

## The Watchman and Southron.

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BY

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## POWERS MAY YET AGREE.

Dispatch Says All the Powers Have Yielded to Great Britain.

London, Dec 19—"Great Britain's proposed alterations in the preamble of the joint note have been practically accepted by all the powers," says the Peking correspondent of the Daily Mail, writing today "Both Russia and Japan, whose support was regarded as doubtful, have agreed."

The attitude of the United States remains as yet not clearly defined, but the acquiescence of America is anticipated and it is probable that the joint note will be signed and delivered to the Chinese plenipotentiaries within three or four days.

The German minister has warmly supported the British proposal.

## PARCELING OUT THE PRIZE

Pekin, Dec 18—Count von Walderssee has issued an order assigning various districts in the neighborhood of Peking for supervision to the military representatives of the various powers.

The order says that the extent to which the cooperation of the French and American troops can be depended upon is a matter to be determined by agreements made with the generals commanding these forces.

Under the plan the United States troops will supervise the district south east of Peking from the road to the Tahaig-Tahaig to the road extending from Naku-Kurin to Ho Su Wo.

Count von Walderssee says he knows that there is a considerable force of Chinese under Gen Ma in the northern part of the province of Shan Si, and another south of Tahaig Tahaig; but, during the severe winter that has now set in he does not expect any aggressive Chinese movement.

On the other hand, wherever the allies leave a district for any length of time, bands of robbers and Boxers will congregate. For this reason the field marshal desires the cooperation of all the allies to cover the various districts with strong patrols.

It is now understood that a meeting of the foreign envoys will be held tomorrow.

## SITUATION NOT IMPROVED.

London, Dec 18—A Peking dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette, dated December 17th, says:

"The situation has not improved by the representatives of the powers having reached an agreement, as the scope of the negotiations is limited and the effect is neutralized. The allies have neglected to close the arsenals and factories at Hankow and Shanghai and have failed to check the transmission of supplies of ammunition to the Chinese."

Tung Fah Siang thus has every opportunity of rallying and equipping his army. He has secured the position of dictator, terrorizes the empress and controls the whole movement of troops. It will be necessary to give the military operations of the allies a wider area."

New Orleans, Dec 18—With a gaping wound in the back and another in the left wrist, inflicted by the police, Channing B. Barnes, train robber, drew the keep edge of a hunting knife across his throat in a swamp near this city today, and ended his career. His body bore two bullet wounds—one in the back, the other in the wrist. In the pockets were found the watch of the conductor of the mail train, many registered letters and a quantity of dynamite. The body was brought to police head quarters and identified as that of Channing B. Barnes, with many aliases, who was wanted for participating in the daring hold up of an Illinois Central express train at Wickliffe, Ky., last July.

London, Dec 18—The government publicly requests employers who have kept open situations for yeomanry, colonials and volunteers to continue their patriotic efforts to minimize the sacrifices of these men in the service of their country. The contemplated thanksgiving service in St Paul's Cathedral, in connection with the return of Lord Roberts from South Africa, has been abandoned.

## THE ADMINISTRATION PRESENTS ITS CASE.

Attorney Gen Griggs Speaks for Five Hours on Extension of Constitution.

Washington, Dec 19—The United States supreme court again was crowded to its full capacity today to hear the concluding arguments in the cases involving the status of Puerto Rico and the Philippines. Among those who secured points of vantage in the area reserved for the bar was Judge Day, who as secretary of state during the critical stages of the war with Spain, and later as head of the American commissioners who negotiated the treaty of peace at Paris, was one of the most influential factors in shaping the conditions now under discussion before the court.

Former Secretary Carlisle and other prominent members of the bar and of the two houses of congress were present. Attorney General Griggs concluded the presentation of the government's case, elaborating the points he enunciated yesterday. One of these was the distinction between organized territories and unorganized territory under the jurisdiction of the United States. Justice Brewer had asked the attorney general to make clear his views on this distinction. Mr Griggs took up territory after territory, showing in each case that it came under the operation of the laws of the United States by an act of congress specifically extending the laws to the territory and not ex proprio vigore. He said that while Rhode Island and South Carolina stood outside of the union they were treated as foreign states, and when they ultimately assented to the union congress passed a law extending the revenue laws to them.

In the case of Louisiana, the attorney general pointed out that all the declarations of Jefferson were to the effect that in order to come under the operation of the laws of the United States these laws must be explicitly extended to new acquisitions. Jefferson selected certain acts to be immediately extended and others to be extended from time to time as might be found practicable.

The attorney general directed attention, in the instance of the acquisition of Florida, to the fact that three American statesmen—Monroe, John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson—each of whom was elected president of the United States, united in declaring officially that the constitution did not apply of its own force to territory newly acquired by this nation, by virtue of the act of acquisition, but that such extension must be accomplished by the action of congress.

Mr Griggs also specified the territorial organization of Oregon, Missouri, Montana and Wyoming, in each case showing that congress specifically extended the laws to these territories.

Finally as to the extension of laws to the territories, Mr Griggs said that by act of congress in 1874, congress had expressly extended the constitution and federal laws to the "organized territories" and to every territory "hereafter organized." But the act went no farther than "organized territories" and could not be interpreted to mean that expanse of country entirely unorganized.

The Guano Islands were cited in support of the proposition that territory may belong to or be under the jurisdiction of the United States. Over 70 different islands, keys and groups of islands have thus been taken possession of and made for such special purposes the property of the United States. They enjoy certain privileges under the law and the United States supreme court recognized their status, but they are not a part of the United States.

Justices Brewer and Harlan asked a number of questions. Justice Brewer asked if the attorney general held that as congress extended the constitution and laws to the organized territories, congress also could take them away from the territories.

Mr Griggs answered that this was a most serious question but he thought it safe to say that when the laws were once extended to territories an inviolable contract was created and could not be broken.

Justice Harlan asked the attorney general to state later on to what extent congress could impose a tariff to be collected against goods coming from New Mexico, Arizona and Alaska.

Justice Brewer also reminded Mr Griggs that Oklahoma was not included in the treaty taking in the Louisiana and Mexican territory, and was an apparent exception to the rule stated by the attorney general. Mr Griggs said that congress at its last session, in fact, declared that the existing tariff laws were applicable against the goods of Puerto Rico. This was in the act of last March, remitting to Puerto

Rico certain duties collected "under existing law." This, Mr Griggs declared, was an assertion by both branches of the present congress that the tariff act which was the "existing law" operated against Puerto Rico.

Justice White asked the attorney general if he claimed that congress could so exempt territories from the laws as to give them privileges not enjoyed by the States. Mr Griggs responded that he did so claim, that in fact the territories had been for years exempted from internal revenue and direct taxes.

The attorney general referred to the celebrated case of Loughborough v. Blake, whereupon Justice Harlan, reading from that decision, asked Mr Griggs and Chief Justice Marshall meant in saying: "The power to lay and collect duties, imposts and excises may be exercised, and must be exercised, throughout the United States."

Mr Griggs said that "throughout the United States" referred to the States of the union, but Justice Harlan pointed out that it referred also to the District of Columbia and the territory west of the Missouri.

Mr Griggs closed his five hour speech with a brilliant and eloquent peroration.

Instead of seeking strict and narrow construction, he concluded, the powers of the executive and legislative branches had been so construed as to give them a wide and safe discretion, so that the day would be hastened when we might give to these new peoples self government and to some of them perhaps a place in the galaxy of States.

Mr Aldrich will close for the plaintiff in the Philippine case tomorrow and the cases then will be submitted.

## COST OF ENGLAND'S WAR

Baltimore Sun.

It looks as if the Anglo Boer war will cost England some \$600,000,000 before she is through with it. Of this sum but little will be got back by requiring the two ex republics to pay. The conquest will bring in some valuable assets in the shape of railways, mining rights, lands, etc, but these will have to be used for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Vaal and Orange River colonies, so that England will get nothing from them. The mining industry, however, affords a prospect of a large revenue after several years, and this industry, if required to pay no more in taxes than it paid President Kruger, will recoup the British treasury, it is estimated, to the extent of about \$165,000,000. A public debt of this amount can be imposed, it is believed, on the country with the prospect that the interest on it will be met by the taxes on the mines. The fact that nearly all the mines are owned by seven companies, most of which are controlled by foreigners, will facilitate any scheme of taxation that is desired. There is little besides the mining industry to tax.

The Boer farmers have never paid much in taxes, and now that they are generally impoverished by the war they will for a time require the government's help instead of new burdens. Much revenue will be required for the support of the police and army of occupation, and still more will be needed for the civil government and schemes of internal improvement. Upon the whole the British taxpayer must be thankful if he gets back as much as \$165,000,000 of his war expenditure, and may make up his mind to bear the loss of the remaining \$435,000,000. He will have to extract such comfort as he can from the fact that the war has brought the colonies closer in feeling to the mother country, has revealed the defects of the army, developed a willingness to pay for its enlargement and improvement and greatly strengthened the imperial idea. These things may be worth something. But not a few Britishers will think the consolidation dearly bought at a cost of \$435,000,000 and thousands of lives.

## A Horror and a Lynching.

New Orleans, La, Dec 18—A special from Lake Providence, La, says:

The Belle of the Bouds, which has arrived here from Arcadia (Miss) Landing, reports a murder and robbery at that place on Sunday, which, it is thought, resulted in a lynching of two negroes there today.

Two negroes from a neighboring levee camp went to a trading boat kept at the landing by a white man, killed him and his wife and baby. They then robbed the boat and left, after burning the craft to the water's edge.

Today the negroes were recognized by the property of the white family and arrested. They confessed and it is said were taken in charge by a mob.

Chicago, Dec 18—President Harper announced today that John D. Rockefeller had made another gift of \$1,500,000 to the University of Chicago, \$1,000,000 as an endowment fund and the balance for immediate needs.

## Crushing the Filipinos.

Proclamation Issued by Gen. MacArthur to Terrify the Natives Into Submission to Foreign Rule.

Manila, Dec. 19—Tomorrow Gen MacArthur will issue a proclamation warning the inhabitants of the archipelago that hereafter strict compliance with the laws of war will be required of non-combatants as well as combatants. The proclamation will set forth the principal laws of war.

It will refer to recent proclamations issued by insurgent commanders threatening natives who are friendly to the American forces and also to the orders issued to their men to kidnap and assassinate residents of towns occupied by Americans. The insurgent leaders will be notified that such practices, if continued, will put an end to the possibility of their resuming normal civic relations and will make them fugitive criminals.

Residents of places occupied by Americans will be notified that compliance with the demands of the enemy will create a presumption that such acts are voluntary and malicious. They will also be notified that pleas of intimidation will rarely be accepted and that where secret committees are permitted to exist in behalf of the insurgents even well disposed persons will be exposed to the danger of being tried as traitors.

The proclamation will say that its warnings and requirements are to apply with special force to Manila, the "rendezvous of the emissaries of insurrection."

Newspapers will be warned against publishing seditious and the proclamation will declare that the rebels, who are not part of an organized force, are not entitled to the privileges of prisoners of war, adding that the fact that they have not hitherto been held responsible is "evidence of the solicitude of the United States to avoid the appearance of harshness."

The proclamation will clearly disavow any recognition of technical belligerency.

The Taft commission is still at work on the tariff. Others here consider that the return of the volunteers will necessitate little abandonment of stations and that Congress will provide an immediate increase in the number of regulars. It is believed that many volunteers will reenlist here if bonuses are offered, the amount to be equivalent to the expense of equipping and bringing out a recruit.

## The Senate Discusses Treaty.

Washington, Dec 18—Again today the senate had under discussion the Hay Pauncetote treaty in executive session. No business of consequence was transacted in open session.

Mr. Tillman of South Carolina had read the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the president be and is hereby requested, if not in his judgement incompatible with public interest, to furnish the senate all information and copies of all correspondence between this government and the government of Colombia, showing what steps, if any, have been taken by this government to secure a treaty between the two governments or a modification by Colombia of existing treaties or concessions with the view of securing to the United States the right to construct a canal over the territory of Colombia, between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans."

At 12:30 the senate went into executive session.

The senate then ratified five treaties of comparatively little consequence. These included an agreement supplementary to the Hay Pauncetote treaty itself and extending the time within which it may be ratified. Under the terms of the original treaty the time for ratification expired five months ago. The agreement favorably passed upon today extends the time until March 4.

Washington Dec 19.—The full senate committee on military affairs has adopted the army reorganization bill reported by its sub-committee this afternoon. The maximum strength of the army is to be 100,000 men. The bill is a complete substitute for the house bill and while much of the language is the same as that of the house measure there are numerous changes. The bill will be reported to the senate tomorrow. Probably the most important change effects the artillery arm. The sub-committee recommends the retention of the present regimental organization of the artillery and does not give its assent to the corps organization proposed by Secretary Root and accepted by the house.

In the matter of appointment of staff officers the bill follows largely the lines of recommendations made by Secretary Root, but makes some changes from the house bill.

## Negroes in Excess in Attendance at Schools.

The Black Brother Thirsts for Knowledge While White is Satisfied.

State Superintendent of Education McMahon's annual report will be a most interesting document when it is completed. The total enrollment of school children in the state is 271,787. It is surprising probably that more negro children are being educated than white children, the totals being 126,395 whites and 155,602 colored.

In only eleven counties do white pupils predominate; colored pupils predominate in 29 counties.

The greatest excess of whites over blacks is in Greenville where the figures are whites 8,318, blacks 4,434; white majority 3,884.

The greatest excess of blacks over whites is in Orangeburg; blacks 9,466, whites 5,659.

Sumter shows the greatest proportion of blacks to whites—blacks 7,196; whites 2,886. And Oconee shows the greatest proportion of whites to blacks—whites 4,072; blacks 1,259.

Florence shows a total enrollment of 6,040; blacks 3,493; whites 2,747.

Marlboro 5,327: whites 2,161; blacks 3,166.

Darlington 6,665: whites 2,820, blacks 3,845.

Marion 7,901: whites 3815, blacks 4,086.

Williamsburg 6,498: whites 2,636, blacks 3,862.

White pupils predominate in Anderson, Cherokee, Chesterfield, Colleton, Greenville, Horry, Kershaw, Lexington, Oconee, Pichens, Spartanburg counties.

## British Had Narrow Escape.

Johannesburg, Monday Dec 17.—Details of the defeat of the British at Nooitgedacht indicate that Gen Clement's entire force had a narrow escape from capture. The Boer plans were splendidly laid. If the main British column had tarried a little longer there would have been a complete success of the Boers, who exposed themselves undauntedly, yelling and waving their arms. Their rushes were only stemmed by artillery. After the British retreat the Boers held a prayer meeting. Their hymns could be heard by the retiring British.

All accounts indicate a heavy Boer loss.

## BOERS RAID CAPE COLONY.

London, Dec 19.—"The Boers have raided Cape Colony at two separate points, 100 miles distant," says the Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail. "One commando advanced upon Philipstown, between Colesberg and Kimberley. The other, supposed to be Herzog's commando, crossed the Orange river between Odendaal Stroom and Bethulie, northwest of Burgersdorp, its objective apparently being Cradock."

Gen MacDonald is engaging the invaders, who have no guns, 20 miles northwest of Burgersdorp. The latest news is that they are being slowly forced back to the Orange river, where a warm reception is being prepared for them."

## Burglars Strike it Rich.

Special to the State.

Sally, Dec 18—The store of Dukes & Sally was entered this morning between 2 and 4 o'clock and the iron safe blown open with dynamite. The robbers secured about \$7,000 in gold and currency besides bonds and mortgages valued at over \$2,000.

The robbers had with them the drill with which the hole was made in the safe, but the rest of the tools were stolen, some from the commissary of the section master of the Southern railway and others from the blacksmith shop of White & Inabnet, while a screw driver was taken from the stock of Dukes & Sally. The report was heard by several citizens, but it being so near to Christmas they paid no attention to it, thinking it was some one celebrating prematurely.

Messrs Dukes & Sally offer a reward of \$500 for the recovery of the money and another of \$100 for the arrest, with evidence to convict, of the safe crackers. I think a detective would do well to come here immediately and see the situation.

The authorities of the law at all adjacent points have been notified and requested to keep a watch out for the robbers.

Paris, Dec 18.—The government has decided that all objects, unless material of war, which have been seized or shall be seized by the French expeditionary force in China shall be restored, whether belonging to the Chinese government or to private individuals.

## A Big Fire in Columbia.

Columbia, S. C., Dec 19—Tonight Columbia was visited by the most disastrous fire in twenty years.

The Jerome Hotel and three large mercantile establishments on Main street and four smaller ones on Assembly street were destroyed. The total estimated loss is \$142,000; insurance \$53,000.

The fire started at 8 o'clock in the rear of Van Metre's furniture store, a lamp having exploded. A livery stable and a bay warehouse adjoining caught in almost a second's time and the fire started to burning through Main and Assembly streets, clearing everything until stopped by an alley dividing the square.

The Jerome has been political headquarters for the State for years. The building and furniture were valued at \$75,000; insurance \$20,000. Other losses: J. M. Van Metre, two store buildings, \$15,000; stock, (furniture), \$30,000; insurance, \$20,000. M. McCrary, stock groceries and household effects, \$9,000; insurance \$4,000. King Racket Store, stock, \$6,000; insurance, \$6,000. May's stables, contents, \$1,000; insured. B. F. P. Leaphart, two brick store buildings, \$4,000. Wm. H. Lyles, store building, \$3,500; insurance, \$3,000.

The fire was under control at midnight.

## A Remarkable Missionary.

Dr. Thomas P. Crawford, of China, arrived in this city a few days ago, and is the guest of Mr. George A. Norwood, Pendleton Street. Dr. Crawford is next to the oldest missionary now serving in China, and he went there in 1852 under the auspices of the Southern Baptist Convention. He is in the 80th year of his age, and is in excellent health and spirits. He has always been an active, energetic man, and his labors among the Chinese were incessant and untiring. His vigorous bodily health enabled him to do a prodigious amount of work, while his intellectual powers are in keeping with his physical strength. For many years he was looked upon as the premier among missionaries of the Southern Baptist Convention, but some years ago he severed the relation so long existing with its board of foreign missions, and has been pursuing an independent line of work as a missionary. Dr. Crawford is very much attached to China and regards that country as his home, to which he will return when the present unrest and agitation has ceased. His last field of labor in China was at Tiau, from which city he and 40 others fled for their lives on the 21st of June last, to escape the wrath of the Boxers. The insurrectionary movement of the Boxers had its origin near Tiau and moved northward to Peking.

Mrs. Crawford has been visiting friends in Atlanta, and will join her husband here. It is their intention to make Greenville a temporary abiding place until next fall, by which time they hope to leave for China. Mrs. Crawford is a native of Mississippi and went as a young bride to the arduous work of a missionary among the heathen, where her labors have been signally blessed and very abundant, keeping pace with the energetic work of her distinguished husband. Dr. Crawford and his wife visited our city 18 or 20 years ago, and made many acquaintances among the people, forming friendships which have caused them to come here for a season of rest and recreation—Greenville Mountaineer.

Winston, Dec 18.—Another terrible tragedy was added to Fairfield's already too long list of murders for this year. It occurred at the country home of Mr. Starke P. Martin near Rocky Mount, 18 miles from here, last evening at 8 o'clock. Mr. Martin answering a knock at his front door, was fired upon with a gun by the assassin, who had concealed himself close by. The whole load entered his stomach and at so close range was the shot fired that his clothing was burned by the powder. Only one shot was fired, but it inflicted a mortal wound from which the murdered man died today at 1 o'clock.

## It Saved His Leg.

P. A. Danforth, of LaGrange, Ga., suffered intensely for six months with a frightful running sore on his leg, but writes that Buckle's Arnica Salve wholly cured it in ten days. For Ulcers, Wounds, Burns, Boils, Pain or Piles it's the best salve in the world. Cure guaranteed. Only 25c. Sold by J. F. W. DeLorme-Druggist.

Washington, Dec 20—The senate consumed an hour and two minutes this afternoon in amending and ratifying as amended the Hay Pauncetote treaty for the modification of the Clayton Bulwer convention of 1850. There were six roll calls and several viva voce votes. All of the amendments, except those offered by Senator Foraker and reported by the committee on foreign relations, were voted down by majorities averaging about 19. The ratification resolution was adopted by a vote of 55 to 18.