

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 SOUTHERN, Established June, 1866.

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MORONG MOVEMENT WAS A FAILURE.

Efforts to Corral and Crush Filipino Brigade Fruitless.

Manila, June 6, 8.30 a. m.—The American forces have occupied the peninsula and Gen. Hall's column is encamped at Morong. Maj. Thurman, marching across from Binangonan, found it impracticable to form a cordon; and the insurgents, with the exception of a hundred or two, escaped through the mountains after Gen. Pio del Pilar, dragging their battery by buffaloes at night. A few, however, may be trapped. The Washington troops have returned to Pasig, but the programme of the other troops is uncertain.

The present expedition shows the difficulty which is encountered by an army which must depend upon wagon trains in catching barefooted bandits in their own mountains, and also gives proof that the rebels do not intend to fight battles.

Gen. Hall left Santa Teresa yesterday morning and marched 12 miles to Morong, up and down rocky hills and through woods and swamps. Scores of his men fell out owing to the extreme heat and were left to follow as best they could. The head of the army arrived at Morong at noon, having exchanged only a few shots with the insurgent skirmishers on the way. Groups of stragglers followed all day, but the force was 300 smaller than when it started. The men were almost 36 hours without rations, and it was considerable of an achievement for them to cover the ground they did.

En route to Morong the Americans met flocks of Filipinos under flags of truce, many of them men with the bearing of soldiers. Many discarded uniforms were found in the houses, apparently those of soldiers who had escaped by changing their costumes from "insurrecto" to "amigo" and walking boldly past the army, which had expected to corral them. Few were found about Morong.

One member of the Washington regiment was killed and two were wounded in the encounter with the outposts.

Gen. Lawton, on board a gunboat searching the coast for Maj. Truman, stopped at Binangonan, opposite Morong. The natives immediately ran up a flag of truce, and a delegation in canoes put off and greeted the Americans with the usual protestations of friendship.

The second Oregon volunteer regiment has returned to barracks in Manila and is preparing to return to the United States. The order to sail in a few days will shortly be issued.

The first California regiment will be relieved by a regiment of regulars at an early date and will follow the Oregonians. It is intended to send the First Colorado and the First Nebraska regiments next.

RECRUITS FOR PHILIPPINES.

New York, June 8.—It is reported that five thousand recruits will be called for to go into active service in the Philippines immediately. It is substantiated by United States recruiting officers in this city, who state that they received an order yesterday to send as many white troops as possible to the Philippines. No definite number was stated. They sent twelve men to Chicago last night, from which place they will proceed to San Francisco. They expect to send as many every day.

Boston, June 8.—Few signs have been posted that five thousand whites are wanted in the Philippines. These are in front of the recruiting station.

Providence, June 8.—Recruiting stations here have been ordered to make urgent efforts to enlist as many whites as possible for the Philippines.

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KING AGUINALDO.

He Dissolves Filipino Congress and Declares Himself Dictator.

London, June 8.—Special dispatches from Manila today say it is reported this morning that Aguinaldo has dissolved the Filipino congress and has proclaimed himself dictator.

Washington, June 8.—The officials here are in doubt as to whether Aguinaldo in declaring his dictatorship is animated by a desire to rid himself of his refractory generals, Piñar and Luna, or whether he aims to consolidate in his own hands the power to make terms of peace.

It is known from the reports of President Schurman of the American Philippine commission that these two generals own only faint allegiance to Aguinaldo and their attitude towards the peace negotiations has made them ineffectual, the civilian members on the Filipino side of the Filipino joint commission being completely overawed by these generals. It is dominated by the military element controlled by these generals. It is believed here that if Aguinaldo can bend these men to his will and assume supreme control he will at once make for peace, being able to secure better terms for himself than he would otherwise.

Report From Gen. Otis.

Unarmed Natives Profess Friendship.

Washington, June 8.—The situation in the Philippines is described by Gen. Otis in the following cablegram:

Manila, June 8. Adjutant General, Washington.

Result movements Morong province was to drive insurgents into mountains, capturing Antipolo and other towns in that section with point of land projecting into bay. They retreated and scouted before our advance, leaving 25 dead on field. Our loss four killed and few wounded, mostly slight. City of Morong only land route around bay, garrisoned; all other troops withdrawn. Inhabitants of provinces profess friendship, ask protection; large numbers wish to enter Manila; refuse as city population increasing too rapidly. Leading natives throughout island, including active insurgent leaders, seek permission to send families to Manila; considered only place of personal security.

(Signed) Gen. Otis. The conclusions drawn by war department officials concerning the condition in the Philippines given in the dispatch of Gen. Otis are that the insurgents are little more than marauding bands which will continually decrease when the men find there is life and liberty under American government. These bands are regarded as something like the bands of Indians 25 and 30 years ago, and the people who are coming into the American lines asking protection are considered like those who sought protection in the forts during the early stages of American development in the west. Nothing is yet said as to the intention of Gen. Otis to continue active hostilities, but this is a matter that will be left wholly in his discretion and he will no doubt fight or rest as the circumstances determine.

FOUR VESSELS CAPTURED.

Manila, June 8, 5.15 p. m.—The United States cruiser Boston, Capt. W. Whiting, has sailed for San Francisco by way of Nagasaki, Japan, with long service officers and men from the various warships.

The battleship Oregon will soon be stationed off Dagupan, in the Gulf of Lingayen, on blockade duty.

The gunboat Albany, one of the vessels purchased from the Spaniards and commanded by Ensign W. H. Stanley, has captured three sailing vessels and one steamer off the island of Negros. Nine of these boats (of the Albany class) are now in commission and are doing good service in the shallow waters of the southern islands. Favorable reports are still being received from the party of 15 Americans belonging to the gunboat Yorktown, headed by Lieut. J. C. Gilmore of that vessel, captured on April 12 by the Filipinos not far from Baler. The prisoners are all well and are receiving fair treatment.

Volunteers' Extra Pay.

Gov. McSweeney, when asked yesterday if any change would be made in the matter collecting the volunteers' pay from the Federal government, said he proposed to let all existing arrangements made by his predecessor stand. This means that Judge C. P. Townsend and Mr. W. Boyd Evans, who were placed in charge of the matter by Gov. Ellerbe, will conclude the work they have begun.

THE CRAWFORD

MURDER TRIAL.

THE STATE MADE OUT A WEAK CASE.

Camden, June 7.—The evidence in the case of the State against W. R. Crawford, charged with having shot down Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart on the threshold of her own home, was concluded this morning at 11 o'clock. The State put up no evidence in reply. Solicitor Thurmond conducted the examination and cross examination of the witnesses for the State. For the defense Mr. John P. Thomas, Jr., has been the leading attorney in the examination. Mr. M. L. Smith's admirable interrogation of Dr. Owens and the delicate way in which he cross examined the little children won for him much commendation. Mr. Blease cross examined Dorn, the State's principal witness.

Crawford's life has not been in danger from violence. There has been no mob. The finger of scorn has not been pointed at him. Suspicion has not branded him here, it seems. He walks the streets as freely as the mayor of this pretty village. In the court room his expression is immobile, almost uninterested. He lounges about from dock to lobby without any apparent concern, and there are no frenzied persecutors darting at him glances of fury and unquenchable passion. Why, there is no attempt to disguise the fact that he had a pistol in his pocket when he went upon the witness stand. There have been a great many "guns" in the court room, it is said. Crawford is not now on the constabulary. Joe Ben Coleman, who testified for him, is Dorn, who testified against Crawford, was not reinstated to his position on the force which was given him when he was removed as head drayman at the State dispensary.

The case has been conducted rather loosely, the opposing attorneys not being wide awake or not anxious to press objections or to regard the niceties of the code.

The defense in its effort to prove that the fatal bullet was fired by Stuart, showed that the State had not put into evidence the fatal ball nor Stuart's pistol, nor did Dr. Owens testify as to the calibre of the bullet. In addition to this was the statement of Alice Stuart that her mother was facing her father when he fell, firing. The proposition replied that there were eye witnesses to testify that Crawford fired the fatal shot, and that there was no necessity for the bullet to be produced. Stuart's pistol is in Camden and could easily have been produced. The fatal ball ranged upward two inches. The defense has outgeneralized the prosecution at every step.

Dorn, the State's best witness, was confronted with Coleman. The children were declared to have absorbed opinions as well as facts. The negro, Ed. Mayfield, made statements contradicted by numbers of witnesses the solicitor appeared to be earnest in the prosecution, but their case was evidently weak. Mr. Thurmond's argument was a splendid appeal for justice, for the enforcement of law regardless of person.

The defense produced many witnesses to prove Crawford's good character. The State did not attack this. The State's main point was that Crawford slapped Stuart and was therefore the aggressor.

Arguments were made for the defense by Messrs. John P. Thomas, Cole L. Blease, M. L. Smith and B. B. Clark. The speeches for the State were made by Mr. John McMaster and Solicitor Thurmond.

The Jury Agrees After Being Out Fifteen Hours.

Camden, June 8.—At 12 o'clock today the jury in the Crawford case returned a verdict of not guilty after having been out and unable to agree for fifteen hours. There was no demonstration or excitement when the verdict was announced.

The Executive Mansion.

Governor McSweeney is having the executive mansion overhauled and work began on it today. This is the first time in years the old building has had a thorough renovation, and it certainly needed it. Many of the carpets are old and worn out, the furniture is out of date and many other things about the building are sadly in need of attention. The appropriation for repairs is small and but a little of the sum remains, but Governor McSweeney intends to put the building in first class shape before moving his family into it. He will expend the money out of his own pocket if necessary and trust to having it refunded him.

Dr. Babcock has consented to look after the sanitary arrangements.—Columbia Record, June 7.

FAREWELL ADDRESS

OF MAXIMO GOMEZ.

Parting Words of Old Patriot Those of Wisdom.

Habana, June 6.—Gen. Maximo Gomez, the former commander-in-chief of the Cuban army, issued his farewell manifesto today. In substance it says: "The mission I have been intrusted with is nearly concluded. I have attempted to find a solution of questions concerning the army which I commanded during the bloodiest war known in America. I am now leaving, regretfully, to attend to necessary private business."

"A parting word to the people for whom I have sacrificed 30 years of my life, and to my friends in the army just disbanded, which action should have been taken instantly after the removal of the bloody weight of Spain's merciless regime. We armed ourselves and, therefore, now we no longer want soldiers but men for the maintenance of peace and order, which are the basis of Cuba's future welfare."

"It is necessary to understand that the nation in this epoch, most difficult and unequalled in history, should avail itself of the opportunity to show it possesses virtues, in spite of the vices engendered by colonial government and the harshness of warlike life. We wanted and depended upon foreign intervention to end the war. This occurred at the most terrible moment of our contest, and resulted in Spain's defeat. But none of us thought this extraordinary event would be followed by a military occupation of the country by our allies, who treat us as a people incapable of acting for ourselves, and who have reduced us to obedience, to submission and to a tutelage imposed by force of circumstances. This cannot be our ultimate fate after the years of struggle, and we should aid by every pacific method in finishing the work of organizing, which the Americans accepted in the protocol, and which is disagreeable for them as for ourselves. This aid will prove useless without concord among all the islanders. Therefore, it is necessary to forget past disagreements, to completely unite all elements and to organize a political party, which is needed in any country."

"It is always said that countries have the government which they merit, and Cuba will have that which her heroism entitles her to. Today she can only have one party in Cuba, with one object, that of obtaining the aspiration of years."

We must devote ourselves to pacific labors, gain the respect of the world and show that though our war was honorable, our peace must be more so.

"We must make useless by our behavior the presence of a strange power in the island and must assist the Americans to complete the honorable mission they have been compelled to assume by a force of circumstances. This work was not sought by those rich northern owners of a continent. I think doubts and suspicion are unjust. We must form immediately a committee or a club to be a nucleus of a government. This will serve Cuban interests purely and act as an aid to the intertenors."

"I, as one of the first Cubans, although one of our last old soldiers and not far from the grave, without passions or ambitions, call on you with the sincerity of a father and urge a cessation of the superfluous discussions and the creation of parties of all kinds, which disturb the country and tend to cause anarchy. In this country there should be no one man whom we consider a stranger. Today we no longer have autonomists or conservatives, but only Cubans."

"My mission having ended, I will absent myself temporarily, to embrace my family, but I will return shortly to Cuba which I love as much as my own land."

"My last words for my soldiers are that, as always, where my tent is the Cubans have a friend."

The farewell manifesto of Gen. Gomez is the principal topic of conversation among Americans and Cubans of all shades of politics. The Americans for the most part consider it an affecting address expressing the real views of the old patriot, and also his sincere intention to retire from public life. His Cuban admirers say the address will rank among the most famous in history.

His opponents, especially the members of the former military assembly, insist that he has no intention to retire for more than a few weeks, and that his real object is to gain public sympathy. They say also that Col. Carlos Cespedes virtually writes the greater part of what Gomez issues to the public, though, in this instance, probably a third was written by Gomez himself.

Hong Kong, June 6.—The United States cruiser Olympia with Admiral Dewey on board, left here at 4 o'clock this afternoon. There was no demonstration. The weather was wretched. It was blowing and raining hard at the time of the departure.

Judge Emory Speer

Speaks of the Negro.

The Crimes That Have Inflamed Whites are Forfeign to the Negro Race.

Macon, Ga., June 7.—The baccalaureate address delivered to the law class of Mercer University this morning by Judge Emory Speer was remarkable in the selection of the question dealt with before such an audience. Judge Speer devoted his whole time for half an hour to an announcement of his views on the crime of the white people of the south, and especially of this State, toward the negro as a result of the commission of many awful crimes against white women.

The speaker said that the punishment of the criminal must be kept within the bounds of civilization and within the pale of law and the courts. The contrary course, he said, is debasing and effective only in delaying final correction and prevention.

In emphatic tones and gesture Judge Speer said:

"I solemnly assert before this distinguished audience with a full knowledge of the import of what I say, that the crimes that have so inflamed the white people of this country against the negro race are foreign to these people, whom I have known and loved since my childhood and whom I will know and love until my eyes are closed in death." The negroes themselves, he said, must assist the whites in hunting down and arresting the outcasts in order that they may remove the onus of the charge that they are in sympathy. The constabulary force of the State in the country districts should be made efficient.

"The judges of the superior courts must be selected from the highest intelligence and moral character of the State. Rewards should be promptly offered, above all things, the speaker said, "that section of the code which provides against any expression of opinion by a judge in charging in criminal cases and which expression constitutes an error on which the supreme court must grant a new trial, should be repealed."

In conclusion, Judge Speer said that the cunning of the law represented by the young men just graduated must find a way to remove the only cloud that now obscures the sunlight of happiness and prosperity in which the State would otherwise be bathed.

Accused of Rape, But Innocent.

Cedartown, Ga., June 8.—The jury in the case of Grant Bell, charged with attempting to assault Mrs. J. P. Lumpkin, tonight returned a verdict of not guilty. Bell left town immediately for Alabama.

As illustrating the nervousness and apprehension of the white women in this part of the country over the recent outrages by negroes, it develops that the negro who was reported to have approached Mrs. Benjamin Williams, near Cave Springs yesterday, and was quickly arrested and jailed here on the charge of attempted assault, only tried to trade a snuff box for something to eat.

Enlargement of Grendel Mill

President D. A. P. Jordan, of the Grendel Mills, returned Monday from New York and other points North, where he had been for two weeks in the interest of the mill.

Upon his return he announced that the directors had decided to double the capacity of the mill, and that the work of erecting the necessary buildings will commence as soon as the contracts can be given out. Mr. Jordan purchased the requisite additional machinery for the mill while in the North, including 288 new Draper looms, which, with those now in use, will make the total number of the looms in the mill 624. The new machinery will be placed at as early a day as possible. It is proposed to run the carding and spinning department both night and day after a short while.—Greenwood Index

Little Rock, June 8.—It is reported here tonight that a landslide occurred at Ross Hollow and engulfed 23 men, all of whom are supposed to have been killed.

DISORDER IN FRANCE.

Ladies Warned Not to Visit Long Champs.

Paris, June 10.—President Loubet's route next Sunday from the Elysee palace to Long Champs will be lined with squads of police. Through the Bois de Boulogne the police will be strengthened by mounted Republican Guards, the various points of vantage in the wood being occupied by the military. Beneath the grandstand several companies of infantry will be held in readiness to approach at a moment's notice, and the way from the paddock to the president's box will be lined with files of the Republican Guards with fixed bayonets. Behind the soldiers will be hundreds of detectives, under the personal command of the prefect of police of Paris. Cavalry will be placed in readiness to gallop along the course if necessary.

M. Francois Copee has advised the members of the Patriotic league not to attend the Grand Prix.

The Gaulois, the leading Conservative and Royalist organ, commenting upon the Socialist threat to cause trouble, says:

"Under these conditions it will be out of the question to take ladies to Long Champs, and therefore, we advise our readers to stay at home." If this advice is followed the grand Prix will lose much of its picturesque quality.

One of the sporting papers asserts that several of the principal owners intend to scratch their horses for the Grand Prix, but it is believed that the report is premature and that the attempts of the titled world in this direction have been in vain.

Col. Picquart's release, it is understood, was due to the fact that the German foreign office recently informed the French government that Col. Schwarzkoppen wrote the petit bleu and that, therefore, it was impossible that Picquart should have forged it.

Mothers, we call your attention to Pitts' Carmine. It acts promptly, it is pleasant to the taste, and the children will take it without coaxing. It relieves promptly and permanently. If we can get you to use it, you will get others to do likewise. Your druggist sells it. J. F. W. DeLorme.

GEN. KING'S TESTIMONY.

General Charles King, of Wisconsin, who was one of the first volunteer officers to reach the Philippines and who has seen as much of actual service and conditions in those islands as almost any other of our soldiers, returned from Manila a few days ago.

General King's statement of the outlook in the Philippines is very different from that which some of the censored dispatches bring us. He sees no prospect of an early conclusion of war. On the contrary he is convinced that it will continue indefinitely, and that a much larger force than we have in the Philippines now will be required to subjugate the natives.

The Imperialist can not retort that General King is "a traitor" and is trying to demoralize our troops in the Philippines. He is an ardent expansionist, is in thorough sympathy with the administration's policy of conquest, and wants to see the Philippine war prosecuted with even greater energy. But he also believes in admitting the facts as they exist and in letting the people of the United States understand just what is going on and is likely to occur in the far away islands of which we are trying to get possession. Captain King's testimony, brief as it is, outweighs several bales of censored dispatches.—Atlanta Journal

The Japanese government solved the problem of sanitation for one of the towns there, with a population of 40,000, by building a town near by on a better location, moving the inhabitants and then burning the old town.

The property lately deeded by Mrs. Leland Stanford to the Stanford university trustees is worth \$38,000,000 as investment, and could be turned into \$15,000,000 cash. It includes 300,000 shares of Southern Pacific stock, and the Searles and Crocker interests in that company are pledged to protect the interests of the university, to which Mrs. Stanford will no doubt leave all the rest of her property. She is in poor health, and about to sail for Europe.

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