

The Watchman and Southron.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1902.

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

There is the beginning of a very pretty fight in the Republican party. The Roosevelt and the anti-Roosevelt factions have preserved an armed truce for some time, but the President's anti-trust speeches have strengthened the hands of his enemies and they hope, with the backing of the trusts, to force Roosevelt to recant on the trust question or to prevent his re-nomination.

Some of the Charleston people seem to be wrought up over the primary election frauds and there is talk of prosecuting the managers who committed the frauds. The men who actually committed the frauds were probably the tools of bigger politicians, and if the prosecution is pressed, interesting revelations will undoubtedly follow.

Some Democratic Congressman claim to be elated over the prospect that the Democrats will have a majority in the next House of Representatives, but we fail to perceive what cause they have for elation. If the Democrats should control the House, what good will it do the party or the country while the Senate remains Republican and Roosevelt sits in the White House?

The accident to President Roosevelt and his party may be the means of bringing about a wholesome and long needed reform in the management of trolley cars. There have been hundreds of accidents similar to the one in which the President came so near death and hundreds of persons have lost their lives through the recklessness and carelessness of the motormen. In many places they exercise no care whatever, having no regard for the safety of those who have to cross the tracks, and run down any who cannot escape by their own agility. The prominence of the victim of this most recent accident will focus public attention upon the evil, and the enactment of laws for the protection of the public and punishment of trolley car operators may follow criminal carelessness.

Solicitor Hildebrand, at the request of County Chairman Thayer, of Charleston, has taken charge of the prosecution of the case against the men accused of perpetrating frauds in the first primary. If the truth comes out and a just verdict rendered by the jury Charleston politics will be somewhat purified. They need it.

President Roosevelt is coming south on a political campaign tour. He will have a pleasant trip but not many converts to Republicanism will be made. The people of the South are not to be bamboozled by his soft talk against the trusts.

Government Crop Report.

Washington, Sept. 9.—The agricultural department's weekly summary of crop conditions says:

"Although the week was cool in the central valleys and lake region with more than the average rainfall in portions of the upper Mississippi valley, maturing crops have been generally favorable, though not rapid advancement. The greater part of Texas, in which State severe drought prevailed at the close of the previous week, has received abundant rainfall, and drought conditions in the middle Atlantic coast districts have also been largely relieved.

"Notwithstanding the prevalence of low temperatures throughout the corn belt, and copious rainfall in portions of the upper Mississippi valley, the corn crop has made very satisfactory advancement toward maturity, and wholly escaped in States eastward of the Mississippi river from frosts occurring on the 4th and 5th, with but slight injury in the States to the westward.

"Texas and a large part of the central and eastern districts of the cotton belt have received abundant rainfall during the week, but it is doubtful whether the beneficial effects of these rains to late cotton will offset the injury done to the open staple. Cotton has opened more rapidly than it could be picked. In portions of the central and eastern district many fields are already nearly cleaned, and the reports generally indicate that the crop will be gathered much earlier than usual.

"Late tobacco has experienced a general improvement in the Middle Atlantic States and Ohio valley and cutting and housing have progressed under favorable conditions in all tobacco States."

Washington, September 9.—Mr. Ehrman, vice consul general at Panama, advises the State department by cable that Arua Dulce has been surrendered by the government forces. Four revolutionary war vessels are in the bay of Panama and the revolutionists are reported to be moving toward the railroad. Mr. Ehrman considers the situation at Colon and at Panama serious.

Washington, September 9.—Mr. Powell, United States minister to Hayti, has cabled the State department that he has a report that Admiral Killick and two of his officers went down with the *Crete-A-Pierrot*, recently sunk near Cape Haytien by the German gunboat Panther.

HEYWARD OUR NEXT GOVERNOR.

Talbert and His Effort to Revive Factional Bitterness Rebuked.

Latimer Defeats John Gary Evans by Big Majority.

Col. J. Harvey Wilson Probably Defeated by Gantt.

Columbia, Sept. 10.—The State says:

"Heyward for Governor," Latimer for the Senate, Sloan for Lieutenant Governor, Gantt (probably) for Secretary of State, Jones or Walker for Comptroller General, Frost for Adjutant General and Caughman for Railroad Commissioner.

The ballots were cast yesterday in the second primary for senator and State officers. The State presents this morning the results as indicated by returns from nearly seventy thousand voters. This is by far the fullest and most complete report ever made of an election in South Carolina on the morning after the event.

Interest centered in the gubernatorial race. Heyward has all along been the favorite in the betting, but a great deal of money was wagered on the size of his majority, and this has been won and lost.

Because of the threatening weather, it was thought an unusually light vote would be polled, but the reports tonight indicate that the total will not fall very short of that in the first primary.

While in some cases the vote is close there is no reason to believe the position of the candidates will be changed, except as to comptroller general.

Here is the vote for each candidate as received last night: For Senator, A. C. Latimer 40,448, John Gary Evans 27,499; for governor, D. Clinch Heyward 39,455, W. Jasper Talbert 29,623; for lieutenant governor, John T. Sloan 34,513, Frank B. Gary 30,423; for Secretary of State, J. T. Gantt 33,692, J. Harvey Wilson 31,776; for Comptroller General, A. W. Jones 32,167, G. L. Walker 33,132; for adjutant general, Jno. D. Frost 37,285, J. C. Boyd 29,298; for Railroad Commissioner, B. L. Caughman 36,794, W. Boyd Evans 27,881.

The total votes accounted for in each race are as follows: Senator 67,947, governor 69,078, lieutenant governor 64,936, secretary of State 65,468, comptroller general 65,359, adjutant and inspector general 66,674, railroad commissioner 64,675.

WEEKLY CROP BULLETIN.

Columbia, S. C., September 9.—The first part of the week ending Monday, September 8th, was warmer, the latter part cooler than usual. The average temperature was about 76 degrees, or slightly below normal. The highest was 95 degrees at Greenwood on the 2d, the lowest 57 degrees at Spartanburg on the 8th. The sunshine was generally deficient, but a few points reported it above normal. There were no hailstorms or violent wind. The western portion of the State had light but very beneficial rains, and the east central portion heavy rainfall, with amounts ranging from one to two inches, but the week's rainfall was poorly distributed, and many points report no rain for the week, to the detriment of growing crops. The weather was favorable for farm work during the greater portion of the week, but showery weather interfered, in places, with cotton picking. The rains put the soil into good condition for fall plowing and sowing oats, although the latter work has not become general.

Late upland and bottom land corn continue to thrive and are very promising. Marlboro County reports the corn crop sufficient for its own needs for the coming year. Insects infest green corn in Newberry and York Counties.

Cotton opened rapidly, in places prematurely, during the week, and nearly all the reports indicate that from one-half to two-thirds of the bolls are now open. Picking made rapid progress, but failed to keep pace with the opening. Pickers are scarce in a few counties. There is a reiteration of former complaints of the prevalence and harmful effect of rust and blight, causing the plants to die, making it evident now that there will be but a small top crop, and only in favored localities where the plants are free from rust and have continued to bloom and fruit. There is an almost unanimous expression by reporters, that the crop will be below average in yield, although a few correspondents state that the yield will equal or exceed last year's. Some open cotton was stained by rain, although it is generally being gathered in fine condition. Sea island cotton is well fruited, but the prospect for a top crop is poor. It is opening, and some has been picked and marketed.

Caterpillars infest many of the central counties, moving westward, and are destroying grass fields in their pathway. Peas are fine, as a rule, and all reports indicate an unusually large crop of sweet potatoes. Other minor crops improved during the week. Rice harvest is well underway, and the yields are above average. Tea plants are thriving. Late fruit is scarce.

Killed With a Rock.

Greenwood, September 9.—Saturday, near Verdery, Lem Bishop in an altercation with John Heard killed the latter by hitting him in the head with a rock. The two negroes were both drunk, it is said, and got into a fight in the public road. According to Lem's tale John first threw the rock at him and that he then picked up the same rock and hurled it back at John. The rock entered his head, causing death.

John lived several hours after the blow. Coroner Sheppard went down Sunday and held the inquest. Bishop was arrested yesterday and put in jail. Hudson Goodman was the only witness. He said that the two negroes were coming down the road together cursing each other and then commenced to fight. It seems that there had been an old quarrel between them for sometime. Both negroes were over forty years old.

THE CUBAN LOAN.

The Conditions Fixed For the Issue of \$35,000,000 in Bonds.

Havana, September 9.—The loan bill passed the House of Representatives today by 48 votes to 2. President Palma is authorized to make the loan in the name of the nation for the amount of \$35,000,000, the minimum price of issue to be 90 and the maximum rate of interest to be 5 per cent. According to the bill the loan is payable in forty years, payment to begin ten years after issue. Four million dollars of the loan is to be devoted to the encouragement of agriculture and the cattle industry, and the sum of \$31,000,000 is for the fulfillment of obligations contracted during the revolution and the payment of the Cuban army.

The Executive is authorized to guarantee the custom receipts of the nation. In order to provide for the appearance in the regular budget of funds for the payment of interest and to maintain a sinking fund a consumption tax on alcoholic drinks is specially imposed, besides 10 per cent of the total receipts from customs.

The bill will go to the Senate conference committee.

New York, September 9.—The consul general of Venezuela has received the following undated cablegram from President Castro: "A fierce battle was fought today at Finaquillo, in which the revolutionary army, under Gen. Luciana Mendoza and Riera, was completely defeated, thus insuring national peace."

ENFORCING COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Truancy Laws of Indiana Catch 24,784 Children.

Indianapolis, Sept. 7.—The State Board of Truancy today issued a bulletin on compulsory education for the school year 1901-2, based on the reports of the 112 truant officers. The average aggregate expense for each child put in school by the truant officers was \$1.43. The bulletin follows:

"The first step in juvenile crime is truancy." This is the statement of the superintendent of compulsory education of Chicago. Judge Lindsay, of the Denver Juvenile Court, says: "Our experience clearly demonstrates that most cases of juvenile delinquency brought into this court begin with truancy."

"In view of these facts, the operations of the compulsory education law in this State have deep interest. At a cost of about \$20,000 for the salaries of the officers, an average of 78 cents a child, and 17,000 for books and clothing for the poor, 23,784 children were brought into the schools during the year—23,921 to the public schools and 863 to private or parochial institutions. This does not include those who went to school voluntarily because of the requirement of the law. This is the fifth annual report of the board, the records of the five years being as follows:

	Children Brought into School	Cost in Salaries and Assistance.
1898	21,447	\$81,351.04
1899	19,160	43,442.54
1900	23,974	43,314.31
1901	25,025	47,686.98
1902	24,784	36,745.50

"The report for 1901-2 shows that the work of the truant officers of Marion county resulted in bringing 2,232 children into the schools, the largest number of any county in the State. Vigo county comes next with 1,231; Knox county shows 893; St. Joseph, 707; Perry, 635; Harrison county has the lowest number 8.

"It was found necessary to provide books and clothing for 10,808 children during the year, and this was done at a cost of \$17,190.05, or \$1.59 for each child. Of the children thus added, 10,689 were pupils of the public schools. The remaining 139 attended private or parochial institutions.

"In eighteen counties during the last year the officers succeeded in bringing the children into school without resorting to the prosecution of their parents. In the remaining seventy-four counties there were 325 prosecutions. A comparison of the reports of the past year with those of former years shows a noticeable increase in the number of prosecutions. In 1898, 113 were reported; in 1900, 272; in 1901, 177; in 1902, 325. Jackson county had the highest number, 32; Vigo comes next with 21. The officers in St. Joseph county report 15, in Clay county 13, Clark and Grant each had 12, and Greene and Marion, 10.

"Efforts have been made to get the opinion of those informed as to the operations of the law in every county. With but few exceptions the expressions are favorable. Generally speaking, the law is upheld both by the courts and by public sentiment."

OUTLAWS AND OFFICERS FIGHT.

Two Murderers Killed by Sheriff's Posse in Tennessee.

Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 8.—A special to The Sentinel from Rogersville, Tenn., says: Jim Wright and John Templeton, noted Hancock county desperadoes, were killed and Wright's son was captured by a posse of 25, headed by Joe Moss of Gate City, Va.

In the engagement Wright shot and probably fatally wounded George Wolf of Spears' Ferry, Va., and Jack Rogers of Rogersville, both of whom were members of the pursuing posse.

Two fights occurred and in the first, which began at 10 o'clock last night, Templeton was instantly killed and Wright's son was captured. Jim Wright, however, retreated to a nearby house, where he engaged the officers until daylight, when he was routed and killed as he could not be taken alive.

Wright was an escaped convict from the Tennessee penitentiary, where he was serving a sentence for murder. Wright and Templeton are said to have killed as many as six men each.

The scene of action was about 18 miles east of Rogersville. Moss had been hunting for Wright and Templeton for many weeks.

THE VIEWS OF AN EXPERT.

What Has Been Done in Development of Dairying and Stocking Raising.

Mr. L. A. Ransom, who is well known in the South on account of his conspicuous work in agricultural matters and his connection with the South Carolina department of agriculture, and now with the Southern Cotton Oil Company, as District Manager, at Atlanta, Ga., in writing about the influence of cotton seed products on the development of dairying in the South, says:

"About 1850, a few wealthy and enterprising Southern planters imported some Devon cattle from England. These were turned loose in canebrakes with the native scrubs and allowed to roam over large areas of wooded country, picking up a precarious living on the scant pasturage afforded by the woods freshly burned over by the forest fires in the spring. Although widely scattered and a few in number, the prepotency of this breed was so great that in many sections of evidence of their influence of good blood is still visible in the stock."

"No well-to-do planter at that time considered that he had milch cows enough to supply the wants of his family unless he owned at least twenty-five or thirty head. These droves of half-wild and half-famished animals were located towards nightfall by the ringing of a bell hung around the neck of the leader. They were driven to the cow-pen, sometimes miles from where they were found in the woods, a spasmodic effort was made to extract milk from them, penned up over night, and a second attempt made upon them the next morning. The 'average yield' was about one quart per cow."

"The idea of increasing this production by judicious feeding was not thought of. This was the rule, but of course there were notable exceptions. People who did not own unlimited acres of land, and who appreciated milk and butter, took better care of their cows, fed them regularly, and allowed them to pasture during the day on their neighbors' land. This pasturing was more to give them proper exercise, and keep them healthy than to afford them any means of subsistence. To such an extent had the cattle increased in South Carolina, and it was declared that the repairs to the farm fence cost more than the value of the cattle in the State, and the probability is that the same was equally true of nearly all the Southern States."

"Then came the 'No Fence Law,' which compelled the owners to fence the cattle instead of the crops. This forced the farmers to own good milch cows, or none at all, as it became too expensive to feed poor stock. About this time, or perhaps a little earlier, appeared the 'Jersey' on the scene, a breed of cattle as suited to the needs of those who were 'too poor to own a cow, and too proud to milk a goat.' But this beautiful little animal soon demonstrated that she was not a 'quitter,' and, furthermore, that she 'filled a long family and but, worth proper attention, gave rich returns on her cost and keep, and, like the Irishman's pig that he raised in the cabin with his children, she 'paid the rent' as well as the freight. As compared with the Devon, she was smaller in stature and gave less milk, but the proportion of cream to water in what she did give, far exceeded that of the Devon, the Durham, and Holstein, and she promptly became the prime favorite of small families and butter-makers. But she could not live without feed, and butter could not be produced profitably on corn meal, wheatbran, or cowpea diet, nor could it be produced at all on what the Jersey could pick up in the pastures."

Nature, always lavish, but provident, hid away coal in the earth for ages, only to be uncovered when the world needed it most, pointed the way to the gold fields on which this precious metal was absolutely required for the world's commerce, and covered from sight the phosphate rock of the Carolinas until improvident man had destroyed the fertility of the fields, likewise she held back the material required to make dairying in the South possible and profitable, until conditions were favorable for its use.

The advent of the Jersey cow created a demand for a cheap and rich food, which the oil mills supplied with hulls and meal. In a list of fifty of the leading feed materials of the United States, the National Department of Agriculture ranks cotton seed meal first, in feeding value and places the value of cotton seed hulls for the same purpose above the best timothy hay. The use of these products has fully sustained the department's reports, and dairying is fast becoming an industry of importance, and this has been largely the result of the liberal policy of the Southern Cotton Oil Co. of the Carolinas and Georgia, which has headquarters at Columbia, S. C., Atlanta, Ga., Savannah, Ga., and Charlotte, N. C., Goldsboro, N. C., and Augusta, Ga.

Around the large cities in the South, dairies are successfully operated, supplying the people with wholesome milk, and rich golden butter from cows fed on hulls and meal. The country mills have accomplished the same thing for the farms and small towns. Around the factory towns the small mills make dairying possible, and profitable, as the demand from the operatives is sufficient to consume all the milk and butter that can be produced, and the use of meal for fertilizing the land, which is sold reasonably by the Southern Cotton Oil Company, has greatly enlarged the area devoted to truck farming of all kinds.

Without oil mill products dairying would be impossible in many sections of the South. The abundance, cheapness and convenience of the products has already developed the business to an interesting extent, and it is only in its infancy, and its growth will increase rapidly each year with the steady improvement in the grade of milch cows. Oleomargarine contains about forty per cent. milk, and the compound is a wholesome product. The establishment of co-operative factories for its manufacture in the vicinity of oil mills where refined oil can be had would give a tremendous impetus to dairying in the South.

Roanoke, Va., September 9.—The mystery surrounding the wreckings of a Norfolk and Western passenger train on the Shenandoah Valley division, forty miles north of Roanoke, last Sunday was cleared up today when Johnnie Barger, an eleven-year-old boy, who lives near the scene of the wreck, confessed that he had placed a spike in the joint between the rails and hammered it half way down with a rock for the purpose of seeing it flattened by the train, and that he did not think it would throw the train from the tracks.

Jenkins Bros. have just received a large shipment of ball bearing, drop head, New Home machines. See them. Under Masome Temple. July 30.

GLENN SPRINGS WATER

Cures Dyspepsia.

For sale by A. J. China, J. F. W. DeLorme.

TO OUR BOYS.

This is the week in which you are supposed to do your shopping in anticipation of the opening of school, and we know of no place in which you can do so more advantageously or economically than with us.

We have the largest line of Boys' Suits and Pants ever carried by us, and that is saying a great deal.

The suits vary in price from 75 cents to \$7.50, and the pants from 25 cents to \$1 per pair.

We have about 150 boys' suits in three or four different patterns that we are offering at \$1 per suit, and they are surprising values: have to be seen to be appreciated.

The suit that we want to call the school boys' particular attention to is the

Mrs. Jane Hopkins Brand,

Double Seat and Double Knee. This is the best investment ever made by a boy, as he gets better returns for his money. Mrs. Hopkins must have been a School Maam and had practical observation of the weak spots in a boy's wearing apparel, and every mother owes her a debt of gratitude for inventing the Double Seat and Double Knee School Suit.

O'DONNELL & CO.

THE LAST CALL.

We are receiving daily the fruits of our buyers' efforts in the New York Market.

This does not signify that the summer is over. We have on hand in our various departments,

"Odd Lots of Desirable Goods"

We prefer not to carry any goods over till next season, so these will have to go.

"We Will Not Stand on Price."

This means we intend to sacrifice them. You will find things that you can use next season that it will pay you to buy now.

J. RYTTENBERG & SONS.