Bell, with two companies of the Fourth cavalry, has been reconnoitering in the direction of Santa Arita. He found a hundred Filipinos there, and was driving them away when large re-enforcement of rebels arrived and he was obliged to withdraw with four men wounded.

A raft carrying soldiers of the Fourteenth regiment has been sunk at Pasig ferry. One man was drowned.

The wet season has finally begun, and another week's rain will make the rice fields thick with mud.

### Reconnoitering Battalion of Cavalry Kill 20 Filipinos.

Manila, May 24—Two companies of the Third infantry and two companies of the Twenty-second infantry, forming Gen. Lawton's rear guard, returning from San Miguel to Baling yesterday, escorting a signal party which was picking up wire laid with Gen. Lawton's expedition, found that the insurgents had reconnoitered the country and had fighting followed from daylight until the Americans camped at night. But the troops completed their work, though harassed by the enemy. One American was killed and 14 were wounded. The troops captured 20 prisoners and 30 rifles.

It developed that five men, instead of one, were drowned by the sinking of a raft loaded with soldiers of the Fourteenth regiment at the Pasig ferry.

Twenty insurgents were killed and 40 were wounded in the engagement with Maj. Bell, a reconnoitering party, consisting of two companies of the Fourth cavalry, in the vicinity of Santa Arita, yesterday.

Gen. Lawton with most of his troops has arrived at Malolos. His expedition marched 120 miles in 20 days, had 22 fights, captured 23 towns, destroyed 300,000 bushels of rice and only lost 6 men killed and 31 wounded. On the other hand, Gen. Lawton estimates that his troops killed 400 insurgents and wounded double that number.

The Oregon and Minnesota regiments are returning to Manila.

The Spanish newspaper Oceania has been suppressed for publishing seditious editorials.

The United States commissioners and many American officers celebrated Queen Victoria's birthday today on board the British first class cruiser Powerful.

Manila, May 24—Gens. MacArthur and Funston, with the Kansas and Montana regiments and the Utah battery, have dispersed 800 insurgents who were entrenched on the railroad beyond San Fernando near Santa Arita.

The American scouts were fired upon from the trenches unexpectedly and withdrew. The firing was heard at San Fernando and Gen. MacArthur assembled his troops and marched quickly after the scouts. The Montana regiment flanked the trenches on the left and the Kansas regiment attacked the enemy's right flank. Gen. Funston leading the charge at the double quick.

The insurgent loss was heavy, many prisoners were captured and it is reported 20 Americans were wounded.

### Queer Claims.

Some queer claims are made against the government. A Chicago man named Taylor asked congress for several sessions to give him \$100,000 for having suggested to President Lincoln the idea of issuing greenbacks. One Colonel d'Arnaud made repeated demands for \$50,000 for having shown General Grant how to capture the town of Paducah, Ky. An Iowa man wanted \$350 for cutting corns off sailors and soldiers during the rebellion, another from New York wanted \$25 for a pair of trousers which were eaten off a clothes line by a government goat; a fellow in Minnesota requested the sum of \$550 for a sky blue horse taken by the soldiers; the sum of \$50 would satisfy an Illinois man for a calf which he says the cattle inspector killed by putting a brass tag through his nose, causing blood poison. There are many just such claims coming from every State in the union.

A. B. Williams, editor of the Greenville News, claims that the Baptist church has excommunicated the State of South Carolina. During its recent session in Louisville, Ky., the Southern Baptist convention agreed upon a resolution to exclude all liquor dealers from membership. This, Mr. Williams claims, includes the State of South Carolina and also the individual citizens who compose the State. The deduction is very well founded from a standpoint of logic; but then, of course, people who do not favor the dispensary can hardly be held responsible for the position of the State in the matter.—Yorkville Enquirer.

## LARGER ARMY IS BADLY NEEDED.

Events of Past Week in Philippines Emphasize It.

Manila, May 26—7.40 p. m.—The events of the past week have emphasized the need of a much larger army here, without which, according to the best authorities in Manila, it would be attempting the impossible to expect to establish American supremacy in the Philippine islands. The inadequacy of the American forces is said to be responsible for the large total loss in the number of small encounters, without material results as a compensation. Most of the fighting has been in territory which the Americans had swept but have been compelled to abandon because they could not spare troops to hold it.

The forces commanded by Gens. MacArthur and Lawton hold two important lines of communication and commerce, the railroad to San Fernando and the Rio Grande River. But much of the country they have swept, including scores of the smaller towns and some of the larger ones, have been left uncovered simply for want of men to hold them, and the insurgents have returned and are occupying the towns the Americans abandoned, and are camping in the jungles and woods outside of others, on the watch for chances to harass the garrisons and attack scouting parties or detached companies with greater forces. This is the kind of warfare they prefer to regular battles.

It appears that the Filipinos who attacked the Third regiment between San Miguel and Baling were part of Pio del Pilar's army. They came from the South across the mountains, presumably to meet a wagon train which Gen. Lawton expected along the road. They also planned to capture several large detachments and were placed in ambush at different points. They fired from the jungle, at a distance of 200 yards, and gave the Americans one of the hardest fights experienced in the campaign.

The Filipinos lost more heavily than the Americans in all the recent encounters. The insurgent generals take the loss of arms more to heart than they do the loss of men.

Foreigners who have arrived here from the insurgents' country, under the recent order of expulsion, say the cemeteries in all the towns are filled with fresh graves. A majority of the Filipinos wounded die, because the insurgent hospitals are inadequate, medicines are scarce, and they have few surgeons, except Spanish captives who have been impressed.

## NO SECTIONAL ISSUE.

The Philadelphia Times says: "The South, being democratic in politics, has not heretofore been considered a favorite field for the exploitation of trusts. But business is business in the South as everywhere else, and a Southern steel and iron trust, with a capital of \$15,000,000, is now in process of incubation, and is likely to be full fledged very soon. The best consolation that can be derived from the wide application of the trusts principle to productive enterprise is that if it shall prove detrimental to the general welfare the whole country will have a common interest in its suppression. When the war against trusts is formerly declared and effectively waged it will be found that the trusts know no North, South, East or West, but that they have parceled out the entire country between them."

So much the better, for when the inevitable war on trusts begins, it will be no section where the trusts will be exempt from attack but all sections will unite to make the attack. The day is coming—and is not far distant—when North, East, South and West will unite to overthrow the trusts. The trusts are heading up the waters now and ere long there will be fine grinding, unless the waters get headed so high that when they break loose they will sweep all before them.—Columbia Record

"From all accounts the Porto Ricans are a cowardly and corrupt lot. If only a trifle of what he said of them is true it is clear that many years must elapse before they will be able to conduct their affairs in an honest and intelligent manner." Probably never. Send some honest Republican carpet baggers down to conduct their affairs for them, by all means. What did we annex them for?—Agusta Chronicle.

Twenty thousand persons gathered at Pittsfield, Ills., Wednesday to listen to Wm. J. Bryan. One hundred guns were fired at sunrise in honor of the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Bryan. Mr. Bryan's speech in the afternoon was along the usual lines

## NO ARMS, NO MONEY, SAYS BROOKE.

No Immediate House-to-House Search for Arms in Cuba.

Havana, May 23, 10 45 a. m.—Some of the insurgents aver that they will not give up their arms, but Governor General Brooke has no present intention of making a house-to-house search in order to seize arms. If the Cuban soldiers are not willing to bring in their arms and hereby get the \$75 allotted to each man as his share of the \$3,000,000 the matter will be passed over.

Mrs. Estes G. Rathbun is organizing Decoration Day exercises. The graves of forty-nine American soldiers, buried at Quemados during the winter, will be decorated with flowers, and Gen. Fitzhugh Lee will issue an order on the subject of the usual military display.

The collector of customs, Major T. H. Bliss, explained at a meeting of Spanish merchants today the advantages of the bonded warehouse and dock plan that he originated. It appears that \$2,000,000 are now spent on the antiquated lighter system, and it is the collector's design to build two docks slightly longer than the New York piers used by the Trans-Atlantic steamship companies, with double stories, electric cranes and electric railroads. It is estimated they will save their cost in twenty-seven months.

La Union Espanola says editorially today: "It is easy to see the near approach of war between Cuba and the United States."

La Discussion, which denounces this sentiment as "absurd and malicious," says: "Against the statements of such enemies of Cuba and Cuban patriotism is the determination not to delay or to endanger the republic by a single imprudence."

## Payment of Soldiers to Begin Today.

Havana, May 26.—The distribution of the \$3,000,000 which the United States government has offered as a gratuity to the Cuban troops on disbanding and surrendering their arms will begin at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning at the foot of the Prado. Under the swollen muster rolls prepared by the late Cuban military assembly, the Americans, who have closely followed the subject, are curious to see what proportion of the numbers listed will actually appear.

At a meeting of the Veterans of Independence last night a resolution declaring against either giving up arms or accepting money from the United States was carried unanimously.

The strike of the lightermen, in the opinion of Admiral Cromwell, captain of the port and the principal shippers, is fast assuming serious proportions. G. Lawton Childs, agent of the Plant line, was notified today that the steredores in his company's employ had joined the strike, giving as their reason their sympathy with the others and the orders of the trade union.

The general opinion is that the strike is absolutely without justification. The men have been earning good wages, from \$50 to \$80 a month. The difficulty involves also the importation of men from Florida, as happened five years ago. Trouble has been brewing for some time, but no one could explain the cause, as the lightermen have all along been the best paid body of men engaged in manual labor in Havana.

Governor General Brooke has a decree ready to be issued, making editors and publishers responsible for libels. The Spanish law made writer of an article alone responsible; and, therefore, every Havana editor has a hired substitute, paid to sign articles of a defamatory character. This substitute is usually a "long time jail bird," who for money enough to make imprisonment easy will sign anything.

## Virtues of Fruit Juice.

Pure Grape justice, says an authority on foods, is invaluable in either sickness or health. In fevers it is both food and medicine and is more used by physicians. Oranges and pineapples make a delicious juice, but the small fruits are more valuable. Currants, used alone or mixed with a third of raspberries, are more so, and the buckle-berry and elderberry yield products not to be despised. Blackberries, field or garden, are valuable medicinal agents, and the poorest cherry, unateable as a fruit, becomes nectar when made into a drink.

Washington, May 24—Captain Coghlan has been detached from the command of the Raleigh and ordered to the command of the Puget Sound naval station at Bremerton, Washington. The Raleigh will be put out of commission immediately at Portsmouth, N. H.

## BRYAN'S VOICE AGAINST TRUSTS.

Great Gathering of Anti-Monopolists in St. Louis.

The mammoth Democratic anti-trust banquet was held in St. Louis, Mo., on May 25th and was participated in by 1,445 banqueters.

The table of honor was placed on a raised platform at the north side of the arena and at it were seated Hon. W. J. Bryan, ex-Governor John P. Altgeld, O. P. H. Belmont, M. C. Wetmore, Harry B. Hawes, president of the Jefferson club, under whose auspices the dinner was given, Hon. Champ Clark, Hon. David A. DeArmond and a number of other prominent Democrats.

The dinner was concluded at 8 o'clock. It was strictly a love feast. By the time the tables were cleared the 5,000 seats of the amphitheatre were filled with spectators representing the society of St. Louis, and the speaking began. The first speaker of the evening was Harry B. Hawes, president of the Jefferson club, who delivered the address of welcome.

President Hawes was followed by Hon. Champ Clark of Missouri, who presented the State and district banners in the name of the State committee. Mr. Clark was greeted with a tremendous ovation.

"Trusts and Democracy," occupied Col. M. C. Wetmore of St. Louis but a few minutes. His remarks were greeted with cheers.

He was followed by Hon. David E. DeArmond of Missouri, who spoke upon "Trusts and its parents."

## A FLATTERING RECEPTION.

The applause which met Mr. Bryan was of the most flattering description. The cheers drowned the music which struck up "Hold the Fort," as he advanced to the front of the rostrum.

Mr. Bryan spoke as follows: "An actor who visited Nebraska recently, upon learning from a Republican that confidence had been restored, remarked that he had examined Webster's dictionary to learn what 'confidence' meant and found confidence defined as 'trust,' and then he understood that confidence had been really restored."

"More trusts have been formed during the last two years than existed at the beginning of the present administration, and the nominal capitalization of trusts now in existence approaches, if it does not equal in amount the world's total supply of gold and silver."

"The influence of these trusts has become so enormous that the people, without respect to party, are asking themselves how the evil can be remedied."

"The purpose of the trusts is to control the product of some article of merchandise, and the methods employed are, first, the union of all individual factories under one management or in one corporation, and, second, the crushing out of new rivals. A monopoly, when once complete, not only dictates terms to those who buy the product, but it also dictates terms to those who sell the raw material and to those who furnish the labor. If the trusts are permitted to continue we shall find an industrial aristocracy growing up in the United States which will prove as destructive of our ideals as a landed aristocracy would."

"The principle of monopoly is incompatible with our institutions. Man's necessities compel him to become a purchaser, and where there is but one seller the purchaser is completely at the mercy of the seller. Where there is competition between producers, the purchaser is sure to obtain what he wants at a reasonable price. When competition is eliminated the price is controlled not by reason, but by the greed of the one who possesses the monopoly."

"It has been said that the power to tax is a power to destroy. A monopoly possesses the power to tax; it can levy such assessments as it will upon the purchaser, and we can no more afford to permit such a power to be exercised by private individuals than to use the machinery of taxation in order to enrich himself at the expense of his fellows."

## CAN BE REGULATED.

"The government would be guilty of gross neglect if it permitted an individual to secure a monopoly even without legislative assistance, but it is still more culpable, if by legislative

act it furnished the means by which a monopoly is secured. The corporation is the means now employed by those who seek to secure a monopoly. Since the corporation is a fictitious person, created by law, the power that creates can regulate, restrain or annihilate. To say that the government is impotent to prevent the organization of trusts is to say that it has called into existence a fictitious person and that the created has become greater than the creator.

"One of the difficulties which has been encountered in opposing trusts is that the trusts hide behind the federal constitution when attacked by State legislation, and shields itself behind its State charter when attacked in the federal courts. No remedy will be complete that is not co-extensive with the federal government. If the extinguishment of the trusts is left to State legislation the public at large will be victimized as long as a single State will furnish a robber's roost where the spoils collected in other states can be divided."

## TIME TO BE STARTLED.

"Just now people are startled by the principle of monopoly as it manifests itself in the industrial trust, and well may they be startled. The principle, manifests itself in the effort of the national bankers to secure a monopoly of the issue of paper money."

"The green back is a rival of the bank note and its presence is a constant menace to the banks of issue. Some who recognize the evils that flow from a soap trust seem indifferent to the dangers that attend the formation of a paper money trust."

"The principle of monopoly not only lies at the foundation of the attempt to destroy the greenbacks, but it is the controlling principle that underlies the crusade against silver as a standard money. Between 1850 and 1860, when the production of gold was increasing and the production of silver was small, three nations demonetized gold and gave to silver a monopoly of mint privileges. Early in the '70's the financiers became alarmed at the increase in the production of silver and conspired to destroy silver as a standard money and give a monopoly to gold, the production of which at that time was stationary. The standard money trust is not only the parent trust, but is in the hands of foreigners."

The Republican party is impotent to destroy the trusts. It is controlled by those who are interested in trusts, and its campaign funds and sinews of war are supplied by the trusts. The policies for which it now stands disregard the interests of the producers of wealth and give the money power a consideration which is denied to the individual.

"Abraham Lincoln, in the very beginning of his presidential career, warned the country against the threatened attempt to put capital above labor in the structure of the government. Modern Republicanism is fulfilling the prophecy made by Lincoln, it is putting the dollar above the man."

"The Democratic party is opposed to the principle of monopoly wherever it manifests itself. It has declared war on the trusts. Not a little trust only, but a big trust as well. Not against one kind of trust only, but against all trusts."

Washington, May 24—Ex-Governor John Gary Evans of South Carolina, who, as a member of Gen. Ludlow's staff, at one time had charge of the city of Havana, called at the White House today. He returned from Cuba about three weeks ago. His accounts of Cuban conditions are most interesting. He is a firm believer in annexation.

"If you could have seen the army that marched into Havana behind Gomez, you would have acknowledged the impossibility of decent self-government on that island. Of all the heterogeneous assemblages ever gathered, this was the worst. Cozey's army was a company of aristocratic gentlemen by comparison. All this talk about the patriotism of the Cuban army is a myth. They were largely actuated by a desire for plunder and for office. They covet to rule the island because they see their chances of looting the treasury will not be good so long as it remains under American control. To turn the island over to the Cubans, would be a worse crime against civilization than to have allowed the Spanish to rule it."

Paper Dolls, dressed or otherwise at H. G. Osteen & Co's.

## JAGGERY ON JOBS.

**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**  
ABSOLUTELY PURE  
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome  
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.