

The Watchman and Southron.

THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established April, 1850.

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

THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June, 1859

Cosolidated Aug. 2, 1881.

SUMTER, S. C. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1905.

New Series—Vol. XXIV. No. 40

The Watchman and Southron.

Published Every Wednesday,
—BY—
OSTEEN PUBLISHING COMPANY,
SUMTER, S. C.

TERMS:
\$1.50 per annum—in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS:
One Square first insertion.....\$1.00
Every subsequent insertion..... 50
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NEWS IN THE STATE CAPITAL.

HOW THE SURPLUS COTTON CAN BE PROFITABLY USED.

Divorced Man Has Trouble in Remar-
rying in South Carolina—South
Carolina College Receives
Small Bequests.

Columbia, April 20.—The mysterious stranger whose name and identity has been puzzling the Charleston police and hospital authorities has been identified as G. W. Wooden, a soliciting agent for a New York weekly with headquarters at Columbia, where he left a wife without support two weeks ago. He was identified by a fellow agent, H. H. Hamlet, who read the description of the missing man in the newspapers. Mr. Wooden had business worries which caused him to lose his balance and wander off but there has been a joyful reunion between him and his wife and he is gradually recovering. He left Columbia on the 7th for Norfolk, but is still at a loss to know what he did after he telegraphed that day to his firm from Wimsboro until he came to himself on the 10th in Savannah. Mrs. Wooden notified the police here about a week ago that her husband was missing, but if there was any credit coming for discovering the missing man they preferred not to share it with the newspapers, which they carefully neglected to use.

Here is more heartrending trouble about remarrying divorced persons in this state of no divorces. This time the trouble is generated at the town of St. George, which recently saw other troubles in the nature of a railroad wreck, by the refusal of the Rev. M. W. Rankin to marry Dr. Kenyon Millard, a gentleman from Indianapolis, Ind., to Miss Sallie Kenyon, the daughter of the proprietress of the local hotel, who met her intended through correspondence. Dr. Millard is cultured and 55 years old and has lectured in the churches down there, but Mr. Rankin would have none of the marriage ceremonies in his, although the Dr. showed him how his divorced wife had been dead leaving him a divorced widower. So the couple went to Orangeburg to get the Rev. Mr. Lightfoot to tie the knot. From there they will go to Augusta to get it tied harder under a license permit.

In support of the argument in favor of cotton sacks for fertilizers instead of burlaps from India, President Geo. A. Wagener, of the Charleston Royal Bagging and Yarn mill, points out the difference between the value of cotton and burlap sacks is 90 cents a ton on the seamless and 50 cents a ton on sewed cotton bags, and he calculates that twenty million pounds of cotton would be used annually if these sacks were manufactured of cotton alone, "and if they would use cotton bags for grits, rice, grain, sugar, salt, cement and the like it would easily take two millions bales of cotton to manufacture these bags." Mr. Wagener shows that for the year ended the 31st of last December there was imported from India to this country a total of 390,765,500 yards of burlap on which the duty to the United States government was \$23,000.

J. Ed Boyer, in whose store the fire started which wiped out half of Columbia's suburb, Brookland, when fifty buildings were destroyed entailing a loss of \$100,000, will have some damaging evidence to confront at the preliminary tomorrow which Magistrate Marchant will hold to determine whether Boyer shall be sent to the upper court on the charge of arson. It was given out that the fire was caused by an explosion of a kerosene engine on the first floor of Boyer's electric light plant situated in his store, but witnesses will be put on the stand to show that the fire was first seen on the second story and the manner in which the lights went out suddenly will be cited to show that they were cut off by a switch instead of dying out gradually by the engine running down after the alleged explosion of the kerosene can in the basement. Other evidence as to purchases Boyer made will be brought up. But the evidence so far is all circum-

stantial, and it is extremely doubtful whether there will be a conviction unless there are important revelations made at the trial, if the case goes so far. Boyer has taken his arrest calmly.

President Sloan of the South Carolina College has received a letter from William Jennings Bryan notifying him that the South Carolina College has been named as one of the twenty-five state universities he is directed to name in article 17 of the Philo Sherman Bennett will setting aside \$10,000 to be divided equally among such universities. The amount each university will get after inheritance taxes are paid will be \$368, the interest on which is to be used to purchase an annual prize for the best essay discussing the principles of free government. The gift was accepted with thanks by the executive committee of trustees today. Mr. Bryan says he has so far established such prizes in nineteen states.

Columbia, April 21.—Final preparations are making in good form for the Conference for Education in the South which meets here for a three days' session the latter part of next week and which will witness the greatest educational gathering this state has known. The program has been printed and other preliminary details announced, except that the list of the northerners who are to be present has not arrived, on account of the illness of Secretary Murphy, but this list, which all are eagerly anticipating, is expected to be here in the next day or so. A large number of South Carolinians, North Carolinians and Georgians and others who have notified the local committee of their intention to be present have been assigned to homes, but hundreds of others, it is expected, will send in their names in the next few days, eleventh hour people being so numerous in all spheres of human and other kinds of activity.

James Moore, a negro laborer at work on the excavations for the new bank building on Main street, lost his life there in such a strange and unusual manner last night that his fellow workmen's superstitions have been aroused and it has been difficult to get them to work today. Moore was standing beside a six-foot embankment when part of it containing bricks gave way and fell against him and although the impact of hardly more than a cubic yard of the stuff he received injuries which resulted in his death three hours later. He was tripped by the cave in against a wheelbarrow board walk, the bricks mashing his head and neck against the board.

Comptroller General Jones is doing a bit of trust busting on the side by raising the tax returns of the big corporations. The raising of the Virginia-Carolina people's return from \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000 has been followed today by raising the return of Mr. John D. Rockefeller's Standard Oil concern to \$200,000 from \$65,000. The par value of the stock is put down in the return at \$100 a share and the capital is placed at \$100,000,000 with over \$98,000,000 of that paid in. The stock being quoted in the markets at \$670 a share it is demonstrated that the gigantic corporation with its various properties has a market value of over a billion dollars.

Columbia, April 20.—Startling revelations are coming in rapid succession with regard to the romance of Dr. Kenyon Millard, the gentleman from Indiana, who, in addition to the usual kind of an ass a man of 55 years old is, who has just married a young woman, seems to be in spite of his extensive world travels and thorough education a most useless and reckless as well as wicked liar and a most transparent old hypocrite through it all. To some he said his divorced wife whom he married 23 years ago, but with whom he lived only a few years because she was a self-confessed depraved woman, had been dead many years, but he told the Rev. Mr. Rankin, who refused to perform the ceremony at St. George that she was not dead. Now he has wired the Humboldt county clerk in California: "Was a decree of divorce issued for Mrs. Ada Millard against K. V. Millard December 4th, 1904," to which he has so far received no reply. In the meantime he had published in the Orangeburg Evening News a statement in which he says:

"I am from Indiana and perfectly ignorant of the laws of South Carolina in regard to divorces. Being unhappily married over 20 years ago and having lived only a few years with my wife, who, upon her own confession, proved herself to be a most depraved woman, I obtained a divorce for such cause as Christ himself designated. I have not deceived any one and am here to teach people to live as Chris-

tians in all love and sincerity. I am of world-wide reputation and my character is above reproach. It is unchristian like to attack in such a manner one, who though a stranger, wishes only to do good and one who never harmed a living being."

Being confronted with his other statement that his wife divorced him he said that she learned that he was going to get a divorce and stepped in ahead of him.

Now the women in Miss Kenyon's family have "put the fixings" on him by going through his private letters while he was in custody at his boarding house, and they are said to have discovered some shocking letters in which a Western wife takes him to task for having married her 23 years ago and takes him to task for having a previously and still undivorced wife. Then Miss Kenyon's sister and mother who made this discovery caused the bride to be led back to St. George.

The letter of President George A. Wagener, of the Charleston Royal Bag Manufacturing Company, in which he directs attention to the fact for the year 1904 nearly a billion yards of burlaps were brought into the United States from India for making fertilizer sacks and the like, and on which duty was \$23,000, like that if cotton were used in the manufacture of these sacks there would be an additional consumption of 20,000,000 pounds annually and that if the use of cotton sacks were extended still further to the grocery and kindred trades the consumption of cotton in this country alone would be increased by no less than 2,000,000 bales a year, has been taken up by the South Carolina Cotton Association, which will give it wide circulation through the general association's publicity bureau at Atlanta and promote a big memorial to congress asking that the duty on burlap be increased so as to encourage this change to cotton.

A circular letter was today issued to the county presidents of the South Carolina association in which a copy of the letter was enclosed and asking advice as to the suggestions outlined above. The letter incidentally calls attention to the fact that Charleston county, the home of nearly all the big fertilizer concerns, is prominent among the only seven counties in the state not yet thoroughly organized.

A delegation of association officers and others interested will go to Charleston early next week for the purpose of conferring with the fertilizer people to see what can be done to induce the change to cotton.

An out of the ordinary pardon petition involving a phase of the social side of the negro problem came to the governor's office today in behalf of Isadore Thompson, of Greenville, a well known negro politician, which is signed by hundreds of the most influential white people of that section including many women, asking for a full pardon for Thompson, who was given a life sentence in July, 1903, for the murder of another negro named Arch Sullivan, one the ground that Sullivan, after boasting of having wronged Thompson's daughter, went about taunting Thompson, who finally killed him in an outburst of righteous indignation. Acting Solicitor A. D. Dean and Judge Aldrich endorsed the petition that Thompson deserved not more than a manslaughter sentence but that they could not conscientiously recommend a full pardon. The minimum penalty in this state for manslaughter is two years. Thompson will therefore not likely get his liberty until the middle of the summer anyway.

At the meeting of the State Board of Education which will be held here next Friday so as to give members an opportunity to attend the Conference for Education in the South, appointment of the new county board will be made and the summer schools will be arranged for. Available for all summer schools, State, county and district, the State superintendent has \$9,000—\$1,000 from the Peabody fund, \$2,000 from escheated estates, \$5,000 from the dispensary fund and \$1,000 special appropriation from the legislature.

The preliminary hearing before Magistrate Marchant in the Brookland suburb, across the Congaree, in Lexington county, against the Brookland merchant, J. E. Boyer, who was accused by the comptroller general in starting the fire which resulted recently in burning a fourth of the town, has had its outcome today after much perspiring in a crowded school house where the hearing was conducted, in the dismissal of Boyer. This was expected, inasmuch as the evidence was all circumstantial. There was much talk against Boyer, whose business methods are not liked, but there was nothing of a substantial nature adduced by the evidence. There has been some severe criticism of the magistrate for allowing Boyer free-

dom pending the hearing, as arson is bailable only after a preliminary and by a circuit judge or supreme court justice. But Mr. Marchant says he has been constantly in the custody of a special constable. The magistrate's conduct will likely be brought to the attention of the governor, with the request that he be removed.

The papers in the libel suit H. H. Evans of the dispensary directorate is bringing against Editor Moore of the New Barnwell Sentinel for making disparaging editorial comments against Mr. Evans' character, will be filed in a few days. The trial of the case is looked forward to with great interest throughout the State.

Columbia, April 24.—Commissioner Watson returned yesterday from a highly important trip to the east. Speaking of the results of his visit to your correspondent today he said:

"I have been in the East for the past month for the specific purpose of launching a work that has never yet been attempted by any State in the Union, and what we have done has attracted attention not only in New York but throughout the Eastern States. Our efforts have been directed to the securing of investments of northern capital for the fullest development of a rich field of mineral resources as yet merely scratched over, and to the turning of the tide of the most desirable immigration from the congested centers of the East to our sparsely settled Southland. To this end I have appointed as special representative and attorney of my department in New York city Mr. Raymond L. Griffiss, a former Southerner who is a member of the law firm of Fetzer & Griffiss, Fifth and Broad streets, and Mr. Francis A. Dugro, a nephew of Justice Dugro of the New York supreme court, has been commissioned as his assistant. In 48 hours after the announcement of the fact that we were to have a resident representative in New York city the number of callers at the office was such that it became necessary immediately to open another office at 18 Broad street for the purpose of attending to the hundreds of inquiries in the labor branch of the department's work and for the purpose of giving information to small purchasing firms. In two days time nearly a hundred people were shipped to South Carolina.

"During my stay in New York I met and talked with hundreds of the most influential men, including representatives of the German, Hungarian and Holland governments, and a large number of settlers of the most desirable north European people, as well as New Englanders are in immediate contemplation as a result. In regard to undeveloped mineral resources the department has gotten into the closest touch with people who handle these properties, and I believe that we will accomplish a great work in the near future.

"I have made arrangements for the sending of several natives to such countries as Holland, Germany and the Scandinavian peninsula to do active work for us in the next few months. The first of these will sail within ten days, and will carry with them a full supply of literature printed in Dutch.

"I was somewhat surprised to find that the metropolitan press was deeply interested in the work we have launched in South Carolina on behalf of the middle South, and the heartiest cooperation has been extended to us. The New York Herald in particular has taken up this work and great results should follow. Among others who have manifested interest in the work we are doing is Mr. William Benbough the famous war correspondent and cartoonist, who with his accomplished wife, the authoress, will visit South Carolina within the next two weeks with a view to preparing a series of magazine articles dealing with the possibilities of the New South.

"We have things now thoroughly organized both at home and in the East, and in a fortnight the work in the untouched territory abroad will be put in shape, and then for a month or more my undivided attention will be given to the northwest."

Columbia, April 24.—Governor Terrell of Georgia has proved Georgia's claim to the Sumter Flying Artillery battle flag which the war department sent to the South Carolina executive. Replying to a letter from Gov. Heyward, Secretary of War Taft has written that upon further investigation he has discovered that the flag to the Sumter Flying Artillery of Georgia otherwise known as battery "A," 11th or Sumter Georgia Artillery and not to the Sumter battery of South Carolina. "The official records show" says the letter, "that the last named organization was discontinued in January, 1865, and therefore could not have lost a flag at Appomattox April 8, 1865." The flag will at once be sent to Gov. Terrell.

A Surprise Wedding.

Manning, April 20.—Manning society was taken by surprise this evening when Mr. Luther R. McIntosh and Miss Ida Bagnal repaired to the Presbyterian manse and were quietly married by the Rev. J. M. Halladay. Only a few special friends were present to witness the interesting event.

It was not a case of elopement, but rather a whim of the young people to get married in this way and avoid publicity.

Jackson, Miss., April 22.—The jury in the case of Steward Johnson, the negro charged with criminally assaulting Miss Mamie Marsh, a young white woman, this morning returned a verdict of acquittal.

HOW THE CROPS FARED.

SUMMARY OF THE CONDITIONS FOLLOWING THE FROST.

The Damage was Widespread and Serious—The Loss on Truck and Fruit Was Very Heavy.

Columbia, April 24.—Reports which came in from all of the counties on Saturday as to the damage done fruit and garden and field crops by the cold wave of the beginning of last week fully justify the general summary printed in this correspondence at that time. Peaches and other fruit have not been as generally killed as was thought but the damage to those has been great in every county in the state, estimated at 50 per cent. in the famous peach growing districts. What cotton was up was killed throughout the state and has to be replanted and the stands of corn everywhere were greatly damaged. The damage in the trucking districts was extensive, such tender plants as cucumbers, potatoes, peas and the like being generally killed throughout the state. Field crops, such as cotton and corn, were advanced hardly far enough for the result to be great in the end, as there is plenty of time to replant altogether or repair injured stands.

The following summary of conditions in the various counties in the state, with special regard to damage done fruit, is compiled from a careful study of the local newspapers up to Saturday, supplemented by what could be gathered from reliable persons visiting this city from various sections of the state:

Anderson—Fruit killed on low lands together with what cotton and corn that was up; potatoes, beans, tomatoes and the like killed; corn will come out.

Abbeville—Peaches not injured, but stands of cotton and corn badly damaged; all tender plants killed.

Bamberg—Killing frost and ice only slightly damaged stands of cotton; corn bit down but will come again; beans all killed; cotton only half planted.

Beaufort—Truck badly damaged and cotton has to be replanted.

Berkley—Great damage to cucumbers, beans and watermelons.

Charleston—There was a temperature reading of 36 at Mount Pleasant, but high winds saved crops generally, except cucumbers; cotton is unharmed; at Charleston the damage is estimated at 20 per cent.; rain needed generally throughout the county.

Colleton—Considerable damage to all crops up; cotton and corn just planted.

Clarendon—Beans and figs and cotton up, killed; all young crops killed or damaged; cotton about half planted.

Darlington—Fruit seems unimpaired, though corn is yellow.

Dorchester—Ice, but no damage of any consequence.

Edgefield—Thirty per cent. of fruit and all garden crops killed; cotton killed and corn badly damaged.

Fairfield—Fruit only slightly damaged; corn damaged; vegetables killed.

Florence—Little tobacco has been set; killing frost, but corn stands still good; extent of damage to fruit can't be told yet; gardens good.

Georgetown—Thin ice and white frost, but fruit not much injured, though gardens are badly damaged in some places; only a fourth of a rice crop being planted.

Greenville—Some fruit still left on the trees, but corn will have to be generally replanted; peaches, strawberries and grapes have been killed, says a report from another section of the county.

Hampton—Fruit and tender vegetables damaged and some corn and cotton killed.

Horry—This county seems to have escaped almost entirely.

Kershaw—Gardens damaged, but fruit prospects still good.

Lancaster—Fruit safe, and corn and cotton up.

Lexington—Corn killed to ground, and fear is that fruit has been injured more than can now be ascertained; garden crops killed; some some corn being replanted.

Lee—Fruit not hurt; all cotton and corn up, killed; damage to gardens slight.

Laurens—Thin ice and gardens and fruit badly damaged.

Marion—Cotton and truck killed.

Marlborough—Peaches seem to be all right, but cotton that was up will have to be replanted; corn not hurt; some vegetables killed.

Newberry—Fruit badly damaged, and all tender plants killed; even plums and apples killed; much corn to be replanted, but cotton not up.

Orangeburg—Gardens much injured and some cotton must be replanted, but corn was not hurt.

A MATTER OF HEALTH



Pickens—All fruit killed and corn badly damaged.
Richland—All fruit severely injured, and garden crops almost wiped out.
Spartanburg—Peaches practically all killed; but a few apples are left; corn and cotton up, killed.
Saluda—Fifty per cent. of the fruit killed, and damage to gardens great cotton and corn planting just commenced; two other reports say, all fruit killed.
Sumter—Corn badly damaged, but cotton not up; garden crops nearly all killed; nothing definite can be said about the fruit yet.
Union—Fruit damaged; garden crops killed.
York—Very few peaches survived the freeze, even hickory leaves being killed; cotton nor corn up.
Barnwell—Fruit badly injured, and vegetables killed; cotton and corn not up generally.

FIRE AT ALCOLU.

Fire Started in Planing Mill of D. W. Alderman & Sons' Co., But Was Quickly Extinguished.

Alcolu, April 20.—Fire started in the big planing mill of D. W. Alderman & Sons Company, at 9:30 o'clock last night, and for awhile threatened to become disastrous.

It caught in some dry shavings, but owing to the early hour, and the promptness and efficiency of the fire brigade when the alarm sounded, the fire gained but little headway. The night was unusually calm, with no wind, else the entire plant might have been destroyed. The loss is very slight.

At the Eutaw entrance to Druid Hill Park, Baltimore, stands one of the most remarkable sun dials in the world. The time in many parts of the world is shown whenever the sun is shining. The base is of carved bronze. The instrument was presented to the park by Peter Hamilton, who designed and made it entirely of stone.

THE FIRST DOLLAR SAVED IS THE BEST.

The Sumter Banking and Mercantile Company, of Sumter, S. C., will open a saving department and receive deposits of one dollar and over on which 5 per cent. per annum will be allowed, payable quarterly.

The way to have a bank account is to start, and you will find it easy enough to keep it growing. Save your pennies and nickles and you will soon have dollars.

Call and get particulars as to interest, deposits, etc.

Deposits, subject to check solicited.

SUMTER BANKING AND MERCANTILE COMPANY,
TILE COMPANY,
Sumter, S. C.

Mar 21-11

Colds

It should be borne in mind that every cold weakens the lungs, lowers the vitality and prepares the system for the more serious diseases, among which are the two greatest destroyers of human life, pneumonia and consumption.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

has won its great popularity by its prompt cures of this most common ailment. It aids expectoration, relieves the lungs and opens the secretions, effecting a speedy and permanent cure. It counteracts any tendency toward pneumonia.

Price 25c, Large Size 50c.