

The Watchman and Southern.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1902.

The Sumter Watchman was founded in 1850 and the True Southern in 1866. The Watchman and Southern now has the combined circulation and influence of both of the old papers, and is manifestly the best advertising medium in Sumter.

At the campaign meeting in Bennettsville on Tuesday Col. Jas. H. Tillman denied the report that he had appropriated to his own use \$50 belonging to the Edgefield monument association. He read a telegram from Mrs. Victoria Evans, president Edgefield monument association, saying Col. Tillman has paid \$50 collected for the monument fund and a personal subscription of \$25, total \$75. This clears him of the charge, but as it is not stated when he paid over the money we suspect that the settlement was of recent date.

Mr. George Von Kolnitz, the Republican candidate for the Democratic nomination for Senator from Charleston county is to have opposition and his opponent, Mr. Grace, is a Democrat. It is rumored that Mr. F. H. McMaster, who has heretofore represented Charleston in the House, will also enter the race against Mr. Von Kolnitz. This shows that Charleston Democrats realize that it would be a serious mistake to nominate a Republican for the Senate, and we trust Mr. Von Kolnitz will be overwhelmingly defeated. If Mr. McMaster enters the race he will probably win, for he is a good man and popular in Charleston.

Just as we expected William J. Bryan denies that he said anything that could be construed to mean that he would decline another presidential nomination. He says he is not a candidate in the sense that he is seeking a nomination, but he could not honorably decline it if it was offered. We don't imagine he could, or would.

In all of the tobacco markets in this State money is circulating and trade is as brisk as it usually is on cotton markets in September and October. Mullins is now the leading market in the State, with Timmonsville a close second. These places have been made by the tobacco business, having grown from insignificant railroad towns, within ten years, into thriving trade centers. They handle not only immense quantities of tobacco, but they have grown in importance as cotton markets. Sumter has more than held her own in all lines of business except that of tobacco, and the effort to make Sumter a tobacco market seems to have been abandoned as a complete and discouraging failure.

Fitzhugh M. McMaster announced yesterday that he was a candidate for the Senate in Charleston county. He is a Democrat of the right sort and his record is above question. He has never been an assistant Republican, nor did he take the stump for McKinley for hire, as Von Kolnitz did, and we hope he will be elected.

Senator Tillman says he is taking no part in the campaign this year and does not expect to interfere in behalf of any of the candidates, State or Senatorial. His experience in past elections, as well as a common sense view of the matter, should teach him that interference is poor policy and not likely to be of benefit to him or to help his proteges. He has probably realized that the voters of South Carolina can select their candidates without his dictation.

A shrewd political observer says that the county campaign this year will have a potential influence on the county campaign two years hence. He says the plans are already laid for capturing certain desirable officers in 1904, and if the election results as expected the plans will work out as desired. Can you locate the combination?

That Florence negro found out too late that it is unsafe to turn on an incandescent electric light during a thunder storm.

Jim Tillman's cry of persecution appeals only to those who approve of lying, gambling, drunkenness and general blackguardism and who have intended from the first to vote for him. There is no persecution in telling the truth concerning an office seeker.

Heyward is the winning candidate for Governor and if his friends will all turn out at the primary and induce all who want a clean and able man for Governor to turn out and vote he can be elected with ease.

Congressman Lever has worked hard to secure the establishment of rural free delivery mail routes in this county and the visit of special agent Boushee is the direct result of his efforts. Several new routes will be established here as the result of Mr. Boushee's visit and the people living within a radius of ten or twelve miles of this city will be provided with better mail service than they have ever enjoyed heretofore.

Campaign Meeting at Providence.

The second of the campaign meetings arranged for the benefit of the candidates and the enlightenment of the voters, many of whom are anxious to ascertain why the candidates are seeking office and why the voters should vote for them, was held yesterday in a pleasant and shady grove of oaks a short distance from Dalzell station. The crowd of two hundred or more that had gathered to hear the speeches, represented not only the Providence neighborhood but four or more neighboring townships, the city of Sumter and Privateer. There were many ladies present and they were as interested listeners from first to last as any of the ballot-holders. The candidates were glad to see the ladies and they, without exception, laid posies of eloquence—more or less—at the feet of the fair visitors.

The meeting was called to order at 11 o'clock by Col. W. D. Scarborough who presided until relieved by Mr. J. B. Raffield.

Senator R. I. Manning who was the first speaker said that it was not his purpose to recite his official record nor to blow his own horn, but would say that he had taken an active interest in all measures for the benefit of Sumter county, that the interests of Sumter county had always been his first consideration, and that on general questions he had taken an active part in the debates.

Having no opposition the people have no opportunity to vote for a better man and they "will have to take me as I am." It might seem unnecessary to make an address, but thought it was due the people to at least make a statement of his position. Commercial democracy is not an issue, it has been relegated to the rear for all time. The success of this political movement would have marked the decadence of the fixed and true principles of the democratic faith and would have been a sad day for the south.

The dispensary is not now an issue, for by common consent it is agreed that at the present stage, the dispensary system is the best practical means devised for reducing the evils of the liquor traffic.

No question is of more importance than that of regulating the trusts. The magnitude of the combinations of capital have startled the world; the necessities of life are now in the hands of the trusts and the price is fixed without reference to the laws of supply and demand. The evil grows greater day by day and is a menace to people and country, and in another aspect the menace of the trust evil is still greater—the control of state and national legislation by the money of the trusts and the consequent debauching of public morals. Nothing short of a revolution can wrest power from the trusts and no means have yet been devised to regulate them. The best suggestion yet made for the destruction of the trusts is to remove the tariff from all articles made or controlled by the trusts. He regards the trust question as more a national issue than a State, and Congress must take action against them. However he pledges himself to work for any proper measure to control and regulate them by State law.

The State colleges should be maintained and kept abreast of the times in the line of work they were created to do. There should be no extravagance, however, and appropriations should be made only for actual needs. He is an earnest advocate of improvement of common schools. There is already sufficient law, and improvement must come largely from the efforts of County Superintendent of Education and the trustees. Local taxation that gives the people of a school district control of the money raised is one means of school improvement, and it is a well settled proposition that money cannot be better spent than on education.

His record on the good road question was known to all and he was glad to see so general interest in a matter of so vital importance. In his opinion the county should be laid off in sections and road work in each section let out by contract to the lowest responsible bidder.

He is opposed to child labor in cotton mills and yet a friend of the mills which have done a great work for the State, having benefitted all classes of citizens by helping to pay taxes and furnishing better market for farm produce. He had made a personal investigation of the child labor problem by visiting the mills and his conclusion was that there is need of reform and regulation, but that the fault does not rest wholly upon the mill men. The parents are as much to blame as anyone. He favored a law that would reach the seat of the difficulty and cure the evil as far as possible.

Mr. J. H. Clifton made a capital speech, was more at home on the stump than at Privateer and had a thoroughly interested audience. The dispensary is a settled issue, the system being the most reasonable and most business like method of handling liquor. He is strongly in favor of a law requiring the domestication of foreign corporations so that they can be forced to obey the laws of the State just as individuals have to obey them. He favors public road improvement and the use of convicts on such work.

He believes in the improvement and extension of the public school system and the liberal support of the State colleges for it has been well said that education proceeds downward, meaning by this that good colleges must be maintained for the education of competent teachers for the common schools. He favors liberal pensions for old soldiers. As to child labor he favors the enactment of laws that will meet the difficulties and evils shown to exist by investigation. He recognizes the difficulty of framing a law that will meet the conditions, but he does not believe in leaving a loop hole of escape to worthless parents, who, by making an affidavit, can escape the provisions of the law. He is opposed to trusts and will work for a law for their control. He favors a law making it a misdemeanor for any one to enter into an unlawful combination. He would take the trust matter out of the civil court and into the criminal side of the court.

Mr. W. G. Wells said he was a candidate on account of the solicitation of numerous friends. He had no record to hold up, having worked for others who have sought office from 1876 to this time. He would not attempt to make a long speech but merely outline his position on the issues. He favored liberal pensions for old soldiers and the improvement of public roads by systematic work economically performed. Trusts and all unlawful combinations for the control of trade and prices should be put down. As to child labor he favored a full investigation, taking no sensational reports from interested parties or enthusiasts, and then the enactment of a law to meet the condition. He favored education—the support of the colleges and the development and improvement of the public school system.

Hon. T. B. Fraser who is a candidate for reelection thanked the people for the support given him two years ago when they selected him to represent Sumter county in the House of Representatives. He favors good roads but would not bankrupt or burden the county with debt. He favors and will advocate the very best public roads the county is able to pay for. He has advocated and favors liberal pensions for Confederate veterans. He is a friend of public schools and has worked for them during his term in the Legislature. He believes in the liberal support of the State colleges, but one vote of his needed explanation. At the last session he did not vote for all the appropriation asked for by Winthrop College. In 1901 the trustees asked for and received \$10,000 more than the previous year's appropriation, at which time they promised not to ask for another increase. In 1902 they came back and asked for the same \$10,000 increase over the regular appropriation and \$15,000 additional.

When asked what they had done with the money given them they said "spent it," but gave no itemized statement. He did not charge misappropriation of funds, but there seemed to be either bad business management, extravagance or an inclination to keep the Legislature in the dark, consequently he was opposed to giving more money to be spent by the board of trustees. He would always favor giving the State colleges all they needed, but would never agree to be a party to spending money blindfolded.

He had favored from the first a law requiring foreign corporations to take out a charter in this State. When the Southern Railway said that they did not have to obey the State laws, he favored a law to repeal the railroad's charter, but upon promise of the road to obey laws had not pressed the passage of the charter repeal bill. He stood for a law requiring corporations to give the same obedience to the laws that is required for individuals. The trusts should be controlled and regulated by both State and national laws, and the people could always count upon him to see that their interests were guarded against the exactions of combinations. The child labor issue was discussed at some length, and a statement of the conflicting reports before the Legislature made for the information of the audience. There are three parties in the Legislature (1) Those who demand a law prohibiting child labor—those whose cry is God's fresh air and sunshine for the mill children; (2) Those who oppose all legislative interference with mill labor—those who assert that mill children are better off than they were before they were brought to the mills; (3) Those who wished a full and unbiased investigation of the whole matter for the purpose of arriving at a clear and reliable understanding of the conditions existing before taking action. He belonged to the third class because the statements made before the Legislature were so entirely contradictory that it was impossible to tell what was the right thing to do. He believed there was good reasons for a child labor law and he would give his support to a measure that would best meet the conditions that an investigation should prove to exist.

Hon. Altamont Moses, who is a candidate for reelection, was not present. A letter from him was read stating that he was called out of the State on business and regretted his inability to be present.

Messrs. T. W. Lee and Marion Dorn, candidates for County Treasurer, next announced their candidacy and presented their claims.

Supervisor W. H. Seale announced his candidacy for reelection and asked for support on his official record during the past two years.

When he took charge in Dec. 1900, the amount already paid out for that year's county expenses was \$25,816.72; debts contracted but then unpaid \$4,000, total for 1900, contracted by predecessor 29,816.72. In 1901 amount paid out \$30,602.95, but from this must be deducted \$4,000 from 1900 as above stated and \$3,200, total \$7,200 leaving \$23,402.95 as the actual expense for 1901. Besides he had added 5 miles costing \$765; 2 road scrapes, \$100; 1 road machine and outfit \$350; and 3 tents, \$100; a total of \$1,315 to the property of the county, which amount should be deducted from the expense account stated above. Besides the chain gang averaged about 18 under his predecessor in office, while it now averaged 40 to 47, while bacon had advanced in price from 6c. to 12½ and 15c. per pound and other groceries in proportion, whereby the cost of feeding the convicts had been greatly increased. Again, a fence had been built around the Poor Farm at a considerable outlay, and nine convicts hired from the State at \$4 per month and a State guard at \$30 a month, all of which increased the legitimate expense of the county and enabled the Supervisor to get better results and do more work. His work was before the people and spoke for itself; he stands on his record and is willing to let the people judge of his fitness for office.

Mr. T. N. Huggins said he was candidate for County Supervisor. In reference to Mr. Seale's record he would say that no credit for \$400 worth of lumber sold from Poor Farm had been given; nor had Mr. Seale said anything about the \$600 spent on the Charleston Exposition. He had no right to spend people's money that way on an Exposition which people were too poor to go to see. He had been told that the chain gang convicts were rationed five pounds of meat which was extravagant. If it cost 30 cents a day to feed convicts, they got more than he did. If he was elected he would run the county for less money and build good roads at less cost.

In reply Mr. Seale said the County Board of Commissioners had made the \$600 appropriation for the Exposition after consulting with many of the largest taxpayers, but he was ready and willing to take all responsibility, as it was for the benefit of the county, and the city of Sumter had appropriated \$400 to supplement the county appropriation. Later he said that the \$400 received for timber sold from the Poor Farm had been turned over to the County Treasurer, and would be found on the receipts. The reports published show only the expenditures of the Supervisor.

The candidates for County Superintendent of Education were next called on. Capt. A. P. Vinson, S. Dwight Cain, B. D. Wilson and W. J. Rees made speeches. Mr. T. M. Keels was absent.

Letters from Col. T. V. Walsh and J. Diggs Wilder, candidates for Probate Judge and Auditor, respectively, were read expressing their regret that they were unable to be present.

Messrs. R. C. Folk and W. A. Spann, candidates for Magistrate in the 3rd District, and W. R. DuBose, candidate for Magistrate in the 4th District were introduced and announced their candidacy.

Messrs. A. F. Lever and J. B. McLauchlin, the candidates for Congress from the Seventh District, spoke for twenty minutes each, concluding the speech making of the day. Mr. Lever made a practical speech, outlining his record in Congress and stating his position on the leading issues of the day. He devoted particular attention to the trust and tariff questions.

Mr. McLauchlin gave up most of his time to philosophical and academic discussion of the theory of government under a Democratic system. He declared his position in opposition to the trusts evil and the tariff and asked the support of Sumter county.

WEEKLY CROP BULLETIN.

Columbia, August 12.—The temperature averaged about 3 degrees per day above normal during the week ending Monday, August 11th, with a mean of 82 degrees, a maximum of 100 degrees at Florence on the 5th, and a minimum of 60 degrees at Greenville and Liberty on the 8th and 9th. There was a slight deficiency in sunshine, and the week closed with cloudy, threatening and showery weather prevailing. There were numerous wind storms, but the resulting damage to crops was slight and confined to small areas. Widely separated points reported hail, but only in Pickens and Kershaw counties did the hail damage crops to any extent.

As during the previous week, no general rains occurred, but light local showers are reported from nearly every portion of the State—heavy in Williamsburg, where, at Kingstree, the weekly amount was 3.47 inches. There were numerous localities that had no appreciable or beneficial amount. The

drought conditions are most severe in the middle and upper Savannah valley, and adjacent sections, and in Fairfield County, where the total rainfall for July amounted to less than an inch. At most places, the week's rainfall amounted to less than an inch. Ideal growing weather prevailed along the coast and in the eastern Pee Dee region, with favorable weather at a few points in the central counties and in the extreme western portion of the State, but over the larger portion of the State crops need rain badly, and have deteriorated.

Old corn was not affected by the prevailing weather, but young corn in places is suffering for rain and is less promising than last week, while bottom corn is fine. Fodder pulling and curing are general, and nearly finished in the southeastern counties.

The condition of cotton is more promising this week than it was last in a few of the eastern counties, but generally less so owing to the spread of rust and continued shedding. At many points the plants have turned yellow and are seemingly dying. Mature bolls are opening freely and some bolls prematurely, but picking has not become general, although it has been begun at a few points, and will soon be general.

Tobacco cutting and curing continue in places, and are finished in others. Rice is heading, and the heads are filling well. Fall truck is excellent along the coast, but gardens are poor. Peas for forage, and sweet potatoes need rain. Sugar cane and sorghum are doing nicely, and some syrup has been made. Hay has begun under favorable weather conditions.

Gen. Fred Grant's son, U. S. the third, is at West Point, now a first-class man and cadet adjutant. Earlier in his course his father was somewhat anxious about him and wrote to an official of the academy asking how the lad was getting along. He received this reassuring, if somewhat dissembling reply: "You needn't worry. The boy stands higher in everything than you did in anything."

THE BEST METHOD OF FRYING FOOD.

Some Valuable Suggestions and How to Get Satisfactory Results. No Need of Having Dyspepsia.

Most physicians, especially in the northern United States, say that fried food is responsible for most of the dyspepsia, especially in the south, where frying is most prevalent.

This is no doubt true, in a broad and average way, but it is not necessary that it should be true. Too much grease of any kind, and in any way, is certainly bad for the digestion; but the conclusion must not be too hastily reached that fried food is necessarily greasy. Grease for cooking should be looked upon merely as a medium for communicating a high degree of heat. It is not usually possible to cook things in water to a higher temperature than 212 degrees, and hence in many cases it is necessary to cook meats, etc., a long while at this temperature to get them done. But it is easily possible to cook things equally well done in grease in a much shorter time, on account of the higher temperature that may be reached—sometimes 300 to 400 degrees. The true way to cook in grease is to get it very hot before introducing the meat or other article. When it is dropped into the higher degree of heat immediately chars the outer surface and closes the pores, so that the grease cannot get inside. It is important to keep the heat up, and not to put the articles into the grease so fast as to lower the temperature. When done, they should be immediately removed and laid on a cloth to absorb the adhering grease. Many cooks take a frying pan off the fire with the eggs or meat in it, all cooked, and leave it so until served. This is the next best way to let the grease soak through to the centre. The very best way to soak the grease in, and the very best way to promote dyspepsia is to put the articles in the frying pan to cook when the grease is not hot enough.

Frying is generally a most wasteful manner of cooking, for the reason that so much of the grease is thrown away after the article is cooked. This is generally unnecessary. If the frying has been properly done, the grease has not been taken up much from the article cooked. The grease may be poured from the frying pan into a vessel of hot water, when most of the foreign matter will settle and the pure grease will float after somewhat washing itself in the water. It may then be used again and again with the best results.

There is naturally a smell from any frying grease. In Europe, where many fry in grease and oils are used for frying, people become accustomed to the different smells, and do not mind them. In this country all are accustomed to the smell of frying hog lard. When it was first proposed to cook with cotton oil the new smell was objectionable, especially the smell of partially refined oil, and thus there grew a prejudice against its use. Another cause for bad results with the oil was the fact that often times the cook would not wait for the oil to get hot enough before putting it in the articles. When using lard, the cook would naturally wait for it to melt, and it would get hot without provoking impatience. But the oil looks ready when it is first put in the frying pan, and there is a temptation to use it too soon. There has been much steady work done by those who make cooking compounds from cotton oil, with a view to reducing or disguising the smell. The result has been most gratifying. There are several concerns making a specialty of oil refined for use in cooking, without further manipulation. The Wesson Co. has been very successful in this line and will be glad to mail cook books.

There are also a number of highly satisfactory cooking greases made from cotton oil and beef fat, such as "Palmated" and "Snow Drift," both of which products are extensively manufactured by the Southern Cotton and Oil Company of the Carolinas and Georgia at their works in Savannah. They are both high class and reliable products in which the pure cotton seed oil is used and they resemble lard in appearance and results, but are more satisfactory and healthy, and which are superior to hog lard from every point of view. That they are much more healthful there can be no doubt.

GLENN SPRINGS WATER

For the Liver.

For sale by A. J. CHINA, J. F. W. DELORME.

Senators at Union.

Union, Aug. 12.—The senatorial meeting was held here today in the grove near the graded school building, in the presence of about 400 people. Nothing of any special interest was developed and the now daily specialty act between Evans and Latimer with slight variations called forth cheers for each of the contestants. Sometimes both were cheered at the same time. These little "spats" now come so frequently that the candidates' memories often fail them at critical moments and hence members of the press are called upon to quote the record.

Evans claims that Latimer holds up his record and defies any one to find even a flaw, and he has on more than one occasion driven four-horse wagon through it and claims to have smashed it. The order of the speaking was reversed about a week ago and as a consequence the meetings go off with more "snap." All the speakers seemed refreshed by the two days' rest but the audience today was anything but an enthusiastic one.

Scarcely more than 10 per cent. of the voters in each county have attended the meetings in this campaign.

R. F. D. AGENT HERE.

New Mail Routes to Be Established.

Special Agent Frank P. Boushee of the postoffice department arrived in the city last Thursday and will be here week or ten days inspecting and laying off rural free delivery mail routes in the county surrounding this city. There are six or eight petitions on file for the establishment of rural routes having Sumter as their starting point, and Mr. Boushee will inspect each of the routes before deciding upon the establishment of any of them. After it has been decided how many routes are to be established an examination will be held to select the carriers. Mr. Boushee is stopping at the Hotel Sumter, and while he is here will be glad to see and consult with all who are interested in the establishment of rural routes.

WANTED—Position as clerk in grocery department of store. Have had several years experience, can give references if required. W. R. Jenkins, Pinewood, S. C.

WANTED 5 YOUNG MEN from Sumter county at once to prepare for positions in the Government Service—Railway Mail Clerks, Letter Carriers, Custom House and Departmental Clerks, etc. Apply to Inter-State Corres. Inst., Cedar Rapids, Ia. July 30—1m.

STOLEN—An open-face, stem wind, nickel case watch, No. 1038391 works, size 16, with L. W. Folsom, Sumter, S. C., on face, and "C. W. M." engraved on back, was stolen from my house on June 26. A reward will be paid for its return, with evidence to convict the thief. C. Weston McGrew, Sumter, S. C.

CANDIDATES' CARDS

The cards of candidates for county and State offices will be inserted in this column continuously until the Primary Election for Five (\$5) Dollars, payable cash in advance.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the House of Representatives, and pledge myself to abide the result of the Democratic primary.

John H. Clifton.

FOR CONGRESS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Congress from the Seventh Congressional District, and pledge myself to support the platform and all nominees of the Democratic party.

A. F. Lever.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR.

The friends of J. Diggs Wilder, appreciating his past faithfulness and fidelity to duty, hereby announce him as a candidate for reelection to the office of County Auditor, subject to the rules of the Democratic primary.

COUNTY SUPERVISOR.

Mr. Editor:—The friends of W. H. Seale beg to present him as a candidate for reelection to the office of Supervisor. He has been faithful, diligent and economical and should be rewarded with a second term.

HIS FRIENDS.

The undersigned begs to announce to his friends and the voters generally of Sumter County that he is a candidate for the office of County Supervisor, subject to the Democratic primary. He is acquainted with the duties of the office and will give the same his best attention if elected.

T. N. Huggins.

SUPT. OF EDUCATION.

We hereby nominate Mr. W. J. Rees as a candidate for Superintendent of Education of Sumter County, subject to the rules of the Democratic primary. VOTES.

We present to the voters of Sumter county at the primary election the name of S. Dwight Cain for the office of County Superintendent of Education. Mr. Cain is thoroughly qualified, and has been constantly engaged in teaching in this, his native county, and Richland, the past six years.

FRIENDS.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

The friends of Marion Dorn, having confidence in his ability and efficiency, hereby announce him as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the Democratic primary. He will abide the result of the election and support the nominees of the party.

The friends of T. W. Lee have solicited him to allow his name to be used as a candidate for County Treasurer, and he has consented. His competency is without question and his Democracy unimpeachable. Mr. Lee will abide the result of the primary and support the nominees of the party.

FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE.

Thankful to the citizens of Sumter County for their suffrages in the past, I most respectfully announce myself as a candidate for re-election as Judge of Probate at ensuing Primary. I will abide the result of the Primary and support the nominees of the Democratic party. Yours for service, THOS. V. WALSH.