

The Watchman and Southerner.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1850.

"Be Just and Fear not—Let all the Ends thou Aimest at, be thy Country's, thy God's and Truth's."

THE TRUE SOUTHERNER, Established June 1 66

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WHY CHINA

DID NOT SIGN.

Responsibility for Refusal Put on the Powers.

Pekin, April 3.—The Chinese government has formally notified Russia that China, owing to the attitude of the powers, is not able to sign the Manchurian convention.

"It is China's desire," says the formal notification, "to keep on friendly terms with all nations. At present she is going through a period which is the most perilous in the empire's history, and it is necessary that she should have the friendship of all."

"However much she might be willing to grant any special privilege to one power, when others object, it is impossible that, for the sake of making one nation friendly she should alienate the sympathies of all others."

Li Hung Chang says this letter settles the matter definitely and that Russia was informally notified to the same effect March 29th.

Prince Ching asserts that every Chinaman except Li Hung Chang was against signing the convention.

As soon as the generals of the powers notify the ministers as to what disposition is desired of articles 8 and 9 of the protocol, everything will be practically concluded except the indemnities, the only claims not ready being the British, German and Japanese. The Germans say they can be ready in two days and the Japanese assert that they can be ready at a moment's warning. Private claims, however, can be filed until May 14.

A majority of the ministers are in favor of making a general claim as soon as the government claims are in, making the allowances for a few thousands for possible future claims, although it is believed that all private claims are now filed.

Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching have sent to the court for approval a list of names presented by the ministers of the powers for punishment. The death list has been reduced to four names for degradation and to 91 for loss of office. No objection is anticipated as the men are only prominent in local communities.

THE MANILA FRAUDS.

Gen MacArthur Says Matters Were Exaggerated—More Surrenders.

Washington, April 3.—The following cablegram was received today at the war department from Gen. MacArthur, at Manila:

"Brig Gen Robert P. Hughes reports the surrender at Bange, northwest Pansy, March 31st, 30 officers, 185 men, 105 rifles.

"Brig Gen Kobbe reports 21 men and 21 guns surrendered March 31, northern Mindanao. * * * Commissary frauds being investigated; not sufficient gravity to cause concern; apparently due irregularity sales savings. Press reports inexact and misleading. * * *"

Gen MacArthur's dispatch, as well as other information received concerning the frauds, leaves considerable doubt as to the exact character of these alleged peculations. Gen MacArthur speaks of "sales." These sales consist of savings by the soldiers on the regular rations issued, which they are allowed to dispose of for their own benefit. Generally the savings are made a company matter and are disposed of in bulk to the highest bidder. They may be returned to the commissary department and bought in by the government at cost price, but there is no reason why they should not be sold elsewhere if the managers of the company so desire. As army rations do not pay the usual duty imposed on similar goods used for private consumption, the soldiers could make quite a profit on their savings if they were of considerable amount.

J. P. Moran, according to The New York World, proposes to lessen the expenses of coal mining and handling to the amount, in round numbers, of \$20,000,000. Of this \$11,000,000 is to go to Mr. Morgan and \$9,000,000 to the people in a reduction of prices.

AGUINALDO TO VISIT

THE UNITED STATES.

Arellano Tells How He Induced Him to Take Oath.

Manila, April 3.—Chief Justice Arellano, who administered to Emilio Aguinaldo the oath of allegiance to the United States government, described today to a representative of The Associated Press the conditions leading up to and attending the ceremony, which was semi-private. Aguinaldo, still detained in an apartment of the Malacanang palace and awaiting orders from Washington, had expressed himself as anxious to learn more regarding the American system of government and had asked Chief Justice Arellano to enlighten him. The chief justice carefully explained the various measures passed by the Philippine commission, headed by Judge Taft, and showed him what provisions were made for education and progress and for municipal and provincial self government.

Listening with deep interest, Aguinaldo finally exclaimed:

"I never believed the Americans would be so fair and liberal."

Before the conversation ended, he had agreed to take the oath of allegiance, and this was immediately administered.

Senor Arellano says:

"Aguinaldo's action will induce all the insurgents to surrender, and I predict that the islands will be completely pacified by June."

"Aguinaldo is eager to visit the United States, but when I questioned him on the subject of holding office he replied that he had no desire in that direction and intended to retire to private life after a trip to America."

It is reported here this morning that President McKinley has invited Aguinaldo to visit the United States and that the former insurgent leader may sail from Manila April 15. Gen. MacArthur, when questioned regarding the rumor, said he had absolutely nothing to communicate.

AGUINALDO, THE AMERICAN.

He Takes Oath of Allegiance to the United States.

Washington, April 2.—The war department today received information from Gen. MacArthur that Aguinaldo has taken the oath of allegiance to the United States under the terms of a treaty offered by Gen. MacArthur by direction of the president.

The news came to the department in the following cablegram:

Manila, Adjutant General, Washington. Since arrival at Manila, Aguinaldo has been at Malacanang investigating condition in the archipelago. He has relied almost entirely on the instructive advice of Chief Justice Arellano. As a result, today he subscribed and swore to the declaration on page 11 of my annual report. MacArthur.

The oath referred to is as follows:

"I hereby renounce all allegiance to any and all so-called revolutionary governments in the Philippine islands and recognize and accept the supreme authority of the United States of America therein; I do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the government; that I will at all times conduct myself as a faithful and law-abiding citizen of the said islands and will not, either directly or indirectly hold correspondence with or give intelligence to any enemy of the United States, nor will I harbor or protect such enemy; that I impose upon myself these voluntary obligations without any mental reservations or purpose of evasion, so help me God."

Omaha, Neb, April 2.—The issue in nearly every small town in the State was license or no license, and reports received tonight from 50 villages indicate that the majority of them have gone for license. In the larger towns politics entered into the campaign. The vote generally was light.

Russia Replies to Japan.

Yokohama, April 3.—Leading Japanese newspapers assert that the Russian government has replied to Japan's protest against the Manchurian convention to the effect that Russia does not wish to enter upon a discussion with a third power relative to her negotiations with China; that the proposed agreement is not temporary, and not intended to impair the sovereignty of China or to injure the interests of other powers; that the contents of the agreement, immediately upon its conclusion, will be communicated to the other powers, who will be asked to find them acceptable, and, finally, that if any of the provisions are not acceptable to Japan, Russia is prepared to discuss the matter in a friendly spirit.

McKinley's Cabinet.

PROSPECTIVE CHANGES—HAY MAY BE THE ONE TO GO.

Washington, April 3.—Some rather surprising information has been printed recently by Mr. McFarland, correspondent of The Boston Herald and commissioner of the District of Columbia, to which latter post he was recently appointed by President McKinley, without any solicitation on his part. As a commissioner of the district is just about what a mayor is in other cities, it will be seen that Mr. McFarland, who has been known as a personal friend of the president, should be in a position to obtain inside information of much importance. Moreover, as neither Mr. McFarland nor any other reputable Washington newspaper man will print any news given to him confidentially, it follows that the particular information referred to must have been imparted with full permission to make use of it. All of which is calculated to make the public think thoughts.

"While Attorney General Griggs," says Mr. McFarland, "will be the only cabinet officer to resign at this time there may be other retirements later."

It is suggested that Secretary Hay may give up the secretaryship of state, and that Secretary of War Root will then become secretary of state, Postmaster General Smith being made secretary of war, and Private Secretary Cortelyou being promoted to postmaster general.

"Or," says Mr. McFarland, "it is not improbable that, should Secretary Hay decide to remain in the cabinet, Mr. Smith may retire to his editorial duties and thus create the vacancy. At all events, Mr. McKinley has Mr. Cortelyou in mind for a cabinet position, and it is his intention to make him one of his cabinet councilors should the opportunity offer."

In this Mr. McKinley would be following the precedent of President Cleveland whose private secretary during his first term, Daniel Lamont, was made secretary of war in the second administration. Then, too, Mr. Cortelyou has served in the post office and is probably well enough qualified for the position. He might even make as good a secretary of state as John Hay, whose retirement would cause no surprise. He has woefully failed to measure up to the retirements of the office, and even such a staunch Republican as The New York Sun has attacked him with argument, sarcasm and ridicule. The only trouble is how to get rid of Hay gracefully. If the president finds a way to let him go without humiliation it is very probable that it will be done, both the president and the country profiting thereby.

Some time ago there was printed in this correspondence an account of how the government had sold at a loss of more than \$800,000 five vessels bought by it from certain favored individuals during the war with Spain. There is now another scandalous chapter to be added to that scandalous story, concerning the futile efforts of the government to sell for \$40,000 the army transport Terry, which cost it \$150,000.

The Terry proved to be a bad bargain for the government from the first. Though purchased, as stated, at a cost of \$150,000 and fitted and repaired at an expense of more than \$25,000, she has twice been advertised for sale without takers. The highest bid received as a result of the first advertisement was \$16,000, which was rejected, and no bids whatever were received in consequence of the second advertisement.

The problem now before the department is whether to give the Terry away, as one army officer jocularly put it, or attempt to find employment for a vessel that is useless for government purposes.

An officer of the volunteer quartermaster's department, who was sent to Cuba immediately on the outbreak of the war with Spain, is said to have cabled to the secretary of war that the quartermaster's department of Cuba badly needed a transport drawing less than 10 feet to convey troops and supplies to and from the several Cuban ports. An agent of the department picked out the Terry, of the New York and New Haven line. Before purchasing the ship Quartermaster Gen. Ludington had an inspection made by a board of army officers, whose names are withheld and who fixed the price paid. The Terry was altered for the Cuban service at a cost of about \$25,000. Now she cannot be sold for even the cost of her repairs. Yet the department contends that her purchase was entirely honest.

The colored janitor of the Arizona legislature lost his job, not on account of his girl's goo-goo eyes, but because one of the members made use of the word "nigger" in a speech. The Tony janitor objected to the word "nigger" and wrote a communication to a paper denouncing its use as "an insult to the race." The legislature didn't approve of his doing double duty of janitor and censor, called him up, gave him some advice and bounced him.

Boers Carry War Into Court

Shipload of Mules Prevented From Leaving New Orleans.

New Orleans, April 2.—Proceedings were brought in the United States court here today by representatives of the Boer government to prevent the sailing of the steamship Anglo Australian, loaded with mules consigned to the British government in South Africa. Judge Parlange, after reading the petition, issued an order requiring the defendants to show cause on April 6 why a preliminary injunction should not be granted. The suit is brought by Samuel Pearson, a citizen of the South African republic, residing at Barbortos; Edward Van Ness, a citizen of New York, and Charles D. Pierce, consul general of the Orange Free State, and is against Capt. Parson, who runs the steamer; Elder, Dempster & Co., owners of the boat, and Messrs Robert and Matthew Wariner, who represent Elder & Co. here. The petition sets forth that the United States and its people are at peace with the South African republic and the Orange Free State; that Great Britain is at war with these republics, seeking to destroy the property rights and credits of petitioners; that for the purpose of carrying on this war the Anglo-Australian is now loading at this port with munitions of war, namely mules and horses to the number of 1,200; that the steamer is employed in the military service of the king of Great Britain; that for some time defendants have been forwarding from this port such munitions of war, knowing that these munitions and the ship were in the military service of Great Britain, and that they were to be used against the people of the South African republic and the Orange Free State; that defendants are making use of New Orleans as a basis of military operations of Great Britain in its war in South Africa, and to augment its military supplies and arms; that by the use of these munitions the armies of Great Britain are laying waste and destroying the farms and homes of petitioners and holding as prisoners of war the wife and children of one of the petitioners, Samuel Pearson; that Samuel Pearson has already suffered the destruction and loss of property to the value of \$90,000, and is threatened with the loss of \$150,000 more, and, finally, that the war can be carried on by Great Britain only through the renewal of its military supplies from this port, and that when these supplies cease the war must end.

In consideration of these state facts an injunction is asked to prohibit the shipment of military supplies out of this port. A temporary injunction is asked in the meantime.

The Anglo Australian was expected to sail today, but the effect of the order issued by Judge Parlange will be to detain her until the hearing on Saturday.

King Edward's Salary.

London, April 4.—The report of the committee appointed to consider changes in the civil list recommends that the new civil list be fixed at about £470,000, as follows:

Privy purse £110,000; salaries of household and retired allowances, £125,000; expenses of household, £193,000; works, £20,000; royal bounty, aims and special services, £13,000; and sundries, £8,000.

The report recommends an annuity of £20,000 to the duke of Cornwall and York and £6,000 to each of the king's daughters. The queen's annuity, in the event of her surviving the king, is increased to £70,000 and an annuity of £30,000 is provided for the duchess of Cornwall and York in the event of her surviving the duke.

The proposals for the civil list show a net increase of £67,000.

Mr. Labouchere, the sole signatory of the minority report, thinks that no increase is necessary. In a piquant paragraph he says:

"The committee did not deem it within the scope of their inquiry to consider whether a continuance of the pomp of pride and ceremony of the court is desirable. Suggestions have been rife that the cost of living has gone up along with the wealthier classes since her late majesty ascended the throne. This idea seems to be due to the present ostentatious expenditure of some of those who have suddenly acquired large fortunes. But your committee does not believe the sovereign would desire to enter into monetary competition with such persons, or encourage by his example such vainglorious prodigality on the part of his subjects."

Her Thomas Reed condemns Mr. McKinley's Cabinet policy into an expressive descriptive word "hypocrisy."

FRASER, WALLACE AND WITHERSPOON.

Greenville Bar Honors Their Memories.

Saturday afternoon the members of the bar held a meeting in the court house in honor of Judges Wallace, Fraser and Witherspoon, and there was a very full attendance. Judge Benet was presiding, and when the time was indicated by him, Hon. T. Q. Donaldson presented a series of resolutions in respect to the death of Judge Wm. H. Wallace of Union. He was followed by Capt. A. Blythe, who submitted a tribute to Judge I. D. Witherspoon. Mr. H. J. Haynsworth then offered resolutions in regard to the death of Judge Thos. B. Fraser. These tributes were couched in beautiful and appropriate language, and faithfully portrayed the lives and character of the eminent jurists who have passed away so near to each other.

Messrs Donaldson, Blythe and Haynsworth supplemented their tributes with feeling and pertinent remarks, and they were followed by M. F. Ansel, B. M. Shuman, J. A. McCollough, W. N. Graydon, J. H. Heyward and John H. Earle. Mr. Graydon is a visiting member of the bar, and made a very happy effort. The local members all sustained themselves admirably, and it was a most striking fact that each speaker pointed out distinctive features in the life or character of the deceased judges, showing that there was a wealth of material from which to draw in their history. Several of them alluded to the remarkable coincidence that they were engaged in memorial services in honor of three men of note, not only in the profession, but in all walks of life, and especially that Wallace, Witherspoon and Fraser had borne conspicuous though different parts in the redemption of the State from alien rule and had then been chosen to rehabilitate the judiciary.

Mr. H. J. Haynsworth said this was an unusual occasion, for the members of the bar to pay tributes upon the death of three men whose names have adorned the pages of South Carolina history. They were all leaders of men, each in his own way, but recognized as such by the people among whom they lived and labored. They were ready to sacrifice ambition and as servants of the State they were honored by their fellow citizens with universal respect and confidence, which is better than the honor of holding office. The speaker knew Judge Fraser from his own childhood, and was taught to love and respect him. He was honest, modest and true in every relation of life, and every man, woman and child in Sumter county loved and honored the perfect gentleman and upright citizen. He never feared to do his duty, but he was kindly to all. Judge Fraser knew the law, the principles of right and wrong, and he sought to apply them in the administration of his judicial office. He was not a brilliant lawyer nor a shining light, but a true man in any position he was placed—Greenville Mountaineer.

London, April 2.—"The Chinese emperor, I am officially informed, has instructed the Chinese plenipotentiaries," says the Peking correspondent of The Daily Mail, "not to sign the Manchurian convention even in a modified form."

GREAT SNOW STORMS.

Pittsburg, April 3.—Pittsburg was today the centre of a snowstorm that began early in the morning, continued with great force until, after doing thousands of dollars worth of damage, it rendered practically useless for a time every electric wire in the city, suspended all street car travel and in the early hours isolated the city from the outside world. Heavy rain fell before the storm came and all reports from up river points tell of increasing streams, which may bring about a flood here and below. The losses cannot be fixed tonight, but conservative estimates place the amount at between \$250,000 and \$300,000. Telegraph and telephone companies are the heaviest losers, because their lines reach every part of the storm district.

Richmond, Va., April 3.—Winchester reports the heaviest snow of the season, accompanied by high winds and a freeze there today. Great damage to the fruit and vegetable crop is feared.

Rice Irrigation in the South.

Washington, D. C., March 31.—Rice is the principal cereal product of the South Atlantic and Gulf States. Its cultivation began first in South Carolina and Georgia nearly two hundred years ago. Within the last decade Louisiana and Texas have engaged in growing rice on a very large scale, and today these states furnish nearly three fourths of all the product of the country.

Recognizing the importance of this agricultural product, which today forms the principal food of one-fifth of the population of the earth, the Division of Agriculture of the Twelfth Census is making a special effort to collect and tabulate important data relating to rice, and the various methods of irrigation which are practiced in its cultivation on the delta lands and inland marshes of South Carolina and Georgia, the alluvial lands of Louisiana, Mississippi and other states, and the broad prairies in southeastern Texas and southwestern Louisiana.

The schedule now being mailed to the rice planters contains a number of important questions covering methods, costs, etc. From the data thus collected, together with the statistics gathered by the census enumerators, it is hoped to compile a bulletin which will comprehensively show the extent and value of the irrigation plants, the acreage cultivated under them, and many other important facts connected with this industry.

As the volume and value of these statistics will depend upon the interest shown in the inquiries by those engaged in the cultivation of rice, the Director earnestly requests that all to whom the schedules are addressed will make prompt and careful reply.

Owners of plantations and secretaries of companies who do not receive the inquiries within a reasonable time, are requested to write to L. G. Powers, Chief Statistician in charge of Agriculture, Census Office, Washington, D. C., and blanks will be mailed to them at once.

A comprehensive compilation of the facts relating to this rapidly growing branch of agriculture will have no small influence on the future progress of rice cultivation in the south, and the consequent development of large acres of new territory therein.

Wild Speculation in Grain.

Chicago, April 3.—Bulls in grain met their Waterloo on the board of trade today. Millions of bushels of long stuff were thrown overboard on crumbling quotations. Heavy bull speculations, headed by George H. Phillips, who manipulated the market in November corn and thereby obtained a large following, had succeeded in keeping May corn up close to the 45 cents mark for several days last week. On Saturday professional short selling, reinforced by increasing receipts, began to tell on the market. Phillips, credited with holding nearly ten million bushels of corn, about half as much May oats and two or three million of May wheat, was called for \$225,000 margins. He responded promptly, and on Monday it was thought that the short sellers had run their course. During the latter part of the Monday session, however, the bears redoubled their efforts and it was said that Phillips was again called for \$200,000 margins.

As there was no session yesterday, a measure of confidence began to run through the bull ranks. Bears took advantage of the interim in this market, however, to pound prices on the outside exchange and at Liverpool, and when the long came up at the opening today they immediately saw that their hopes were well nigh gone. Wheat started the panic by opening at a decline of a cent all around. Corn did likewise. Oats were also very weak. Phillips brokers were said to be inactive. The bears were not, however, and by noon they had the longs in a pocket. Millions of bushels of wheat corn and oats were thrown on the market, regardless of price.

While Phillips let go of immense holdings on the declines, there were no signs whatever of any financial difficulties on the exchange.

England's finances have been brought to such a low ebb by the costly Boer war that resort will be had to a protective tariff to raise the necessary revenue.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome