

The Watchman and Southron.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1905.

The Sumter Watchman was founded in 1860 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.

McClellan has been declared elected mayor of New York and Hearst will have a hard time going behind the returns and capturing the place to which he claims he was legally elected. Tammany cannot afford to have McClellan ousted. Jerome, however, may take a hand in the fight if he becomes convinced that fraud was perpetrated and Hearst counted out, and if he does Tammany will have trouble and a heap of it.

Spartanburg has voted the dispensary out, but the grand jury has very considerably set about to provide jobs for the dispensers who were thereby deprived of employment. The grand jury will not be to blame if they are not employed on the county chawngang for the next few years.

The conference between the freight committee of the Chamber of Commerce and General Superintendent A. W. Anderson and General Freight Agent R. A. Brand, of the Atlantic Coast Line last night was marked by the utmost candor and entire good feeling. The complaints that the business men of Sumter have against the freight service of the Atlantic Coast Line Company were plainly stated without reservation, but without any indication of ill-feeling or rancor. Sumter is not satisfied with the service given recently, but we have no grievance and no animosity against the railroad. The business men were dissatisfied and they had reasonable grounds for the complaint which they made. They stated their case to the railroad officials, and these officials in turn stated their side of the case. They freely admitted the deficiency in the service and promised immediate improvement, pointing to the improvements already made since the first complaint was filed. The meeting was as we said entirely satisfactory. Plain talk at the proper time is far better than to nurse a grievance.

High finance seems to be equivalent to grand larceny and the title, "Captain of Industry" can be translated expert thief.

Those who go to Orangeburg to attend the carnival will benefit Sumter and at the same time enjoy themselves. Orangeburg is a good town and Sumter people should know Orangeburg and Orangeburg people better than they do.

The Milliken-Lucas fight for the control of the Laurens cotton mill has brought about a condition that emphasizes the necessity for a State law regulating industrial enterprises. A statement of the case by the Laurens Advertiser, which we republish, puts the matter clearly before the public. As the legislature will probably be asked to enact a law to prevent just such conditions, the matter is not now one of interest to Laurens alone and it is well for the people of all sections of the State to have some acquaintance with the case.

GALA WEEK ATTRACTIONS.

The Attractions Secured by the S. L. I. for Their Gala Week are Good.

The Spartanburg Herald has the following notice of the attractions secured by the Sumter Light Infantry for their gala week and which were in Spartanburg last week:

"Now that the carnival has been in operation for four days the people of Spartanburg have had ample time to judge of the morals of the many shows located on the Finch show ground.

"The carnival this week is without a doubt conducted the best of any show ever in this city.

"All of the shows are good and are being visited by the best people in town. As promised by the management there is not an unclean or immoral feature from one end to the other. Mr. Matt Gay makes the most graceful dive ever seen here, turning a complete somersault from a tremendous height into small tank containing only four feet of water. Madame Bonni's flying act is marvelous and alone worth a visit to the carnival. The "Moonshiners" and "Colored Aristocracy" seems to be getting the largest patronage of any carnival shows ever seen here while "Zora" and the "Water Show" are especially deserving and merit the attendance they are receiving.

"As a whole the Smith shows are being reproach and the company is deserving of continued liberal support. The show will remain until Saturday night at 11:30 and then pull up and go to Orangeburg Sunday morning."

Washington, November 19.—The Agricultural Department today issued the monthly report on the cotton crop condition. They place the average condition for cotton belt at 88.

FOR THE LADIES.

Helpful Hints on What to Wear and How to Wear It.

The return of the empire influence in dress means that gold or silver in almost any form will be good.

Small yokes are a distinguished feature of many of the lately launched shirt waists and noticeably increase the dressy appearance.

The handsomest petticoats are made of handkerchief linen trimmed with ruffles of hand embroidery and bands of valenciennes lace.

In suits the tendency is for plain cloths finished with cloth of another color, and gay trimming. On dressy suits French buttons, with the tone of the cloth in their center, are beautiful and in the best of favor.

There is a growing tendency toward the use of satin, instead of silk, for lining. Satin is once more in evidence as a trimming. Skirts have bias bands of satin running round just above the knee and whole satin jackets are gaining favor.

In every style of plumage hat there are wonderful things, the soft browns, dull and rich at the same time, incredible as it seems; and the deep, exquisite reds—it is as if a bird of paradise had suddenly distributed his feathers in a series of glowing little heaps, each of a single shade.

When little scraggly ends of hair hang down over your collar all you need is a good brush, some back combs and a little perseverance to make them stay up with the rest. When arranging your coiffure brush these ends up briskly and then place two back combs where they are needed. A few invisible hairpins will also help.

In picking out a ready made hat care should be taken to get one in which bandeau trimming is set so as not to interfere with the straight line to the front of the brim, which is more becoming to the usually straight-browed American than the extremely tip tilted styles, which are going out with the decline of the little hats.

The tendency of evening dresses is toward the lighter, almost invisible fabrics, such as chiffon, meteor and chiffon cloth made up first over chiffon as a lining, with the colored silk under that. Satin-striped chiffon is a novelty, and is exquisite for ball dresses and dinner gowns for young girls. Spangled robes have never been in better favor than they will be this coming winter.

Circular skirts are here, and they are here to stay, but more for house dresses than for street suits. When the circular skirt is used for a walking suit, it is laid in panels, so as to keep it from sagging. The skirts show a partiality for a plain panel down the front and for a graduated box plait as a front finish. Preferred trimmings seem to be very small tucks, plaits, choice embroidery and self-colored buttons.

One of last winter's fancies which promises to gain this season even greater prominence is a rival of "tating." This old style fancy work is now wrought in motifs of considerable pretensions and is used for the decoration of separate waists, house dresses and bodices. Smocking has taken the place of fine tucks as a supplementary decoration to the lace and embroidery in many of the new gowns. Rows of puffing between which there are insertions is also a popular mode of trimming.

Collars on the waists of this season's dresses are considerably higher than they have been for some years. Many of the waists are collarless, closing in round or square shape over a collar and chemisette of lace or of lingerie. Chemisettes of real lace—Duchess and point, and of the two combined—are obtainable, and like the collar and cuff sets will make charming holiday gifts. Collars and under-sleeves of point and of Duchess lace will be worn on velvet gowns, and deep capes and revers of Irish and of Burges lace with sleeve frills to match are worn with velvet coats.

It is the sleeves that are the great point of departure in the new styles. Gone are those unwieldy and awkward wrist puffs that were always dipping into the butter or the gravy at the dining table, and sweeping up the dust off every other table with which they came in contact. They certainly were more provocative of ill humor and necessitated more trips to the cleaner's than any other feature of fashion that we have suffered under for a long time past. Added to which they had a trick of broadening the outlines of the figure, an effect which was not by any means to their credit or ours.

White and the shades bordering on white are to be worn this year in cloth, and for a nice tailor made a lovely choice is a biscuit colored

serge, which is one of the best of these light shades, and neutral enough not to show soil, made with a short skirt and coat of idealized bolero type in front, with a short basque and a belt of leather to match, embroidered in silks of various pale hues, such as mauve, pink and green. A silk shirt of the same light color should complete this, made with a high band collar of embroidery, with front ends of the clerical tie order, the whole to be completed with a small toque of feathers in soft light browns runing to creams.

The tailor-made girl is well taken care of in the matter of raincoats, many of the new models being distinctly of the plain and severe order which her taste dictates. For these the coverts, alpaca tibets, Irish and Scotch tweeds and the heavier scillines are selected, and machine stitching, with perhaps a few rows of a handsome braid is all that is permitted in the way of trimming effects. The vest or waistcoat is frequently made a dressy feature in these, and the fad for leather—which is quite en regle with the severity of the plain tailor-made styles—is delightfully indulged in these. Contrary to the prevailing craze for shiny leathers in other uses—shoes, belts, sailor hats and handbags—the leathers that are used for the novel raincoats and auto wraps are all of the soft, dull suede finish. The ooze calf, which is so soft and flexible to handle, and yet has quite sufficient body to withstand a great deal of wear, is a very marked favorite, and it comes in all the fashionable shades and tints. The raspberry reds are especially smart and fashionable, and some soft greens harmonize exquisitely with the wood browns and the covert mixtures which are so popular.

In the Recorder's Court.

Both defendants in the case of the City of Sumter vs. J. J. Harby and W. G. Stubbs were found "guilty" of disturbance of the peace by a jury on Wednesday afternoon in the Recorder's court. A fine of \$25 was imposed upon Mr. Harby and \$5 upon Mr. Stubbs.

The facts adduced at the trial of the case were about as follows:

The Sumter Electric Light, Ice and Power Company, through Mr. J. J. Harby as manager, proposed to the City Council to have the light system tested, and if not up to the standard that the company would bear the expenses of the examination, otherwise council should defray the cost. Mr. W. M. Riggs, professor of electricity at Clemson College, was communicated with, and in compliance with the request of council, came to the city on Saturday, November 4th, to make an investigation and submit a report. The moon shown brightly until after 1 o'clock, so Mr. Haynsworth and Mr. Stubbs, with whom Prof. Riggs was conferring, went to their homes, and Prof. Riggs went to the power plant early in the morning when the machinery was in full operation.

Mr. Harby resented this intrusion on the part of the representative of the council, as his permission to allow the investigation had not been asked, and he went to the store of the Sumter Clothing Company and called Mr. Stubbs out with the avowed intention of impressing upon Mr. Stubbs his thoughts in regard to the occurrence which he did in so decidedly pronounced a way, that Mr. Stubbs resented his remarks, and the difficulty ensued.

Dick Richardson was arrested by Officer McKagen for riding a bicycle without a bell, colliding with Warren Brown and cursing on Hampton avenue. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of \$3.00.

Officer Seymour caught Hopkins Seale last night riding a bicycle after dark without a lantern. He admitted his guilt, and paid a fine of \$3.00.

Jim Ross and William Phillips were stopped in the midst of a knock down and drag-out fight by Officer Hodge yesterday. They both entered a plea of "guilty" and were each fined \$5.00.

Bradstreet's Trade Review.

New York, Nov. 10.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say: Excellent reports still come from nearly all lines of trade and industry, the only flaws being complaints that car congestion in widely separated sections affects prices, collections, cereals, coal and coke and general freight movements and to a certain extent thereby discourages some new orders. Cold weather is still a stimulus to trade, quarantine restrictions have disappeared, filling in orders are numerous, and spring sales compare well with a year ago. Jobbers and wholesalers report some transference of activity from staple lines to holiday specialties. Manufacturers of these goods are working full time. Industry as a whole is very active, iron and steel interests report the past month a record breaker in all lines.

Business failures for the week number 66 against 184 a year ago.

Mr. W. H. Ingram has purchased the residence of Mr. C. W. Kinzaman on West Hampton avenue. Mr. Kinzaman and his family will soon go to Baltimore, which place they will make their future home.

SOME PUMPKINS—I will pay one dollar for the largest Pumpkin brought to Durant's Pharmacy by 12 o'clock Saturday, November 18th. C. H. DuRant.

Lucas-Milliken Case.

When the Millikens precipitated the unfortunate troubles in the Laurens Mills and had bought large blocks of stock the suggestion came privately from sources now identified with the Millikens that the reasonable and fair adjustment lay in a give-and-take offer. This suggestion came to mind here in Laurens—not to the mind of the Lucas faction.

Of course we are ready to call names with time, place and circumstances if this assertion should be disputed.

As the Lucas people were in possession it seemed fair that the proposition should come from the other side—that they should have the option. However, the war went on. At last the Lucas crowd made the give-and-take proposition, giving the Millikens the option. They offered to buy the whole mill at \$170 or sell all their stock at the same price. But there they did not stop. They intimated that they might be induced to pay \$160 for the stock of Lucas and his friends.

This means, if it means anything, that stock in their hands is worth more than \$170, but in any other people's hands only \$160.

Now as long as a coalition exists by which the Millikens control a majority, the stock of the minority cannot go up in price. Nobody will likely buy minority stock. The majority are the only buyers. As a matter of fact if the mill were free the stock would be \$10 or more higher now than it was when the Millikens gained control of a majority; the mill having been prosperous. No one will deny that they are keeping the stock down. They will not deny it themselves. They are the only buyers.

Since the Millikens will not sell, the burden of proof is on them to show that they have no unfair object in view. There is no law to make them sell. Under the law the majority may squeeze the minority; may put the thumb screws on it; may depress minority stock. The law does not make this robbery. We do not say that that the Millikens have a wrongful motive in refusing any compromise in this matter but we do say that their conduct and utterances as to four per cent. commissions indicates their motive.

But, says an outsider, the Millikens are not alone; they have allies in Laurens. We content ourselves with replying that such men as John Madden, Robert Bell, O. B. Simmons, A. H. Martin and many others of Laurens, J. T. Carter, of Virginia, all the Charleston stockholders and a very large majority in number of all the stockholders but not in shares (four or five to one perhaps) are satisfied with Mr. Lucas and are standing by him.

A man in whom the Advertiser has confidence and who is with Mr. Milliken in the fight is Mr. John B. Cleveland. It is significant that Mr. Cleveland has tried to effect a compromise—that he favored the "give-and-take" proposition. Mr. Cleveland in this matter acted as The Advertiser expected. We regret that we differ from him in this controversy but our confidence in him has not been shaken. He is committed to the Milliken side but he would today be glad to see a settlement on a basis fair to all sides. It gives us pleasure to say this of John B. Cleveland; for we have believed in him as an honorable gentleman for 25 years and more that we have known of him and known him.

If a partner have one-third interest in a firm he can go to the courts and force a fair settlement. Persons holding one-third of the stock in a corporation can't do it. If the Laurens Mills were a firm the minority holders could force a sale of the property and so compel the majority to pay full value for all of it or else to sell.

We are able to prove by Mr. Milliken's own friends that the give-and-take proposition is fair. Yet he rejects it.

Therefore, we think the time has come when the minority stockholders can bring this affair to the attention of the whole state and ask the assistance of the press and the legislature. If the Millikens can oppress one body of minority stockholders, they can oppress them in a dozen other mills. It is the duty of the legislature to devise all possible methods of protection.

We have taken this position only after the rejection of the give-and-take offer—which almost amounts to a declaration of intention to oppress. Laurens Advertiser.

White Man Killed by Negro Boy. Greenville, S. C., November 12.—A white man named Ward was shot and killed in the "Dark Corner" Sunday night by a negro boy named Doyle Jackson. An effort was made by the mountaineers to lynch the negro, but he hid in the forests and finally escaped and surrendered to the county authorities here tonight. No more trouble is feared. The white man came to the negro cabin and was told to have been drinking. This caused a dispute and the shooting followed.

SOME PUMPKINS—I will pay one dollar for the Largest Pumpkin brought to DuRant's Pharmacy by 12 o'clock Saturday, November 18th. C. H. DuRant.

SUPT. PORTER SHOT.

Negro Who Was Put Off the Train Fired Recklessly, Striking Capt. Porter in the Neck.

There was never such a crowd on the streets of Columbia to witness a circus parade as there was yesterday. The effect of 11 cent cotton was seen everywhere. All of the negroes in Richland county must have come. Many were well-dressed and the majority of them were well behaved.

There was, however, one case which narrowly escaped being a tragedy. The Coast Line train for Sumter last night was loaded with negroes, many of them obnoxious and rowdy. One of them who lives near Lykesland became offensive and was put off the train by the porter. The enraged negro fired upon the colored porter who dodged and the bullet struck the superintendent of the road, Capt. Porter. A slight wound was made on the side of the neck. It will have no serious consequences. The negro, Andrew Brown, was arrested by Mr. William Lykes and was brought to Columbia and locked up. The preliminary hearing will be held Saturday. Supt. Porter and other witnesses will be here.—The State.

RUSSIAN REFORMS.

Count Witte at Work on Plans for Extension of Suffrage.

St. Petersburg, November 14.—Count Witte and the cabinet have taken up consideration of the question of the framing of regulations for the extension of the right of suffrage in choosing the members of the proposed douma, or nation assembly, in accordance with the promises made of reforms in this direction. As soon as the suffrage plan has been finally decided upon an election of members of the Douma will begin.

Chamberlain's



Cough Remedy
The Children's Favorite
Cures Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough.
This remedy is famous for its cures over a large part of the civilized world. It can always be depended upon. It contains no opium or other harmful drug and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult.
Price 25 cts; Large Size, 50 cts.

TREE FELL ON HEAD.

Fatal Accident Near Bowman, in Orangeburg County.

Bowman, November 14.—A tree that was being cut by Mr. Wm. H. Rast yesterday afternoon, accidentally fell on a little son of his, killing him instantly. The little fellow was about eight or nine years old. The father did not know that the boy was anywhere around until the tree commenced to fall, when the poor little fellow ran right under it, in trying to make his escape.

Now just look at what Bill Taft done went and did in Ohio.—Houston Post.

WHISKEY, MORPHINE and other DRUGS, and nervous diseases treated.

Charges more reasonable than other like institutions. \$25.00 per week pays for treatment, remedies and board.

Results absolutely the same.

Address for particulars, THE CAROLINA SANITARIUM, Greenville, S. C.

Or Dr. L. G. Corbett.


Estate of L. J. Myers, Deceased.

ALL persons having claims against aforesaid Estate, will present the same duly attested; and all persons in any way indebted to said Estate will make immediate payment to

C. C. MYERS, Qualified Administrator.

FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE

Makes Kidneys and Bladder Right



THE CHAMPION STUMP PULLER (Improved)
The strongest, the simplest and most economical of all Stump Pullers. Try it before you pay for it. Guaranteed to pull your stumps or no pay asked. Be sure you write us before you buy elsewhere. Write for Free Booklet giving terms and prices.
THE CHAMPION STUMP PULLER COMPANY, Johnston S. C.
Mention this paper. 10-11-x

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR

for children; safe, sure. No opiates

HOLLISTER'S

Rocky Mountain Tea Nuggets

A Bony Medicine for Busy People. Brings Golden Health and Renewed Vigor. A specific for Constipation, Indigestion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Pimples, Eczema, Impure Blood, Bad Breath, Sluggish Bowels, Headache and Backache. It's Rocky Mountain Tea in tablet form, 35 cents a box. Genuine made by HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, Madison, Wis.

GOLDEN NUGGETS FOR SALLOW PEOPLE

Dry Goods vs. Cotton.

With the fleecy staple circulating around the eleven cent mark, consumers naturally expect to pay a corresponding price for the manufactured product, and probably in some stores they are obliged to do so, but not so here. People express surprise at the enormous business we are doing and the fact that our stores are daily crowded with customers, but this is easily explained. The buying is of the highest order of intelligence, the interest of our patrons is so thoroughly considered, and carefully guarded, and every advantage obtained by us in buying, is transferred to them, so that when they leave their homes, they come direct to us with that feeling of confidence cemented by many years association, and in their trading, knowing full well that in no other house will they be better taken care of. Buying goods is the most difficult part of our work, for it has been well said that

Goods well Bought are Half Sold.

In the Spring when cotton was selling at 7½ to 8 cents and we found that farmers were going to reduce their acreage we decided that it was a good time to contract for our domestic dry goods, which we did on a very large scale, and as a result we are prepared to offer you goods on a basis of the prices then existing for cotton, as the following list will show:

10,000 yards Blue Homespins At 5 to 6½ cents.	2500 yards Bed Ticking at 6½, 8½ and 10 cents.
20,000 yards Brown Homespins At 5 to 6½ cents.	5,000 yards Outing at 8½ cents.
7,000 yards Calico at 5 cents.	3500 yards Percales at 8½ and 10 cents.
5,000 yards Gingham, at 5 cents.	2500 yards Bleach Sheeting 36-inches wide at 6½ cents.
2500 yards Canton flannel, at 8½ to 10 cents.	3,000 yards Fruit of the Loom at old prices.
25,000 yards Andras 4-4 bleach at old prices.	1,000 yards cannon cloth at old prices.
25,000 yards 10-4 Bleached and Brown Sheeting	100 dozen Towels, note the size 18x36 at 10 cents.

There is not an item in this list, that it is possible to purchase on a basis of the present cotton market, and sell them as we are doing, but as is our custom, they will be sold as bought, our patrons reaping the benefit.

O'DONNELL & CO.