NO. 22

EATEN BY SHARKS.

That Seems to Have Been the

Fate of the Fishermen,

LOST OFF CHARLESTON BAR

A Horrib'y Mutilated Arm of a

Negro Man Taken From

the Stomach of a

The News and Courier says the left

arm of negro man, horribly mutilated

and mangled, was cut Wedgesday from the stomach of a ten foot shark, which was esptured after a desperate

struggle by the crew of the light ship.

The arm was undoubtedly that of one of the fifteen fishermen lost in the

equall of the Eastern Patches recontry.

when brought to the city of the figh-ing smack Viscoria and delivered to Correter Vaughn the lacerated limb was examined closely by the fishermen who

escaped the storm, but there was no

With this latest discovery at the light ship the evidence is almost conclusive that the crews aboard the three

fishing boats were drowned. The

searching parties which went to sea

Saturday and Sunday came back with

stories of the numerous sharks seen

skirting the waters and apparently

hunting for prey. These rapacious monsters seemed to have detected an

oder of death and many of them fol-lowed the boats doggedly. They splashed through the waves, darted back and forth, and followed water trails

which might have been leading to where

Two of the boats which managed to escape the fury of the storm pulled to-

ward the light ship and remained there

Friday night. The sharks had followed

at a distance. They returned toward the Patches, but early Saturday morning-they were seen again, wandering aim-

lesly through the water and eagerly searching for hidden, ghoulish food. The men aboard the light ship cast out

a line, but without making a capture,

peared sgain at intervals, and then rushed away. Tuesday, however, sav-eral of the ten foot monsters swam near

the light ship and in the afternoon sev-

eral of the men on board let down a rope line on which had been attached a

viciously and slapping at the boat,

while his eyes glared with anger. He

saw the desperate situation and tried hard to escape. But the line was

drawn in more and more, finally, when

weak and whipped, the shark was drag-

ged on deck, and lay there twitching

and dying. Quick work by the crew

The light ship crew had suspected

that the sharks were out prospecting

cided to rip the stomsch open to see if

the monster captured had feasted on

the unfortunates. Long knives were

forced into the tough meat and

the fiesh was torn apart. After dig-

ed out a strange object, which proved

of a man. The careass was removed

fishing smack Victoria hove in sight

early Wednesday she was signalled from

the light ship and turned her course

near in. Capt Abram Gray, in com-

mand of the smack, was deputized to

on a closer examination to be the arm

and the arm was preserved.

bring the arm to the city.

ging for the stomach the crew pull

for the dead fishermen and it was de-

ended his existence.

and the sharks disappeared. They ap

bodies were afloat.

ON HIS DEMOCRACY.

Senator McLaurin Says He Is a Disciple of

HIGH GRADE DEMOCRATE.

He Makes a Lergthy R.py to Requests That He Show Whrein He is Not a

Republican. The following correspondence was given out at Bennettsville with the permission of Mr. Clayton:

Florence, S. C., June 3, 1901.

Hon John L. McLaurin, Bennettsville, S. C.

Dear Sir: I have taken great interest in
the political outlook and as a matter of instruction ask that you differentiate between your views, and the views held by leading Republicans. Most of us see no difference, but perhaps you can show some difference. so please do it, as I am not inclined to con demn you without a hearing.

Yours truly, W. F. Clayton.

Bennettsville, S. C., June 4, 1901.

Mr. W. F. Clayton, Florence, S. C.

Dear Sir: In your letter of June 3rd you ask me "to differentiste between m" lews and the views of leading Republicans as most of us see no difference." I am very busy at this time, but will dicate a few thoughts as they occur to me in reply to your question. I do this with the more pleasure because you have been opposed to me politically, but show a desire to seek the truth At the time of the adontion of the United. Bennettsville, S. C., June 4, 1901. At the time of the adoption of the United States constitution there were several dis-

tinct plans of government proposed. Of these plans the fight was made upon two; the Hanfiltonian idea and the Jeffersonian idea. Alexander Hamilton openiy main-tained that the British constitution was the most perfect instrument of its kind ever in existence. He wanted all laws for the government of the States to be passed by the congress of the United States. He wanted the president of the United States and the senators to hold office during good beh .vior. He wanted the governors of the States ap-pointed by the president of the United States and he wanted the Federal govern-ment to assume the debts of the statutes. He wanted a strong senate and a weak house of wanted a strong senate and a weak house of representatives and openly proclaimed himself that the people were incapable of self-government. John Jay was sert as minister to England in order to make a commercial treaty which would have placed our commerce under the control of Great Britain The Hamilton idea was so far carried out that he appeared in presenting their processing statements. that he succeed in preventing the incorpora-tion of a bill of rights in the Federal constitu tion. Under his leadership the congress imposed the excise tax which made the rich escape the burdens of taxation and placed those burdens upon the poor. This brought about the revolution in Pennsylvania and came very nearly disrupting the new repub-lic. Thomas Jefferson forced the bill of rights into the constituti n as an amend-ment. As minister to France he succeeded in defeating the purpose of the Jay Treaty with England. Hamilton favored and Jefferson

opposed the granting of monopolies, the establishing sited States bank, and the assu ate debts by the Federal government. Associated with letterson were Madison, Monroe, Samuel Adams, Albert Gallatin, George Clinton and Benjamin Franklin. Associated with Hamilton were n continuous existence ever since the ador tion of the constitution while the Federal party of which the Republicans are the successors have passed through a number of changes. The Federal party, at first suc-cessful, finally committed suicide by carrying their doctrine of a centralized govern ment so far as to pass the alien and sedition laws. Under this law the president was authorized upon his own volition to experience from the country any alien whom he might suspect as dangerous to the peace and liberty of the country etc., this radical measure created a powerful reaction.

The Democrats then remained in power almost without interruption until 1860. During this time all the territory acquired by the United S ates up to 1898 was secure i except the territory of Alaska and every foot of it was encountered by the vigorous denounciation of the Republicans.

During this entire time the Democrats were the progressive men. They held the principle that the people should rule but that the general government while keeping taxation at the lowest rate consistent with good government should expend the fund thus derived for the good of the whole people. In 1856 they favored subsidizing the Pacific railroad. About the same time they started the subsidy to the Collins line of steamships between the United States and Based upon the principle of the Jeffersonian commercial treaty with France, they had concluded treaties with all the principal nations and those treaties are still commerce until it excited the wonder and admiration of the entire world. They had under Gen. Jackson stopped imprisonment for debt. They had fought two successfu wars with foreign nations. They had es tablished a credit throughout the world second to no nation on earth. They were fighting for principles of the liberty of thought and action and the freedom of American citizenship. Matters of internal concern, the leaders of the party differed about. Gen. Jackson was the first to made a reciprocity treaty. The next reciprocity treaty was nade by President Pierce. John Randolph acting against the leaders of his party voted against the em-bargo act and was finally successful in defeating that legislation. Clay, Calhoun Cheves and Lowndes actively opposed Praident Jefferson in the matter of decreasing the arms. The first proposition of a protective tariff for the purposes of protection came from James Madison and Calhoun and Lowndes joined with Madison in its favor. The Federalists opposed protection. Clay and Calhoun favored internal improvement and Madison vetoed them. Our great distinct tive foreign policy known as the Monroe doctrine was a Democratic policy. The Democrats defeated the scheme of the Re

ton to Great Britain. The Democratic party has never yet denies to any man within its lines the privilege of free thought and free speech. It has never yet failed to correct mistakes when it has It has lost no opportunity to build up the merchant marine and open up our trade with foreign ports. opened up the Japanese ports when all o

publicans to turn over Oregon and Washing

the nations of the earth had failed. The party has never been inconsistent and yet it has never stultified itself by a ther ing to previous platforms when the condi which demanded them had charged Until 1856 the Democrats had denied the power in the federal government to make in ternal improvements, and yet it was the first to advocate the great improvement of the Pacific railroads and the Nicaraguan canal.

In the matter of tariff it was a proteotio party under the leadership of James Madison; declared for free trade in 1818; for "in cidental protection" in 1868; a tariff for revenue only in 1880 and in 1884 the con

"Moreover many industries have of me to rely upon the legislation for successful con-

and finally supported a metallic currency.
In 1880, :884 and 1888 the Democratic party
declared in favor of gold and silver and
paper convertible into coin on demand. In
1892 i favored the coinage of both metals its clinging to traditions under an international agreement. In 1888 the Republican platform read:

There have been protection Democrats ade Republicans from the foundation of

The Democratic party has always favored freedom of speech and action. The Republican party has always sought to so centralize the government as to carry out the idea of Alexander Hamilton. The Democratic party has been a party that has had for its policy the gracity and the gracity and the gracity has been aparty that has had for its policy the greatest good to the greatest num-ter while the Republican party as a party has believed with Hamilton, its founder, in bestowing benefits upon the few and only burdens upon the many. "Until these latter day saints," have lead the party into social-ing while as to sm, while as to expansion and subsidies, the Republicans have taken advantage of the ituation and boldly got upon the Democratic

They are now upon the currency question practically where the Democratic party stood up to 18:6. They are now advocating the ree precity of Jackson and Price. They are now advocating the Democratic principles which is announced in the Democratic cen vention of 1855 in the matter of building the Pacific railroad. They want to apply that principle to our foreign commerce. When ever the Republicans are forced to abandon their own policy they take up Democratic policies, and the Democrats are asked to oppose those Democratic policies because they have been adopted by the Republicans.

The Democratis of this country must stand together and restore their party to the power which was theirs. They cannot do it by condemning that which is good because the Republicans endorse it nor can they do it by going off after strange and unsound policies in order to secure some votes which might otherwise be Republican. The fight of Hamil otherwise be Republican. The fight of Hamil ton and Jefferson is still on in this country and will be until it is fought to a finish. Either we will have an aristocracy or we will have a republic. If the Democrats are to discard their fundamental idea of the liberty of the individual and freedom of thought and action by refusing to recognize as members of their party those men who have al ways fought its battles in the past, but who n the present believe that some of its poli

markets, the upbuilding of our commercial and industrial interests, and the freedom of the individual. If the Republican party, the record of which shows it to have been a party forbilding the free exercise of speech. concentrating the wealth of the country in the hands of a few, burdening the people by excessive taxation, and c nducting public affairs for the benefit of private citizens; if that party is to be allowed to turn its back apon its record and adopting the progressive features of the Democracy, become the party of progress, then the Democratic party hav-

whatever the Republican party may suggest. believe that it lives as it has lived in times ast for the purpose of adopting that which s right and discarding that which is wrong and conducting the affairs of State so as to

make all men equal under the law. (Senator McLaurin dwells at length upon he money question and its interest does no ving full space in these columns

He says in part: There is not a line in any Democratic latform fixing the ration of silver and gold prior to 1896. There is not a line in any Republican platform advocating or opposing he ratio of 16 to 1 or any ratio. were strong men in the Democratic party in faror of the free coinage of silver; there were strong men in the Republican party in favor of the free coinage of silver. The Republian party adopted the first free coinage plat-Although silver was demon tized by Republican legislation in 1873, the only ob-jection to that act made prior to 1896 came rom the Republicans who had passed the nintage act under which silver was demoni-

What did these men find when they eached Kansas City? They found western elegations in which not a single man had een a Democrat in 1892. These men denanded a reiteration of the 16 to 1 plank of ande to them that they could have both andidates, and they could have any planks hey wanted which are not socialistic or an stic and all the Democrats asked vas that their party be preserved by maintaining its reputation as a safe and conservative or-ganization. John W. Daniel of Virginia, as norough abiliever in the free coinage of itver as any man in his party and one of the grandest characters in the United States senate, worked like a beaver day and night to my to convince these western delegates that their policy was suicidal. Governor Smith of Marland told them that the Democrats could carry Maryland without that plank and could not carry Maryland with

The old line Democrats declined to be driven from their party by a man who dur-ing ten years of political life had been a Democrat, a Populist, and a socialist. The only office waich William J. Bryan ever d he was elected to by the Populists, it ing impossible for the Democrats to secure election in that district He acted with Democrats in congress, but distinctly stated that he was not bound by a Democratic

elatform. Senator McLaurin quotes the congressional directory to show that Charles A. Towne, advocated by Bryan for vice president, never ran for office unt l elected to the Fify fourth congress as a Republican, against vin R Baldwin, Democrat, and Kntel Halvorson, Populist.
When a party of men are willing to see

heir party go down in defeat in order that one issue may be maintained they either believe that this issue lies at the very founda on of all government, or else they have me ulterior motive

The south produces no bullion. It would have no need for maintaining a reserve in the east such as would be created for the enefit of the west by the bullion.
All of its contracts would be gold contracts. For all of its money it would be de-pendent upon the east and be compelled to tinuance, so that any change of law must be at every step regardful of the labor and pay whatever rates the eastern banks saw at ronce in June.

capital thus involved. The necessary reduction and taxation can and must be effected without depriving American labor of the ability to compe e successfully with foreign labor and without imposing lower rates of duty that will be ample to cover any increased cost of production which may exist in consequence of the higher rate of wages prevailing in this country." in consequence of the higher rate of wages prevailing in this country."

In 1888 the platform still recognized that other things besides revenue were to be taken into account in framing tariff legislation. It said: "Our established industries and en terprises should not be endangered."

For more than half a century Democratic conventions condemned a national bank and and finally supported a metallic currency. In 1880, 1884 and 1888 the Democratic party declared in favor of gold and silver and form even having paper, and would be under the absolute and complete and perfect control of the east and west. When I made a fight in the house for the repeat of the 10 per cent tax, Mr Bryan voted against it, and I invite your attention to his utterance at this time, which fully confirm what I say Congressman Bailey, of Toxes, called my attention to this s nister attitude of Mr. Bryan at the time.

The trouble with the south has always been its clinging to traditions and its lack of practhe Republican platform read:

"The Republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money and condemns the policy of the Democratic administration in its efforts to demonetize silver."

In 1892 the Republican platform was identical in principle upon this question with the Democratic platform of 1880, 1884 and 1888. Democratic platform and they therefore voted for it. Now it behooves them to consider ever since Madison and Calhoun favored the why it was in that platfrom, and they will projection doctrine. There have been free learn, that instead of being Democratic it was trade Republicans from the foundation of the government.

Such men as Samuel J. Randall. John Rand liph and John C. Calboun always spoke freely and clearly whether or not they were and equality which he at the foundation of Democracy are not again departed from and that no scheme for the enrichment of any section, for the benefit of any other section, shall ever again be incorporated into a Democratic platform

Yours respectfully, John Lowndes McLaurin.

TILLMAN TO THE GOVERNOR

He Writes a Caustic Letter Scoring McLaurin.

Senator Tillman writing from Trenton, June 5, says to the governor: Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your telegram in which you say, "I understand Senator McLaurin's letter to be withdra "al of his resignation," and I have read that worthy's communication in which he graciously consents at your request "to hold on to his com-mission as United States senator and continue to servy the State as he has done in the past to the best of his abili-ty." This leaves me one of three alterna ives. To appeal to the Democratic

effect at some future time is binding, or withdraw my own resignation. There are no precedents on this subject because in the hundred and twenty five years of our national life, with more than 200 resignations from the senate, no senator has hitherto been willing to occupy the despicable attitude now assumed by Senator McLaurin, and foreed on the. I am certain of one thing: that oe executive of a State has no authority to decline a resignation that ias been tendered, and I am equally tion prosperse of reason of the state of the in the senate when that body meets in December, and hold their seats until the legislature should act in January. My chief regret is that I am forced by your action to engage in what the outside world will consider a game of opera bouffe, by withdrawing my own resig nation after Senator McLaurin's un

dignified and puerile action; but the purpose for which it was tendered has been thwarted by Senator Me-Laurin's precipitous acceptance of exing allowed it opponent to appropriate its principles can no longer live.

I believe that the Democratic party does

not exist for the mere purpose of opposing signing except to force McLaurin's, and there is nothing for me to do but accept the situation and withdraw my own resignation, if it be lawful to do Yours respectfully, B. R. Tillman.

A Plucky Woman.

For the first time in the history of the lowa State University, a girl atudent, Miss Carolyn Jatvis of Barlington, has been awarded a medal for bravery. A number of students were canceing on the river near Urallville, when a strong wind capsized the cance in which Miss Jarvis and R. M. Fagan were riding. Miss Jarvis' dress caught on the rail of the cance, and she was unable to get loose. Mr. Fagan, being unable to swim was obliged to cling to the capsized cance. The nearest shore was fully 150 feet away; the girl pluckily struck out towing the capsused canon with Fagan elinging to it, and after a hard struggle reached the land in safety.

A Mysterious Affair. Jemes McAllister, a liquor merchant of Jacksonville, Fla., was killed Wednesday at the home of f. H. West, 737 Talleyrand avenue, while in a scuffle with Mrs. West. McAllister boarded proved by Damocrats of every variety with the Wests. Mrs. West claims that she took McAllister's pistol from his dresser, and McAllister, fearing that she contemplated suicide, tried to wrench it from her, and that in the scuff , the pistol fell to the floor, was discharged, the ball entering McAllister's abdomen producing death. The affair is a mysterious one. McAllister was from Charleston, where he had considerable property.

A Direful Prediction. Senator Tillman has received a letter rom Athelston Gaston, of Meadville, Penn , a Democratic congressman, in which he says: "As a Democrat and sincere admirer, I beg of you to not insist upon resigning your seat in the United States senate. I believe if a contest was waged in your State that a Republican corruption fund would be poured into your State that would be appalling in its effects and you might go down before it. See what Hanna has done in Nebraska, in Dakota, in Washington, and in other States. Help kill McLaurin but stick to your seat, sir; stick to it.'

Heavy Snow. out the central and northern portions of North Dakota. A similar state of doubted by the real friends of that decided to give three prizes for the long as we continue to get good returns the floor. Climb ag over the railing sffairs is reparted in towns on the economic principle the Democratic Jamestown Northern railroad.

A WORD IN REPLY To Sanator McLaurin's Letter to

Mr. Clayton.

EVADED QUESTIONS ASKED.

McLaurin Does Not Attempt to Deny that He Supports Republican Policies and

Thus Evades.

The following answer to the letter of senator McLaurin was the leading editorial in The State of last Thursday. t presents the other side of the question and will repay perusal. The State

Senator McLaurin's reply to Mr. Clayton's letter is a very clear evasion. He pretends to show that the Republican policies of today, wich McLaurin supports, are in accord with the fundamental principles of Democracy, but in stead of proving that proposition-which would be impossible—the senator reviews none too accurately the history of the parties up to the time of the Civil War, and from that point jumps o the declaration that the south is inolerant and should become liberal-by which he may mean that the south is Democratic and should become Repub-

The contest between Hamiltonian and Jeffersonian ideas is an historical fact for the discovery of which Mr. McLaurin can claim no credit. He can, however, receive the greatest measure of praise if he will prove that the Repubicanism of today is in accord with the Jeffersonianism of a century ago and that the Democracy of 1901 is in line with the Federalist doctrines advanced by Hamilton. This he cannot do. Mr. McLaurin knows well enough that the Republican party now stands for a strong national government, centralizaion of power, a large standing army and special favors to classes through tariff protection and subsidies to cor porations. The Democracy of Bryan opposes all these, just as the Damoc-

acy of Jefferson opposed them. It would be foolish to assert that the Democratic party has been right at all times and in every position it has taken, but it is true and cannot be conradicted that the Democratic party has always stood for the rights of the poople as against class priviliges. And today the only hope for the preservation of true republicanism is offered by and through the Democratic party. Militarism, congressional absolutism, colonialism and favoritism are a few of he "isms" not monopolized by the Democrats which threaten to obliterate he ideas of Jefferson and to set up in heir stead the theories of Alexander Hamilton. Against these the Domo-crats are arrayed. He who is not for is is against us, and though every is esteemed despicable and dishonest McLiurin, a senator from the State of

South Carolina! Mr. McLaurin does not attempt to deny that he supports Republican polices. That is where he evaded Mr. was not to be seen today until the answering, he discants, as we have at 2 o'clock. He did not seem inclined said, upon the differences which have to notice the interview with Senator parties and then proceeds to assail the wisdom of the Democratic alliance with which McLsurin takes to be so puerile he Populists of the west. The force McLaurin's attack at this point he time when the southern Demorats were smarting under the leaderhip of Grover Cleveland, then suspected and afterwards proved guilty of party treachery, Mr. McLaurin was most eager for that same western alli-He even went so far as to swallow the Ocala platform without any sugar coating and was almost as vigilant as "Brave Ben" himself in seeking that elusive "light out of the west." If what were they? If Bryan was not a Democrat in 1892, what was Mo Laurin? Did not the Ocala demands pledge their adherents not to recognize the authority of the party caucus? which William J. Bryan ever held he was elected to by the Populists" is a

The statement that "the only office perversion of facts unworthy a lover f the truth. It is well known that Bryan was elected to congress as he Democratic candidate in a strong Republican district by the combined apport of Dimocrats and Populists ie "fusion" between Demograts and opulists in certain western States of which Nebraska is one is necessary to keep the Republicans from control and as a policy of the party it has been ap from Grover Cleveland to Ben Tillman. But these false assertions and intimations regarding the man who has twice been nominated as the Damoeratic presidential candidate and who as such last time recived the largest popular voto ever given a Democratic candidate show just what kind of Democrat John L McLaurin has become. As late as 1897, when he was a candidate for the senate, he professed allegiance not only to the Chicago platform of 1896 in full but to the leadership of Bryan as well. Now he sets himself up as a critic of Bryan and the whole Democratic party as at present constituted, but we do not think the Democrats of South Carolina will take political lessons from one who in turn has been anti-Tillmanite, Till

Mr. McLaurin says a good deal about free silver and some of it is true. It is true; for instance, that up to the last campaign both parties had always professed to support the principle of imetallism. It is only recently that the Republicans have come out square ly for the single gold standard. Until this submission to the demands of the money-interests, the Republicans had Snew fell heavily Thursday through- avowed themselves bimetallists. The sincerity of their profession being party came to be looked upon as the \$1,000 to the county having the best polygamy in Sula the Sultan is safe. It most on the stone floor fracturing his snow quickly melted. The oldest in-habitants cannot recall a simila occur-when the Democratic party now de-second best exhibit, \$500 to the county having the returns from slavery in its midst that clares itself favorable to the principle third best.

manite, Ocalaite, Bryanite and Fortyite

at d is now a McKinleyite and Hanna-

of bimetallism, it is merely advocating a policy so distinctively American that neither party has opposed it until the ast few years. That is what Mr. Mo-Laurin proves by his wandering re-marks on free silver and that is all any-body can prove. But do we under stand Mr. McLaurin to repudiate bi-

metallism? Is this another great change within four years? Mr. McLaurin dwells at length on the era of almost continuous Demo-cratic rule from Jefferson to Lincoln Phat the Democratic party was largely responsible for the almost miraculous growth and progress of the country during that time is well established But who controlled the party then? The Damperats of the south. Yet Me-Laurin in the very next breath tells us that "the trouble with the south has lways been is clinging to traditions and its lack of practical wisdon, in pre venting the other sections from impos ing upon them by underhand means! n one sentence the south's policy i lauded; in another it is condemned. This is McLaurins's argument for his

Commercial Democracy!" For every time that McLaurin can quote John C. Calhoun in favor of a rotective thriff we can quote Calhoun se hundred times against protection. Calhoun, the great exponent of Jeffer sonian Democracy, steadfastly fought the very teadencies which the Demo-racy is fighting today. The best eforts of his useful life were devoted to this cause. To pretend that he would favor the policies for which McKinley and Hanca now stand is to grossly mis represent the great interpreter of the constitution.

I consider the course which I took in this matter to be for the best interests of the people of South Carolina, and I

point out the fallacies and the falsenoods he is disseminating in order that his misstatements may not lead astray the unwary. This must be the excuse for any notice given his ineffectual efforts.

But the desire of his constitutents, as expressed by Mr. Clayton, is not for of any present or would be aspirants Senator McLaurin to instruct them in political history. What they want him o do is to explain wherein his present so unexpectedly" and that for this rea position is different from that of the Republican party of today and of the ast contury. That was the point of Mr. Clayton's question and that is the point Mr. McLaurin has evaded.

M'LAURIN MAKES A PROPOSITION Which Tillman Says Is Too Puerile

to be Noticed. The following appeared in The State of Thursnay morning last:

Senator McLaurin passed through the city Wednesday afternoon on his way from Bennettaville to Newberry, where he will speak Thursday. On the train with him was Mr. M. A. Teague of the Baltimore American, to whom or McLaurin gave an Interview Sens or Tillman, and stated that if Tillman would tender to the governor ditional resignation of his office he, Metaurin, would consider this a direct challenge to himself and treachery. And, sad to say, that is the charge brought against John Lowndes contest for Sanator Tillman's position. contest for Sanator Tillman's position.

WHAT TILLMAN SAYS. The Rock Hill correspondent of The State writes as follows to his paper un-Clayton's pointed question. Instead of Winthrop board adjourned for dinner so long distinguished the two great McLaurin, appearing in The State of as to be beneath notice and feels that it would not be dignified in him to re s nullified by the recollection that at ply to it at all. After talking on other subjects and evidently meditating upon this, he again stated that after think ing it over he did not feel that he had any answer at all to make to it. The interview, he says, comes in too roundabout a way to take as a challenge and he considers that the action taken at Gaffney covered the whole situation. There ne met his opponent's quibbles as to the form of the paper sent to the governor and gave what he considered the Ocala demands were not Populism, an unqualified resignation. At Gaffney he forced McLaurin to "jump over board" with him believing that he "c ald make land and that McLaurin could not." "It seems," said he, "that McSweeney has thrown him a rope and hauled him in, though the matter seems to have been arranged by mutual friends, and while I do not mean to charge Gov. McSweeney with sinister motives, he has been unduly inluneced and has transcended his auhority." When asked if he thought there was a possibility of the junior senator taking the initiative in this matter and sending in his resignation first, Senator Tillman hooted at the idea, saying that after having turned tail and run before, that would be boy's play in McLaurin.

A Fierce Battle. Lord Kitchener, in a dispatch from Pretoria, dated June 4, says: "Dixon's report of the fighting at Viakfontein, 40 miles from Johannesburg, May 29 just received. Oa our side, 1,450 men with seven guns were engaged. The orce was returning to camp at Viakontein when the enemy under cover of a veldt fire, rushed the rear guard, consisting of two guns of the 28th battery and 380 men of the Derbyshires and Yeomanry. They temporarily captured the two guns. When the remainder of the force came into action the Boers were driven off, the guns were recaptured and the Boer position was oc cupied. Our caualties were six officers and 51 men killed, six officers and 115 men wounded and one officer and seven men missing. One officer and four men have since died of wounds. Forty-one Boers were killed on the ground. further Boer casualties are not known. Reinforcements are being sent.

Prizes for Counties. Director General Averill of the ex position company returned Saturday morning from Columbia, where Friday he attended a meeting of the exposition commission. The meeting was a Spaniards did, but that we get much way mounted to the gallery running most successful one. The commission three counties making the best exhibits,

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY

To the Letter Wrote Him by Senator Tillman.

Following is a copy of the letters ent to Senator Tillman by Governor Major W. L. Glaze, one of the delegates McSweeney:

written in the heat of passion and without due consideration.

I note that you say that I have "transcended" my authority and that the governor "can not compel a member of the United States seaste to hold his commission and exercise the functions f that office if he chooses to surrender it," and that you 'decline for the pre-sent to withdraw" your resignation. Had you read careful y my letter ad

dressed to you and to Senator McLaurin, you must have seen that I did not express any desire to 'compel a member of the United States senate to hold his commission and exercise the func-tions of that office," if he choose to surrender it. My sole purpose in returning the resignations was to ask you gentle men to consider calmly and thought fully the consequences to the people of what I juiged to be a hasty act, and I must confess that I am somewhat surprised at the tone of your answer to my request.

This analysis of Senator McLaurin's am responsible to them slone for my letter is perhaps already longer than its importance warrants. Still, if McLurin is to preach his heresies from of a majority of the citizens of the one end of South Carolina to the other, State, nor do I emisider them "un t is incumbent upon true Democrats to | thinking citizens, ' but men who know and recognize an fully as any people on earth the rigidts and duties and responsibilities of citizenship, and do not need the services of any one to tell them their duty. You insin uated that I have been "im-

portuned 'vo "await the convenience" who "are not just yet ready for various reasons to enter the contest brought on son my action has taken the direction it has, is unworthy of a man holding the high commission which has been given you by the people of South Carolira, and deserves notice in this con-nection. However, I may say for your benefit that I alone am responsible for my reply and will give account for the course I have taken to the people who honored me and not to any one indi-

In this matter I have done what I thought best calculated to promote the present prosperity and contentment of the people of my State, and shall con-tinue to do so regardless of what any one man may say or think of my course. I did not think that a political campaign this summer could do any good. However, had the resignations been unconditional and unrestricted, my action might have been otherwise. With due respect for your opinion, I think I bave as high "conception of the federates you or any other citizen of this State, and you must have known that the brief interview to which you refer meant that I would simply meet the responsibility and perform my duty un-

der the conditions. If you still wish to resign your commission and will send to this office anunconditional resignation, I will exercise the authority and power vested in

me by the people. Respectfully, M. B. McSweeney.

MCLAURIN AND THE CAUCUS. Was Not in Line With Party on

Political Questions. "Chairman Jones made a statement to the caucus to the effect that he had approached Mr. McLaurin, of South Carolina, and inquired whether it was his wish to participate in future in the Democratic caucuses of the senate and Mr. McLaurin had answered that he was not in line with the party on political questions and did not desire to

take part in its caucuses." The above is an extract from the minutes of the Democratic caucus, or the organization of the Democrats the United States Senate. Senator Tillman has given the extract for publication in connection with a letter from Senator E W. Carmack, of Tennessee, secretary of the caucus, who writes to Senator Tillman:

Dear Sir: Some time ago I read an interview or statement of McL surin in some newspaper in which he made a qualified denial of the charge that he had refused to take part in the Damooratic causus. I was elected scoretary, and I enclose you an extract from the minutes. Senator Jones had called to see him just before the holding of a caucus during the extra sessions of the senate to know if he wished to take part. This caucus, you know, related wholly to matters of organization, etc., and did not involve any of the questions on which McLaurin claimed not to be in accord with his party. So that there was no reason why he should not have attended if he still claimed to be a Democrat. - The State.

Jumped to His Death. Dr. Tnomas Bond, a well known surgeon and analysist, committed suicide Friday by throwing himself from the third-story window of his residence in London. He has been suffering from melancholia for some time. Dr. Bond, besides being the late Mr. Gladstone's surgeon, was noted in connection with inevstigations and discoveries in the cases of several sensational crimes, notably the Lefroy, Lamson and Camp

No Objection if It Pays.

Gen. Bates says that we continue to better returns for our expenditures. As around inside of the jail, 30 feet from from our permission of slavery and Rutledge jumped. He fell headfore it began the crusade against the South. | ing consciousness.

A FEDERAL SOLDIER

Whose Resentment Died With the Last Shot He Fired.

To the editor of The Sunday News of the Southern Camp of Woodmen of Sir: Your letter of June 1st has been the World, returned recently from received. I have carefully noted its most interesting trip to Columbus, Ohio. contents and the most charitable view | The journey began its interest as he which I can take of it is that it was reached Richmond, passing overhistoric battlefields, then, going by the Chesapeake and Ohio, he ran up the valley to Kerova W. Va., thence through Sciota

Valley to Columbus. There was a pause as he stood at Tre villian Station. Here, in the great cay-a'ry fight of June 11 and 12 1864, the father of Major Glaze gave his life for the Confederacy. The son realized for the first time the sacredness of this glorious battlefield. The popularity of the Ord r of Woodmen brought together representatives from every part of the country and the beautiful and timely proposition came from them that the Confederate graves at Camp Chase should be desor-

The suggestion was made known to Col. Kusus, an ex officer of the Vaion army, (sho has under a arm to keep up this Confederate cemetery.) He joined heartily in the project; not only so, but led the Southerners to the graves at Camp Chase. This act was a strong with this latest discovery at the would of union and lefts its due moints. A large attendance from the country around witnessed the proceedings.

H. F. Simrall, a young Mississippian, presided at the services. First a prayer was offered by the Rev. J. E. Watts, of Mississippi, then an address by D. E. Bradshaw, of Arkansas Mr. Will T. Collier, of Vicksburg, followed; then was sung above the sleeping dead of the South 'Nesrer, My God, to Thee," led by the Woodmen. Mr. Morris Shepard, of Texas, and Ben Craveess, of Atkaneas, made addresses, after which "Asleep in Jesus" was sung by the audience. This was followed by addresses from H. Pilckney Wells, of Louisiana, and Col. Knaus of Columbus, Ohio. Messrs E. B. Lewis spoke for North Carolina, J. E. Fitzgerald for Missouri and Major W. L Giazofer South Carolina

The occasion heightened to enthusiam when Col Edmundson, of Georgia, an Ex-Confederate, and Col. Koaus, an Ex Federal, took the platform and clasped hands. Amid greatest applause the climax of brotherhood was reached. Flowers were piled on the great memo-rial rock which marks the sacred spot. "2,260 Confederate soldiers of the war of 1861-1865 buried in this epelosure" is inscribed thereon, and above is the patriotic, manly inscription, "These are Americans.

strong hook. The bait was supplied. One shark dived playfully about the hook, jerked at the bait and then disappeared. He came back again and seemed bolder. All at once he opened Col. Kaau : presented a silken national flag amid great applause, and the delightful execrcises ended with "Praise God, From Whom All Blessings Flow," his big jaws, took in the hook, and started away with the prize. When The Rev. Mr. Smith, of the Grand the rope was hauled in taut the monster Army, dismissed the audience with a squirmed and fought. The men hold

trally elequent prayer.

Camp Chase is five miles from Columbus and is properly a city suburb. Two thousand, two hundred and sixty Confederates who died in prison were shark a big jerk which caused his big buried here, of these eighty five work from South Carolina. When Ex President Hayes was Gove of Chio he was pained to see this burial spot negrogy, although he was still fighting viciously and slapping at the boat. gleated. He personally gave for saveral months \$20 at his own expense to put it in better shape. Governor Forsker continued the good cause until an appropriation of \$6 000 was secured to surround it with a wall and keep it in fine condi-

A beautiful incident is that ten years go Col. Knaus personally assumed the care of this ground. With a .ommittee of nineteen ladies and gentlemen there is an annual decoration on the 20th of June of these Confederate graves. These exercises are exciting public favor ard crowds attend every decoration. Col. Knaus is now planting trees, some of which are from the South, in the enclosure, and is beautifying the spot with flowers and shrubbery. He has a great heart, as he had a stout arm during the war. He fought as a soldier and as an American he recognizes liberty of thought, especially when it is expressed n patriotic graves. Our young Southerners will long remember their young visit to Camp Chase, and especially in meeting the brave old Federal Col. Knaus. J. A. H. Orangeburg, May 29.

Desperate Robbers.

attempt made by the three prisoners to

essape from the constables on Tuesday

night. While the carriage containing

Rice, Jones and Rutledge and two con-

stables was proceeding from the court

house to the jail an accomplice threw

three revolvers through the cab window.

The desperadoes evidently were expect-

ing outside help for they acted prompt

ly. Securing possession of the three

revolvers the three men opened fire

upon the constables. County Con-

officers returned the fire and Jones was

wounded in the groin and arm. He

died at the hospital. A street car con-

ductor, whose car the burglars attempt

ed to board, struck Rutledge over the

head with a piece of iron, knocking

him senseless. Rice surrendered. Fri

day Rice and Rutledge were sent-

enced to 21 years imprisonment in

Kingston penitentiary. Rutledge was

being taken with another prisoner in

charge of one of the jail guards to din-

They Come High. The Newport Moraing News says the freight on the \$20,000 cargo of coal A dispatch from Toronto, Canada,

which will be shipped from Norfolk by the government to Manila will be \$60,says of the three men. Fred Lee Rice, Thomas Jones and Frank Rutledge, extradited from Chicago to stand trial 000, or three times the value of the fuel that the British steamship Ataka r the robbery of a bank in Aurora, will take to the fleet in the Philip-Oat., Rice is the only living survivor pines. That is a slight indication of to serve out the 21 years imprisonment the beauty of holding those islands and to which he was sentenced Friday mornof running the subjugating business at ing. Two tragedies have put Jones that distance. There is neither glory nor profit in it for the country, but the and Rutledge beyond the reach of law. Jones died from bullet wounds received in a desperate attempt to escape from syndicates must have it. the officers who were transferring the Eight Miners Killed. prisoners from the court house to the By the Explosion of a quantity of jail last Tuesday and Rutledge comowder and the suffocating iunes that mitted suicide Friday by jumping from followed eight men were killed in the the gallery in the jail to the stone court seventh level of the Ludington shaft of below. The first tragedy which startled the Chapin mine. Suddenly there the citizens of the city was the daring was a rumble and smoke began pouring

ers huried in to the mines as soon as the smoke cleared sufficiently and found eight miners dead. The cause of the explosion has not yet been determined. Ray and Roy. Ray and Roy Burgess are two remarkable twin brothers lately living in Auburn, N. Y. They are seventeen years old, 5 feet 9 inches in height, weigh 144 pounds each and are so much stable Boyd was shot and killed. The slike that Roy has immigrated to Keene,

from the mouth of the shafe. Resou-

N. H. to acquire identity. Even the Bertillon measurements failed to distinguish them, except by a few scars. Fishermen Lost. Five fishing boats which went on a fishing cruise in Iseland waters have been missing for two months and are now believed to have foundered in a gale April 6. Their entire craws, numbering 117 men, are supposed to have

n the neighboring villages. For Governor.

perished. There is general mourning

It was officially announced Thursday that Mr. M. R. Cooper would next year be a candidate for governor on the platform of a rigid enforcement of the dispensary law. Mr. Cooper was a member of the State board of control before being elected secretary of state.