

Junior Watchman was founded in 1866 and the True Southon in 1866. The Watchman and Southon now has the largest circulation and influence of the old papers, and is manifestly the best advertising medium in S.C.

Maj. Micah Jenkins has taken the wind completely out of Jim Tillman's sails. By declining to receive the sword purchased for him through the efforts of Jim Tillman he has retained the respect of South Carolinians who respect themselves and their State.

What will the gallant Jim Tillman, "late Colonel First Regiment, S. C. V. Infantry and Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina" do with the Jenkins sword?

Col. John J. Dargan will deliver a lecture on South Carolina history in the Opera House tomorrow evening, and we cannot too strongly urge the people of Sumter to forego all other engagements and attend the lecture. Not to hear Col. Dargan will be a decided loss to anyone who is at all interested in local history, for his lecture is replete with facts, incidents and anecdotes that he has collated by original research, and his knowledge of the subject should be as widely disseminated as possible.

We are glad to see in today's New York telegraphic news that Senator Tillman has promptly and conclusively denied the sensational report that he had advised in the strongest terms against President Roosevelt's visiting Charleston. He shows in his denial that the report had not the semblance of foundation, and was a slander on him and South Carolina of which some sensational reporter was responsible.

The State has at last recognized the excellency of the Charleston Exposition and the daily letter of Col. James Hoyt, Jr., is read with the greatest interest in this section.

What next, the people of the State are anxiously awaiting to see what our dramatic Senators will do. With the Tillmans silenced for a while and McLaurin not recovered from his rebuke, we will at least be assured of a rest of these high officials for a while.

The Charleston Post has started a subscription to present Maj. Jenkins with a sword, and we feel confident that the city of Charleston will handsomely respond, and that after all, our gallant fighter will be the proud possessor of a souvenir that came from the heart of the people and not from political patronage.

Tillman protests against the Senate's denying the sovereign State of South Carolina representation. The sovereign State of South Carolina, however, can easily insure herself representation in the Senate by sending to that body men who are worthy to represent her.

Some time ago Prof. Dolbear made the statement that he had invented wireless telegraphy, and that Mr. Marconi was infringing on his patents. Now we hear that Prof. E. S. Wiggins of Ottawa, Ont., claims that the Italian inventor has stolen his ideas. He says that he announced in a Brooklyn newspaper in 1884, that the world is enveloped in electricity, and he planned to use this current of electricity, which, he says, was east and west to telegraph around the world, using the summit of the Rockies as a sender station. The professor says: "Mr. Marconi does not even know this, for he says he does not know how his messages are sent. You see, I built the railway, and Marconi put on his engine without my leave, and then apologizes in saying he thought it traveled through the air. He must not be surprised if I ask him to pay at least for the right-of-way."

Darlington, March 4.—The early train from Bennettsville struck a hand car at Black Creek this morning. The two front wheels of the engine were thrown from the rails, running on the crossties. The engine broke into the track just as it left the trestle on this side and was stopped. It was put back on the track and came on to Darlington. No one was hurt. It was a narrow escape.

London, March 4.—A dispatch from Harrismith, Orange River Colony, says that Boer prisoners report that Gen. De Wet was shot in the arm during the recent attempt to break through the blockhouse line.

Washington, March 4.—The house bill for the repeal of the war revenue bill and providing for the removal of the duty on tea received its first consideration at the hands of the committee on finance in the senate today.

AUGUSTA TO CHARLESTON.

Work on the New Seaboard Line Commenced.

Mr. Richard Morris, chairman of the citizen's committee of Olar, S. C., turned the first shovel full of dirt at that point yesterday in the construction of the line of road between Augusta and Charleston. Work will be rapidly pushed from Olar in both directions, towards Augusta and toward Charleston, and there will be no let-up until the work is completed.

Mr. W. N. Walmsley, chief engineer and Mr. Heath, assistant engineer to Mr. John Blair MacAfee reached Olar yesterday morning. After superintending the beginning of the work there, Mr. Walmsley goes from Olar over the line to Charleston leaving the force there at work under a competent foreman.

Upon receipt of the foregoing information a reporter of the Chronicle called on Mr. James U. Jackson, vice president of the C. & W. C. railroad company, and he confirmed the news.

"It is not generally known, perhaps," said Mr. Jackson, "that ever since the Chronicle announced in November, that the contract had been signed up for the construction of this line, a force of hands has been constantly at work grading the line. It has been found that it will be more advantageous to hasten the work to start a force at Olar at which point the Seaboard Air Line crosses the line of the Augusta and Charleston.—Augusta Chronicle, Feb. 27.

Mob Rule in Norfolk.

Norfolk, Va., March 4.—A mob of 5,000 strike sympathizers thronged the streets of Norfolk today on which the main line of the Norfolk Railway and Light company runs and the police were unable to cope with it. From noon until after dark when the cars which were guarded by detachments of militia had run with difficulty all day, were housed in the barns. The mob had things its own way in the city. In the county where the barns are the military was in control of the situation. Cars were repeatedly derailed, wagon loads of rocks were piled on the tracks and free fights between the military guards and the crowd occurred during the day at frequent intervals. In one of these a sergeant ran a bayonet into the arm of H. Harmansel, a barber. Mrs. Harmansel was standing by her husband at the time. She knocked the sergeant to the ground with both fists and discolored the face of Lieut. E. R. Gale, who was near her, with a well directed blow. Several soldiers were hit by bricks and other missiles thrown through the windows of the cars. A number of arrests have been made both by the police and military.

A conference was held by Mayor Beaman, Police Chief Veltines, Col. Higgins, commanding the Seventy-first Virginia regiment, eight companies of which are in service, relative to placing the city under martial law. The police force of 100 men has been on duty for 48 hours and is unable to meet the emergency. It is possible that the four additional companies of the regiment and a battery of artillery will be called for in the morning to take charge of the city.

There is no settlement of the strike in sight, both sides adhering to their first positions.

Southern Railway's Loss.

Chattanooga, Tenn., March 4.—Official reports received at the railroad headquarters show that the situation in the flooded district is improved. The Southern railway's loss between Morristown and Asheville will aggregate from \$200,000 to 250,000 to roadbed and bridges alone. The loss by delayed and annulled trains and cutting off of all passenger and freight traffic since last Thursday will be very large. About 900 men are repairing the road and the bridges on the Asheville branch. There is still a gap of 32 miles between Marshall, N. C., and Del Rio, Tenn., without railroad service.

The Atlanta division has been opened between Atlanta and Macon and between Columbus and McDonough. On the Alabama division trains are running regularly.

The worst of the flood in the Tennessee is passed and the main river will be within its banks by the latter part of the week.

Funston on Filipinos.

New York March 3.—Brig. Gen. Funston, who is in this city en route to Washington where he goes to learn if he is to return to the Philippines when his furlough expires in April, had a talk tonight with a Herald reporter and will be quoted tomorrow as saying:

"There has been no fighting in any of the Philippine provinces for nearly six months. It has been said that I have opposed the reduction of our forces in the east. That is a mistake. In my opinion, one half of our troops might be brought home now and at the end of a year one half of those remaining might be returned.

"At the same time, too much latitude should not be given to the natives of the Philippines. They are not ready for self government, and they belong to that class of people who look upon kindness as a show of weakness. If we are to maintain peace in the islands we must deal fairly, but somewhat sternly with most of the natives for a good many years. They have been so long accustomed to the Spanish methods of treachery that it will be long before they will accept our promises as we mean them."

The Case of Miss Stone.

Washington, March 4.—It is learned at the State department that the attitude of Leishman, the United States minister to Turkey, is liable to be misunderstood, owing to the brevity of the cable report that he has preferred a demand upon Turkey in the case of Miss Stone. The understanding here is that any action in that line that Mr. Leishman may have taken is rather in the line of saving all future rights than the submission of an unqualified demand for the punishment of the brigands and a repayment of the indemnity given to the brigands. The same sort of a caveat either has been or will be filed with the Bulgarian Government. The legal effect of this action is simply to save all rights against either of these Governments or against both of them, pending the conclusion of the exhaustive inquiry which the State department is making through its minister and other agents into Miss Stone's case. When that inquiry is concluded it is expected that the department will be in a position to know where to place the responsibility of the kidnapping, and when that has been done no time will be lost in pressing the claim, both for the punishment of the perpetrators of the outrage and for the repayment of the ransom. Meanwhile, acting under instructions of the State department, Mr. Leishman will prefer no special claim against either Turkey or Bulgaria.

Wears McKinley's Boots and Roosevelt's Trousers.

Charles Reeder is Mrs. Roosevelt's footman. He is also a general utility man around the domestic part of the White House. He was originally a body servant for the late President McKinley when the latter was a member of the house of representatives. When Mr. McKinley came to Washington as President, Reeder was appointed footman and dining room servant in the White House. That position he now holds under the Roosevelt administration. Reeder is a bright, active man, and is the envy of his colored associates because of his position. A few days ago he was expatiating upon the advancement made by the colored race during the last few years.

"Why," said he, "I walks in the boots of McKinley and I wears the pants of President Roosevelt." Later Reeder explained that just before Mr. McKinley died the President gave him a pair of his discarded boots, and afterward President Roosevelt bestowed upon him a pair of second-hand trousers.—New York Herald.

At the last annual meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States Major John Van R. Hoff, in the course of his speech accepting the presidency of the Association, told the following story: "A lady was passing through the wards of an overcrowded military hospital when she suddenly encountered two men sawing and hammering on some boards. She looked at them in some surprise and wonderingly asked: 'What are you doing there, my mep?' They looked up at her and one of them said: 'What are we doing? Why, we are making a coffin; that's what we are doing.' 'A coffin?' she asked. 'For whom are you making a coffin?' 'For that fellow over there in that bed. Don't you see him?' The lady looked in the direction indicated and saw a man apparently in good condition and watching the operation with great interest. 'Why, that man is not dead, and, indeed, he does not look as if he were going to die. Can't you postpone this work?' 'No,' the men said, 'we can't postpone it. The doctor told us to make the coffin and he knows what he gave him.'"—Chicago News.

London, March 4.—It is announced in a special dispatch from Madrid that a number of the strikers arrested for participation in the recent riots at Barcelona were shot at Fort Monjuich this morning. Papers seized at the houses of Anarchists in Barcelona indicate that a widespread plot existed.

Charlotte, N. C., March 4.—Yarn men from six Southern States, representing 225,000 spindles, met here today and decided to advance prices one cent on all numbers of yarns. They say that the present conditions of the market justify this action.

Melbourne, Victoria, March 4.—A single case of the plague has been reported here. It was traced to a steamer from Sydney, N. S. W. There have been forty-six plague cases at Sydney since the outbreak there, of which fourteen have proved fatal.

THE COST OF MAKING WAR.

Seventy Million Pounds Required to Maintain Army of 300,000 Men and 243,000 Horse in South Africa.

London, March 4.—In introducing the army estimates £69,310,000 in the house of commons today the war secretary, Mr. Broderick, entered into a long defense of the war office which, he contended, had done its work well, considering that a war had never before before waged on such a scale as the South African war. The war office today was feeding 300,000 men and 243,000 horses in South Africa and there were no complaints on that score. The experiences of the last year had confirmed the necessity for changes in the army administration, in decentralization, etc., as outlined by the government last year. Military officers and clerks were being rapidly substituted in the war office for civilian officers and clerks.

In regard to recruiting Mr. Broderick believed the limit had been reached. No reduction in the strength of the army could be expected, and probably the Indian garrison must be increased. The country had already had enough experience of allowing the colonial garrisons to sink below their proper limits. With the view of giving an impetus to recruiting, the government proposed to allow enlistment for three years with nine years in the reserve, and with the object of inducing men to enlist for India and elsewhere abroad it was proposed to give every one a clear shilling per day. If, after two years, the soldier decides to serve eight years with the colors and four years in the reserve he would be paid an extra pence daily. Mr. Broderick believed this would result in enlisting a better class of men. In regard to the much discussed question of volunteers, Mr. Broderick declared that if the volunteers were to be a bar to conscription, they must make themselves efficient. It was proposed to establish a volunteer reserve of men over forty years of age who were unable to comply with the ordinary regulations and establish the present year a militia reserve of 50,000. The education of all officers would be vigorously prosecuted and the expenses of young officers would be lightened.

New Rebellion in China.

Hong Kong, March 4.—The rebellion in Kwangsi province is spreading rapidly. Signs of unrest are already apparent at Kwe Lin and Nan King, the newly opened river treaty ports.

The Canton viceroy has dispatched troops to the scene of the disturbances and has stationed over 1,000 men at Kwe Lin and Nan King for use in case of eventualities.

PROF. SPILLMAN'S VISIT.

Congressman Lever Writes Concerning the Importance of This Investigation.

Washington, D. C., March 3, 1902. Mr. Editor: I desire space in your paper to call attention to a matter of great importance to the farmers of your county.

Prof. W. J. Spillman, of the U. S. Agricultural Department, will address the farmers of the county in the Court House on the 13th day of March, in accordance with arrangements heretofore made. He wishes to meet the progressive farmers of the County-those who are willing to co-operate, with the government in conducting certain experiments with grasses and forage plants. The end and aim of the visit is to find a perennial suitable to our climate. We now have valuable forage crops, but they require too much planting.

In addition to delivering a lecture on grasses and forage crops, he will give out a number of seed of all kind, adaptable to Southern soils and climate, to those who will engage to give them a careful test and report the result of the experiment. To these he will give thorough instructions as to planting, cultivating and harvesting, furnishing them with very valuable literature, the work of able experts.

Prof. Spillman is a very able and earnest gentleman and, I am sure, his visit to the county will be of immense value to the farmers. The government is ready to help us if we show our willingness to be helped by the support and interest shown by us in these meetings called for our special benefit. The government has gone to the expense of getting a large quantity of grass seed, velvet beans, Florida beggar weeds, Alfalfa and choice varieties of peas, also a large number of valuable bulletins for distribution at these meetings. It has also sent its most efficient expert along these lines to address our people; and I do most sincerely trust that they will evidence their appreciation and interest by giving a large attendance.

Every progressive farmer in the county, who has learned the sad and disastrous lesson of one cropism, or who is at all interested in diversified farming, should lend his active support to Prof. Spillman. It is a great opportunity for the farmer, this being the first attempt in this direction ever made in the State. A day spent in attendance upon this occasion will be profitably used. The Department stands willing to aid us if we will meet it on halfway ground. From reports received from different representative men of your county, I anticipate a large attendance will meet Prof. Spillman, ready to join him in the work of finding new forage crops and improving old ones.

Very respectfully,
A. F. Lever.

HEALTH INSURANCE

The man who insures his life is wise for his family.

The man who insures his health is wise both for his family and himself.

You may insure health by guarding it. It is worth guarding.

At the first attack of disease, which generally approaches through the LIVER and manifests itself in innumerable ways: TAKE

Tutt's Pills

And save your health.

SOUTHERN RY. SCHEDULE.

Trains leave Sumter, S. C. for Kingville, etc, daily except Sunday, No 80, 6 40 am; No 82, 10 20 am; No 84, 3 30 pm. Trains arrive Sumter from Kingville, etc, daily except Sunday, No 81, 9 10 am; No 83, 11 45 am; No 85, 5 00 pm.

Close connection at Kingville for Columbia and Charleston and intermediate points, trains carrying through sleepers Kingville to New York, via Columbia, Charlotte, etc, Kingville to St Louis, via Asheville, Knoxville and Louisville.

THE BANK OF SUMTER, SUMTER, S. C.

City and County Depository Capital stock paid in, \$75,000 00 Undivided surplus, 16,000 00 Individual liability of stockholders, 75,000 00 In excess of their stock, 75,000 00 Transacts a general banking business; also has a Savings Bank Department. Deposits of \$1 and upward received. Interest allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

W. F. B. HAYNSWORTH, President MARION MOISE, Vice-President W. F. RAME, Cashier Jan 31.

FOR SALE—A limited quantity of King Cotton Seed. Apply to W. B. Boyle Oct 9—14

A NEW BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION

In view of the fact that the Citizens Building and Loan Association will in the course of a few months wind up its affairs, a New Building and Loan Association is being organized. This Association will be conducted upon the same general plan as the "Citizens" and the "Equitable," that is, each stockholder will be required to borrow the money in his turn, provided same cannot be sold in the usual way. An association of one thousand shares, conducted on this plan will pay its stockholders \$150.00 on each share in 100 months: that is, each stockholder for \$100.00 paid in will receive \$150.00 in 100 months; this will represent 6 per cent on \$100.00 for 100 months the entire time, or 12 per cent for 50 months the average time.

Books of subscription are open at the office of H. F. Wilson, and also at the office of L. D. Jennings, Esq. Anyone desiring to subscribe stock in the new Association can call at either place and do so. Each share represents \$200 payable \$1.00 per month.

H. FRANK WILSON. Feb. 11—2tw—1m (W. 1 m)

GUN AND LOCKSMITH.

I take pleasure in giving notice to my friends and the public generally, that, having regained my health, I have reopened my shop, and am ready to do any work in the line of Guns, Locks, Bicycles, Sewing Machines, &c. Prices reasonable, work done promptly and satisfaction guaranteed. Shop on Liberty street a few doors east of Main.

Mch 5 R. S. BRADWELL.

Land Surveying.

I will give prompt attention to all calls for surveying, platting, terracing hill sides, draining bottoms, &c. BANKS H. BOYKIN, D. S., Catchall, S. C.

15 DAYS!

For the next fifteen days, the entire stock of Bultman & Bro., amounting to \$7,000, consisting of Shoes, Trunks, Valises, Dress Suit Cases, etc., will be offered at cost. Everybody knows the line of goods and here is an opportunity to get the best goods for a little money.

Feb 24

O'DONNELL & COMPANY

Would inform their country friends that they have now in store and on the road 500 bags Grits, 1,000 bags Meal, 2,500 bushels Corn and 400 barrels of the celebrated

MILLBURNE FLOUR.....

In addition to this they would call the attention of farmers to a consignment of 100 barrels of the GENUINE

MAINE RAISED BLISS TRIUMPH IRISH POTATOES.

for seed, which have proved so successful for this section.

Also, for planting purposes, some of the famous

MARYLAND CORN