

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

Several weeks ago we sent a circular letter to subscribers offering to send the Progressive Farmer free of charge for six months to each and every subscriber who renewed his subscription and paid one year in advance. Quite a large number of our subscribers have availed themselves of this offer, and others have notified us that they anticipate doing so. This offer was made for a limited time only, and, as the time limit expires March 1st, we take this occasion to call the attention of those who may wish to receive the Progressive Farmer as a premium in connection with the Watchman and Southerner, that they have until March 1st, only, to comply with the conditions of our offer.

The Seminole swindle has been finally thrown out of court, after quite a lengthy litigation that has been profitable only to the numerous attorneys who got a finger in the pie when the bubble blew up of its own internal corruption. The stockholders, who were duped into putting their money into the swindle by false representations, fair promises and the specious guarantee of trusteeship by men of good reputation, have paid dearly for their experience and are the only persons to suffer any serious inconvenience. Garlington and Young spent a few months in the penitentiary, but they probably obtained enough of the spoils to pay them handsomely for the time spent as wards of the State. Hebert, the alleged head devil of the whole transaction, got off scott free, saving and excepting the amounts of money that he had to give up to his attorneys for defending him. Some others who should have been punished escaped whipped of justice, but will carry a tainted reputation the balance of their lives, and never again will their names be something with which to conjure when a smooth confidence man comes around with a scheme to hypnotize the public and grab the money of the credulous and trusting. Judge Memminger's decision is very readable literature, especially the concluding sentence, which has quite a classic savor, but in its general tenor is more of an apologetic plea for the trustees than a cold, logical deliverance of law. Some sections of the opinion lead one to infer that the stockholders, who had the temerity to conceive the idea of prosecuting the trustees, were guilty of a more serious offense against these favorites of fortune than that charged against the originators and manipulators of the get rich quick scheme.

Tillman and McLaurin have made friends, Blease and Grace have buried the hatchet, Grace has fallen out with Tillman, McLaurin and Blease are political allies and boon companions. Tillman and McLaurin have united forces to destroy Blease politically and prevent his election to the senate, McLaurin is the dark horse in the race for the senate. Lever will run for the senate and wipe Blease off the political map, McLaurin is the real, bona fide Blease candidate for governor and the other would-be Blease gubernatorial standard bearers will be scratched before the campaign opens. These are just a few of the political rumors that are culled from the newspapers that profess to be political dopesters. The intelligent reader can take his choice and believe what he wishes to believe. For ourselves we have given up trying to keep track of the acrobatic performance of the professional office-seekers and have concluded that the only possible way of preserving a record of their gyrations would be to follow them around with a moving picture machine.

In comparison with the never-ending scramble for office by place-hunters, who talk much of laboring for the dear people, but spend all their time and energy in feathering their own nests and building up a machine that will enable them to grab bigger and better jobs as rapidly as possible, a successful campaign for the eradication of the cattle tick is as a mountain to a mole hill. The

complete eradication of the cattle tick would be worth two to three million dollars a year immediately to South Carolina and a much greater sum annually in the years to come; but it seems impossible to arouse interest in this practical movement for the industrial betterment of the State, while there are thousands who will neglect their work for weeks at a time to go scouting around the country to help put a politician in office. Perhaps the time may come when there will be a campaign for the eradication of the scurvy politicians and the regeneration of the State politically, but we fear, judging from present day proclivities, that this happy day will not dawn until about the time the devil is chained and truth, honesty and good will rule the world.

BACON DIES SUDDENLY.

Georgia's Venerable Senator Passes Away in Washington.

Washington, Feb. 14.—Augustus Octavius Bacon, United States senator from Georgia for nearly nineteen years and chairman of the foreign relations committee since the ascendancy of the Democratic party, March 4, 1913, died today in a hospital here after an illness of ten days. He was the first United States senator elected by direct vote of the people under the seventeenth constitutional amendment.

Though Senator Bacon had been seriously ill with kidney trouble and complications developed from a broken rib, his death was unexpected. It came suddenly at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and news of the end fell upon the senate as a shock while it was in executive session.

The immediate cause of the senator's death was diagnosed as a blood clot in the heart. Throughout the morning he had been in good spirits and it was announced to his colleagues that he was feeling better than for several days. Physicians had determined that an operation which had been contemplated was unnecessary. Despite his 75 years it appeared that the affliction which he suffered was of recent origin and specialists believed it would yield to treatment. This conclusion relieved considerably the anxiety of his friends and associates in congress.

Half an hour before his death the senator talked with his daughter, Mrs. W. B. Sparks, of Georgia. She had just left the room when he raised himself in bed. As Mrs. Sparks reentered the room her father fell back in collapse and never regained consciousness.

Augustus Octavius Bacon, four times elected to the United States senate from Georgia, was the first man to be sent to the senate by direct vote of the people under the terms of the 17th amendment to the constitution proclaimed in February, 1913. As a Confederate soldier, a member of the Georgia legislature and later a United States senator, the Georgian had a notable career and occupied many positions of distinction, mounting in the estimation of his colleagues until he was made chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations when the Democratic party regained supremacy in the upper house of congress with the election of President Wilson in November, 1912. As aid to President Wilson in his policy of "watchful waiting" in the relations with Mexico, Senator Bacon was many times commended by the nation's chief executive. It was his insistence that the policy of the government toward Mexico, as directed by the President, should not be hampered by useless or inflammatory debate which many times prevented outbursts to embarrass the administration in dealing with the Mexican situation. For his success in tempering the excitement and suppressing incipient efforts to arouse public sentiment the Georgia senator was several times congratulated, not only by his Democratic colleagues, but by Republican leaders in the senate as well.

Last summer, when the Mexican trouble seemed most threatening and several senators attempted to provoke discussion of the situation, Senator Bacon urged that the president and the cabinet be permitted to direct the Mexican policy without interference. His plea for non-partisan consideration of the subject eventually was heeded. He was frequently consulted by the president, not only with relation to Mexico, but more recently in shaping the policy of the nation with reference to all foreign relations and the effort to rejuvenate the arbitration treaties that expired during 1913. Senator Bacon was born in Bryan county, Ga., October 26, 1839, and for many years made his home in Macon. On being graduated from the University of Georgia law department in 1860 he entered the Confederate army and served during the campaigns of 1861 and 1862 as adjutant of the 3th Georgia regiment in the Army of Northern Virginia. Subsequently he was commissioned as captain in the provisional army of the Confederate States and was assigned to general staff duty.

UNDERWOOD-HOBSON FIGHT.

IS NOW NEAR END, AS ELECTION COMES IN APRIL.

One of Two Well Known Congressmen will be Chosen to United States Senate after Bitter Contest—Friends of Each Claim Victory in Sight.

Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 15.—The seven months' fight between Oscar W. Underwood, majority leader of the national house of representatives, and Congressman Richmond P. Hobson for the Alabama vacancy in the United States senate, is drawing to a close. The deciding votes in a campaign that has attracted nation-wide interest will be cast at the Democratic primaries to be held April 6. The actual election of a senator will not take place until November 4, but that will be merely a ratification of the choice made at the primary polls.

Mr. Underwood has announced from Washington that so far as personal participation was concerned, his campaign for a seat in the upper house of congress already has ended. Representative Hobson, on the other hand, is carrying forward the personal campaign he has been waging for many months, during which he has spoken in nearly every county and town in the State.

The political adherents of the two distinguished candidates are daily making counter claims of victory. Careful observers, however, are inclined to await the casting of the ballots before attempting to name the successful aspirant to the seat occupied by the late Senator Joseph F. Johnson.

Mr. Hobson, once a striking figure in the navy and the hero of the Santiago blockade, resigned from the service shortly after the Spanish war in order to undertake a political career. He was quickly elected to the house of representatives in Washington and has served several successive terms. His eyes long ago, however, were fixed upon the senate and he is now finishing a painstaking campaign to realize that ambition.

Whatever advantage may accrue from actual presence in the thick of the fight practically from beginning to end, rests with Mr. Hobson.

Friends of Mr. Underwood, however, have used the campaign activities of Mr. Hobson as a basis for charges of habitual absenteeism from his duties in Washington. One of these friends, W. H. Parker, in his capacity as a citizen and taxpayer, recently filed a protest against Mr. Hobson receiving his pay as a congressman during the period he has been away from Washington.

Mr. Underwood spent his Christmas holidays in Alabama, making a brief but vigorous speaking tour. He covered as much ground as the limited period of the holiday recess permitted and then announced that he must return to his place in the house, leaving his campaign in the hands of his followers.

Typical of latter day political fights in the South, the Hobson-Underwood campaign has been more or less involved with the question of State-wide prohibition. Mr. Hobson has charged his opponent with having been influenced by the "liquor interests." He also has charged that corporation influence was behind the campaign of Mr. Underwood for the presidential nomination in 1912. All of these charges have been denied by Mr. Underwood.

A short time ago there was a prospect of several joint debates between the two candidates and the State was greatly excited over the prospect. Mr. Hobson has issued repeated challenges from the stump, but Mr. Underwood announced that he could not indulge in any such campaign in view of the demands made upon him in Washington.

The senatorship fight also is involved more or less with the race for governor of the State, which likewise will be decided at the April primary. There are five gubernatorial candidates in the field and the campaign has been more bitter than that waged by the Hobson-Underwood followers.

Former Gov. B. B. Comer claims to be making the race for governor against the rest of the field. It will be necessary for the successful candidate to obtain a majority of the votes cast in the primary. The large number of candidates in the field makes it doubtful if this can be accomplished despite the claims of the various campaign managers. Realizing this condition of affairs, the Democratic State committee has arranged for a second primary if necessary to decide between the two candidates for governor receiving the highest number of votes at the first balloting.

In addition to Former Gov. Comer those who seek the nomination for governor are: Walter D. Seed, Tuscaloosa, now lieutenant governor; R. E. Kolb, Montgomery, State commissioner of agriculture and industries; Charles Henderson, Troy, president of the State railroad commission, and John H. Wallace, Jr., Huntsville, State game and fish commissioner.

COTTON MARKET REVIEW.

No General Buying; Sentiment More or Less Unsettled.

New York, Feb. 13.—The cotton market steadied at the decline to about 11 3-4 cents for May and July contracts early in the past week and rallies have followed on covering and scattered trade buying. There has been no general buying, however, and sentiment has been more or less unsettled, owing partly to the disturbing influence of finances in Memphis, and the confusing effect of unusual premiums or disparities between months and various markets. Southern shippers and spinners are said to be complaining of big discounts on contracts as compared with the higher grades of spot cotton in the South, and while it is pointed out that this has been a feature in all future markets, the criticism directed against New York is supposed by some to have been responsible for prevailing apathy. Reports of short time in Lancashire mills may have modified ideas somewhat as to a further widening of the difference between New York and Liverpool. At any rate, some observers of local trading believe that the short interest in May and July against purchases in Liverpool has been reduced and rather freer recent offerings of March have been attributed to liquidation of contracts previously held as a protection against the short end of these straddles. Some of the private cables have estimated that the Lancashire short time may amount to about 50,000 bales of raw material, but today's Manchester cable reported better demand, particularly for cloths from China and British board of trade returns for the month of January compared favorably with last year.

Part of the early week selling may have been forced by the troubles in Memphis, and while offerings were partly taken by straddlers, the demand which developed around 11 3-4 cents was considered an encouraging feature by local bulls, who also pointed out that statistics were beginning to show the bullish influence of last month's active spot demand. Meanwhile, most traders still express a favorable view of new crop probabilities, although in many cases this is coupled with a disposition to await fresh developments in the spot demand, particularly as the bulls have been talking large commitments for March shipment.

Miss Mary Bland Entertains.

Miss Mary Bland entertained a number of her friends on Friday afternoon at her home on Washington street, these present having a delightful time playing interesting games and amusing themselves in various ways. Delightful refreshments were served.

HEARD IN SUMTER.

How Bad Backs Have Been Made Strong—Kidney Pills Corrected.

All over Sumter you hear it. Doan's Kidney Pills are keeping up the good work. Sumter people are telling about it—telling of bad backs made sound again. You can believe the testimony of your own townspeople. They tell it for the benefit of you who are suffering. If your back aches, if you feel lame sore and miserable, if the kidneys act too frequently, or passages are painful, scanty and off color, use Doan's Kidney Pills, the remedy that has helped so many of your friends and neighbors. Follow this Sumter citizen's advice and give Doan's a chance to do the same for you.

W. M. Folsom, salesman, 101 Hampton Ave., Sumter, S. C., says: "My back ached and if I made a quick move, I had sharp twinges throughout my body. After sitting for awhile, I had to lift myself up gradually. The kidney secretions were unnatural and filled with sediment. Doan's Kidney Pills, procured at China's Drug Store, gave me relief and I again enjoyed good health. I gladly confirm my former endorsement of Doan's Kidney Pills. The benefit I got has been permanent."

Price 50c. at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Folsom had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

I. H. A. HOYT—For 40 years at the old Hoyt stand (now Thompson's) am now in business for myself at 45 S. Main, ready to do guaranteed work. Look for my name on the front window.

BEESWAX WANTED—Cash paid for good clean wax. N. G. Osteen.

FOR SALE—Disk with resistant cotton seed from cotton which made a 500 weight bale per acre. Price \$1.00 per bushel. E. B. Colclough, Oswego, S. C.

PLANTS FOR SALE—Lettuce and pansy plants, also sweet olive cuttings well rooted. The pansy plants are fine and well grown and will be sold at reasonable price. 316 W. Hampton Ave.

Peruvian Mixtures



for **COTTON CORN GRAIN TOBACCO**

Are composed of the World's Greatest Fertilizers—Peruvian Guano, nature's own provision for increasing soil fertility—balanced with the scientific and skillful application of man in mixing high grade Ammoniates and Potash in just the proportion to suit the varied soils and crops of the South.

Quality—No man-made fertilizer of similar analysis can be as good. But the supply is always limited. We have never been able to supply the demand. To insure your receiving your Peruvian Mixtures this year write us now for prices and our valuable booklet.

PERUVIAN GUANO CORP.
CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

THE WHITE SLAVE BILL.

Goes to Third Reading in House After Strenuous Fight by Opposition.

Columbia, Feb. 13.—By a vote of 68 to 25 the house today passed to third reading the Sanders bill to abate houses of ill repute and subsequently took similar action by a unanimous vote upon the judiciary committee's substitute which is similar to the federal white slave act.

Only local matters and uncontested second reading bills will be taken up Saturday.

According to an agreement made yesterday, the house proceeded, after third reading bills today, to resume its consideration of the Sanders bill, which makes the injunction process applicable to the abatement of houses

of ill repute and also of the judiciary committee substitute which is similar to the federal white slave bill. It had been agreed to take a vote on the whole matter today. Again opponents of the Sanders measure sought to block a direct vote by filibustering and to load the measure down with amendments. Roll call after roll call was taken. By a vote of 62 to 39 the house rejected the motion of Mr. Vanderhorst to strike out all words after the enacting words and insert the language of the judiciary committee substitute. By a vote of 59 to 48 the house refused to agree to Mr. Miley's amendment, barring from public office any person who visits houses of ill repute. Mr. Miley offered a number of other amendments, all of which were lost.

STOMACH TROUBLE FOR FIVE YEARS

Majority of Friends Thought Mr. Hughes Would Die, But One Helped Him to Recovery.

Pomeroyton, Ky.—In interesting advices from this place, Mr. A. J. Hughes writes as follows: "I was down with stomach trouble for five (5) years, and would have sick headache so bad, at times, that I thought surely I would die. I tried different treatments, but they did not seem to do me any good. I got so bad, I could not eat or sleep, and all my friends, except one, thought I would die. He advised me to try Thedford's Black-Draught, and quit

taking other medicines. I decided to take his advice, although I did not have any confidence in it.

I have now been taking Black-Draught for three months, and it has cured me—haven't had those awful sick headaches since I began using it.

I am so thankful for what Black-Draught has done for me."

Thedford's Black-Draught has been found a very valuable medicine for derangements of the stomach and liver. It is composed of pure, vegetable herbs, contains no dangerous ingredients, and acts gently, yet surely. It can be freely used by young and old, and should be kept in every family chest. Get a package today. Only a quarter.

FERTILIZERS.

Year after year, in favorable seasons and unfavorable seasons, for over 40 years, on good lands and on poor lands, on red land and on gray land, on clay land and on sandy land, on high land and on low land, on

COTTON, CORN, TOBACCO, WHEAT, OATS,

our Fertilizers have been used and put to every conceivable test, each year's use confirming their superiority and value as

Crop Producers.

We have many unsolicited testimonials from some of the most successful farmers in the state.

Our Motto: "The Best Materials and Full Analysis"

Ask your merchant for our Fertilizers and insist on having them, or write us direct.

The Macmurphy Company
SUCCESSORS TO
The Wilcox & Gibbs Guano Co.,
CHARLESTON, S. C.