

The Watchman and Southern.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1905.

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

How a marriage license law or a law requiring all marriages to be recorded in the clerk's office can have a tendency to develop a sentiment in favor of a divorce law is beyond our apprehension. To us it seems that any restriction that would prevent hasty and ill considered marriages would have the opposite effect, for the demand for a divorce law in this state comes from the victims of hasty marriages or their friends. We would not make it less difficult to break the marriage tie, but more difficult for thoughtless persons to assume the obligation.

The hanging of Mayor McCue, of Charlottesville, Va., for the murder of his wife is a signal triumph of the law over social position, wealth and political influence. The Old Dominion is to be congratulated that she possesses such justiced loving and law respecting jurors judges and governor.

Secretary of State Gantt is entitled to a fair showing and an unbiased investigation, but he should make a full and satisfactory showing. The people who elected him are entitled to it.

The South Carolina lawyers who were so anxious to obtain the appointment as Federal Judge will now calm themselves, call off their friends and resume the practice of their profession. The judgeship will not be created at present.

The cotton speculator has taken the place in the minds of the cotton growers occupied a few months ago by the boll weevil. Of the two pests the former has done the South a thousand fold the greater damage. But the government will not spend any money to eradicate the speculators.

The hotel accommodations of Sumter will have to be increased in the near future if the travel continues to increase. The city is growing so rapidly in business importance that ten people stop at the hotel now where one did a few years ago. Another and larger hotel will be a necessity in a short time.

It was some old unregenerate South hater who said in Congress that if the South would raise less hell and more hog she would be better off. It was a true word though tinged with profanity, and the saying is true today, only we would substitute cotton for hell and add a long list of live stock and food crops to the hog part, not forgetting chickens. We have never had enough chickens for home consumption and the whole country is crying for more eggs and chickens.

The red hot speech that President Roosevelt promises to deliver tonight may serve a good purpose—if it is not enough to break the cold wave in New York.

Our plain spoken Columbia correspondent tells the truth about the Legislature in a candid manner that they are unaccustomed to, and some of them may not agree with him in his conclusions, but ninety per cent of the people will say amen to every word of it.

We would like to know for whom Richmond Pearson Hobson is acting as press agent. Unless he is a very rich man his postage account not to mention his printing bills will impoverish him in short order if he continues to bombard the newspaper offices with circular letters, addresses and memorials to Congress in advocacy of an immense navy. He is either a rich man who can afford to spend money in advocacy of a fad, or the press agent of some corporation that has good reasons for wishing to influence the government to adopt the extravagant naval programme proposed by Capt. Hobson. If we were to venture a guess it would be that Capt. Hobson is furnishing the wind while some shipbuilding or armor plate trust pays the printers' and postage bills.

An eight or nine million bale crop of cotton will mean prosperity for the South, but distress for the cotton mill operatives of New England and Old England.

Senator Latimer now proposes to secure an appropriation for assisting in draining the swamp lands of the South. What has become of his good roads appropriation that he was going to get immediately, if not sooner.

President Roosevelt regards himself as greater than Congress and has pigeon-holed the arbitration treaties made by the Senate. When he makes a treaty with his great and good friends, he tautocrats of other

countries, Congress must not dare to change a word or phrase in one of them. It is to be hoped that the Senate will not knuckle down to Roosevelt's high-handed assumption of unconstitutional powers. This country can do without arbitration treaties much better than it can afford to put up with an autocrat in the White House.

President Roosevelt's startling address delivered at the Republican club's Lincoln day banquet was not so red hot and startling after all.

Charleston and Anderson will divide the new judgeships, and Judges Memminger and Prince will don their robes of office at once. Those who know them best say that they are thoroughly qualified for the places they will occupy and will reflect credit upon themselves and honor the bench of South Carolina.

There may be no such thing as a constructive recess, but Dr. Crum and Gen. Wood will always be prepared to maintain that there was such a thing once upon a time for they held on to good jobs by reason of President Roosevelt's fiction that it existed.

If the Legislature keeps on fooling along with the Stae House investigation that unsafe dome will collapse and catch some of the experts employed to calculate the stress and strain and what not that causes the iron girders to bend and buckle under the weight of the monstrosity perched on the roof of the State House.

If it were not for dispensary investigations, State House investigations and investigations of various State House officials the Legislature would have nothing to do to while away the time.

The farmers of Sumter county are evidently in earnest and will materially curtail the production of cotton. Reports from all sections of the county are that they are organizing and are with practical unanimity signing the pledge prescribed by the New Orleans convention. If the movement is as unanimous in other States the farmers will control the situation this fall and can dictate prices. If the prices of middling cotton could be fixed at ten cents the lot of the cotton grower would be an enviable one.

From what we have recently learned we are prepared to believe that the coca-cola license tax bill was the worst specimen of peanut politics exhibited before the General Assembly this session.

The Cotton Growers' Association is an important, necessary and most beneficial organization and will remain so until the association officers begin to reach out for political office, as some of them are sure to do. Just watch them.

TO OUST WILLIAMS AS LEADER.

Minority in Congress Not Taking Kindly to Mississippian's Rule.

John Sharp Williams's days as the leader of the Democrats in the house of representatives are believed to be numbered. He probably will not serve in that place beyond the life of the present congress. He is out of touch with his party associates on the railway rate question, and today he had a sharp passage of arms with Representative Hay, of Virginia, over the ghost of Jefferson Davis, emerging from the fray discomfited and sore at heart.

The decline of Williams as a leader began at the Democratic convention in St. Louis last July. His keynote speech as temporary chairman of the convention, which was intended as a reply to the address of Elihu Root delivered at Chicago the week previous, was a flat failure.

Mr. Williams announced some time ago that President Roosevelt had stolen Democratic thunder in his inter-state commerce propaganda, and that he was ready to support the president's policy on the ground that it was good Democratic policy. Now he expresses opposition to the administration rate measure reported by the house committee on inter-state and foreign commerce. But he is finding little encouragement.

The Mississippi statesman's troubles as a leader began soon after the appearance in Washington last week of William Jennings Bryan. At that time it was reported that Mr. Bryan was instructing the Democrats on the rate question, and since then Mr. Williams has found it impossible to do anything with the minority, of which he is the nominal leader.

Letter to Dr. H. T. Abbott.

Sumter, S. C.

Dear Sir: The handsome residence of Oliver Gildersleeve on Main street, Portland, Conn was painted in 1888 with Devoo and again in 1901.

There's 13 years; there are hundreds of such; the difficulty is to hear of 'em.

Reminds of another. The Farrington residence, Rockland, Maine, was painted Devoo 21 years ago; the paint was in fair condition 5 years ago, when we saw it; don't know any more. Our agents the Messrs. Farland, Spear & Co, know. Enclose a stamp if you write 'em.

Yours truly

F W Devoo & Co
P.S.—L. B. Durant sells our paint.

RAILWAY LEGISLATION.

President Roosevelt Vigorously Trying to Curb Railroads.

His Influence and Determination Alone Driving Republican Majority in House to Take Action to Regulate Transportation Trusts.

Washington, Feb. 14.—"If it had not been for the president there would have been no such legislation to be enacted by this house. It is the power of the president, the influence of the president, his firmness and his courage that have brought this question to the imminence of favorable action by the Republican majority." This statement was made by Representative De Armond of Missouri when the railway rate bill was under discussion in the house and soon after Mr. De Armond concluded his remarks the house passed the Townsend-Esch bill with only 17 dissenting votes, six of which, unfortunately, are cast by Democrats. The Democrats signified their preference for the Davey bill by first voting for that, but when it was defeated by a party vote they aligned themselves on the side of some progress in the direction of rate control and voted for the majority measure.

As soon as the bill passed the House it was sent to the Senate and promptly referred to the committee on Interstate Commerce where it will doubtless remain until this Congress expires, which will mean the death of the bill. Two reasons will contribute to this result. In the first place, the Senate is working under pressure to complete the Swayne impeachment case, which is in full blast, and will doubtless have to hold numerous night sessions to accomplish their outline business before March 4. In the second place Senator Elkins, chairman of the committee on Interstate Commerce, is at heart opposed to any measure involving real reform of railway rates and, while professing to be most friendly, will actually do all in his power to prevent the accomplishment of such enactment. His position renders his opposition powerful and while, with ample time at the disposal of the senate, Mr. Elkins' opposition might be overcome, in the rush of the closing hours of a short session such a fight would be impossible.

The President is entirely reconciled to the unavoidable delay in carrying out his recommendations for the reason that he believes that delay will only serve to whet the demand of the public for such legislation and that eventually the country will secure from the Senate a more comprehensive and adequate measure than is the bill just passed by the House. There will be, of course, no trouble in getting the next House to pass a bill in conformity to the public needs and its popular demand grows as rapidly during the summer recess as it has during the past few weeks: the insistence of the people will make itself felt even in the Senate.

The Senate has determined to amend the arbitration treaties recently submitted by the President, despite the letter of the President declaring that if any amendment were adopted he would withdraw them. It is declared on high authority that if the treaties are ratified with an amendment no effort will be made to induce the foreign governments party to the treaties to concur in the change. This is perhaps true but the highest authorities have been known to change their minds and it is not impossible that calmer consideration of this subject may result in a changed attitude on the part of the authorities in the State Department. The one executive session during which the treaties were discussed demonstrated the fact that it would be absolutely impossible for the treaties to be ratified unless they were so amended that any subordinate treaties submitting a difference to the Hague Tribunal would have to be approved by the Senate. Senators Morgan, Teller and Bacon all spoke in favor of the amendment, if the treaties were to be ratified, although Mr. Morgan opposed the principle of arbitration itself and declared that in his estimation it would be far better if the treaties failed entirely. It is not believed, however, that Senator Morgan will insist on this view to the extent of filibustering. It is predicted with every show of confidence that the treaties will be ratified at the next executive session.

The fate of the Statehood bill has been practically sealed under the spur of the party whip and lash in the House. Speaker Cannon has had his way, and a rule has been adopted in caucus providing that the House shall insist on its original bill which combined Arizona and Indian Territory in one State. In the opinion of the Senate leaders such a bill has little or no show to pass that body and the prospects are that all of the proposed States will remain without the Union for at least another year and that the tedious fight for statehood will have to be renewed and fought again in another session of Congress. In some respects the decision of the House is a disappointment to members of the Senate, even those who opposed separate statehood for New Mexico, because they hoped to create a State out of Oklahoma and Indian Territory at this session of Congress. In the Republican caucus there were thirty-three Republicans who opposed the attitude of the Republican leaders but the majority has ceased to rule in the lower branch of Congress which is dominated by a little oligarchy composed of the Speaker, Representative Dalzell, that distinguished and eminent statesman General Grosvenor, and a few kindred spirits.

The Swayne trial, which promises to be replete with unique incidents has already broken a precedent in the Senate. A woman has ascended the rostrum of the Senate and addressed that venerable and dignified body for the first time in the history of the Nation. The woman who assumed this unique roll was the proprietor of a

boarding house in Texas at which Judge Swayne stayed and she was introduced by the prosecution to prove that his expenses did not amount to \$10 a day as he had certified. The woman swore that Swayne stayed at her house at a cost of \$15 a month during a period of which he had certified that his expenses were \$300 a month and had drawn that amount from the U. S. Treasury on his certificate.

THE NEGRO PROBLEM AGAIN.

Roosevelt's Speech at a Dinner in Honor of Lincoln.

New York, Feb. 13.—As the guest of honor at the Lincoln dinner of the Republican Club, in the city tonight, President Roosevelt made a speech on the race problem. He appealed to the North to make its friendship for the South all the greater because of the "embarrassment of conditions for which she is not alone responsible," declared that the heartiest acknowledgments are due to the ministers, law officers, grand juries, public men and "great daily newspapers in the South who have recently done such effective work in leading the crusade against lynching," and said that the problem was to "so adjust the relations between the two races of different ethnic type, that the backward race be trained so that it may enter into the possession of true freedom, while the forward race is enabled to preserve unharmed the high civilization wrought out by its forefathers." Following the President, Senator Dolliver, of Iowa, responded to the toast, "Abraham Lincoln;" George A. Knight, of California, spoke on "The Republican Party," and James M. Beck, former assistant Attorney General of the United States, on "The Unity of the Republic."

THE KILLING OF GREENBURG.

Additional Details of the Tragedy Near Ridgeville—Mrs. Bivens Used a Neighbor's Gun.

Ridgeville, Feb. 13.—Near Givhans ferry, which is seven miles south of Ridgeville, about the 4th of February, Mrs. John D. Bivens, wife of State Senator Bivens, had W. Greenburg, a Jew peddler, who stopped at Mrs. Bivens' when in the neighborhood, arrested charging him with having threatened her life after having made improper proposals to her. At the time she was forced to leave her home and seek protection at a neighbor's house. This charge was dropped upon Greenburg promising to leave the neighborhood and not return. On the evening of the 10th of February Greenburg returned to Mrs. Bivens'. About 3 o'clock the following morning, Mrs. Bivens sent for her neighbor Mr. Platt, to come to her home. On his arrival she told him that Greenburg had attempted to criminally assault her. Mr. Platt, leaving Mrs. Bivens and Greenburg in the house, went to Mr. E. M. Limehouse, a neighbor who lives about two miles from Mrs. Bivens'. The two returned to Mrs. Bivens' about 6 o'clock the same morning. As they reached the hall door Mrs. Bivens came to the door and they heard some one running through the back door. On entering the house Mrs. Bivens told them that Greenburg had run into the shed room. They found the door locked. Mrs. Bivens brought a hatchet and they forced the door open and found Greenburg in the room sitting on a box with his hands in his pockets. When asked why he had returned there he said Mrs. Bivens had sent for him. At that moment Mrs. Bivens entered the room and fired upon Greenburg with Mr. Platt's single barrel breechloading gun, the shot taking effect in the neck, just below the chin, causing instant death.

Mrs. Bivens then said, "God knows I did not wish to kill him, but I had to do it." Magistrate Cummings held an inquest upon the dead body and the jury rendered a verdict of justifiable homicide.

Mrs. Bivens has been released under bond to appear at the next term of court.

At the time the killing occurred, Mr. Bivens was in Columbia. He received a telegram saying, "Your wife has killed the Jew, come at once." He arrived at Ridgeville at 7.30 p. m., the same day.

There were no friends of the deceased at the inquest to take charge of the body, therefore Magistrate Cummings instructed his constable to have it buried the next day if no one called for it. No one having claimed the body up to that time, it was buried. Sunday afternoon friends of the dead man came up from Charleston, disinterred the body and carried it back.

Senator Bivens will return to Columbia tonight.

Daily Market Report.

Special by Ware & Leland's Private Wire.

NEW YORK COTTON.

	Open	High	Low	Close.
March	7 29	7 33	7 26	7 31
May	7 37	7 37	7 30	7 35
July	7 43	7 44	7 36	7 40
Oct.	7 54	7 54	7 44	7 49

New York spots quiet and steady, 7.70; sales 00.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

	Opening.	Closing.
WHEAT—		
May,	117	118
July,	101 1-8	101 3-4
CORN—		
May,	46 1-4	47 1-4
July,	47	47 7-8
OATS—		
May,	30 7-8	31 1-8
July,	30 3-4	31 1-8
PORK—		
May,	12.90	12.90
July,	13.00	13.00
LARD—		
May,	6.92	6.97
July,	7.07	7.07
RIES—		
May,	6.90	6.90
July,	7.02	7.02

Messrs. H. B. and C. S. Curtis will at once begin the erection of five brick stores on the corner of Main and Dingle streets. All of them have already been rented.

Cotton Growers Organize.

Stateburg, Feb. 14.—Pursuant to the call by the president of the Southern Cotton Growers' Association for precinct organizations and election of delegates to the County Convention, the representative farmers of this community, white and colored, with few exceptions met at Mr. DeSausure Ball's gin house and the following officers were elected, for a term of one year. Chairman, R. J. Brownfield, Sect. and Treas., W. D. Frierson; canvassers appointed by the chairman, (whites) Leval Jackson, R. M. Cantey and Freaan Mellette, (colored) Essex Taylor, Sidney Bradley and Friday Kershaw.

Delegates elected to the county convention, were as follows (white) H. D. G. Muldrow, alternates, W. D. Frierson and W. M. Lenoir, (colored) A. Westbury.

With very little opposition, which was finally overcome, a resolution was passed unanimously adopting the resolutions of the New Orleans Convention for a 25 per cent. reduction in both acreage and amount of fertilizers to be used, and a pledge to that effect as prescribed by the executive committee of the Southern Cotton Association was signed by almost every farmer present.

A very gratifying feature of the meeting was the presence and interest of the colored farmers of this section who were ably represented by the most influential of their race in Stateburg township.

W. D. Frierson
Sec. and Treas.

Special Muslin Underwear.

A large shipment of Muslin underwear due here January 10th, just arrived. On account of the delay, will close the lot out Wednesday 22, at 25 per cent. less than the advertised price, as per our circular sent out. The Sumter Dry Goods Co. Feb. 15—wfsm.

FOR SALE—1,500 bushels Genuine Peeler Long Staple Cotton Seed at \$1.00 per bushel, f. o. b. Sumter. apply to J. Ryttenberg & Sons, Sumter, S. C., or at our Ross Hill farm. Rural P. O., S. C. Feb 15—3ft

Cabbage Plants \$1.50 Per 1000.

I AM NOW prepared to fill any and all orders with the best varieties of Cabbage Plants. Orders filled for any amount and varieties. Write for prices for lots of 1,000 and over. Address all orders to

W. F. CARR,
Meggets, S. C.

Dec. 21-3m.

List Your Property With Us... Whether for sale or rent.

We Obtain Results.

WHITE & McCALLUM,
Real Estate and Insurance.

Cabbage Plants and Sea Island Cotton Seed.

Cabbage Plants for sale, and now ready for delivery. "Early Jersey Wakefield" and "Charleston Large Type Wakefield," two earliest sharphead varieties and head in rotation as named. "Succession," "Augusta Truckee" and "Short Stem Flat Dutch," the 3 best flat-head varieties and head in rotation as named. Prices: Single thousand, \$1.50; 5,000 and over \$1.25 per 1,000; 10,000 and over, \$1 per 1,000. Terms: Cash with order; or, plants sent C. O. D., purchaser paying return charges on money. Our plant beds occupy 35 acres on South Carolina sea coast, and we understand growing them in the open air; tough and hardy; they will stand severe cold without injury. Plants crated for shipment weigh 20 lbs. per 1,000, and we have special low rates for prompt transportation by Southern Express Co. I know of other plants you can buy cheaper than mine. I sell good plants. No cheap "cut rate" plants shipped from my farm. I guarantee those that I ship to be true to type and name, and grown from high grade seeds purchased from two of the most reliable seed houses in the United States. I will refund purchase price to any dissatisfied customer at end of season.

OUR COTTON SEED. Lint of our Long Staple variety of Sea Island Cotton sold this year in Charleston on Dec. 2, at 32c. per pound. Seed \$1.25 per bu.; lots of 10 bu. and over \$1 per bushel.

My specialty: Prompt Shipment, True Varieties, and Satisfied Customers. I have been in the plant business for thirty-five years.

Wm. C. GERATY, "The Cabbage Plant Man," Post and Telegraph Office, Youngs Island, S. C. dec 28-3m

SEED POTATOES.

WE ARE JUST IN RECEIPT OF 100 BARRELS OF THE CELEBRATED BLISS TRIUMPH.

We claim credit for being the first to introduce this potato, and if we never did our patrons any other service we are entitled to some commendation for this, as it has proven itself

THE BEST PRODUCER,
THE BEST EATER,
THE EARLIEST VARIETY
AND
THE BEST SUITED TO OUR SOIL.

Every cross roads store in the country now sells "Bliss" potatoes, or what they think is the "Bliss" and they are doubtless honest in their representation, for they may be sold to them as such, but of one thing you may be certain, when you buy them from us.

THEY ARE PURE AND UNADULTERATED

for they are shipped to us direct from the county in which they are grown. We have never been able to fully supply the demand for this seed, and our object in buying so freely at this season of the year is, that our customers may get what they want, and permit us to re-order if need be, in ample time to supply a later demand.

O'Donnell & Company