

The Watchman and Southern

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1905.

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

The over zealous friends of the several colleges in this state do them more harm than good. Witness how the South Carolina University enthusiasts antagonized the Charleston delegation by proposing to abolish the Citadel and how Winthrop advocates have gained the ill-will of the Clemson contingent by trying to grab a part of the fertilizer tag tax. When the appropriation bill is reported the enmity thus aroused will be evidenced by a disposition on the part of the friends of each of the colleges to reduce the appropriations for the other colleges below the amounts absolutely needed to maintain them in a state of reasonable efficiency.

The proposition to establish a State fertilizer plant may be good socialism, but it is not good democracy. It is, however, directly in line with the dispensary system. If the State has the right to engage in the sale of liquor, it has an equal right to manufacture and sell fertilizers, shoes, clothing or soap. If the State would establish a soap factory and make the use of five pounds a year by each male citizen a prerequisite to voting there would be something gained from the State's embarking in trade in competition with its citizens.

Josh Ashley and his bosom friend, the "yaller" dog, are threatened with extinction by the spirit of progress, of which the immigration department is the outward and visible sign, hence his bitter antagonism. There will be no place in this State for Josh Ashley and yaller dogs if Commissioner Watson can induce a couple of hundred thousand intelligent and industrious settlers to make their home here. And the State would be the better and richer for the coming of the settlers and the absence of the Josh Ashley type of citizens and the sheep killing dogs.

From every neighborhood in this and adjacent counties come complaints of the scarcity of farm hands. Since Christmas the negro men have been going to Florida and Georgia in droves to work in lumber mills and turpentine farms. They are enticed away by the promise of high wages and easy work, but those who have gone write back that to earn seventy-five cents a day they have to work harder than they ever worked in South Carolina. This dearth of labor will necessitate the curtailment of the cotton acreage to a considerable extent, for without labor the land owners will be unable to plant and cultivate as large an acreage as heretofore, even if they desired to do so.

The bill now before the legislature to regulate the formation of new counties is one bill that should not be killed. New counties should not be created merely to make a court house town of some ambitious villages, whose landowners desire to sub-divide their farms into building lots. New counties should be surveyed by non-partisan surveyors and the citizens of the old counties should have some voice in the way the line is run. Smaller counties are undoubtedly desirable but division and sub-division of the old counties, few of which are now too large, can be carried to an extreme, particularly when there are no safeguards to prevent the division being made in a manner highly detrimental to the people who remain in the old counties, and also to a large percentage of those who are taken into the new counties.

The Czar's consent to receive the representatives of the striking workmen is a tardy recognition of the justice of their cause and is but an additional proof of his weakness and unfitness for the position he occupies. Had he met the workmen two weeks ago and heard their complaint there would have been no massacre in St. Petersburg's streets.

We do not sympathize with the row some of the Southern Democrats are kicking up in Congress because the Republicans have passed a bill that will prevent Gen. Miles from drawing full pay while acting as Adjutant General of the Massachusetts militia. Gen. Miles may be nominally a Democrat, but his treatment of Jefferson Davis eternally stamped him as a mean spirited partisan, and, if the people he then served now desire to kick him, the Southern Democrats should stand aside.

The Legislature has killed the Brice bill, the compulsory education bill, is preparing to sidetrack all bills looking to changes in the dispensary law to the end that graft and corruption may be eliminated, and all other bills of real merit appear to have slim chances of enactment. The record of the Legislature almost persuades one that bi-

ennial sessions, for quadrennial sessions, would be an improvement.

It's a maudlin sentimentality that halts at the legal execution of a woman who has been proven guilty, beyond the shadow of a doubt, of a cruel and deliberate murder. If the people of Pennsylvania revolt at the idea of hanging Kate Edwards, who conspired with her mulatto paramour to murder her husband, what crime would they deem deserving of the death penalty.

If coca cola is detrimental to the public health, why not turn its sale over to the dispensary? The State would thereby exercise its police power and also reap a substantial profit by catering to the perverted appetites of the dope fiends. That's the theory of the dispensary system.

The New Orleans Cotton Growers' Convention was primarily a business meeting of business men, but there was a decided mixture of politics in it, judging from the prominence given quite a number of the leading professional politicians of the South—Tom Watson, Richmond Pearson Hobson, Gov. Vardaman, John L. McLeurin and others, by way of example.

The Farmers Alliance had its origin in the fight inaugurated by the farmers against the cotton bagging trust and its political power was developed from the business organization by the astute office seekers who seized the opportunity to further their personal political ambitions. It would not be human nature for some of the office seekers not to try to turn the trick again with the cotton growers association as the instrument.

It is rumored that an effort will be made to induce the promoters of the Sumter & Northern Railroad to build the road to Hartsville, instead of directly from Bishopville to McBee on the Seaboard Air Line. To do so would necessitate a considerable detour, but the advantages that would accrue from having Hartsville as a feeder for the business of the road would probably more than compensate for the deviation from an air line. An air line from Sumter via Hartsville to the junction with the Seaboard would leave Bishopville some miles to the northwest of the road, and the loss in business by not having Bishopville on the line would certainly be fully as great as the business gained by building to Hartsville. We have no idea the promoters of the Sumter & Northern would consider giving Bishopville the go-by for the sake of building to Hartsville, inasmuch as one of the chief objects of the proposed road is to secure a direct route to Bishopville. Only an insurmountable obstacle could operate to divert the road from Bishopville, and so far as can be ascertained none now exist, unless the property owners between Scape O'er Swamp and Bishopville and the citizens of that town should refuse to grant the necessary right of way. The town of Bishopville and the property owners could easily raise an insurmountable obstacle by demanding prohibitive prices for the rights of way and terminals; but we can not believe that so short sighted a policy will receive serious consideration. Should Bishopville, however, make it unreasonably expensive for the road to enter that town, and should Hartsville offer substantial inducements for it to go there, it is not difficult to foresee what the result would be.

Hon. T. B. Fraser has had some complimentary things said about him recently. We wonder if those people in the legislature are just finding out what manner of man he is. Sumter has long held him at his true worth, conservative, patriotic and incorruptible. Mr. Fraser is the peer of any man in any legislature from any county in any State, in respect to these virtues. His modesty alone prevents a wider appreciation of his merits in these days of scrambling politics.

It is an excellent idea for the county to assist the patrons of public schools to have better school houses but we do not fancy Mr. Richard's plan to use dispensary money exclusively for the purpose. Why not make the appropriation out of ordinary county funds. This thing of tying our educational system hard and fast to the dispensary machine and putting a premium on the use of liquor is being carried too far.

A law to require lawyers to be ready for trial when a case is called would do more to relieve the congestion of business in the courts than the creation of a half dozen new circuits.

There are thousands of acres of land in Sumter county that would be more profitable to the owners if planted in fruit, grapes, peas, truck, or peavine hay than in cotton. That is the way to control cotton production and make money at the same time.

The full development of the water power at Blanding's mill, Cain mill, Swimming pens, and the other old

water mills in the vicinity would furnish sufficient electric power to operate a great many manufacturing plants in this city. The pioneer work in this direction now being done at Blanding's mill by Messrs. Moise and Brunson means a great deal for Sumter, as their success will cause others to develop and utilize the power that is now running to waste.

The law against chicken fighting will prove just as effective, and no more, than the law against ordinary gambling. Those who want to fight chickens will combine to fight them as those who want to play poker or run a faro bank now find the place and opportunity to do so unmolested by the minions of the law.

If the Carolina Water, Light and Power Company comes to Sumter also there may be some chance for an improvement in the lighting system.

The farmers of the north grow Irish potatoes and corn for the starch factories at a satisfactory profit, and there is no reason why those of the south could not produce sweet potatoes for starch making and make money.

TEN CENTS COTTON.

Until we have further information, it would be premature to attempt a discussion of Mr. Eugene Beals' "Proposed Plan to Put Cotton to Ten Cents."

Mr. Beals is a New York broker and his plan is said to be interesting and seemingly feasible. For that matter any proposition will prove interesting which has in it the hope of saving the South from the evils of speculation and over production.

The plan contemplates the organization of a gigantic company, capitalized at \$100,000,000 to buy cotton and hold such proportion of the crop as will insure sales at ten cents, an immense cotton trust in fact. As a rule the South is opposed to trusts, as all good democrats should be; but might make this one the exception. If it should accomplish the wonderful things it is expected to perform it might indeed become the golden idol before which we would fall down and worship.

Whatever of merit may be in this scheme we are inclined to believe that it has been brought forward at an unpropitious time. The more feasible it may be made to appear, the more likely it is to influence adversely the present movement to reduce the cotton acreage. If it is honestly intended to help the cotton states, it should not have been advanced until the crop of 1905 is planted and the question of acreage settled. The one effective reason for reduction is the certainty of profitless prices for a greater crop than the world needs. With that fear removed the crop will be increased instead of diminished and the time might come in a few years when it would be found necessary to abandon the cultivation of cotton long enough to dispose of the immense accumulated surplus.

While ingenious financiers are devising schemes to force the world to pay ten cents for cotton, the wise farmer will diversify his crops, make his own provisions and a surplus to sell, raise live stock, fruit and truck. With him cotton will be a side issue.

CAN'T GET ENOUGH.

The statement comes from New Orleans that a number of men belonging to the Boer War Show have enlisted as the nucleus of a Guatemalan army, to invade Salvador. Their fighting spirit must be unquenchable, or they are devils born, for war is hell, and only devils find congenial employment in that sulphurous and torrid atmosphere. But these fellows appear to plunge into war as naturally as a duck takes to mud puddles in the midsummer time.

THE GREAT BLIZZARD.

Moved Northward From Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic States.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—The storm which was central Sunday morning in the lower Mississippi valley moved rapidly north eastwards and this morning occupies the lower lake region and the middle Atlantic states. It has been attended by a general rain in the southern districts and snow or sleet in northern districts. Steamers departing today for European ports will have brisk north-easterly, shifting to northwesterly winds, and snow or rain to the grand banks.

RUSSIANS QUIT KOREA.

They Find That Their Operations in That Country Are Unprofitable.

Tokio, Feb. 6.—The Russians, who have evacuated Sengoh, in Korea, burned their stores before leaving. It is learned that the Czar's forces intend to abandon all operations in northwestern Korea, which have been conducted on a small scale since the war began.

GEN. MATSUMURA DEAD.

Hero of 203 Metre Hill Victim of Congestion of the Brain.

Tokio, Feb. 6.—Genl. Matsumura, the hero of 203 Metre Hill, is dead. A dispatch from the front reports that his death was the result of congestion of the brain.

MAKING STRIKES LEGAL.

Russian Ministry Taking Action to Make Strikes by Workmen Lawful.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 6.—A committee of jurists will assemble at the ministry of justice this week to elaborate the law regulating strikes. Hitherto strikes have been illegal and strikers were liable to banishment or penal servitude. The government now recognizes that the maintenance sense.

COSSACKS ATTACK WOMAN.

Russian Soldiers Kill Woman Who Participated in the Strike Movement.

Berlin, Feb. 6.—A telegram from St. Petersburg reports a clash between women and police and Cossacks, at Resefenden, today. Six hundred women stormed the factory and forced the men to quit. The workmen demolished the machinery before leaving. The police were summoned and a clash followed, and a number of women were wounded, and the Cossacks then charged the women, routing them, killing several and wounding many.

LODZ STRIKE BROKEN.

Many Workmen Return to Work in the Factories Today.

Lodz, Poland, Feb. 6.—The strike movement here received a hard blow this morning in the return to work of a number of workmen. Attempts were made by the strikers to prevent their return, but the factory was guarded by soldiers and the attempt to stop the work was unsuccessful.

STRAINED RELATIONS.

Speech of English Officer Puts Germany By the Ears.

Berlin, Feb. 6.—There is no longer any doubt that the speech of Arthur Millson Lee, British Civil Lord of the Admiralty, at East Leigh, England, on Thursday evening, has created strained relations between England and Germany. The Kaiser and Imperial Chancellor Von Buelow had a conference this forenoon, at which it is reported they drew up an energetic note of protest to be forwarded to Lord Lansdowne, British minister for foreign affairs.

SMALLPOX IN ARKANSAS.

Negroes Are Spreading the Loathsome Disease.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—The cotton-picking negroes of Arkansas are spreading smallpox broadcast, according to a report on the smallpox situation in Arkansas, submitted to the United States public health department. On account of the mild form of the disease the negroes rather have the sickness than a sore arm from vaccination. It is affirmed that the negroes are moving from the district, thus carrying the disease to other places.

ASSASSINATION IN FINLAND.

Helsingfors, Finland, Feb. 6.—Procureur Johnson of the senate was today assassinated.

A Sea-Level Canal at Panama in Ten Years.

From thorough tests Mr. W. E. Dauchey, the engineer under Mr. Wallace in charge of Culebra and formerly chief engineer of the Rock Island Railroad system, has demonstrated that the steam excavators which are now at work in the Culebra cut can handle 25,000 cubic yards per machine per month, working ten out of twenty-four hours for twenty-five days in the month. This means an average of 360,000 yards per annum for each machine. If we make a liberal reduction of 50,000 yards for time when the machine is idle through repairs, rains, slides, etc., we can place this estimate at 310,000 cubic yards. Now, then, if two machines are placed every half-mile of the section, one on each side of the cut, for a distance of eight miles, allowing for the gradual slant on both sides, we have thirty-two machines excavating 9,920,000 cubic yards a year. As there are 100,000,000 cubic yards to be excavated in the Culebra division for a sea-level canal, we have approximately ten years required in which to do the work. Two years added for all kinds of contingencies makes twelve. The question now arises, How is the sea-level canal, then, to be finished by January, 1914, or less than ten years from now? The explanation is simple and logical.

These estimates just given are all based on the supposition that the steam shovels, machinery and forces work only in the daytime, or ten hours per day for twenty-five days in each month. The dam which it has been determined can be constructed in two years from now to control the Chagros River at Gamboa is sure to develop from 25,000 to 50,000 constant horsepower. This should yield sufficient electric power, not only to operate the transportation service and machinery of the canal but to illuminate brilliantly the entire length of it and enable the construction to go on at night as well as in the day. As the climate not only permits work to be done at night, but makes that time, by avoidance of the sun, far better for the laborers, it seems entirely logical that the whole time for the construction of the Gamboa dam and the in-

stallation of electric plants (inasmuch as electric light can be provided in the meantime from other sources and the use of the Gamboa power is purely for economy), might easily be reduced to one-half, or to six years. However, that there may be further allowance for rainy weather, landslides, other disadvantages, and possible lesser efficiency of night work, we will add two years for the preparation of the canal for actual use and for the successful installation of the organization for operation, and then we should be able to see the largest vessels steaming through from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and vice versa, in 1914. The use of the canal by vessels of the average draught now coming to Panama and Colon can be expected even before dredging to the depth limit of forty feet is completed.—John Barrett, in the American Review of Reviews for February.

Money to Be Made in Onions.

The Saturday Evening Post, of Philadelphia, published an article on the South in a recent number, by Nat. Westel, in which he says: "One of the most important of the crops which this new movement of diversified farming has brought to the South is that of Bermuda onions. In the past year two young men, plain farmers, typical of the agricultural population of that section, put forty-four acres of their farm in Bermuda onions. Their onion crop was forty-five carloads, and brought them a return of \$28,000. The cost of producing this crop and putting it aboard the cars was \$6,500. An important reason for the unusual success of their onion venture is found in the fact that the quality of the onions was fully equal to that of the imported Bermudas, against which they were competing. When these young men considered that their individual earning capacity was not more than thirty dollars a month they naturally concluded that a more profitable use for well worn cotton lands could not be found than the raising of choice Bermuda onions."

Cotton Growers' Meeting.

I am requested by Mr. E. D. Smith, President of the South Carolina Cotton Growers' association, to ask all persons interested to meet in their respective townships on the 11th inst. to organize and elect two delegates to meet at Sumter court house on February 18th, for the purpose of carrying out the plans of the New Orleans convention. Other papers of this week and of this county are requested to copy this notice.

Respectfully  
A. B. STUCKEY,  
Acting Chairman for Sumter County.

Daily Market Report.

Special by Ware & Leland's Private Wire.

NEW YORK COTTON.			
Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March 7 55	7 61	7 57	7 49
May 7 60	7 67	7 42	7 46
July 7 71	7 77	7 59	7 59
Oct. 7 80	7 84	7 64	7 67

New York spots quiet; middling 7.90. Sales none.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

	Opening.	Closing.
WHEAT—		
May,	116 4-	116 7-
July,	101 4-	101 7-
CORN—		
May,	45 2-	45 1-
July,	45 6-	45 6-
OATS—		
May,	30 3-	30 3-
July,	30 2-	30 1-
PORK—		
May,	12.92	12.82
LARD—		
May,	6.95	6.90
July,	7.05	7.00
RIBS—		
May,	6.87	6.82
Jan.,	7.00	6.97

Cabbage Plants \$1.50 Per 1000.

I AM NOW prepared to fill any and all orders with the best varieties of Cabbage Plants. Orders filled for any amount and varieties. Write for prices for lots of 3,000 and over. Address all orders to

W. F. CARR,  
Meggetts, S. C.

Dec. 21-3m.

Cabbage Plants and Sea Island Cotton Seed.

Cabbage Plants for sale, and now ready for delivery. "Early Jersey Wakefield" and "Charleston Large Type Wakefield," two earliest sharphead varieties and head in rotation as named. "Succession," "Augusta Truck" and "Short Stem Flat Head," the latest flat head varieties and head in rotation as named. Prices: Single thousand, \$1.50; 5,000 and over \$1.25 per 1,000; 10,000 and over, \$1 per 1,000. Terms: Cash with order, or plants sent C. O. D., purchaser paying return charges on money. Our plant beds occupy 55 acres on South Carolina sea coast, and we understand growing them in the open air; tough and hardy; they will stand severe cold without injury. Plants crated for shipment weigh 30 lbs. per 1,000, and we have special low rates for prompt transportation by Southern Express Co. I know of other plants you can buy cheaper than mine. I sell good plants. No cheap "out rate" plants shipped from my farm. I guarantee those that I ship to be true to type and name, and grown from high grade seeds purchased from two of the most reliable seed houses in the United States. I will refund purchase price to any dissatisfied customer at end of season.

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

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

Wm. C. GERATY, "The Cabbage Plant Man," Post and Telegraph Office. Youngs Island, S. C.

dec 28-3m

SEED POTATOES.

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

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

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

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

THEY ARE PURE AND UNADULTERATED

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

O'Donnell & Company