Faith Given by the Democratic-

Judge Parker gave to the presss his letter of acceptance, printed in full below. It is shorter than that of President Roosevelt, and deals with the questions at issue in the frankest and most strightforward way. There can be no doubt where the Democratic candidate stands on the issues of impresident that the property of the continue to be a direct incentive to the press. It levies duties on many articles not normally imported in any considerable mormally imported in any considerable amount, which are made extensively at the continue to be a direct incentive to the press. perialism, the tariff, the trusts, the Philippines, or any other of the campaign questions. President Roosevelt's defence of his administrative usurpa-tion is riddled by the great jurist. To the Honorable Champ Clark and others, Committee, etc.

Gentlemen: In my response to your Committee, at the formal notification proceedings, I referred to some matters not mentioned in this letter. I desire that these be considered as incorporated herein, and regret that lack of space prevents specific reference to them all. I wish here, however, again to refer to my views there expressed as to the gold standard, to declare sgain my unqualified belief in said standard, and to express my appreciation of the action of the Convention in reply to my communication upon

that subject. Grave public questions are pressing for decision. The Bemocratic party ap-peals to the people with confidence that its position on these questions will be accepted and endorsed at the polls. While the issues involved are numerous, some stand forth pre-eminent in the public mind. Among these are,— Tariff Reform, Imperialism, Economical Administration and Honesty in the Public Service. I shall briefly consider

IMPERIALISM.

While I presented my views at the notification preceedings concerning this vital issue, the overshadowing importance of this question impels me to refer to it again. The issue is oftentimes re-ferred to as Constitutionalism vs. Imperialism.

if we would retain our liberties and onstitutional rights unimpaired, we annot permit or tolerate, at any time or for any purpose, the arrogation of unconstitutional powers by the executive branch of our government. We the United States has recently considently be should be ever mindful of the words ered this question, and, in the case of of Webster, "Liberty is only to be preserved by maintaining Constitutional The Call Publishing Co., to be found cal powers.

Already the national government has become centralized beyond any point ontemplated or imagined by ounders of the Constitution. How power of the President! It has develped from year to year until it almost quals that of many monarchs. While he growth of our country and the maglitude of interstate interests may seem to furnish a plausible reason for this entralization of power, yet these same facts afford the most potent reason why he executive should not be permitted

legislative, or other powers, not exressly conferred by the Constitution. The magnitude of the country and its iversity of interests and population would enable a determined, ambitious nd able executive, unmindful of conatitutional limitations and fired with the lust of power, to go far to usurpation of authority and the aggrandizement of personal power before the situation could be fully appreciated or the people be aroused.

to encroach upon the other depart-

nents of the government, and assume

The issue of Imperialism which has een thrust upon the country involves a decision whether the law of the land r the rule of individual caprice shall govern. The principle of imperialism may give rise to brilliant, startling dashing results, but the priciple of Democracy holds in check the brilliant Executive and subjects him to sober, conservative control of

The people of the United States stand at the parting of the ways. Shall we follow the footsteps of our fathers along the paths of peace, prosperity and contentment, guided by the ever-liv-ing spirit of the Constitution which they framed for us, or shall we go along other and untried paths, hitherto shunned by all, following rew ideals, which, though appealing with brilliancy to the imagination and ambition, may prove a will o' the wisp, leading us into difficulties from which it may be impossible to extricate ourselves without lasting injury to our national character and institutions?

THE TARIFF AND TRUSTS Tariff reform is one of the cardina orinciples of the Democratic faith, and the necessity for it was never greater than at the present time. It should be indertaken at once in the interest of

all our people.

The Dingley Tariff is excessive in many of its rates, and, as to them at least, unjustly and oppressively burdens the people. It secures to domesmanufacturers, singly or in combination, the privilege of exacting ex-

WRITES BOLDLY UPON THE ISSUES | above the level of sales made regularly by them abroad with profit, thus giving bounty to foreigners at the expen-A Vigorous Outline of the Democratic of our own people. It levies oppressive and unjust taxes upon many articles forming, in whole or part, the so-called Faith Given by the Democratic Candidate—The Policies That Should Govern the Executive Outlined at eeks abroad. Its unjust taxation burdens the people generally, forcing them to pay excessive prices for food, fuel clothing and other necessaries of life. It levies duties on many articles not will continue to be a direct incentive to the formation of huge industrial combinations, which, secure from foreign competetions, are enabled to stifle do

meetic competition and practically to monopolize the home market. The people demand reform of exist-ing conditions. Since the last Democratic administration the cost of living has grievously increased. Those having fixed incomes have suffered keenly; those living on wages, if there has been any increase, know that such increase has not kept pace with the advance in the cost of living, including rent and the necessaries of life. Many today are out of work, unable to se cure any wages at all. To alleviate these conditions, in so far as is in our power, should be our earnest

Judge Parker defines the difference between the two parties on the tariff question. The Republican party has favored the protection idea, while the The Republican party has Democratic party has always claimed that taxation of all kinds should be purely with a view of raising neces

TRUST REMEDIES.

I pointed out in my earlier response the remedy, which in my judgment, can effectually be applied against monop-Public Service. I shall briefly consider these and some others within the necessarily prescribed limits of this statute and common law, proved inadequate, contrary to my expectations, I favor such further legislation, within constitutional limitations, as will best promote and safeguard the interests of all the people.

Whether there is any common law which can be applied and enforced by the Federal courts ,cannot be determined by the President, or by a candi-

date for the Presidency. The determination of this question the Western Union Telegraph Co. vs. in the one hundred and eighty-firs volume of the United States Supreme Court reports, at page 92, it decided point that common law principles could be the applied by United States courts in cases involving Interstate Commerce tremendously all this has added to the in the absence of United States statutes specifically covering the case. Such is

the law of the land RECIPROCITY. In my address to the Notification Committee I said that tariff reform "le demanded by the best interests of both manufacturer and consumer." equal truth it can be said that the bene fits of reciprocal trade treaties would ensure to both. That the consumer would be helped is unquestionable That the manufacturer would receive great benefit by extending his markets abroad hardly needs demonstration. His productive capacity has outgrown the home market. The very term Home Market," has changed in its significance. Once, from the manufacturers' point of view, it meant expansion; today the marvellous growth of our manufacturing industries has far exceeded the consumptive capacity of our domestic markets, and the term 'Home Market" implies contraction, rather than expansion. If we would rur our mills to their full capacity, thus giving steady employment to our workmen and securing to them and to the manufacturer the profits accruing from increased production, other markets must be found. Furthermore, when our manufacturers are dependent on raw materials in whole or part imported is vital to the extension of their markets abroad that they secure their materials on the most favorable terms

Our martyred President, William Mc-Kinley, appreciated this situation. He pointed out in his last address to the people that we must make sensible trade arrangements if "we shall extend the outlets for our increasing surplus." He said, "a system which provides a mutual exchange of manifestly essential to the continued and healthful growth of our export siveness is past. The expansion of our trade and commerce is the pressing problem. Commercial wars are unprofitable. A policy of good will and riendly relations will prevent reprisals. Reciprocity treaties are in harmony with the spirit of the times; measures of retaliation are not.'

This argument was made in the in terest of our manufacturers, whose products, he urged, "have so multiplied, that the problem of more markets requires our urgent and immediate attenso-called "stand pat" policy must give government was founded. way-that there must be a reduction cessive prices at home and prices far of duties to enable our manufacturers the duty is imposed on the Executive

The persistent refusal of the Repub ican majority in the Federal Senate to ratify the reciprocity treaties negoti-ated in pursuance of the policy advo-cated alike by Mr. Blaine and Mr. Mc-Kinley, and expressly santioned in the Dingley act itself, is a discouraging ex-hibition of bad faith. As already menposed on many an imported article by the Dingley Tariff was avowedly intended by its author not to be per-manent, but to serve temporarily as a maximum, from which the Federal Government was empowered to offer a reduction, in return for an equivalent concession on the part of a foreign country. President McKinley undertook honestly to carry out the purpose of the act. A number of reciprocity agree-ments was negotiated, which, if ratified, would have had the two-fold result of cheapening many imported pro-ducts for American consumers, and of opening and enlarging foreign markets to American producers. Not one of those agreements has met with the approval of the Republican masters of the Senate. Indeed they did not even

reciprocity clauses of the Dingley act seem destined to remain a monument f legislative cozenage and political bad faith, unless the people take the matter in their own hands at the ballot box and command a reduction of duties in return for reciprocal concessions.

INDEPENDENCE FOR THE FILIPI-

permit their consideration. In view of the attitude of the present Eexcutive, no new agreement need be expected

from him. Nor does the Republican platform contain a favorable reference

to one of the suspended treaties. The

In some quarters it has been assumed that in the discussion of the Philippine question in my response, the phrase "self-government," was intended to mean something less than independence. It was not intended that is should be understood to mean, nor do think as used it does mean less than independence. However, to eliminate all possibility for conjecture, I now state that I am in hearty accord with that plank in our platform that favors doing for the Filipinos what we have already done for the Cubans; and I favor making the promise to them now that we shall take such action as soon as they are reasonably prepared for it. If independence, such as the Cubans enjoy, cannot be prudently granted to the Filipinos at this time, the promise that it shall come the moment they are capable of receiving it will tend to stimulate rather than hinder their deelopment. And this should be done not only in justice to the Filipinos, but to preserve our own rights: for a free people cannot withhold freedom from another people and themselves remain free. The toleration of tyranny over freedom and self-government, and eaken our power of resistance to insidious usurpation of our constitutional rights.

AMERICAN' CITIZENSHIP.

The pledge of the platform to secure to our citizens, without distinction of race or creed, whether native born or naturalized, at home and abroad, the equal protection of the laws and the enjoyment of all the rights and privileges open to them under the covenants of our treaties, as their just due, should be made good to them. In the accomplishment of that result it is essential that a passport issued by the govern-ment of the United States to an American citizen shall be accepted the world over as proof of citizenship.

CIVIL SERVICE The statute relating to Civil Service is the outcome of the efforts of thoughtful, unselfish and public spirited citizens. Operation under it has frequently been of such a character as to offend against the spirit of the statute, but the result achieved, even under a partial enforcement of the law, has been such as to both deserve and command the utterance of the Democratic party that it stands committed to the principal of Civil Service reform and demands its just and impartial en-

forcement. PANAMA CANAL. As Isthmian canal has long been the hope of our statesmen, and the avowed aim of the two great parties, as their platforms in the past show. The Pana-ma route having been selected, the to completion with all reasonable ex-

The methods by which the Executive acquired the Panama Canal route and rights are a source of regret to many. To them, the statement thereby a great public work was assured to the profit of our people is not a sufficient answer to the charge of violation of National good faith. They appreciate that the principles and healthy convictions which in their working out have made us free and great, stand firmly against the argument or suggestion that we shall be blind to the na ture of the means employed to promote our welfare. They hold that adherence to principle, whether it works for our good or ill, will have a more beneficent influence on our future destiny than all our material upbuilding, and that should ever remember that the idea of doing a wrong to a smaller, weaker nation that we, or even all mankind may have a resultant good is repugtion." He had come to realize that the nant to the principles upon which our

American shipping in the foreign first yes trade was greater by over one hundred thousand tons in 1819—nearly a hundred thousand tons in 1819—nearly a hundred the statement of the second statement o dred years ago-then it was last year.

those best fitted by experience to find the remedy,—which surely does not lie in the granting of subsidies, wrung from the pocket of all the taxpayers.

1394, were about \$519,000,000, which is the largest sum hitherto reached, during a like period, since the close of the Civil War.

This draft upon the revenue of the

INVESTIGATION OF GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENTS.
Recent disclosures, coupled with the
rapid augmentation of government expenditures, show a need of an investigation of every department of the government. The Democrats in Congress demanded it. The Republican majority refused the demand. The people can determine by their vote in November whether they wish an honest and thorough investigation. A Democratic Con gress and Executive will assure it.
ARMY AND NAVY.

We are justly proud of the officers and men of our Army and Navy. Both, however, have suffered from the persistent injection of personal and po-litical influence. Promotions and appointments have been frequently based on favoritism instead of merit. Trials and court-martials have been set aside under circumstances indicating political interference. These and other abus es should be corrected.

On the subject of pensions the letter is plain. Mr. Parker is favorable to a liberal aflowance for disabled veterans but opposes extravagance in the grant

FOREIGN RELATIONS. The foreign relations of the government have in late years assumed spe cial importance. Prior to the acquisition of the Philippines, we were prac-tically invulnerable against attacks by foreign States. Those tropical posses sions, however, seven thousand miles from our shores, have changed all this and have in effect put us under bonds to keep the peace. The new conditions call for a management of foreign affairs the more circumspect in that the recent American invasion of foreign markets in all parts of the world has excited the serious apprehension of all the great industrial peoples. It is es-sential, therefore, more than ever, to adhere strictly to the traditional policy of the country as formulated by its first president and never, in my judgment, wisely departed from-to invite friendly relations with all nations of good government demanded it. And while avoiding entangling alliances the minority was right. The liberality, with any. Such a policy means the cultivation of peace instead of the glorification of war, and the minding of our own business in lieu of spectacular intermeddling with the affairs of other nations. It means strict obs the principles of international law and condemns the doctrine that a great state, by reason of its strength, may rightfully appreciate the sovereignty or territory of a small state on account of its weakness. It means for other merican states that we claim no rights and will assume no functions save those of a friend and of an all and defender as against European aggressions. It means that we repudiate the role of the American continental policeman; that we refuse to act as debt collector for foreign states or their citizens; that we respect the independent sovereignty of each American state and its right to preserve order and otherwise regulate its own internal affairs in its own way; and that any investigation in its affairs by us is limited to the single office of enabling its people to work out their own political and national destiny for them

selves free from the coercion of any European state. REFORM IN GOVERNMENTAL EX-PENDITURES. Twenty-eight years have passed since

the Democratic party of the State of New York, in convention assembled recommended to the National Democra y the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden as its candidate for the Pensidency and declared it to be "their settled con viction that a return to the constitubuilding of the canal should be pressed | tional principles, frugal expenses and administrative purity of the founders of the Republic is the first and most imperious duty of the times,-the com manding issue now before the people of the Union." This strong expression was called forth by the national expen ditures for the year 1875, which amounted to \$274,000,000,—a situation which, in the opinion of a majority of our people, justified an imperative demand for reform in the administration of public affairs. As the expenditures of the last fiscal year amounted to the enormous total of \$582,000,000, it is evident that a thorough investigation of the public service and the immediate abandonment of useless and extravagant expenditures are more necessary now than they were then. This astounding increase is out of all proportion to the increase of our population, and finds no excuse from whatever aspect we view the situation. The National Democratic Platform declares that 'large reductions can easily be made in the annual expenditures of the gov ernment without impairing the efficiency of any branch of the public service." Can there be any doubt of the

JUDGE PARKER'S LETTER to cultivate foreign markets. The last words of this President—who had won the affection of his countrymen—ought to be studied by every man who has any doubt of the necessity of a reduction it ariff rates in the interest of the mounts to but eight percent. of our total exports and imports. For seventy that prompted the provision in our platform which declares that, "We favor liberal trade arrangements with peoples of other countries where they can be entered into the manufactures. Between the expenditures of the year 1886, amounts to but eight percent. of our total exports and imports. For seventy that prompted the provision in our platform which declares that, "We favor liberal trade arrangements with peoples of other countries where they can be entered into the state of Panama, the expenditures of the year 1886, amounting to \$242,000,000, and those of the interest of the state favor liberal trade arrangements with clear-ness a situation and a proposed remedy that prompted the provision in our platform which declares that, "We favor liberal trade arrangements with peoples of other countries where they can be entered into the state of Panama, the expenditures of the year 1886, amounting to \$242,000,000, and those of the state favor liberal trade arrangements with clear-ness a situation and a proposed remedy that prompted the provision in our platform which declares that, "We favor liberal trade arrangements with peoples of other countries when the seventh are carried an average of the year 1886, amounting to \$242,000,000, on the less favor liberal trade arrangements with clear-ness a situation and a proposed remedy that prompted the provision in our exports and imports. For seventy cotal exports and imports. For seventy rear prior to 1880, when the Republic total exports and imports. For seventy cotal exports and imports. Event of our foreign the amounting to \$242,000,000, on the less favor liberal trade in the provision in our commerce in American bottomis to the last favor liberal trade government for all purposes during the first year of Mr. Cleveland's adminis-

> The expenses of the first four years ucceeding the last Democratic admin-In the face of the continuous decline in the record of American shipping duerage of \$11,000,000 per year. This large In the face of the continuous decline in the record of American shipping during the last forty-three years, the promise of the Republican party to restore it is without encouragement. The record of the Democratic party gives assurance that the task can be more Treasury, for the average annual ex-It is an arduous task to undo the effect of forty years of decadence, and requires the study and investigation of 1904, were about \$519,000,000, which is

> > country has had the effect which might have been anticipated, and now have presented the reverse of the situation, which led to the famous observation, "It is a condition, and not a theory, which confronts us;" for, although the present incumbent found at the close of the first fiscal year, during which he assumed control of the administration, a surplus of receipts over expenditures of more than \$91,000,000, there was an excess of expenditures over receipts at the close of the last fiscal year of \$42,000,000, and the official monthly reports made by the Treasury Department show that the expenditures are continuously and rapidly increasing, while the receipts are di-minishing.

In this connection it is interesting to note the recent administrative orders forbidding government officers from making public any statement of estiruates on which future appropriations are to be based.

If a man of ordinary intelligence and prudence should find in the operating expenses of his business such a tremendous percentage of increase, would he not promptly set on foot an inquiry for the cause of the waste, and take immediate measures to stop it, especially when trusted employees have been found dishonest and convicted, and a widespread impression exists that a thorough investigation may discover other cases of malfeasance? When the Chief Executive reported to Congress that, "through frauds, forgeries and perjuries, and by shameless briberies the laws relating to the proper conduct of the public service in general, and to the due administration of the Postoffice Department have been notoriously violated \* \* ." there was a general popular demand for a rigid, sweeping investigation by Congress, in addition to that undertaken by the Executive himself. Such an investigation the Republican majority in Congress would not permit, although the minority insisted that the interests patriotism and national pride of the people should not be made an excuse waste of the public funds. Official extravagance is official crime.

There is not a sentence in the Republican platform recommending a reduction in the expenditures of the government; not a line suggesting that the increase in the cost of the War Department from \$34,000,000 in 1886 to \$115,000,000 in 1904, should be inquired into; and not a paragraph calling for a thorough investigation of those departnents of the government in which dishonesty has been recently disclosed. Reform in expenditures must be had

both the Civil, Military and Naval establishments in order that the n tional expenditures may be brought to basis of peace and the government maintained without recourse to the taxes of war.

CONCLUSION.

I have put aside a congenial work. which I had expected to devote my life. in order to assume, as best I can the responsibilities your convention put

I solicit the cordial co-operation and generous assistance of every man who believes that a chance of measures and of men at this time would be wise, and urge harmony of endeavor as well as igorous action on the part of all so minded.

The issues are joined and the people must render the verdict. Shall economy of administration be emanded or shall extravagance be en-

couraged? Shall the wrongdoer be brought to bay by the people, or must justice wait upon political oligarchy?
Shall our government stand for equal

opportunity or for special privilege? Shall it remain a government of law become one of individual caprice? Shall we cling to the rule of the people, or shall we embrace beneficent

With calmness and confidence, we await the people's verdict. If called to the office of President, I shall consider myself the chief magistrate of all the people and not of any faction, and shall ever be mindful the fact that on many questions of national policy there are honest differences of opinion. I believe in the patriotism, good sense and absolute sincerity of all the people. I shall strive to remember that he may serve his Party best who serves his Country best. If it be the wish of the people that I undertake the duties of the Presidency, I pledge myself, with God's help,

the duties of this exalted office. Very truly yours, ALTON B. PARKER.

Minor Events of the Week. The directors on the part of the State for the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad are announced. The only change is that L. Harvey is made State's proxy instead of J. W. Grang-

# WHOLESALE DEATH LIST

# Results From Head-End Collision of Crowded Passenger Trains

62 DEAD AND 120 BADLY INJURED ;

ferrible Loss of Life on the Heavy Eastbound Train Due to the Fact that the Second Coach Ploughed Into the Bank and Other Cars were Jammed Into it by the Heavy Pull-

Knoxville, Tenn., Special.—Running on a roadbed in a supposedly high ondition of maintenance and having bout them every safeguard known o modern railroading, two trains on the Southern railway carrying leavy lists of passengers, came together in a frightful head-end collision iear Hodges, Tenn., Saturday, sendng 62 people to death and injuring 120, several of whom will probably tie. This appailing loss of life and naiming of the living resulted, apparintly, from the disregarding of orders fiven to the two trains to meet at a station which has for a long time seen their regular meeting point. The :laim of failure to see either the staion or signals cannot be set up by he engineer of th ewestbound train were he alive to enter plea of defense. is the accident happened in broad laylight, and according to the best nformation obtainable, he had the orders in a little frame in front of ilm as his monster of iron and steel rushed by New Market and soon after ame upon an eastbound passenger rain No. 12, making for New Market n compliance with instructions to neet the westbound train which carded the sleepers from the East for Knoxville, Chattanooga and other Southern cities.

CAUSE OF THE WRECK. The possibility exists that the illated engineer may have been asleep or that death had suddenly taken he sight from his eyes before New Market was reached. But nothing is tnown save that the orders were not beyed. The trains were on time and not making more than 35 miles an lour, yet the impact as they rounded curve and came suddenly upon each other was frightful. Both engines id the major portions of both trains vere demolished, and why the orders were disregarded or misinterpreted probably will never be known, as the ngineers of the two trains were rushed, their bodies remaining for lours under the wreckage of the nonster locomotives, which, but a short time before, had leaped forward at the touch of their strong hands

Some of the bodies have not been ecovered, and many remain unidenti-

CORRECTED DEATH LIST.

The complete and corrected list of was found by the wreckers. lead as a result of Saturday's wreck. ap to 10 o'clock Sunday night, is as fol-

W. A. Galbraith, Knoxville, Tenn. Mrs. W. A. Galbraith, Knoxville, Cenn.

W. T. Ellis, Greensboro, N. C. Ralph Mountcastle, Knoxville. Miss Inez Russell, Knoxville. Clyde Russell, Knoxville. Cory Knight, Dandridge, Tenn. W. A. Stephenson, Omaha, Neb. John Conner, Roanoke, Va.

Militia Leave Trial.

Huntsville, Ala., Special.-On the adice of Judge Speak, of the Court, orders were received today for tice: "Americans not served here." the militia to break camp and return Yankee shoppers used to cause the proto Birmingham. The guard at the jail was taken off at noon and the company left for home tonight. It is extremely improbable that there will be any more trouble during the trials of alleged their noses and "guess we'll try some-

French Workmen at St. Louis. New York, Special.-A delegation of

Frenchmen sent at the expense of the French government to the St. Louis Exposition arrived Sunday on board the French Line steamer La Bretagne from Havre. The industries represented are the manufacture of musical instruments, cotton, shoes, hats, machinery, tools and railroad supplies. There are also representatives of national labor organizations and experts in mail distribution. Mr. Mekin Albert, professor at the French colonial and naval brave defenders. The announcement cadet school, heads the delegation of workmen,

Dies of His Wounds.

Cleveland, Shio, Special.-Lloyd F. Harms, associate editor of The Cleveland Tribune, who was shot in the office of that paper, Thursday evening, died at Lakeside Hospital Saturday night. An hour after Harms' death, John Stanton, who shot him, was rearrested and locked up on a charge of murder. The shooting was the result of an article which appeared in The

D. S. Box, Blimingham, Ala, J. M. Adkins, Jellico, Tenn. Mrs. J. B. Gass, Knoxville. Mrs. W. O. Haddix, Knoxville. James Bird, Jefferson City, Tenn. Mrs. Albert McMahan, Newport

John Glenn, Merristown, Tenn. E. S. Horne, Morristown, Tean. J. R. Plummer, Chapet Hill, N. C. W. S. Hill, Jellico, Tenn. - Hill, 7-year-old daughter of

Mrs. Laura Hill. Mrs. Sarah Hill, Gaffney, G. C. Boy thought to be son of Mrs. Laure

Mrs. Fannie McEwen, Knoxville. R. B. Godwine, Jefferson City, Team Monroe Ashmore, Knoxville. J. J. Daniel, Turley's Mill. Tenn. Mrs. Annie Haylow Melloy, Birming

W. R. Kane, Knoxville, engineer of westbound train.

W. R. Spencer, Arcadia, Fig. Roy McMahan, Newport, Team. Mrs. Geo. Kinzel, Knoxville. Miss Cupp, Knoxville, C. M. Heiskell, Memphis, Tean, Charles Carson, colored, Telfords

Tenn.

Will Cuningham, colored, Ottice

Tenn. Two white men, unidentified. Two-yearo-old girl, unknown. Unknown negro. E. G. Earnest, Johnson City, Tena. Mrs. R. B. Crayford, Mehawk, Teas. Ed Degrout, Johnson City, Tenn. Dr. A. Crawford, Bardstown, Ky. Geo. Lee, Carrollton, Ky. J. H. Rea, Whitesbore, Tean. Mrs. Laura Hill, Gaffney, S. C. Fifteen Months-old Boy. Mrs. C. A. Russell, Knozville William Jones, Knoxville. G. N. Parrott, Knozville. Mrs. — Green, Cylva, N. C. Mrs. J. A. Lemons, Knowville. Mrs. Nancy J. Rumley, Watauga,

Melvel P. Gantt, Shelby, N. C. J. Miles, negro fireman. Nep. Miller, colored, Greenville Arthur Gass, colored, Greenville,

Rev. Isaac Emery, Knowville.

Unidentified Baby, found Sunday,

Two Unidentified Bodies found Sum

A force of 150 men toiled all day long et the scene of the wreck. Before o'clock Sunday morning the track was clear for through trains, but it required many hours to clear the debris. Engineers Parrott and Kane were found beneath their engines, but their bodies were not crushed badly. Small fragments of bodies were found in many places, but it is thought that they belong to bodies already found and brought to this city. One little baby

LOSS OF LIFE HXPLAINED. The cause of the terrible loss of life, in the heavy east-bound train was explained. It seems that the second coach ploughed its way into a bank in which other cars were jammed, and, pushed on by the weight of heavy Pullmant were crushed like egg shells.

Physicians at the hospital state that of the long list of injured which have in their care it is probable that not more than four will die. The complete list of injured, as given out by the railroad officials show a total of 162, but this includes all persons who were only elightly hurt or scratched.

Americans Not Served.

In a number of the leading stores of Edinburgh and Glasgow there is a no-Yankee shoppers used to cause the proprietors and their assistants to turn their shops topsy-turvy until they looked like a rummage sale (bargain counter not in it), and then would elevate where else." Hence the notice.

Cholera at Port Arthur?

St. Petersburg, By Cable.-Although no confirmation has been received at this hour at either the War Office or the Admiralty of the report from Tsingtau, that cholera had broken out at Port Arthur, it is admitted that it is possibly true, owing to the terriunsanitary conditions around the fortress, arising from the number of decaying corpses there. But until confirmation is received, the Tsingtan telegram will not be given out to the press, in order to avoid causing needless alarm among the relatives of the none the lss, has caused the deepest

Citizens Resent Outrages.

Macon, Ga., Special.-A special to The Telegraph from Talbotton says: "A mass meeting was held at the court house here today which was attended by prominent citizens from every portion of the county to take the necessary steps to apprehend and prosecute the parties who shot the two legroes. Resolutions were passed favorable to law and oraer, and the Governor, was requested to offer a reward for the arrest of the guilty parties,"

## Thomas H. Tibbles, Vice-Presidential candidate of the People's party, has issued his letter of acceptance.

Telegraphic Briefs.

A man who says he is J. E. Reeves of Baltimore, was arrested at Oyster Bay, N. Y., while trying to see President Roosevelt, for whom he said he had a message from Heaven.

The New York Democratic State Convention met at Saratoga, effected a comporary organization and then ad-

# Sharps and Flats.

Mormon missionaries are to be excluded from Hungary. King Oscar of Sweden receives Aoif Beck, who served five years in an Eng-

An attempt was made at Odessa to ssassinate Chief of Police Neidgardt. President Roosevelt's special train

was delayed 36 minutes in Baltimore by the breaking of a tire on the loco-

motive, which crippled the machine.

lish jail for another man's crime.

### By Wire and Cable. Judge D. Cady Herrick, who will reign shortly, opened his campaign at Albany.

The Democratic campaign textbook was completed and is to be issued Colorado Democrats completed their

Under the laws of the United States

State ticket, renominating ex-Congressman J. F. Shafroth among others. Many learned papers were read before the International Congress of Arts and Sciences in St. Louis.

## The News in Paragraphs.

The "determined" men who usually resort to mob law to avenge an offense against the State, know that they are taking the law into their own hands and are doing what they know to be wrong. In so doing they dishonor God destroy their own idea of self respect and set at naught the dignity of the

A negro assaulted and probably fa tally injured Mrs. Emma Rozzen, near Patton, Pennsylvania

er, who succeeds Harvey as director. Other directors are C. M. Busbee. Raleigh; W. H. Smith, Goldsboro Jas. A. Bryan, New Beine; W. H. Bagley, Raleigh; L. G. Daniels, Bayboro; R. W. Taylor, Mootehead City; b. C. Parker.