

The Watchman and Southron.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1903.

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.

The proposition to establish a rural police force for the protection of the people living in the country districts is meeting with quite general approval in the South and it is possible that a force modeled somewhat on the plan of the Texas Rangers may be organized in a number of Southern States. Judge Emory Spear, of Georgia, comes out strongly in favor of the proposition and gives several well considered reasons for his views. In some sections of the South the conditions have become so intolerable from the frequency of outrageous crimes that the families of farmers are not safe in their homes when unprotected by men. If it is necessary to maintain a strong police force to protect the women and children from the roaming criminals, the matter of expense will not be considered, we are sure, for the safety of the women and children is of first importance.

Gov. Heyward and his brigade of Colonels had the time of their lives in Anderson last week. The Anderson hospitality will convince the Colonels that to be a Colonel is not such an empty honor after all.

President Roosevelt is being criticised for refusing to permit the Pickaninny Brass Band from the Jenkins Orphanage of Charleston to serenade him at Sagamore Hill. The President's door of hope is not in the North and he is consistent in refusing to permit the august precincts of Sagamore Hill to be invaded by a coon band. He doubtless entertains a strenuous opinion that the Pickaninny Band should be kept in Charleston.

The cotton mill interests of the North are clamoring for Congress to enact laws to prevent the manipulation of cotton prices by speculators who advance prices so greatly that the mills cannot manufacture cotton goods at a profit. They say nothing about preventing the manipulation of prices by speculators who rob the farmers of all profit. In fact, if we recollect aright, it was these same mill magnates who were most outspoken in denunciation of the Farmer's Alliance "anarchists" when they demanded a few years ago that Congress enact laws to forbid speculative trading in cotton futures. Then it was the producers of cotton who felt the injury resulting from cotton speculation, while at the present time the mill magnates are the ones squeezed.

Senator Money, who lives in Washington, but represents Mississippi in the Senate, has been re-nominated for another term, defeating Gov. Longino, who was credited with being the strongest and most popular man in the State.

There can be no valid objection to the establishment of a second dispensary in this city except on the ground of unnecessary expense. It is a fact that no one will dispute that all who want liquor will find time and means to procure it at the dispensary we now have and the establishment of a second dispensary cannot be urged or demanded on the score of necessity. All who need liquor can and do now procure it at the dispensary, therefore another dispensary is not needed. It is not the wish nor the purpose of anyone to encourage the drinking habit, nor to increase the sale of liquor in this community, consequently it cannot be argued that the second dispensary will be a profitable enterprise and will so largely increase the consumption of liquor—and increase the number of drunkards—that the additional expense of operating another liquor joint will not diminish the profit derived from the system by the city and county at all. If the establishment of the second dispensary is to increase the consumption of liquor and augment the evils of drunkenness and debauchery it is not to be desired for a moment, and no good citizens would for a moment countenance its establishment. If, on the other hand, it merely divides the business now done by the other dispensary what do we want with it at all? Another dispensary will assuredly increase the cost of operating the system in the city by at least \$1800 to \$2,000 a year and this must come out of the profits which now go to the city and county. Why then establish another gin mill which must do either one of the two things—encourage the increase of drunkenness or needlessly curtail the income of the city and county. Just think how many drunks \$1800 or \$2,000 represents, or how many miles of good roads. If the people want another dispensary and are willing to tax themselves \$1800 or \$2,000 a year for the luxury they are permitted by the State Board to do so; if they do not want it and are unwilling to have their taxes increased \$1800 to \$2,000 a year they can prevent

it by signing a petition protesting against another dispensary.

Mr. Bob Edens, who lives on the Stateburg road some three and a half miles from the city, has offered to pay into the county treasury the sum of \$100 on condition that Supervisor Seale will take the chain gang and build a clay roadway for a distance of about four hundred yards near his place. There is now a very heavy sand bed at that point—probably the heaviest piece of road in that vicinity—and the substitution of the clay and sand roadway will be a benefit to everyone who travels the Stateburg road. Supervisor Seale has decided to accept Mr. Edens' offer, and as soon as the chain gang can be moved from its present location he will attack the sand bed. If other public-spirited land-owners would follow Mr. Edens' example and co-operate with him and the chain gang the problem of building good roads would be solved. Those who do not feel able to contribute cash could put their teams and regular farm hands on the road to work under the Supervisor's direction for a few days or longer, and by this plan a great deal of permanent work could be accomplished without waiting for something big to be done in the indefinite future.

OUR DISTINGUISHED PRISONER.

The following editorial from the Richmond Times-Dispatch is applicable to a specific case in Richmond, but is applicable, in general terms, to South Carolina and the country at large. There is entirely too much consideration shown criminals who happen to have social or financial standing. In the eyes of the law a criminal is a criminal, and all should receive the same treatment if justice is to be done.

"John M. King, convicted of having received bribes while a member of the Board of Aldermen of Richmond, and sentenced to the city jail for twelve months, began his term of service on Saturday. We are told in the local columns of The Times-Dispatch that Mr. King has a decent room on the second floor of the jail and will be treated with consideration by the prison authorities. His meals will be sent him from the outside, the City Sergeant allowing him to attend to this matter himself, and he will have books and papers, and his friends will be allowed to see him at all reasonable hours.

"In other words, Mr. King will be treated as a distinguished citizen, temporarily retired from the activities of life. Everything will be done to make his stay in the city jail as comfortable and agreeable as possible, and to take away from it the stings of punishment. He will be a star boarder on the European plan, with a cozy room at the expense of the City Hotel, and meals from an adjacent restaurant to suit his taste. Like Dorritt, the 'Father of the Marshalsea,' he will hold receptions from time to time and receive the honors due to a 'City Father,' who once carried paving contracts in his vest pocket and disposed of them to those who paid the largest rake-off.

"If Mr. King had been a poor man in straits, and had stolen money to buy food and raiment for himself and family, and had been convicted of his crime and sentenced to jail, he would have been confined in an ordinary cell; he would have been compelled to eat coarse food of the prison, and he would have been made to feel his humiliation and disgrace. But it is different with a 'City Father.' Once an honored citizen, always an honored citizen, and no less so because he chances to be in jail for betraying his trust. Ordinary criminals must be made to know their places but so distinguished a criminal as a 'City Father' must be treated with the 'consideration' that becomes his station. Ordinary criminals must be punished according to prison regulations, but a 'City Father' must be coddled and petted and fed and lionized, and when he shall have served out his term in jail, perhaps he will be elected to serve another term in the Board of Aldermen.

"Now fret and fume, ye ordinary convicts. What business had you to be ordinary? If you want to be treated with distinguished consideration, you must be a distinguished convict."

Weekly Crop Bulletin.

Columbia, Aug. 11.—The week ending 8 a. m., Monday, August 10th, had a mean temperature of 80 degrees, which is also the normal for the week. There were no extremes of temperature, either of high during the days, or low at night. The sunshine was also about normal. Light winds prevailed generally, but local high and somewhat damaging wind-storms occurred in Pickens, Greenville, Greenwood and Sumter counties.

Frequent showers occurred, especially in the central counties, with weekly amounts ranging from nearly three inches to 'trace' in a few places. In York county, and parts of adjoining ones, the need of rain is seriously felt, and rain is also needed in parts of Orangeburg, Berkeley, Williamsburg, Colleton and Hampton counties, and in parts of the extreme western ones. In parts of Greenville, Saluda and Fairfield counties there were heavy local rains that washed lands badly, and flooded bottom lands. With the exceptions just noted, the moisture conditions were favorable.

There was a marked improvement in all crops where sufficient rain fell. The exceptions include but a comparatively small part of the State where it has been too dry for the best development of crops, and even there all but the staple crops show some improvement. Cultivation of field crops

is not yet finished in the western counties, but will be in a short time.

Both early and late corn improved under the influence of the humid and showery weather, except where the former is too nearly ripe to have been affected. Fodder pulling is underway.

The weather conditions were favorable for the development of cotton, except that on sandy lands it made little or no improvement. In a few places cotton has grown too much to weed, and is not well fruited, but generally it has fruited nicely, with comparatively little shedding, except on sandy lands, where cotton is shedding both leaves and forms. Rust has appeared in a number of widely separated counties, and is spreading rapidly. Open bolls have been noted in Beaufort and Georgetown counties, with indications of early opening of bolls over the southeastern counties generally. Seaisland cotton has improved, and is blooming profusely.

Tobacco curing continues in the central and western districts, but may be said to be practically finished. Rice is ripening in the coast districts, is heading in Colleton county, and is clean and growing nicely in the Georgetown district. All minor crops, especially forage and root crops, are very promising. Fall crop of white potatoes being planted; also turnips and truck crops generally. The week was too dry in the Charleston district for truck just coming up, and for strawberries.

CROP CONDITIONS BETTER.

Cotton Has Made Good Growth Throughout the Belt.

Washington, Aug. 11.—The weather bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions says: Generally cotton has made favorable progress, but continues unusually late. Some complaints of rust are received from South Carolina, Florida and Mississippi, but as a rule very little complaint of rust or shedding is reported. The crop has made good growth throughout the belt and is generally well fruited. No picking is reported and it is estimated that the work will not be general in Texas before Sept. 1.

In Pennsylvania and New England tobacco is in need of sunshine and warmth, and in Ohio its condition is only fair, but elsewhere the crop is doing well.

In Michigan, Iowa, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and Maryland the outlook for apples ranges from fair to good.

Local Weather Report.

For 24 hours ending 7 p. m., August 11th, 1903:

Temperature: Maximum, 93; Minimum, 72; Mean, 82.1. Precipitation, 0.08. Character of day—Partly cloudy. Direction of wind—West. Sun rises, 5.21; sun sets, 6.48.

Forecast for 36 hours ending 3 p. m., Thursday, issued from Washington, D. C.:

For Sumter and vicinity—Showers and cooler tonight. Thursday rain.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The barometer pressure is lowest in the eastern lake regions, New England and Rocky mountain regions, and highest in the upper parts of the central valleys. Light, scattered showers occurred over all but the extreme eastern part of the cotton belt, with heavy local rains in Alabama, Texas, Mississippi and Arkansas. Temperatures remained nearly stationary over the entire country and continue unusually low in the Missouri valley. The highest temperature was 94 at Charlotte and Raleigh, the lowest 46 at Bismarck and Huron.

F. Prescott-Bullock, Local Observer, U. S. Weather Bureau.

ON THE COAST LINE.

General Changes of Road Masters Cutting Down Carpenter Force.

There have been very radical changes on the Coast Line recently, the road masters have been changed very materially. J. B. Biggs, who was located here has been transferred to the Plant System and Quinn Jeffords, who will be well remembered here, has been transferred from the M. and A. to the Charleston division to take Mr. Biggs place. C. H. Newman will be retained here, though it is understood that he has been assigned to the M. and A., but secured permission to remain where he now is.

There have been changes in most of the divisions. In Wilmington, as already noted a number of men have been dropped from the carpenter shops. It has been announced that no further building of new cars would be prosecuted this summer. It is said in some quarters that this is on account of lack of material. The men in the car shops are a little nervous for fear that the reduction in force will extend all along the line.—Florence Times.

The cavalry troops of the State militia went into camp in Camden Monday for the week. Some of the troops passed through Monday on their way to Camden.

ILLNESS OF THE NEW POPE.

Sudden Collapse of Pius X at Mass Tuesday.

Rome, Aug. 11.—Just a week has elapsed since the election of Pius X, and he has been already overcome by the unaccustomed strain of his Pontifical duties. This morning he fainted while at Mass. His collapse is considered to be due to heart weakness, aggravated by fatigue. Dr. Lapponi recommended the Pope to take a complete rest. The doctor has ordered all audiences postponed.

The Pope has been over-exerting himself to such an extent that his naturally strong constitution was unable to bear the strain put upon it by the coronation ceremonies. Such has been the effect upon his nerves that he has been unable to sleep for whole nights, while numerous receptions yesterday made matters worse. Last night his Holiness was very much agitated, still he insisted upon admitting this morning to hear his Mass all Venetians who had journeyed to Rome purposely to attend the coronation. They numbered about three hundred when the Mass began in the Pauline Chapel and the air was vitiated, while the temperature was above 90 degrees.

Pope Pius was seen to grow paler and paler, finally throwing out his hands, as though seeking support. He would have fallen had not Mgr. Bressan, his private chaplain, been quick to catch him. Fortunately among the Venetians present was Dr. Davenezia, who for nine years has been the Pope's attending physician at Venice. Davenezia gave the Pontiff immediate assistance, while the messengers telephoned Dr. Lapponi.

When able to speak again the Pope asked for few drops of water, which was given him, and water was sprinkled on his face. His gown was opened the neck, as he seemed to be choking. He refused absolutely, however, to be carried to his apartment, saying he felt sufficiently strong to walk. The way thither was cleared, and he proceeded slowly, surrounded by his anxious entourage, his head bent almost on his shoulder, and so pale that the flesh was scarcely distinguishable from his robes.

Although the Pope was much better this afternoon Dr. Lapponi, who visited him again, thought it more prudent for his Holiness not to leave his apartment, and not to go into the garden of the Vatican, as he desired. The doctor further insisted on a suspension of audiences.

Dr. Davenezia, speaking about the Pope said: "If they wish our Pius not to succumb the Vatican authorities must change their system. They must not oblige him to follow the habits of Pope Leo. The present Pontiff needs especially plenty of fresh air. He must not be shut up in a box in a vitiated atmosphere."

The Pope retired earlier than usual, saying that he felt quite recovered. His intimates, however, say that he is much changed since his election and seems to have grown older. His sisters at Venice were much alarmed over the news of his indisposition and have decided to come to Rome to attend him.

SECRETARY ROOT TO RESIGN.

Will Place Resignation in President's Hands When He Sails for London.

Washington, Aug. 11.—Before Secretary Root sails for London to sit with the Alaskan commission he will place his resignation in the hands of President Roosevelt in order that the president may appoint a secretary of war if it is deemed necessary during Mr. Root's absence. It is expected, however, that the resignation will not be acted upon until after congress meets. The appointment of Mr. Root's successor will depend somewhat upon the length of time that Secretary Root will be engaged upon the Alaskan boundary commission.

It has been known for some time that Secretary Root intended to retire, but he did not wish to leave the department until the general staff bill was in operation and other matters pertaining to the department were well under way. It is understood that the matter of his successor has been discussed and while nothing official can be obtained here it is believed that the position will be tendered to Gov. Taft.

While Secretary Root is in London he will remain in communication with the war department and matters pertaining to the general staff and other important affairs will be referred to him. If the sittings of the Alaskan commission are extended beyond Dec. 1, it is likely that the secretary's resignation will be accepted and his successor appointed at that time, and if the situation in the war department is such that a secretary is needed to take charge of affairs one will be appointed earlier.

Secretary Root's desire to leave public life is based largely on personal grounds. His family does not like the life in Washington and the secretary desires also to return to his law prac-

tice in New York. The secretary feels that he has accomplished the work that he was called upon to do when he became secretary of war.

TAFT WILL SUCCEED HIM.

Oyster Bay, Aug. 11.—Elihu Root will resign as secretary of war, the resignation to take effect about the 1st of next January. He will be succeeded, unless present plans miscarry, by Judge Wm. H. Taft, now governor of the Philippines. Judge Taft's appointment as secretary of war would necessitate the appointment of a new president of the Philippine commission. In all probability Gen. Luke Wright would succeed to the presidency of the commission, his work as a member of the body having been eminently satisfactory to the administration.

The Sumter Light Infantry has been invited to go to Camden to participate in the parade and review when Gov. Heyward visits the encampment. Capt. Yeaton and the members of his company have not been able to decide whether they can accept the invitation or not, but much as they would like to go to Camden, it is not probable that they will be able to do so.

Ask your physician if Glenn Springs Mineral Water is not what you need.

You Can Buy Without Money.

WE HAVE DECIDED to extend credit to the country trade until fall on anything in our line. We have a full assortment. GREGORY & BINGHAM, 10 W. Liberty street, next to P. O. July 29—4t

Glenn Springs Mineral Water is a safe and sure cure for kidney troubles.

TEACHER WANTED—For the Trazah School at \$35.00 per month, for eight months. Teacher with some experience preferred. Address, Board School Trustees, Scarborough, S. C. Aug. 12—1t\*

WANTED—A first class Ginner to take charge of Ginning Plant. Apply J. Ryttenberg & Sons, Rose Hill, S. C. Aug. 5—t.

FOR RENT—One storehouse, with three room dwelling attached, with necessary out buildings, for five months. Three and one half miles from Sumter in the fork of Providence and Stateburg roads. For terms apply to R. M. Edens, Sumter, S. C. July 29—t.

WANTED—To sell good young grade Jersey (nearly full) milch cows with young calves. And several Fine Berkshire Gilt. E. W. Dabbs, Goodwill, S. C. July 29—t.

FINE FARM FOR SALE.

300 ACRES at Copeland, Darlington county, S. C., on railroad, 20 miles from Sumter and Darlington; most all level, fine farm land; 200 acres in cultivation, balance mostly pine and oak timber. Produces fine crops of cotton, corn, tobacco, oats, and potatoes. School and church near the farm. Three good houses, two barns and tobacco barn. Present owner has owned it for 20 years, but is now a non-resident. I offer it for a short time at a great bargain. Only \$6,000, and will loan \$2,000 or more to 10 years if wanted, or will sell 100 acres of it. If you want one of the best bargains ever offered, write at once. E. E. MOORE, 207 Daniel Building, Aug. 12—1t. Danville, Illinois.

A CARD.

Owing to the similarity of initials of another of the same surname, the impression has gone abroad that I intend leaving my brother, D. J. Chandler, to go into business with another party.

I wish to inform my friends and the public generally that such is not my intention. On the contrary, I shall be ready and anxious to serve my customers as formerly at the same old stand. Respectfully,

J. H. CHANDLER, with D. J. CHANDLER.

Bagging and Ties

We are now prepared to make contracts for Bagging and Ties for

August and September Delivery.

Our stock is complete, includes

- 1 3-4 and 2 lb. Sugar Sack,
- 2 and 2 1-4 lb. second hand Jute,
- 2 and 2 1-4 lb. new Jute Bagging.

New Arrow Ties, standard 45 lbs. to the bundle.

We are not handling second hand ties, as our experience has not been satisfactory with them.

Our second hand Jute Bagging is very desirable, there being no holes in it, all neatly patched, and put up in rolls of 50 yards each. There is no reason why this should not be as satisfactory as new bagging, and there is quite a saving in the price. It will be to your interest to see us before buying.

O'DONNELL & CO.