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WU ANGERED PITTSBURG.

Charges Against Chinese Minister Sent to Washington.

Pittsburg, April 14.—Complaint has been made to the State Department against Minister Wu Ting-fang, diplomatic representative of China to the United States, by Pittsburg officials, because of his activity in connection with the arrest here recently of two Chinese dignitaries against whom the charge of being suspicious persons was later withdrawn and who were freed.

Richard Kelly, the Chinese expert of the Pittsburg police force, declared he has found letters written by Minister Wu to several Chinamen in this city who were prepared to appear against the two Chinamen. In these letters Minister Wu is said to have threatened his fellow-countrymen with deportation if they assisted American justice in any way.

The alleged revelations regarding Minister Wu are the direct result of a demand made by Secretary of State Knox for a full explanation regarding the arrest of the two Chinamen. Former Director of Public Safety Lang, who was retired to private life April 5 when Mayor Magee took office, sent detectives through the Chinese quarters to prove that the arrests were justified. That was last Friday, and they immediately found eight Chinamen who declared they had been recipients of letters from Minister Wu.

These facts were reported to Mayor Magee and he had several of the Chinamen brought to his office. The Mongolians, with the exception of one man, refused to make any affidavits as to receiving the letters, declaring they were afraid of the diplomatic strength of Minister Wu, as they were aware that many of their countrymen had been deported from the Western coast, after incurring the displeasure of the Minister from China. One Chinaman, on being assured that he would be protected in every way, did make affidavit, and that has been forwarded to Washington with a mass of evidence pertaining to the arrest.

Mayor Magee refused tonight to discuss the matter beyond saying that the charge against Minister Wu is a serious one and which in this country would mean the immediate arrest of any person who endeavored to intimidate a witness.

When the two Chinamen came to Pittsburg they represented that they were the official representatives of the Chinese government, and were in this country to interest American capital in Chinese mines and Chinese railways. They were first arrested as suspicious persons, and later the charge was changed and they were accused of selling bonds without first obtaining a State license.

Learn to Use the Telephone.

"Only about one person in every ten knows how properly to use the telephone," said a district manager of one of the local companies. "Yes, sir, I'll stand by my guns on that assertion, and I think I can prove my point. Nine out of every ten persons talk entirely too loud over the telephone. They actually shout and make so much noise that they drown out all semblance of clearness. Then they can't hear, and the first thing you know there is a complaint about poor connection and faulty service. The correct way to talk over the telephone is to talk as you do in ordinary conversation, or even a trifle lower. People can't seem to realize that the telephone will carry a whisper even. No, they must talk loud enough to be heard from Tenth and Chestnut streets to Germantown, if those be the connection points. Just try yourself. Try the low, well-modulated voice, and see if you do not get infinitely better service out of your telephone in the future."—Philadelphia Record.

A man can not see his own faults when he is looking at the faults of others.

REVOLUTION IN TURKEY.

TROOPS MUTINY AND OVERTHROW LIBERAL CABINET.

Popular Government Hangs in the Balance—Sultan Pardons the Mutineers and They Will Not be Punished for Killing Leaders of Progressive Party—New Cabinet Formed.

Constantinople, April 13.—The troops of the garrison made a violent demonstration today before the parliament building against the committee of union and progress and the government. They demanded the dismissal of the grand vizier, Hilmi Pasha, the minister of war and the president of the chamber. The outbreak was caused by an order issued to the troops to the effect that they must obey their officers under all circumstances, even if called upon to shoot down their coreligionists.

Only a few of the troops refrained from taking part in the demonstration. The latter, which were chiefly artillerymen and cavalry, are massed at the war ministry. They have orders to fire on any one approaching the building, and during the course of the day a number of persons were killed or wounded. Deputies were escorted to the chamber in order that they might vote on the question of forming a new cabinet and appointing a new president, but owing to the Easter holidays it was impossible to form a quorum.

Deputy Emor Arslan was killed on his way to the house in mistake for Hussien Jahid. Reports of the killed place the number as high as 17 and the wounded at 30 or more. There is a report current also that the minister of justice, Refik Pasha, has been murdered, that the minister of marine has been wounded, and the minister of war taken prisoner by the mutineers. This, however, has not been confirmed.

The cabinet met at the porte early in the morning and after a long conference the ministers sent in their resignations to the palace. A new ministry is being formed. The latest rumor is that Tewfik Pasha, who was recently appointed ambassador to Great Britain, will be the new grand vizier, with Edhem Pasha minister of war. Edhem Pasha was the Turkish commander in the Greek war and as he proceeded from the Yildiz to Stamboul he was greeted with cheers from the troops.

The sultan's principal secretary read to the chamber an irade announcing that his majesty had accepted the cabinet's resignation and that a new ministry was in process of formation. Measures have been taken, the irade continued, to preserve order throughout the country. It announced that the mutinous troops had been pardoned and that they could return to their barracks and the people to their occupations. The irade was received with enthusiastic cheers for the sultan.

Tewfik Pasha Grand Vizier.

Berlin, April 13.—A special dispatch to The Lokal Anzeiger from Constantinople, dated April 14, 12:35 a. m., says that Tewfik Pasha has been appointed grand vizier, Rifaat Pasha foreign minister, and Ahmed Pasha minister of war. The troops are expressing their joy by firing blank volleys incessantly.

Revolution Complete.

London, April 13.—The Times says: "Late dispatches from our correspondent at Constantinople show that a revolution of the most formidable kind has broken out. Not only has the ministry been overthrown, one minister being killed and another wounded, but the life of the prime minister is in danger and the leaders of the committee of union and progress are in hiding."

"For the present the revolution appears to be complete. It is the work of the reactionary element and for the moment revolution is triumphant. There is a possibility, however, that the committee of union and progress has not been finally defeated."

A little push will generally outlast a strong pull.

An engagement ring is a girl's idea of a band of hope.

Some men make money and some women make alimony.

No one deserves credit for doing what he wants to, if he does it when he has to.

People will pay for knowledge as well as for anything else if they believe it to be something they already know.

REPUBLICANISM DENOUNCED.

HARMON AND MARSHALL EXPOSE PRETENDED TARIFF REVISION.

Democratic Governors, Speaking in New York Assail Majority's Course With Regard to Protection.

New York, April 13.—Denunciation of the principle of protection and of the tariff legislation now pending in congress as a pretense and a sham formed the keynote of the addresses at the annual dinner of the National Democratic club tonight, in celebration of the 166th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson.

A portrait of Jefferson hung over with American flags dominated the guests' table at which Govs. Harmon of Ohio and Marshall of Indiana, Senator Chamberlain, State Senator Grady, John Fox, the club's president; Richard Croker, Alton B. Parker, Chas. F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, and Former State Supreme Court Justice Morgan J. O'Brien and D. Cady Herrick sat.

Elsewhere at six longitudinal tables sat 400 of the elect of the Democratic party.

Introduced by John Fox, president of the National Democratic club, as one of the most potent influences for good in the "Buckeye State," Gov. Harmon aroused the enthusiasm of his hearers by declaring that every citizen of the nation was entitled to 100 cents of government for every dollar paid by him in taxation.

Growing enrichment of special privilege at Washington, especially as embodied in tariff legislation, was the keynote of the address of Gov. Judson Harmon of Ohio. Asserting that the reductions in the pending tariff would be but a mockery of the demand for relief Gov. Harmon declared that the relief never would be secured except under a legislature and executive following Jeffersonian rules and treating taxation as means of public revenue and not of private gain.

The steady tendency since the Civil war has been to exalt the federal government at the expense of the State, said the speaker, one result being the neglect of economics and the embarkation of the government into extravagant enterprises. He instanced the action of the last congress in appropriating \$2,000,000,000 and the raising of salaries of officials in the face of a growing shortage of revenues, and continued:

"Now instead of seeking methods of retrenchment to meet a present confessed deficit of more than \$100,000,000, the president and congress are devising additional taxes to exact from the diminished means of the people and proposing to issue bonds besides. State officials who would propose such a course would not dare to go home to their constituents and would be forever disgraced if they should take it."

"After 12 years of false pretenses, at last confessed, have bred and fattened countless monopolies and trusts, it is proposed not to shake off their grip, but just to loosen it a trifle here and there so the people may not be utterly devoured."

Of the way the party lines have been obliterated in the fight in congress over the tariff, Judge Harmon said:

"It is hardly fair for Republicans, at least, to charge with inconsistency Democratic congressmen who take a hand in this selfish scramble. In the last campaign the Republican candidate for president openly offered a share of tariff spoil for Democratic votes. When special favors are the order of the day it is natural for a representative to think he ought to secure a share for interests at home. To do otherwise requires high courage and we are proud of the many who show it in face of the demoralization which legislation for private instead of public interest always produces."

Judge Harmon attacked the policy of spending hundreds of millions of dollars for a canal at Panama on the part of what, he said, was a country practically without ships, taxed against the possibility of building any, and with the only proposed means of encouraging shipping the payment of direct subsidies to a favored few out of money raised by taxes on all the people. The speaker added:

"And why tax the people to build a costly canal and secure ships for foreign commerce, while a tariff system is maintained whose purpose and effect are to discourage or kill foreign commerce, except such as consists in selling our products abroad at less prices than are imposed on our own people? What State government ever committed such folly."

Much in the same strain Gov. Marshall assailed the good faith of the lawmakers at Washington in their

TURKEY AGAIN QUIET.

FORMATION OF NEW CABINET TENDS TO RELIEVE CRISIS.

But the Situation is Still Delicate.—Handling of Military Problem Will be Difficult, but Confidence Seems Gradually to be Returning.

Constantinople, April 14.—After the stirring events of yesterday and the early part of today in the Turkish capital the successful formation of the cabinet and the issue of an imperial proclamation ordaining the observance of the Shari laws and the preservation of the constitution, served to bring about a comparatively peaceful situation here tonight. The members of the new cabinet, of which Tewfik Pasha is the grand vizier, have been installed in office. They are as follows:

Grand vizier, Tewfik Pasha; minister of war, Edhem Pasha; minister of marine, Vice Admiral Adjilmin Pasha; minister of the interior, Adil Bey; minister of justice, Hazan Fehmi Pasha; minister of finance, Nury Bey. The other posts are filled by the previous incumbents.

The formation of the cabinet, although it is not composed according to general expectations, has greatly relieved the tension of the last 36 hours. The majority of the people passed a sleepless night, owing to the continuous discharge of muskets. Tonight the city is quiet; the troops have returned to their barracks and the crowds in the Stamboul quarter have retired to their homes.

Confidence is gradually returning although the military situation will require all the energies of the new government for its successful handling and the promulgation of wise measures so that the army may be placed on a more satisfactory basis. One of the first acts of the government will be to supply new officers to replace those who have been rejected by the men, and this will be no easy task.

It is noteworthy that while the revolution of last July was the work of officers, the present movement was carried forward by the soldiers, aided by the religious party, the leaders in the movement being the very troops, the Salonika chasseurs, which heretofore had been the mainstay of the committee of union and progress. The rising has resulted in the complete obliteration of this committee and many deputies representing the group have resigned.

During the whole thrilling momentous episode, the salient features of the revolution were the loyalty of the troops and the people to the sultan, whose name was frequently acclaimed and the absence of attacks on the lives and property of citizens.

An imperial hazz appointing Tewfik Pasha grand vizier and confirming Zia Eddin Effendi as sheik-ul-islam will soon insure the strict enforcement of the Shari laws "for the security and progress of the government and country and the welfare of all my people."

BOY'S HEAD SPLIT OPEN.

Florence Lad Dies Horrible Death as Result of Accident.

Florence, April 12.—Oscar Pitts, the little 6-year-old son of Mr. Pitts, of Palmetto, whose head was split open by the saw at a saw mill, near Palmetto, while playing in the saw pit on Friday, and who was brought to the infirmary here for treatment, died Saturday evening.

The little fellow was unconscious all the while, as the saw cut through the skull into the brain. It was a most horrible wound and it was marvellous that he was not killed instantly.

Mary's Animal Show.

Mary had a little lamb—
'Twas Persian—on her coat;
She also had a mink or two
About her dainty throat;
A bird-of-paradise, a tern,
And ermine made the hat
That perched at jaunty angle
On her coiffure, largely "rat."
Her tiny boots were sabel topped,
Her gloves were muskrat, too,
Her muff had head and tails of half
The "critters" in the Zoo
And when she walked abroad, I
Went
She feared no wintry wind;
At keeping warm, 'twas plain to see
She had all Nature "skinned."

—April Lippincott's.

He who takes things on faith gets many a jolt.
to him, transparent effort to cloud the issue of protection.

GEN. M. C. BUTLER DEAD.

DIED AT AN INFIRMARY IN COLUMBIA LAST NIGHT.

Noted Soldier and Statesman of Edgefield Succumbs to a Long Illness—Was a Major General in the Confederate Army and Was Appointed to the Same Grade in the Army of the United States by President McKinley—He Recently Became a Catholic.

Columbia, April 14.—Gen. Matthew Calbraith Butler, lawyer, soldier, statesman and patriot, died in the Knowlton Infirmary, in this city, at 11:40 o'clock tonight, after an illness which extended through many weeks. His wife and son were present when the soul of this splendid old warrior passed over the river to "rest under the shade of the trees."

Gen. Butler was in the 74th year of his age. On his last birthday, the 8th of March, he embraced the Catholic faith, being confirmed by Bishop Northrop.

He was taken to the infirmary to be treated for sciatica.

The funeral arrangements have not been made.

Gen. Butler's Career.

Matthew Calbraith Butler was born in Greenville, of illustrious parentage. His ancestors on the Butler side are a race of heroes. They were among the pioneers of South Carolina, and settled in the northern part of Edgefield county. His great grandfather, Capt. James Butler, was killed fighting for his country in the war of the American Revolution. He was a descendant of the Duke of Ormand, the great royalist leader in England.

Gen. Butler grandfather, William Butler, was very prominent in the legislative department of the State, and also served thirteen years in congress. His father, Dr. William Butler, was surgeon in the United States navy, and was a brother of Governor Pierce M. Butler, of South Carolina, who fell at the battle of Churubusco, while leading the famous "Palmetto regiment," and Dr. Butler's other brother was the distinguished Senator Andrew Pickens Butler.

While stationed at Newport, R. I., Dr. William Butler married Miss Jane Tweedy Perry, the sister of Commodore Oliver Perry, of Lake Erie fame, and of Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry, who was the first to open our commercial relations with Japan. All readers of American history are familiar with these distinguished naval heroes.

After his marriage Dr. Butler resigned from the navy and returned to his native home in Edgefield. The mother of Gen. Butler was a woman of many sterling qualities and was much beloved and admired for her grandeur of character and her great beauty, sincere even to brusqueness and truthful always. After the civil war a friend presented to her Gen. Sickles of the United States army, saying, "General, Mrs. Butler is a sister of Commodore Perry." Very emphatically, Mrs. Butler exclaimed: "I had rather be known as the mother of Calbraith Butler!" Here spoke the mother, the heart—the "Cornelia" of the nineteenth century. The mother of the "Gracchi" could not have been prouder of her "jewels" than was this splendid woman of her noble sons, of whom there were five who "wore the grey."

Gen. Butler was a lawyer by profession, and soon after his admission to the bar married Miss Maria Calhoun Pickens, one of the handsome daughters of South Carolina's grand old "war governor," Francis W. Pickens.

When the war broke out Gen. Butler organized a cavalry force and entered the field as a captain. Grade by grade he was promoted, until he attained the rank of major general, at the desperate battle of Brandy Station, and the most dashing, gallant and debonaire figure seen that day was this youthful, knightly "Paladin" of the Army of Northern Virginia, who possessed all the brilliancy and valor of "Bold Henry of Navarre." In that terrible fight at Brandy Station Gen. Butler commanded a regiment under Gen. J. E. B. Stuart and lost a leg, while Gen. Davis, who commanded the Federals, was killed while crossing the Rappahannock river.

It was here, at Reanms's Station, that he was promoted major general. One of Gen. Butler's gallant couriers, who was then only a youth of 17, and by the way, was a relative of the general's, has said, "Had Gen. Butler no other war record, his victory at the battle of Trevilian Station will forever immortalize him."

After the din and smoke of the battle had died away, and white-robed "Peace" crowned our once desolate

HEARING ALLEGED LEPER CASE.

Supreme Court Will Take Up Case of Miss Kirk on April 20.

Aiken, April 14.—The greatest of interest is centered in the outcome of the appeal to the Supreme Court of the case of Miss M. V. Kirk, versus the Aiken board of health, which action is to prevent the board of health taking Miss Kirk, who is alleged to be suffering from leprosy, to the city hospital for contagious diseases on the outskirts of the city.

It will be recalled that when the board was making preparations for removing Miss Kirk, it was enjoined by Judge Aldrich. When a hearing was held at Barnwell the injunction was continued until "a further order of the Court." The board of health then appealed the case to the Supreme Court, and the case will be heard on the 20th of April.

The board contends that it was acting in the discharge of its sworn duty when it was preparing to remove Miss Kirk, inasmuch as it is contended that she has leprosy, and in support of this the board has the affidavits of numbers of physicians, including the State health officer. The counsel for the afflicted lady reply to this by presenting affidavits to the effect that she was once a leper, but is now cured. Some affidavits are to the effect that if she has leprosy, it is an aesthetic leprosy, and only very slightly contagious, and that it is not necessary to isolate her.

Possibly the most interesting point in this action to the general public is the contention that a board of health should not be enjoined from performing its acts for the good of the public health, it being argued that if a board can be enjoined, anyone, when affected with an infectious disease, could keep the board from removing him or her to the hospital for contagious diseases, and thus endanger the health of the community.

The Secret of Poverty.

Dr. Woods Hutchinson of New York unlocked the secret of general poverty in an address at the American Museum of Natural History in New York early this month, when he said: "What is killing the people of this city may be stated as overwork, underfeeding and overcrowding; and two of these may be included under the one word 'underpaid.' The message of the church and of medicine today to the community is not 'Give to the poor,' but 'Don't take so much away from them.'—The Public.

It is a wise man who is as careful of his credit as he is of his cash.

land of the "Sunny South." Gen. Butler returned to his home in Edgefield, and resumed the practice of law. Gifted with brilliant intellect and wit, he was regarded as one of the most effective speakers in South Carolina, a State which has always been noted for her able logicians and orators.

In the autumn of 1876, Gen. Butler was elected United States senator, and his career as statesman was as grand as his record as soldier and patriot.

Handsome as Apollo, and gifted with a charming personality, his magnetism and loyalty held his friends with "hooks of steel."

After Gen. Butler retired from the senate he formed a law partnership in Washington, D. C., with two distinguished attorneys under the firm name of "Shelby, Butler & Martin," and on the 28th of May, 1903, President McKinley appointed him major general of the United States army, and his confirmation as such was unanimous by the senate. Thus we see this knightly major general of the Confederate cavalry, who so gallantly led his ragged and hungry soldier boys on to so many victorious battles, 34 years afterward a major general in the United States army, and commanding an army corps. He was appointed also on the Cuban peace commission and for some time attended faithfully to his arduous duties at Habana.

In the spring of 1908 Gen. Butler was one of the distinguished party that visited the Arroyo Rico district in the southwestern section of the State of Chihuahua, in the far-famed Parral mineral belt, 65 miles northwest of the city of Parral. This party comprised, among others, Gen. Butler, of South Carolina, the Hon. Jno. K. Coven, of Baltimore, Admiral W. S. Schley and Gen. Armstrong, of Mississippi. It was in January, 1904, that Gen. Butler was elected president of the Hidalgo Placer Mining and Milling Company, of Mexico.

After the death of his first wife, Gen. Butler married Mrs. Nannie Whitman, nee Bostick, of the old Pierre Robert family, of Charleston.