THE WATCHMAN AND SOUTHRON, MARCH 18, 1903.

## PICTURES FOR WINTHROP.

Winthrop Chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy, Collecting Photographs of Confederate

Adjutant General Frost returned Wednesday morning from Washington, whither he went last Sunday night on matters of great concern to the militia of South Carolina. He expressed him-self yesterday as much gratified at the result of his mission, and at the cor-dial treatment accorded him by the officials of the war department.

State Militiamen Will Have Their

Krags Soon-Gen. Frost Was

Successful.-

WILL BEGIN AT ONCE.

**EXCHANGE OF RIFLES** 

He went on to see if he could not arrange with the war department for an immediate exchange of old for new rifles and uniforms for the militia, saving the freight bills for two shipments.

He called to see the secretary of war in company with Senator Latimer, and was received by Assistant Secretary of War Sanger in the absence of Secretary Root. Gen. Frost says he was warmly received and after going over the provisions of the new act of congress it was determined that South Carolina could at once proceed to exchange the Springfield rifles and cartridges for the new Krag-Jorgensen magazine rifles. The requisition will go forward shortly. The secretary of war has been so busy since the adjournment of congress

that he has been unable as yet to place contracts for the furnishing of the new regulation olive drab unithe new regulation onve diab and forms, consequently they will not be issued for some time. The department, however, has allowed Gen. Frost to make requisition for khaki uniforms and campaign hats for the State mili-tia for the summer. This requisition will be sent on at once. The present blue uniforms will be continued in the service until the olive drab suits are available.

Gen. Frost asked for authority to loan to certain schools in the State, not having commandants of cadets, some of the old Springfield rifles. He was informed that this could not be done; that the law only allows the war department to loan rifles to military academies baving regular army officers stationed at them as commandants, and then only upon the filing of an application and a bond fom the tustees of such institutions; that the State cannot loan rifles at all. This will mean that the Citadel's supply of Krag-Jorgensen rifles will have to be called in by the adjutant general soon, and another supply secured in the re-

galar way. Under the Dick act also the exchange of equipments provided for applies only to rifles fand cartridges

and not to tents or camp equipage. Gen. Frost also made inquiries about the stationing of an army officer in the office of the adjutant general. Upon secretary Root's return the department will determine whether to detail active army officers to these positions or retired officers.

Gen. Frost talked interestingly of aniform regulations of the army. There will henceforth be three styles of uniforms for officers. The first will be the full dress, with frock coat and gold braid in abundance, a heavily gold braided cap and a chappeau. The latter will never be worn while the officer is in the saddle. The dress uniform will be exactly like the present blue fatigue uniform, with the exception that the caps will have bell crowns. The infantry officers will no longer wear white stripes on their trousers, but a lighter shade of blue instead.

Monuments.

The Winthrop Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy have a plan for scenring pictures of the Con-federate mounments over the State. A shortetime ago Col. J. D. Blanding, an old veteran of two wars, pre-sented the Winthrop college library with a handsomely framed picture of the monument in Sumter which bears the inscription, "The Women of Sum-tre District to their Confederate Dead, December 20, 1860."

It is a beanitful picture with a hand-some black and gilt frame. Col.

Blanding's gift was greatly appreciat-ed, and it suggested the idea of a corner set apart in the library for Confederate relics and pictures such as this. At the suggetsion of Col. Blanding the president of the chapter has written to the different chapters over the State wherever there is a monument and requested them to send a picture of their monument. The pictures are to be hung in a group, with the picture of the monument in front of the capitol in Columbia as centerpiece, and at the top a picture of the monument, which we hope will in the near future be erected to the women of the south. We hope every chapter will follow the example of those who have already complied with our request and send a picture of their monument to add to our col-lection.-Winthrop College, Cor. The State.

## SETTLERS' RATES SOUTH. Special Coast Line Tickets From the North and West.

The passenger department of the Atlantic Coast Line has issued a circular giving one-way settlers' rates from the Ohio and Mississippi River gateways and points north and east of there to the Southeastern territory. The rate for settlers is one-half of the standard one-way fare, plus \$2. Tickets will be on sale as follows: March 3 and 17; April 17 and 21: May 5 and 19; June 2 and 16; July 7 and 21; August 4 and 18; September 1 and 15; October 6 and 20; November 3 and 17, limited to continuous passage. The circulars cover almost the entire

Southern territory. Speaking of the Atlantic Coast Line, General Passenger Agent Craig says: "It is the greatest trucking road in America, and it provides every facility for getting farm, gar-den and orchard products to the Northern markets in the best possible

sale of home-seekers' excursion tickets on the same date as given the one-way settlers. These tickets are sold to the leading cities, within easy access of the settling districts, and are offered at one firstclass fare, plus \$2. They are good for all destinations in South Carolina, but passengers for South Carolina will be routed to Columbia and Charleston only. From these two cities, however, the settlers will be able to reach the truck-growning sections, as well as other locations where they may be impressed with the facilities for planting. All tickets will have a final time limit of seventeen days.

# SERVANTS IN MANILA.

### Their Methods Would Not Exactly Suit an American Housewife.

From my friends here I learn that much of the patriarchal system of living still prevails even in Manila, a writer in The Outlook says. In some large houses there are from twenty to thirty dependdents of all degrees, from relations to cooks and scullions. These persons live about the house, sleeping in corners, and are clothed and fed by the mistress. They marry, have chil-dren and raise them in a harum-scarum way that would drive an American woman to an insane asylum. Again and again I have seen in one of the finest houses here small naked chil-dren asleep behind the parlor door, while large-eyed, placid women nursed babies quite unbashed as they crouch-ed on the floor in the hallways. These servants have their home, their clothes, food and from three to five pesos a month. In a way, I suppose, they earn this money, as they nonchalantly polish the hardwood floors or carelessly flap the dust from the center of tables and chairs.

They sit on the floor in kitchens in front of a pan of water and wash the dishes that are piled up around them, and stack them edgeways along the wall to dry. Surely their ways are not ours, and it is a shock to the nerves to see a kitchen in the heat of preparation for a banquet of which one is to partake later. It requires some skill to pass between the various dishes being prepared on the floor, where cats and dogs and babies, meats and fruits and vegetables, seem hoplelessly jumbled up. I always forget about it later, for a deliciouss dinner will almost always come forth from the chaos. Many of these servants have lived all their lives in one family. They feel themselves dependent on their masters, and the idea of their going away or being dismissed. never occurs to either master or servant. There is consequently a family feeling between them, and a freedom of intercourse that we, democrats though we are, would not tolerate. A friend told me that his head servant always remonstrates with him, when he disapproves any course of action, and sometimes I have witnessed an altercation between a mistress and maid in which the maid prevailed. At one house, I remember, there was a difference of opinion at dinner as to the kind of wine to be served, and the servant had his way; yet they are not considered imertinent by their masters.



Enormous Profits Shown by the Three Tobacco Trusts.

today in Jersey City. The old board these nation shall occupy an exceptionof directors was relected with one ex- al position in their relations with ception, Charles N. Strotz being the European Powers, who have the chosen to succeed Thomas F. Jefferrys, of Richmond, Va.. After deducting all charges and expenses the next earnings for the year were \$7,450,574. Tobacco Company also held their annual meeting today. The old board cannot be European territorial expanof directors was re-elected. The re- sion in America or oppression of the port of the assistant treasurer showed total earnings of \$13,291,459. The annual meeting of the Continental Tobacco Company was also held today, when the old board of directors was reelected. The treasurer's public debt cannot give rise to an report showed net earnings, after deducting all charge and expenses, of to the territorial occupation of the \$11, 776, 934.

## PUBLIC DEBTS OF SMALL STATES. RELIGIOUS FREEDOM FOR RUSSIA. THE PUBLIC HAILS IT AS A Argentina Protests Against the Co-

ercive Collection

Of Such Debts, Because the Creditor Always Takes Into Account

The Probability of Payment When he Makes his Bargain.

Washington, March 11.-The following statement was given out tonight at the legation of the Argentine Republic:

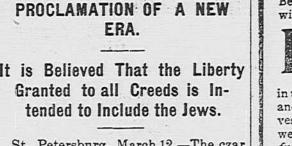
"Recent publications referring to the note of instruction sent by the Argentine Government to its minister in Washington. Dr. Garcia Mexico, in regard to some of the features of the Venezuelan incident, give the erroneous impression that Argentine asked for an alliance with the United States, and that its proposal was re-jected by the Secretary of State.

"In fact the dispatch of Dr Drago, minister of foriegn relations for the Argentine Republic, aimed only to explain to his diplomatic agent in Washington the views of his home Government relative to the coercive collection of public debts of American States by European nations, and instructed him to convey those views to Seccretary Hay, expressing his hope that the doctrine of international public law set forth by the Argentine Governments should prove acceptable to the United States.

"Taking into consideration the real character of many of the obligations contracted by the Governments of the minor South American republics, the Argentine Government has felt that there is great danger to the peace of the continent if the compulsory de-mand of immediate payment of public debts, or national obligations, is to be accepted in silence, without dis-crimination, as a right of the stronger Powers of Europe to control and dominate the weaker and struggling States of Central and South America.

"On this point the Argentine minis-ter of foreign relations in his note remarks that the capitalist who supplies any money to a foreign State always takes into consideration the resources of the country and the more or less probability that the obligations will be filled without difficulty. Dr. Drago says further on this: 'The compulsory and immediate demand for payment at a given moment of a public debt by means of force would not produce other than the ruin of the weaker nations and the absorption of their Government altogether with all its inherent faculties by the powerful nations of the earth.' Dr. Drago also cites enunciations by Hamilton and provisions of the Constitution of the

United States in this connection. "Dr. Drago explicitly disclaims any intention to defend bad faith or irrecondition, in shortest time and at lowest rates." Another circular issued by General Pasenger Agent Craig calls attention to the stock of the stockholders of the American Tobacco Company was held today in Jersey City. The old heard undoubted right to protect their subjects as amply as in any other part of the fundamental principle of the inthe globe against prosecution or from violability of communal property is to any injustice they may have been vicbe maintained, while at the same time tims of. The only thng that the Armeans are to be found to render it The stockholders of the Consolidated gentine Republic maintains is the easier for the individual to sever conprinciple already accepted that there nections with the community to which he belongs if he so desired. people of this continent, because taken to release the peasants from the their unfortunate financial condition present bardensome liability of force might oblige one of them to put off ed labor. the fulfilment of its obligations. The principle which we maintain is that a in the provincial governments and district administrations by the local reparmed intervention, and much less resentatives, while attention will be devoted to securing closer cooperation soil of American nations by any between the communal authorities European Power." and parochial trustees of the orthodox "Complying with his instructions churches wherever possible. "Calling upon all our subjects to Minister Meron left a copy of the communication received from his minister cooperate in strengthening the moral of foreign relations with the Secretary foundations of family, school and public life, under which alone the well being of the people and the confidence of every one in the stability of note of the Argentine minister of his rights can develop, we command our ministers and chief officials conto the messages of the President of cerned in this matter to submit to us December 3, 1901, and December 2, their views regarding the execution of our intentions." 1902. "Secretary Hay stated further that advocating and adhering in practice in questions concerning itself to the redecree, it is believed that the liberty sort of international arbitration in the granted to "all creeds" is intended to able by the orderly treatment of diplomatic negotiation, the Government has produced a universal feeling of glad to see the questions of the justice chief topic of conversation in every public resort. It is generally attributed to the emperor's earnest desire to wrongs or national obligations, as well remove the causes which recently produced such deplorable outbreaks among the workmen and students. Fears, the decision of an impartial arbitral however, are expressed that the powtribunal, before which the litigant erful party of reaction led by Minister nations, weak and strong alike, may of the Interior Plebve may delay or plan is the thing. It is not only the stand as equals in the eye of internafrustrate the realization of the czar's tional law and mutual duty.' aspirations, but great hopes are based "One of the more important features on the known fact that Finance Minof the Argentine note is the recogniister Witte is a strong advocate of tion and endorsement given by the whatever reforms he considers the Government of that Republic to the country ripe for. In any case Monroe doctrine, which for the first months must elapse before the protime is acknowledged and accepted as jected reforms can be put into execua principle of American public law by tion. It is understood that the czar a nation of South America."



St. Petersburg, March 12.—The czar has issued a decree providing for freedom of religion throughout his dominion, establishing to some degree local self government and making other concessions to the village communities.

The decree, which was issued in commemoration of the anniversary of the birthday of Alexander III., is considered to be the most significant act of state since the emancipation of the serfs. The public hails it as the proclamation of a new era, opening upon bright prospects of the yearly improvement of Russian internal administration.

THE TEXT OF THE DECREE. "The troubles agitating our country,

which to our deep regret have partly been sown by designs hostile to the state and partly engendered by doc-trines foreign to Russian life, hinder the general work of ameliorating the well being our people. These troubles confuse the public mind, remove the people from productive labor, and often ruin families dear to our heart and young energies, among high and low, necessary to the internal development of the country. In demanding the fulfillment of this our will, while, remaining strongly opposed to any violation of the normal course of national life and having confidence that all will loyally discharge their local duties, we are irrevocably decided to satisfy the needs for which the state has become ripe and have deemed it expedient to strenghen and decree the undeviating observance of the principles of tolerance laid down by the fundamental laws of the Russian empire, which, recognizing the orthox church as the ruling one, grant to all our subjects of other religions and to all foreign persuasions freedom of creed and worship in accordance with other rites, and we are further resolved to continue the active carrying out of measures for the improvement of material position of the orthdox rural clergy, while enabling them to take a larger share in intellectual and public

life. "In accordance with impending measures for the consolidation of the national economy the efforts of the state credit institutions and especially the nobles, and peasants banks should be directed to strengthening and developing the welfare and fundamental pillars of Russian village life and that of the local nobility and peasantry. These principles marked out by us for the revision of the laws of the rural population are, when formulated, to be referred to the provincial government councils, so that with the assistance of persons enjoying the public's confidence they may be further developed

"Without delay measures must be

"Thorough reform is to be effected

Although the Jewish faith is not

specifically mentioned in the czar's

The publication of the czar's decree

desires to modify the laws by relax-

parents belong to some other denomi-

The paragraph in the decree propos-

ing to refer the reforms to the pro-

vincial government councils is by

many regarded as pointing in the di-

rection of constitutional government.

It is remarked that the decree does

not mention the removal of the re-

strictions on the press. For the mo-

ment, however, among the general public

all the difficulties are forgotten in

the spirit of thankfulness at the pros-

Washington, March 12 .- The senate

committee on commerce today decided

to postpone action on the nomination

of Dr. W. D. Crum to be collector of

the port at Charleston, S. C., until

next Thursday. The suggestion for

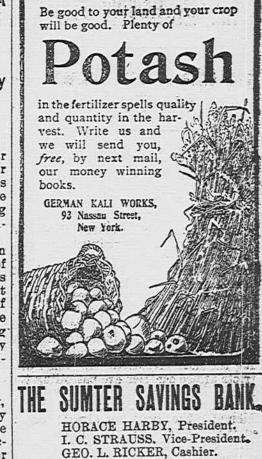
postponement was made by Senator

Clay. There are a number of vacanies

pect of the dawn of a new era.

nation.

include the Jews.



A Golden Rule

of Agriculture:

\$25,000 Capital Stock, Liability of Stockholders, 25,000



YOUR MONEY IS SECURE

when deposited here for safe keeping. It cannot be stolen; it cannot be burnt up. Our burglar and fire proof vaults prevent that.

It is not lying idle as it would be if kept at home.

The Sumter Savings Bank pays interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on savings and compounds the interest

quarterly. Business is conducted on a safe basis, protected against burglary by insurance.

# Land Surveying

I will give prompt attention to all calls for surveying, platting, terracing hill sides draining bottoms, drawing Mortgages, Titles, Probating, &c.

BANKS H. BOYKIN, D. S., Catchail, S. C. Oct 19-0

The new olive drab uniform will be the same for officers as for privates save that a small strap will be worn by officers on each shoulder, and the leggins will be leather instead of canvas. No trouser stripes will be worn by officers with this uniform.

It is the latter uniform that will be used exclusvely in the service in this State. The members of the governor's staff alone will wear the dress uniform. All other officers' will wear the olive drab regulation .- The State.

#### The Stomach Is the Man.

A weak stomach weakens the man, because it cannot transform the food he eats into nourishment. Health and strength cannot be restored to any sick man or weak woman without first restoring health and strength to the stomach. A weak stomach cannot digest enough food to feed the tissues and revive the tired and run down limbs and organs of the body. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure cleanses, purifies, sweetens and strengthens the glands and membranes of the stomach, and cures indigestion, dyspepsia and all stomach troubles. J. S. Hughson & Co.

Oil Mills Made Little.

Jackson, Miss., March 9.-According to statement from lealding managers the cotton oil mill season in Mississippi, which is now drawing to a close , has not been a profitable one, the high price of seed being out of proportion to the market price of the finished products. The chief cause for depression of the market is said to be the weak demand for export oil. All of the mills in the State will be closed by the 1st of April, and a number are preparing to close within the next few days. About forty mills have been in active operation during the season, and the refined products turned out are estimated in value at about \$25,-000,000.

## A HAPPY HOME

Is one where health abounds. With impure blood there cannot be good health. With a disordered LIVER there cannot be good blood.



## RIOT-IN KANSAS CITY.

#### Caused by Striking Teamsters Who Demand Higher Wages.

Kansas City, Mo, March 11.-Vio-lence entered today into the strike of 211 drivers employed by the fourteen transfer companies of the city, who went out this morning for an increase in wages and recognition of their union. Perhaps half a hundred men were employed during the day to take the places of the strkers, though but little work was accomplished by them. During the afternoon strikers and their sympathizers gathered in large unmbers at several points in the west bottoms and held up wagons driven by non-union men. At the Burlington freight depot the police were forecd to draw their revolvers to disperse a crowd that had cut the traces of teams hitched to two loaded wagons. At another point Geo. B. Evans, an employee of the American Express Company, in attempting to disperse a crowd that was throwing stones at a driver, fired a shot into the ground, N. N. Latin, a striker, interfered and made a move to draw a knife, when both men were arrested.

Mrs. Evans, wife of the man arrested, struck with a whip the leaders of a crowd that interfered with the course of a wagon on which she was riding. Later Mrs. Evans took charge of a wagon belonging to the Swofford Dry Goods Company and unaided drove the team through the crowd. Her progress was uninterrupted. In Mulberry street, between 9th and 10th, during the afternoon, a crowd blockaded the thoroughfare and threw stones at the non-union drivers. Much excitement prevailed and the police were kept

How a Church Made 723 Per

Cent.

Mt. Morris, N. Y., March 9.-One year ago the Rev. Walter A. Stirling, pastor of St. John's church, gave a a man with university education and silver dollar to each woman of his training is fifty times greater than that congregation, asking each to invest it of the illiterate and untrained man. So and to bring back at the end of the that the value to the commonwealth of year the profits of the invetsemnt. Yesterday the fifty women handed in \$411.80. One woman, a farmer's wife, invested her \$1 in a young calf, which she sold for \$9 at the end of ten weeks. The \$9 was invested in poultry, and retruned \$17 at the end of the year. A

#### SAVING POTATOES.

Mr. Henry L. Hoke, of the Clay Hill of foreign relations with the Secretary neighborhood, left at The Enquirer of State. In his reply Mr. Hay did office on Monday some potatoes that not express assent or dissent to the were saved in accordance with the doctrine of public law set forth in the plan outlined by a correspondent of the News and Courier last fall and foreign relations. He cited the minister republished in The Enquirer. Mr. Hoke says the plan struck him as being practical, and although he had but a small crop of potatoes he determined to make a trial. He put eight bushels of potatoes in a trench five feet long, two feet wide and three feet deep. Then he covered the potatoes settlement of controversies not adjustwith a hip roof of boards, covered with earth to a depth of six or eight inches, and dug a trench around the of the United States would always be sides for drainage. The heavy rains came along and some water got into of claims by one State against an-the potatoes. As the result of this he other, growing out of individual made a better covering for the roof. He went into the potatoes a few days as the guarantees for the execution of ago, and with the exception of a half whatever award may be made, left to bushel that had rotted he found them in first-class condition.

Mr. Hoke is satisfied that the trench most economical, but the most effective way of keeping potatoes through the winter .- Yorkville Enquirer.

Major Charles H. Smith ("Bill Arp'') and his wife celebrated the 54th anniversary of their marriage at their home at Cartersville, Ga., on Sunday. Mr. D. A. Tompkins, of Charlotte, N. C., has recently published figures to show that at thirty-five years old the earning capacity of a man with common school education and special training for his work is twelve and a steamer Havana, of the Ward Line, half times greater than that of an illiterate and untrained man; that the earning capacity of a man with high school education and training is twenty-five times greater than that of the illiterate and untrained man; that the earning capacity of a man with college education and traning its thirtyseven and a half times greater than that of the illiterate and untrained man, and the earning capacity of the man with university education and proper training for his business is fifty times greater than the value of the illiterate and untrained man.

another sold popcorn at a local store Little Early Risers of wordly repute-

Vera Cruz, Mex., March 11 .- Large shipments of Mexico coffee are going from this port to New York. The carried a record-breaking cargo of 1,-350,000 pounds of coffee, and the Esperanza, of the same line, will leave for New York with nearly an equal amount. Developments in the coffee market have convinced merchnts here that there is no immediate hope for a rise in prices, but on the contrary the tendency will be lower and they are making all haste to unload their surplus.

Arcadia, Fla., March 11.-This morning the jury trying the case of the State against I. E. Cooper, charged with the murder of Marshal Bowman, of Punta Gorda, brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree. without recommendation of mercy. Cooper's attorney, M. L. Williams, made a motion for a new trial, claim-The best pill 'neath the stars and stripes; | ing that the indictment was defective It cleanses the system and never gripes. and alleging as a ground the refusal of Judge Wall to give the instructions

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS. and adapted to the special conditions of individual localities. In this work

A FEW fine Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels are offered for sale at reasonable prices. They are from the best strains and are large well marked birds.

Eggs for sale in season. The supply will be limited and in order of receipt. H. G. OSTEEN, Sumter, S. C. will be limited and orders will be filled

#### THE BANK OF SUMTER, SUMTER, S. C.

City and County Depository.

Capital stock paid in, Undivided surplus, \$75,000 00 16,000 00 Individual liability of stockhold-

ers in excess of their stock, 75,000 00 Transacts a general banking business; also has a Saving 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. W. F. RHAME, MABION MOISE, Cashier. Vice-President. Jan. 31.

TURNIP SEED. **Onion Sets--leading** 

### varieties.

Aslo assortment of Garden joyful excitement and is tonight the Seeds

Havana Segars.

Large line of ine Havana Segars.

Toilet Articles.

A choice line of Toilet and Fancy Goods to which attention is invited at

DeLorme's Drug Store.



This preparation contains all of the algestants and digests all kinds of food. It gives instant relief and never fails to cure. It allows you to eat all the food you want. The most sensitive stomachs can take it. By its use many thousands of dyspeptics have been cured after everything else failed. It prevents formation of gas on the stomach, relieving all distress after eating. Dieting unnecessary. Pleasant to take.

It can't help but do you good Prepared only by E. C. DEWITT & Co., Chicage The \$1. bottle contains 2% times the 50c. size JSHUGHSON & CO

