

The Watchman and Southron.

THE SOUTHERN 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 thy Truth's."

THE TRUE SOUTHERN, Established June 1, 1866

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AYRES DID HAVE A PISTOL.

Several of Ayres' Friends Testify in the Bonine Case.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The case of Mrs. Lola Ida Bonine, on trial for the murder of James Seymour Ayres, Jr., is expected to go to the jury the latter part of this week. Three witnesses, intimate friends of Ayres, were put in the stand today and swore that they had seen a revolver in Ayres' room. The wrapper worn by Mrs. Bonine on the night of the tragedy was again the subject of discussion, the defense putting on the stand witnesses whose evidence was intended to discredit that given by Dr. Shaffer, the government expert, who had testified that a careful examination of the wrapper had failed to show the presence of any bloodspots thereon.

Duncan B. Hubbard, of Mount Clemens, Mich., who formerly lived at the Kenmore, testified that he had seen a pistol in a bureau drawer in Ayres' room and identified the weapon in evidence as being very similar to it. Thomas Ford, of Sanilac county, Mich., testified that while on a visit here last January, Ayres had loaned him a revolver. The witness described the weapon and said that the one with which the killing was done closely resembled it, even to certain marks on the handle. He also testified that when Ayres loaned him the pistol it was loaded. J. P. Stevens also testified to having seen a pistol in Ayres' room and partially identified the one in evidence.

A. E. Berklyn, scouter and dyer, said it was his occupation to remove blood spots from garments and that he had frequently done so in a manner to leave no trace of the spots. Witnesses also testified during the morning session of the court to dances frequently given in the hotel at which Ayres and Mrs. Bonine were present and to the bloody finger marks on the window curtain in Ayres' room.

F. C. Rutter testified that he had particularly noticed Ayres and his companions about midnight of the night of the tragedy and it was his impression that they were under the influence of liquor.

Carl E. Flather, a detective, testified regarding the rents and tears in the wrapper worn by Mrs. Bonine on the night of the tragedy and Dr. Sterling Ruffin detailed the various tests commonly employed for determining the existence of blood spots. He said he had given special study to blood stains. He had examined several specimens from the wrapper in the presence of Dr. Shaffer and Dr. Carroll, and had found distinct evidences of blood on the wrapper. The wrapper also was torn. The witness was still on the stand when court adjourned.

NO MONEY FOR TEACHERS.

It Will Not be Possible to Pay the Georgia Teachers a Full Month's Salary Next Year.

Atlanta, Dec. 5.—The defeat of the Blalock resolution which would have made the money collected by taxation to pay interest on bonds available for general purposes will, it appears, have a far-reaching effect.

It means, Governor Candler says, that none of the appropriations made by the present session of the legislature can be met, and that the Georgia school teachers cannot be paid their salaries next year.

The present deficiency is \$74,000. The deficiency next year as the result of the heavy appropriations last session, will be \$163,000. This will make the total deficiency \$237,000. The state will owe the school teachers the middle of this month \$1,040,000. After taking this from the amount collected for schools, and also the deficiency, there will be left only \$228,000 for school purposes, and that will not pay the teachers for one month's services. The indigent widows to whom the present legislature promised pensions at its last session, and whose applications have been approved to the amount of \$78,000, cannot get them, nor will there be any money to pay the newly approved indigent veterans pensions, amounting to \$62,500.

The appropriation of \$15,000 for the maintenance of the soldiers' home next year, it is stated, cannot be paid. This does not include, however, the insurance money, \$19,500, which will be used to rebuild the home. But unless the trustees can get money for maintenance the veterans will have to be sent back to the poor houses whence many of them came. There will be no money for the support of the state militia. A bill has been introduced appropriating \$30,000 for this purpose, but the chances are it will have to be vetoed.

There are now in this country 2,158 daily papers and 20,579 publications of different kinds, but when B. Franklin was thinking of starting a paper in 1728 his friends advised him to go slow because there were already three papers in the country and he was running a risk of overdoing the business.—Star.

COTTON WENT UP FORTY POINTS.

Government's Report Caused a Panic; Advance of \$2 a Bale.

New York, Dec. 3.—Trading on the local cotton exchange today was convulsed by the publication of the November government estimate of a short cotton crop for the year. The figures were 9,674,000 bales or nearly 2,000,000 bales less than the trade generally expected. Cotton jumped \$2 a bale in a few minutes, amid scenes of excitement rarely seen. Brokers fought with each other to cover short contracts and the pit became a pandemonium for several minutes after the report was received.

For three hours thereafter the volume of business transacted was enormous. After the first advance of nearly forty points a slump developed which carried prices nearly half way back to the quotations prevailing before the figures were made known. Before the close, however, the loss was regained and the prices were at their highest. The market was exceedingly feverish during the morning trading and brokers were not inclined to enter into any commitments prior to the publication of the government report. The principal options were selling about 7.60 cents a pound. Within three minutes after the report was read the tape recorded advances of 40 points in all options. Everyone talked 8 cents cotton and when the market closed brokers were wondering what influence the report would have on the Liverpool market for it is generally understood that Liverpool estimates were exceedingly bearish. The houses with wire connections in the south did an immense amount of business, mainly profit taking.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The statistics of the department of agriculture reports 9,674,000 bales as the probable cotton production of the United States in 1901-02. The area picked or to be picked is estimated at 26,802,239 acres, a reduction of 730,216 acres or 2.6 per cent. from the acreage planted.

The total production of lint cotton is estimated at 4,529,654,000 pounds, an average of 169 pounds per acre picked or to be picked.

The estimate production by states, in pounds of lint cotton per acre, is as follows:

Virginia, 176; North Carolina, 142; South Carolina, 141; Georgia, 167; Florida, 177; Alabama, 156; Mississippi, 205; Louisiana, 280; Texas, 159; Arkansas, 173; Tennessee, 136; Missouri, 196; Oklahoma, 196; Indian Territory, 214.

In addition to the department's ordinary crop reporting agencies, 15,000 ginners and 5,000 bankers and merchants have furnished valuable information concerning acreage and production. The ginners have also reported the amount of cotton ginned between August 15 and November 20 this year and last year, with the average gross weight per bale and the average weight of bagging and ties. This has enabled the statistician to ascertain the average net weight of bales for each separate State and for the entire cotton belt, and these weights have been used in determining the total number of bales produced, which is believed to be the lowest average in at least ten years. The large number of light bales being marketed and also some reduction in the proportion of light seed cotton are subjects of frequent comment by correspondents of all classes.

SHOCKING MARINE DISASTER.

British Ship With Whole Crew on Board Sinks on Oregon Coast.

Astoria, Oregon, Dec. 4.—The tug Tatoosh, which has just returned to port reports that the British ship Nelson, Capt. Perriani, turned turtle last night and went to the bottom with her entire crew. The Nelson left Astoria November 25. Monday night she was back at the river's mouth and yesterday was reported to have shifted her cargo. She had a bad list to starboard and could go on only one tack. Yesterday afternoon the tug Tatoosh went out and picked up the Nelson, passing a hawser. The tug started off shore with the ship, owing to the gale. It was the intention of Capt. Bailey of the Tatoosh to remain with the ship during the night. The gale that raged last night was too severe for the vessel to withstand and she broke from the tug and then turned turtle, sinking at once. In the darkness it was impossible for the tug to render assistance to the members of the crew who were carried down and all perished. The Nelson carried a crew of 28 men all told. She was an old wooden vessel.

Capt. Geo. Wood, the bar pilot, was to have been placed aboard the ship last night but the weather was too rough to permit it. Capt. Wood states that the Nelson went over between 11 and 12 o'clock last night during the height of the gale. The Nelson carried a cargo of lumber and was consigned to Capetown, South Africa, by Taylor, Young & Co., of this city.

The Cost of Living has Increased.

New York, Dec. 4.—Dun's number to be issued Dec. 7, will say: "If a man purchased his supplies for one year on December 1st, they would have cost \$101.37, while the same quantities of the same articles would have aggregated only \$72.45 on July 1, 1897, the lowest point on record, and \$121.75 on January 1, 1890. These price records are computed by multiplying the quotations of all the necessities of life by the per capita consumption. Prices are now at the highest point in many years, and in fact surpass all records since present improved methods of manufacture and distribution have been in use, and agricultural operations were first begun on the principle of extensive scale with labor and machinery."

THE MESSAGE GIVEN ATTENTION.

New President Judged by His Declaration of Policy.

Washington, Dec. 3.—Not in many years have the members of the house listened with such rapt attention to the annual message of a president of the United States as they did today to the reading of the first message of President Roosevelt. With the most intense interest every word was followed from the announcement of the tragic death of President McKinley in the opening sentence to the closing wish that our relations with the world would continue peaceful. The reading occupied two hours but not over a dozen members left their seats until it was concluded. Several times there was applause and at the conclusion there was an enthusiastic demonstration on the Republican side. On motion of Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio, that portion of the message relating to the death of the late president was referred to a committee to consist of one member from each State to join a similar committee of the Senate to consider and report by what token of respect and affection it may be proper for congress to express the deep sympathy of the nation to the tragic death of the late president.

Representative Grosvenor's resolution follows: "Resolved, That a committee of one member from each State represented in this house be appointed on the part of the house, to join such a committee as may be appointed on the part of the senate, to consider and report by what token of respect and affection it may be proper for the congress of the United States to express the deep sympathy of the nation to the tragic death of the late president, William McKinley, and that so much of the message of the president as relates to that deplorable event be referred to such committee."

The speaker appointed the committee in pursuance of the terms of the resolution.

The speaker announced the appointment of the committee on rules as follows:

Mr. Henderson, of Iowa; Mr. Dally, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio; Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, and Mr. Underwood, of Alabama.

The house adjourned until Friday. The senate listened to the first message of President Roosevelt today and adopted a resolution similar to that of the house providing for the appointment of a committee to express the nation's sorrow at the death of President McKinley. The message was listened to with marked respect by the senators. The first portion, dealing with the Buffalo tragedy, excited the most profound interest in the senate.

At the conclusion of the reading of the message Mr. Foraker, senior senator from Ohio, presented the McKinley resolution and as a further mark of respect the senate adjourned.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MESSAGE.

Reviews Condition of Country—Tribute to President McKinley.

Washington, Dec. 3.—President Roosevelt began his first message to congress with an appropriate tribute to the late President McKinley.

He dwells upon the evils of anarchy in our country, and speaks of the precautions that can be taken to keep the anarchists in check and the measures that can be taken to stamp it out.

The prosperity of the country, commercially and otherwise is touched upon, and he handles at some length the question of the benefits derived from corporations, and the great industrial and social problems before the public today.

He recommends the re-enactment of the Chinese Exclusion law.

As to the tariff question, President holds to the doctrine of his party, that of the maintenance of the protective tariff.

He recommends some remedial action in regard to our merchant marine.

Next the message treats of the currency and banking questions and of inter-state commerce. He speaks of our policy toward our insular possessions and deals at some length with the Philippine problem and discusses the policy to be followed in the future. The President states that the Monroe Doctrine should be the cardinal feature of the foreign policy of all nations.

He touches upon the need of a Pacific cable via Hawaii and the Philippines. The navy comes in for a share of comment.

He favors the completion of the Isthmian canal. The army he says is in need of an increase in strength and efficiency.

He discusses the militia, civil service and the Indian policy.

The St. Louis and Charleston Expositions are spoken of very favorably, and he recommends an appropriation for the Charleston show.

The message concludes with a review of the situation in China and the Pan-American Congress. Taken as a whole the message, while lengthy, is a well written and interesting document.

Admiral Endicott's Enormous Estimates for Our Expanding Navy

Washington, Dec. 5.—The rapid growth of the navy is the plea set up by Rear Admiral Endicott, chief of the bureau of yards and docks, to justify the submission of estimates for the maintenance of the navy yards and stations and improvements aggregating \$21,526,359. He admits that these estimates are much beyond the limit supposed probable when the current appropriations were made, but states that all the works named are considered necessary.

CANAL COMMISSION FAVORS NICARAGUA ROUTE.

Cost of Building Estimated at \$190,000,000—Will Take Eight Years to Complete Ditch.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The report of the Isthmian Canal commission was sent to congress today, the commission, as anticipated several weeks ago, favors the Nicaragua route and makes an estimate of \$189,864,062 as the total cost of construction of the canal through Nicaragua. The estimated cost of the Panama route is \$114,233,358, but the report says it would cost \$109,141,000 to obtain the Panama concession. The commission value the work done at \$40,000,000. The report says the Panama route is feasible as a sea level canal while the Nicaragua route must be by locks, but Lake Nicaragua will furnish an inexhaustible supply of water for the canal. The Nicaragua route has no natural harbors at either end, but satisfactory harbors may be constructed. Harbors already exist at each end of the Panama route, but considerable work must be done at the entrance of the harbor on the Atlantic side. With adequate force and plant the commission estimate that the Nicaragua canal can be completed in six years exclusive of two years for preparation. Ten years is estimated to complete the Panama canal. The total length of the Nicaragua route is 183.66 miles and the Panama route 49.09 miles. The estimated cost of operating and maintaining the Nicaragua canal annually is \$1,350,000 greater than that of the Panama canal. The estimated time for a deep draught vessel to pass through the Panama canal is 12 hours and through Nicaragua canal 35 hours.

The Nicaragua route, the report says, is more advantageous for commerce, save that originating on the west coast of South America. For the gulf ports in the Atlantic and Pacific, one day. The Nicaragua route is said to be better for sailing vessels, on account of favoring winds. Hygienic conditions also favor Nicaragua. The commission says the United States should acquire control of a strip of territory ten miles wide from sea to sea to build the canal. The cost of Nicaragua and Costa Rica must be obtained to construct the canal, but the report says this canal easily be secured. The concessions granted by the Colombian government to the Panama Canal company have many years to run and new concessions can not be granted to the United States. The report concludes as follows:

"After considering all the facts developed by the investigations made by the commission, the actual situation as it now stands, and having in view the terms offered by the New Panama Canal company this commission is of the opinion that the most practicable and feasible route for an isthmian canal to be under control, management and ownership of the United States—is that known as the Nicaragua route."

Geo. S. Morison, a member of the commission, submits a report favoring the Panama route. He says the estimates for the Nicaragua canal do not make sufficient provisions for unknown conditions and contingencies. No consideration, he says, has been given to accidental interruption of traffic by Nicaragua, which he thinks would not be so likely to occur at Panama. He believes that better conditions and terms can be arranged through the acquisition of the Panama Canal company's rights than by any negotiations with Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The government, after securing the rights, he says, could negotiate direct with Colombia for the right to construct the canal. He closed by saying:

"The Panama route has advantages over the Nicaragua route in cost of construction, in cost of operation and in convenience when done, while its use is less likely to lead to local international complications. If the United States government is to build an isthmian canal the Panama route is the best."

TWO CANAL BILLS INTRODUCED.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.—Two bills looking to the construction of an isthmian canal via the Nicaragua route were today introduced in the senate. The first of these was presented by Senator Morgan and provides that the president be authorized to acquire from and to conclude agreement with the States of Costa Rica and Nicaragua or either of them for and in behalf of the United States territory now belonging to Costa Rica and Nicaragua as may be described and necessary on which to excavate, construct, govern, regulate, police and protect a canal of such depth and capacity as will be sufficient for the movements of ships of the greatest tonnage and draft now in use, from a point near Greytown on the Carribean sea, via Lake Nicaragua to Breto on the Pacific ocean.

The other bill was introduced by Senator Perkins. This provides for a perpetual lease by the United States of the right of way across Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and confers military police and sanitary police control of the canal route by the United States. It makes an appropriation of \$120,000,000, of which sum \$12,000,000 is to be expended annually. A non partisan commission is to be appointed by the president to have charge of the construction of the canal, the members of the commission to be selected from different parts of the United States, and to be paid \$10,000 salary each per year. The appointment of engineers is also authorized. It is further provided that the canal shall be of the dimensions recommended by the Isthmian Canal commission. The bill authorizes the president of the United States to make minor changes in the route adopted for the canal and the methods of its construction.

FEDERATED LABOR IN CONVENTION.

Many Important Measures—The Color Line Will Come Up.

Scranton, Pa. Dec. 4.—Tonight the hotel corridors especially that of the Jermin where the headquarters is located, are crowded with delegates from all over the United States and Canada campaigning for and against the various measures that are scheduled to come up in the big convention of the American Federation of labor, which will open here tomorrow.

Delegates from the shipbuilding trades are making a vigorous campaign for a demand from the federation that the government builds its own ships and not let the contracts to private parties, who pay less wages and exact more labor than does the government.

Almost every delegate is taking an active interest in the trades autonomy matter and of all the subjects billed for discussion it promises to provoke the most talking. The color line will also be discussed. It will be brought before the convention in the shape of a protest against the seating of Wm. E. Seale, delegate of the Central labor council of Richmond, Va. The American Federation of labor specifically provides in its constitution that the color line is not to be drawn by an organization holding a federation character. The Richmond trades and labor council has a clause in its constitution specifying that the delegate of the council must be a "male or female white over 21 years old."

In Richmond are two lodges of the tobacco workers composed exclusively of negroes, who being barred from representation in the Richmond council, federate directly with the Virginia State union and thus attain membership in the American Federation of labor. They are also members of the Tobacco Workers' International union. Through the latter organization they projected a fight to have the federation take away the charter of the Richmond council, and as a result of their efforts the Tobacco Workers' union has directed its president, Henry Fischer of Louisville, to protest against the seating of the Richmond trades and labor council delegates.

ANARCHY DISCUSSED IN SENATE.

Senator McComas Made a Well Prepared Speech.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The senate today entered upon the field of debate. The suppression of anarchy was the theme on which Senator McComas of Maryland made an extended and carefully prepared speech, followed by some brief remarks by Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts, on the difficulties in the way of dealing with anarchist assassins. Mr. McComas' service on the bench gave special interest and value to the careful examination which he had made of the legal authorities. He maintained that congress had full power under the constitution to enact a federal law punishing with death any person killing a president, or assaulting the president with intent to kill, or aiding, inciting or procuring such an act. He favored rigid provisions in the immigration laws for the deportation of alien anarchists. Much of the speech was devoted to an explanation of the dangerous doctrines of anarchy and the extent to which these doctrines had been propagated within recent years.

Senator's Hoar remarks were interesting as coming from the venerable chairman of the judiciary committee, who will have much to do with the framing of any legislation on this subject. He said the difficulty was that assassins of kings and rulers always gloried in their crimes and were in no way deterred by the fear of punishment. For this reason he thought it was almost useless to multiply punishments. The most effective remedy, he suggested, would be to have the civilized nations of the world agree upon some desolate spot on the earth's surface to which all anarchists who uphold assassination or the overthrow of governments should be transported. In such a community the anarchist could carry out his theory of living without a government and the world thus be rid of this presence.

How They Love Negroes.

Lewistown, Pa., Dec. 3.—Fifty-two employees of the Logan Iron and Steel Company have quit work because of the appointment of a colored foreman over them. More colored workmen were brought here this morning to work in the scrap yards, but the mill men refused to work the iron handled by them.

Serious differences between the white and black workmen are feared.

THE BAPTIST CONVENTION.

Wednesday's Proceedings in Florence—Committee Reports.

Florence, Dec. 4.—The Baptist State Convention opened today with devotional exercises conducted by Rev. Vernon Anson.

A number of reports of committees were read which were quite interesting. A report of the superintendent of the Connie Maxwell Orphanage was read and showed the orphanage to be in fine shape.

The report on Home Missions was particularly interesting, showing that a great deal of work was being done at home especially in Oklahoma Territory.

Dr. Robertson, of the Louisville Theological Seminary delivered an eloquent address.

Work of Missionary Board Considered Thursday.

Florence, Dec. 5.—The Baptist Convention opened today with devotional exercises conducted by Rev. W. M. Jones. The report of the Connie Maxwell Orphanage committee was read. The need of a mechanical building was shown. The report of the Publication Board of the Southern Baptist Convention was heard and several talks on missionary work. The report on State Missions work and ministerial education were also read. Col. J. H. Wharton made a fine speech on the latter report.

At 4 p. m., a Young People's Union rally was held.

At the evening session of the Convention, the report on the work of aiding aged ministers was heard and the boards to nominate trustees for the Orphanage, Furman University, and Greenville Female College, were appointed. The report of the board on Foreign Missions was submitted. Several other committees were appointed.

State to Build Atlanta Depot.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 5.—The bill to erect a union railroad station on the State on Georgia property in Atlanta passed the house of representatives this afternoon by a vote of 107 to 55. The bill provides for a commission of nine, to be headed by the governor of Georgia and consisting of four members each from the house and senate, to be chosen by the speaker of these bodies. This commission will receive bids and inspect plans for the erection of the depot and advertise the project in the newspapers of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. One half million dollars of the State's money is made available for the project on January 1, 1903, but the commission is empowered to proceed with the work as soon as the bill shall have passed the senate, which is expected by next Tuesday.

A Lawless Grand Jury.

New Orleans, Dec. 5.—Judge James M. Thompson, in opening the district court in Washington parish, the scene of the recent burning of a negro at the stake, followed by a riot in Balltown, where several lives were lost called the attention of the grand jury to these occurrences and urged it to take action to maintain the good name of the community, which had been much injured. The grand jury, however, reported that "the men who participated in the burning were among the best citizens of the county and nothing but a desire to protect those who are nearest and dearest to them would move them to undertake such measures."

Terrible Tragedy in Virginia.

Richmond, Va., Dec. 4.—A special from Fredericksburg says that a terrible tragedy was enacted in Westmoreland county last night. One man was killed and two others were seriously if not mortally wounded. The dead man is Wm. F. Taylor, Jr., and the wounded are J. Q. Stiff and Willie Heflin.

From information now at hand it appears that Taylor being informed of an alleged gross insult offered by Herbert Marks to his cousin, Miss Rosa Taylor, endeavored to have the matter amicably settled. Failing to do so, he in company with Stiff, Heflin, Geo. V. Thompson and Mr. Douglass visited the Marks house. On arriving there they found the house barricaded and when they tried to open a door Marks suddenly began shooting from a window. Taylor was shot through the heart and died instantly. Stiff was shot through the neck and Heflin in the stomach. Marks surrendered to the authorities. All the parties to the unfortunate affair are prominent.

New York, Dec. 4.—John B. Cleveland, of Spartanburg, S. C., was today elected one of the vice presidents of the American Asiatic Society.

When using baking powder it is always economy to buy the Royal. Royal makes the finest, most wholesome and delicious food.