

The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1860.

"Be Just and Fear not—Let all the Ends thou Aims't at, be thy Country's, thy God's and Truth's."

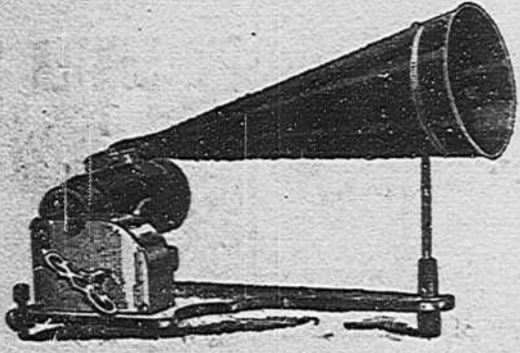
THE TRUE SOUTHERN, Established June 1866

Cosolidated Aug. 2, 1881.

SUMTER, S. C. WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1903.

New Series—Vol. XXII. No. 48

Five Dollars



WITH SIX RECORDS.

I HAVE ONLY ONE HUNDRED OF THESE MACHINES

But while they last they will go for Five Dollars each, six records to go with every machine. This is the genuine Columbia Graphophone, and every record bears the Columbia trade mark, as well as the machine itself, which is of the latest design. Do you work hard all through the hot summer days? A little recreation and amusement in the evenings will cheer you up and make happiness in the family circle. As you are not to enjoy a thousand years' sojourn in this land of flowers you may as well pick up a few lines of pleasure in passing, especially when the cost does not exceed the five dollar mark. I am not living ten thousand miles away from you, and have the goods for sale, open for your inspection; come and see them.

T. B. JENKINS, Jr.

Selling New Home Sewing Machines, Columbia and Cleveland Bicycles, and a high-class line of Sporting Goods.

The Watchman and Southron.

Published Every Wednesday,

N. G. Osteen,
SUMTER, S. C.

TERMS:

\$1 50 per annum—in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS:

One Square first insertion.....\$1 00

Every subsequent insertion..... 50

Contracts for three months, or longer will be made at reduced rates.

All communications which subserve private interests will be charged for as advertisements. Obituaries and tributes of respects will be charged for.

FARMER ENJOYED HIS PASS.

Saw the Show Every Night and Could Not Get Home.

"As to deadhead passes," remarked a veteran theatrical manager to a Detroit Free Press writer. "Years ago, when I was on the road and my company was playing in Illinois, an old farmer hunted me up at the hotel and proceeded to become friendly. He bought me drinks and cigars, and would have presided me with a load of hay if I had any use for it. After he had hung around all day and still patting me on the back, I asked him how it came about that he had taken such a liking to me. In his honest way he replied:

"Well, you are the man who gives out free tickets to the show, and I thought maybe I could work in on you."

"As a reward for his honesty I gave him a season pass, and took pains to explain to him that although we would be in that town only two nights the pass would be good wherever we played for the next three months. The old chap was tickled half to death, and that night he was first one in the theater and the last one to leave. It was the same the next night, and I thought I had seen the last of him, as we had a jump of sixty miles to another town, but when we took the train he was right on hand. We played one night and made another jump, but he was still with us. In fact, he followed us for a week, and was ready to stand treat at any time. At the end of a week he began to get uneasy and count up his change, and as I saw that he was about ready to let go, I said:

"Well, Uncle Rube, have you had enough of theatricals?"

"It's my money that has give out," he replied. "I'm right down to 66 cents and have got to walk 200 miles to get back home. If I'd only had time to prepare for it I'd have sold my oxen, mortgaged my farm and gone right through to California with you. By John, but I hate to give up this pass."

"How much will you take for it?" I asked, curious to know what value he set on it.

"Wall, bein' as you give it to me in the first place, and bein' everybody has used me first rate, I'll tell you what I'll do. Gimme my fare home and \$50 in cash and she's yours."

Poe and the Manager.

A well known theatrical manager, says Harper's Weekly, who is distinguished rather for his business ability than for his knowledge of literature, was visited not long ago by an aspiring playwright. He had with him, he explained to the manager, the manuscript of a play based on one of Edgar Allan Poe's stories, which he was sure was destined to make a sensational hit on the stage. The manager consented to hear the play and listened with increased interest as the playwright read from his manuscript.

He was enthusiastic when the end was reached.

"That's fine!" he exclaimed—"fine! Now I'll tell you what I'll do: you and Mr. Poe come in tomorrow and we'll talk this thing over."

Former Judge Buchanan, now of counsel to J. H. Tillman, has evidently sat at the feet of Gov. Pennypacker of Pennsylvania.—Charleston Post.

"The town with a future cannot afford to give away franchises for public utilities."—The State.

THE CONFEDERATE ROLLS.

Col. Tribble and Gov. Candler Score a Point Against Secretary Root.

TO GO BEFORE CONGRESS

In Getting up Rolls For Confederate Roster "Original" Lists are Exacted Under Present Law.

Columbia, S. C., June 21.—Col. M. P. Tribble of Anderson who has been appointed by Governor Heyward to collect the Confederate rolls of this state for the war department, reports considerable progress made so far in his work. Col. Tribble has appointed an assistant, Mr. T. J. Pyles, and recently issued a letter to the various Confederate camps calling for the rolls which resulted in many being sent in. The great trouble, however, is that the act as passed by congress call only for the "original" rolls. The commissioners for the various southern states have all made it clear to Secretary Root and Brigadier General Ainsworth, who is doing the work for the war department, that securing anything like a complete roster from the original rolls is out of the question as many of them were destroyed by the northern armies on their raids through the south and many regiments after the second year of the war did not keep hardly any record of enlistments. On the other hand the northern troops kept records and short histories of every man enlisted and they have no difficulty in turning these over to the war department at once. Governor A. D. Candler of Georgia, and Col. Tribble took the matter up with Secretary Root and the latter advised them to go ahead with the work, getting up the rolls where they could and where these were not obtainable to secure copies or information from officers who have survived. Secretary Root advised ex-Gov. Candler to take the matter up with the other commissioners and at the next session of congress have the word "original" struck out of the act.

Considerable correspondence has passed between Messrs. Tribble and Candler, as Georgia and South Carolina have more trouble with their rolls than the other southern states, and these commissioners along with Commissioner Owens of Alabama and Commissioner Dixon of North Carolina will meet shortly and memorialize congress along the lines suggested by Secretary Root.

On the rolls now in the possession of Col. Tribble, there are 66,663 names, but about two thousand of these are repeated and Col. Tribble does not think that in the roll sent to Washington there will be over 61,000 names.

The Anti-typhoid Serum.

Dr. Chantemesse, the chief exponent of anti-typhoid inoculation in France, has prepared a series of comparative statistics showing the results of treatment by ordinary methods at the Paris hospitals and the results of treatment by anti-typhoid serum at the fever hospital under his care. His figures show that in the Paris hospitals the mortality from typhoid fever over a period of twenty months was 19 per cent. In the same period the mortality at the Chantemesse Hospital was only 3.7 per cent. Dr. Chantemesse's inoculatory methods have also been tried at the naval hospital at Toulon. Of 171 typhoid cases in which the Chantemesse serum was used 13 succumbed. This result is less favorable than that obtained under the personal supervision of Dr. Chantemesse—though it is better than that achieved by the ordinary methods of the Paris hospitals—but the smaller degree of success is explained as being due to less intimate knowledge of the proper doses to give in individual cases.

A comparison made by Dr. Chantemesse with the mortality in the German army last year from typhoid is considerably in his favor. From beginning to end some eight hundred cases have been treated by the Chantemesse typhoid serum, and the mortality was less than 6 per cent. In the German army last year there were 999 cases of typhoid and 87 deaths, or about 8 1/2 per cent.—New York Times.

The Catawba Water Power company, of Rock Hill, has increased its capital stock from \$250,000 to \$650,000.

THE POSTAL SCANDALS.

Grand Jury Indicts Machen, the Groffs, Mr. and Mrs. Lorenz, But They Will not be Reindicted or Made to Give Additional Bonds.

Washington, June 22.—The grand jury, which has been investigating postal affairs, today returned an indictment against August W. Machen, Diller B. Groff, Samuel A. Groff, George F. Lorenz and Martha J. Lorenz, the two latter being residents of Toledo, Ohio. As previously stated in the dispatches the specific charge is conspiracy to defraud the Government. The indictment is based on Section 5,440 of the Revised Statutes, which provide a penalty of \$10,000 or two years imprisonment or both, in the discretion of the Court.

It was said by Assistant Attorney Taggart today that the indictment was found against Mrs. and Mr. Lorenz because the evidence before the grand jury showed them to be the go-betweens for the Groffs and Machen.

There are twelve counts to the indictment, eleven of which are substantially the same as those found previously against Machen and the Groffs. The first count of the present indictment, which relate to the conspiracy charges, sets forth that on June 29, 1900, in the District of Columbia, Lorenz, Mrs. Lorenz, Machen and the Groff brothers "conspired, combined, confederated and agreed to defraud the United States Government of its moneys," by the following arrangement; Machen advise and recommend to the first assistant Postmaster General the purchase from the Groff brother of a large number of the Groff fasteners for mail boxes at \$1.25 each and should procure payment thereof, upon which the Groff brothers should retain 60 per cent. of such payment, or 75 cents for each fastener; and the Groff brothers should then pay to Mr. and Mrs. Lorenz, either or both, the remaining 40 per cent. which was to be "converted, appropriated and applied to the use" of Mr. and Mrs. Lorenz and Machen. The indictment says that this agreement was carried out by Machen on June 30, recommending the purchase of 6,000 of the fasteners at the price mentioned; that the Groff brothers on the same date presented a bill for these 6,000 fasteners, at the price mentioned; that on September 13, the same year, Machen recommended to the first assistant Postmaster General the payment of that bill, and that the Groff brothers "having thereafter and on September 22 of that year received from the United States \$7,700 in payment of bill," Diller B. Groff, on October 20, same year, paid \$3,000 to George E. and Martha J. Lorenz. The testimony upon which the indictment was found was given by Postoffice Inspectors Walter S. Mayer, Paul E. Williams and Joseph F. Farrell, and Theodore W. Warner and William R. Lewis, the two latter being bank men. The Groff brothers and their counsel and the counsel for Machen were in Court when the indictment was returned. Machen was not present. It was announced that neither Machen nor the Groffs could be rearrested; also that they would not be required to give a new bond. Assistant District Attorney Taggart announced that the investigation into postal affairs by the grand jury will continue, but the indictments presented today complete the work of his office so far as the grand jury has acted.

Columbia cannot proudly claim "Silver King" as one of her sons, for he has played star engagements in Charleston and other towns, and when the news of his misfortune was passed around the "gams" there chipped in to help him out.

Five hundred dollars fine, and for violating the dispensary law! It was almost past belief. In Charleston, Sumter and Columbia enough was raised yesterday to guarantee "Silver King" his liberty, after contributions have come in from the "perfish" in Augusta and Savannah.

The contributors from this city included business men who do not gamble, as well as the regular gamblers, for when the subscription list was passed around to some sportive if not "sporting" men, they could not decline for fear of losing the trade of the "united sporting fraternity" of Columbia.

Of course no gambling is done in Columbia, except among negroes, 17 of whom were run in Saturday night, but there nevertheless appears to be a long string of names of members of the sporting fraternity signed to the subscription list to raise funds to get Hugh Flynn out of the prison where he was placed upon conviction of violating the law.—The State, June 26.

New York, June 23.—One of the most exciting and spectacular upturns of the cotton season in the cotton market occurred right after midday. The weekly crop report from Washington had just been read and received bearish interpretation resulting in moderate declines, but almost immediately buying orders were received from New Orleans and July was pushed to 12.75, August to 12.29 and September to 11.39, all of these prices being new high records for the season. The new crop positions responded only partially to the strength in months said to be controlled by the bull pool.

A New York judge recently remarked on the prevailing and growing practice of carrying concealed weapons in that city. So it appears that this evil is not confined to the south by any means. There are laws against the practice in nearly every State, but the trouble is that the penalty is not severe enough, and the evil is great enough to warrant the severest penalty.

SILVER KING FALLS INTO LAW'S CLUTCH.

Gambler Well Known Here Convicted in Georgetown—Local Sports Have "Chipped in"

"Silver King" is in trouble. Nearly everybody around Columbia knows "Silver King," the dapper little gambler, who was so conspicuous because of his almost snowy locks, so much at variance with his quick tread and his bright eye, from which have not departed the fire of youth and the excitement of the game.

"Silver King" is in trouble, but the "sporting fraternity" of Columbia will get him out. The "gams" were out yesterday taking up a collection for their fellow, venerable in appearance yet evidently unlike the proverb of Solomon, "Wisdom is the gray hair unto men and an unspotted life is old age." For had "Silver King" been wise, he would not have run through with what he had, but would have saved a little bit for a rainy day.

The following from the Georgetown correspondence of The State yesterday tells the tragedy of "Silver King":

"True bills were found by the grand jury against 'Silver King,' alias Hugh Flynn, J. M. Cannon and Mike Roon, all white men, for violations of the dispensary law. The punishment inflicted by the jury was severe in these cases and should be a warning to others who may be engaged in the 'blind tiger' business here. The sentence was a fine of \$500 or 14 months' imprisonment in each instance."

Whatever else may be said of gamblers, they are impulsive and generous in a way, and when they saw that their old associate was in trouble, from which he could not extricate himself, they immediately passed around the hat.

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Want a Railroad.

The Timmonsville Enterprise says: At a recent mass meeting of our citizens a committee was appointed to see what could be done in the way of getting another railroad through to this place—something badly needed. A surveyor has been over and mapped out a line from Hartsville to McBee on the Seaboard Air Line. The business people of Hartsville want and are going to have connection with the Seaboard. It is only about twenty miles from here to Hartsville and if our committee would look into the matter and offer some inducements it might be possible to get the proposed road continued on down to Timmonsville.

The Greenville News suggests that the dam of Lake Toxaway be examined by engineers to relieve the apprehension of people living in South Carolina who fear it will break. That would do no harm unless the South Carolina engineers thought the dam insecure when it wasn't. The engineers of the Toxaway company declare it is absolutely safe and it cost enough—\$33,000—to have been made secure. By the way, the dam is not 27 miles in circumference as The News says; that would be a great big double-dam; the lake is 17 miles around.—State.

IRISH IMMIGRATION.

Those That Came in a Rush Fifty Years Ago Suffered Hardships.

Writing in Donohoe's, about the Irish population in this country, Edward F. McSweeney says: When the Irish began to come to the United States in large numbers, about fifty years ago, New England was beginning to branch out from an agricultural into the manufacturing and commercial centre of the country. The Yankee farmer was changing to a business man; he needed labor. The Germans pushed inward as far as their means would allow, to take up holdings for themselves, when possible. If they had any money at all they did not desire to become laborers or farm hands. The Irish were fleeing from a famine. With them it was not a question of buying land; most of them had nothing but their hands and a sincere willingness to work at anything that was offered. The hardships of the voyage and the cost of transportation did not permit any but the strongest to come. The sufferings of the immigrants of that early period have never been fully told. The emigrant path across the Western plains in those days was marked by the whitening bones of animals, and the rude crosses and headstones of those who succumbed to the hardships of the journey. If the ocean path could be marked in like manner, vessels would travel between a continuous line of monuments forming an avenue of death between here and Europe. Those who survived began at the bottom; they entered every field of labor, and under the guiding Yankee brain and enterprise made Massachusetts what she was from 1800 until 1890.

It was not easy sailing. Religion and racial prejudices were strong. They have not wholly disappeared yet. As a result of the coming of the Irish "Know-nothingism" made itself felt in the early '50's. The Irish peasants, delighted with the liberty they found here, attempted to assume all the duties of citizenship; many joined the militia. A "Know-nothing" Governor, in 1855, disbanded the militia in order to get rid of the Irish. Happily, when the need came, in 1861, this temporary insanity had burned itself out, and the War Governor welcomed with a glad heart the Irish volunteers, who literally poured into every regiment sent to the front. Two of the regiments were so distinctly Irish that the State permitted them to carry the flag of their mother country. Thus it was that "the Sunburst" floated in companionship with the Stars and Stripes above the bayonets of the famous 9th Massachusetts volunteers and the equally famous 28th, the "Faugh-a-Ballahs."

New Orleans Cotton Market.

New Orleans, June 23.—Cotton futures steady; June 13.80 bid; July 13.87a13.90; August 13.80a13.82; September 11.90; October 10.23; November 9.52a9.81; December 9.50a9.81; January 9.81a9.83.

The spot market was very firm. Quotations of good ordinary and grades above were advanced 1/4c.

Futures opened very quiet at about last evening's closing figures except September, which was 4 points up. The market remained fairly steady until the government report was read. The report was generally considered bearish but the advance in the Liverpool market and the assurance that on Friday next, which will be notice day for July contracts, every notice would be stopped by the long side, prevented a decline. The bulls apparently have the broadest confidence in themselves and state positively that every bale of cotton tendered will be taken. Soon after the noon hour the long came to the support of the market and sent prices skyward. July advanced 49 points above Monday's closing; August 56; September 26; October 18, December 14 and January 13. Before the close there was recession of 13 points upon July, August 10, September 10, October 3, December 5 and January 4. The board at the close showed net gains for the day of 30 points on June, 36 on July, 44 on August, 16 on September, 16 on October and the other months 9 each.

Mr. Machen will claim, it is said, that he was a full partner in the mail box fastener concern and not a mere take-off grafter. The gentleman doubtless wishes it understood that he went the whole hog.—Atlanta Constitution.

THE DELAWARE LYCHING.

Morbid Curiosity of Crowds of Sight-Seers.

Wilmington, Del., June 23.—The excitement attending the tragedy enacted last night outside the city limits, where George White, negro ravisher and murderer of the seventeen-year-old girl, Helen S. Bishop, was burned at the stake, has subsided. Public sentiment appears to deplore the resort to mob violence, but the consensus of opinion is that summary vengeance alone could atone for the brutal outrage, upon the life and honor of the young girl. It is generally believed that had the Courts brought the murderer to speedy trial last night's tragedy would have been averted. It is not known as yet what action the State authorities will take. Governor Hunn says he will confer with Attorney General H. H. Ward. The latter made a brief statement tonight, and he said the State will await the result of the coroner's inquest, and that every effort will be exerted to ascertain the names of the lynchers. The coroner has not fixed the date for the inquest.

Deputy Coroner Killmer, who visited Price's Corner, the scene of the lynching, found little to view. All semblance of the human in White's body had been obliterated by the avenging fire and the morbidly curious relic hunters. A small portion of the trunk and one or two charred bones were recovered and taken to the morgue. Of the hundreds of people who visited the spot where the funeral pyre was lighted, scarcely one left without some ghastly memento. One man carried away a foot that had not been consumed. Fragments of clothing, piece of wood, cinders and any article that bore mute testimony of the mob's work were eagerly sought.

One arrest was made tonight by State Detective Francis. The prisoner's name was not divulged by the police, but it is said he is charged with having been a party to the lynching. The police officials have little to say regarding the affair. It is said that State and city detectives were in the crowd last night and recognized some of those who participated in the burning. Other arrests, it is believed will follow. During the show of resistance by the police and jail officials, when the mob attacked the Newcastle County work house, Peter Smith, a twelve-year-old boy, was shot in the back. The bullet which struck him evidently came from a pistol in the crowd, as it is claimed by the prison warden that his guards fired over the heads of the lynchers. Smith's condition is critical and he is not expected to live. Another young man, whose name is unknown, was slightly injured.

Mexico City, June 24.—It is believed in well informed circles that the new modified gold standard, with a peso valued at fifty cents will be adopted by January 1 next year. Some large transactions involving heavy investments of foreign capital have been made on information that this is the outcome of the present deliberations of the monetary conference and the efforts of Mexico's commissioners abroad.

Belgrade, June 23.—The British minister to Serbia left here this morning for London. It is understood the first bill to be submitted to King Peter will be one prepared by the Minister of Justice, granting amnesty for all political offenses.

Kile, June 23.—The United States European squadron, Admiral Cotton in command, reached its anchorage opposite the yacht club house at noon today. The fleet, here, commanded by Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia, consisting of eight battle ships and the cruisers, saluted the American vessels and a band of the German flagship played "America." The commanders of the American ships called on Prince Henry, who immediately returned the calls.

One of the arguments of Tillman's counsel for a change of venue for the trial of his client is that some of the good people of Columbia prayed for the recovery of Gonzales from the pistol wound inflicted by Tillman; another is that The State, which for twelve years was the public manifestation of Gonzales' thoughts and aspirations, bears at the head of its columns a commemoration of his connection with the paper. Evidently Tillman is unwilling to stand trial in any community that would not blot out the memory of his victim completely except to rejoice at his death.—Charleston Post.