The Marlboro' Democrat.

"DO THOU, GREAT LIBERTY, INSPIRE OUR SOULS AND MAKE OUR LIVES IN THY POSSESSION HAPPY OR OUR DEATHS GLORIOUS IN THY AUSE."

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WHAT IT COSTS.

People Killed and Wounded in Celebrating the

NATION'S BIRTHDAY.

Thirty-Eight Killed Outright and Two Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-Nine Injured According to the Compilation of the Chicago Tribune.

On last Thursday the Chicago Tribune published its ninth annual summery of deaths and injuries caused throughout the United States by the Fourth of July celebration. The following are the figures:

Dead	38
By Fireworks	9
By cannon	1
By firearms	11
By explosives	7
By toy pistols	4
By runaways	1
By drowning	5
Injured	2,789
By fireworks	1,099
By cannon	261
By firearms	393
By explosives	697
By toy pistols	394
By runaways	35
Fire loss. $66 450.	
In Chicago:	
Dead	2
Injured	156

Last year 42 persons were killed outright, but when lockjaw and other diseases induced by injuries had completed their work over 400 lives had been sacrificed.

The number of injured, 2,789, is in excess of last year's figures by 358.

ONE KILLED, ONE INJURED.

Only one death was reported in New York as the result of celebrating the noted day of the nation. Morris Soapiro, a Seltzer water manufacturer, was shot in the head by a stray bullet as he was driving in Harlem. He died soon afterwards. The police were unable to learn where the bullet came from. At the Sheepshead Bay race track, while standing in a crowd John Fowler of Buffalo, N. Y., was wounded in the head by a stray bullet.

FIVE BOYS ARE KILLED.

Wanamie, Pa., a mining town, was thrown into a fever of excitement this evening when a loud report was heard similar to that of a mine explosion. Men, women and children ran to the scene, and soon discovered that five boys were killed and nine others injured by celebrating the Fourth of July They had placed powder in a pipe and it failed to go off. They then forced a stick of dynamite into the pipe and began pounding it. A terrific explosion followed. Four of the boys were badly mangled, and the fifth died on the way to the hospital. Some of the injured are so badly hurt that they may die.

HURT BY CRACKERS.

At Baton Range, La., giant fire crackers injured two members of the Louisiana state legislature during a Fourth of July parade of the house of representatives. The legislators lighted and discharged the crackers as they marched. One exploded before the face of Mr. Charles B. Stroudback, of New Orleans, tearing his hat and gashing his forehead. Another tore two fingers of Representative J. M. Hart, of Reserve. Previous to the parade, a barrel was placed in the house chambers, where the members had been in session, and giant crackers were exploded in it, some of them big enough to jar almost the entire statehouse.

ROCKED THE BOAT.

Boyish folly in rocking a boat led to the drowning July 4, off Plum Beach, Sheepshead Bay, L. I., of two boys, Benjamin Goets and Peter Zimmerman, and the narrow escape of four more, who were rescued by passing craft.

FOUR PEOPLE KILLED.

Reports from different parts of Indiana showed four fatalities and a large number of persons injured as the result of the celebration of the Fourth The dead:

Roy Browning, 12 years old at Elkhart, Ind., blank cartridge wound.

John Heger, at South Bend, Ind., died of over-excitement.

Clarence Gant, 20 years of age, at Mt. Carmel, Ind., drowned at picnic.

George Hempers, at Mt. Vernon, drowned in Ohio river.

Fatally wounded:

Miss Anna Parham, 16 years of age, at LaPorte, Ind., shot in side.

Mrs. William Snyder, at Bluffton, Ind., struck by piece of bomb.

SIX LIVES LOST.

Six bodies, those of five young women of Omaha, and an unidentified man were recovered from the waters of Lake Manawa where Wednesday night more than a hundred persons, while watching a display of fire works on the lake, were precipitated into sixteen feet of water from a floating dock. Eight persons were reported missing.

BURNED TO DEATH.

At Negnane, Mich., Josephine Kratz, 9 years old, was burned to death Wednesday by flames which communicated to her dress from bursting fire crackers.

FLEE IN PANIC.

At Excelsior, Minn., by the premature explosion of a quantity of fire works in front of the Casino late Wednesday night, Louis A. Dick and E. D. Thompson were seriously injured and in the panic among the 5,000 people gathered to witness the display, Teddy Montgomery, 14 years old, was trampled upon and badly hurt.

SKULL CRACKED.

Mrs. William Snyder, aged 35 years, while witnessing the display of fireworks in Bluffton, Ind., Wednesday night, was hit on the head by an unexpected aerial bomb. Her skull was fractured and the accident will result in her death.

LOCKJAW FROM WOUND.

At Elkhardt, Ind., Ray Browning, 12 years old, died Wednesday from lockjaw, resulting from a wound caused by the explosion of a blank cartridge. Frank Beach lost an eye by a giant firecracker.

THROWN INTO WATER.

At Omaha, Neb., nearly one hundred persons were precipitated into about 16 feet of water at Lake Manawa, a pleasure resort on the Iowa side of the river, by the collapsing of a landing dock Wednesday night. Mary Diersler, aged 20 years, is missing. Len Rosenbloom was unconscious when taken out and had not recovered consciousness at a late hour and Miss Chamblin is thought to be fatally injured internally. The crowd was watching a display of fireworks on the water and bathing by electric lights when the dock suddenly sank into the lake. All the victims live at Omaha.

WILD DASH OF CAR.

On a Mountain Grade in Pennsylvania Proved Most Fatal.

Eleven men who were returning from Portage to Puritan, both mining towns, were killed on the Martin's Branch, a spur running from Portage to Puritan, a distance of four miles, by a runaway car which had been started down the steep mountain grade by some unknown person. The miners had been to Portage and were returning to their homes. When the car was finally stopped near Portage it was seen that the wheels were covered with blood and shreds of clothing, and an investigation disclosed the bodies of the men laying along the track. Some of the bodies were a half mile apart. Not more than two bodies were found in any one spot. The railroad track is generally traversed by people going from Portage to Puritan. Cars never run over the line after nightfall.

The car crashed into a number of cars standing on the track and was wrecked. An investigation disclosed blood and particles of clothing on the wheels, and several men were sent back over the track to see what had started the car on its wild trip. They had gone but a short distance when they were horified by seeing the mangled remains lying beside the track. Going further another body was found. Several hundred feet up the decline, two bodies, horribly mangled were lying on the track. On and still on the searchers went and by the time they had arrived at Puritan eleven bodies had been counted: The accident is one of the most peculiar that ever occurred in the history of railroading in this section.

An engine and flat car were sent over the line and the bodies gathered and taken to a mining settlement near Puritan. Four or five men were injured, but not seriously. Officials of the Puritan mine who have just been reached declared Tuesday morning that it is their belief that the car was started down the line by strikers, the mines having started on a non union basis several weeks ago.

Will Sweep the Country.

At Abilene, Texas, Wednesday afternoon, speaking to an audience of over 5,000 Senator Bailey declared in the most emphatic and enthusiastic way his desire and belief that William J. Bryan will be nominated and elected to the presidency of the United States in 1908 This declaration met with wild applause. Speaking of political contributions of the insurance companies, he said that the people's money was taken to elect Roosevelt and McKinley. Continuing he said: "Hear me, all the money that the insurance potentates have will not be able to buy the election in 1908 against William J. Bryan. I tell you more, my countrymen," Senator Bailey continued, unless the Republican party shall recognize the proud and indignant judgment of the American people and pass a law making it a crime to buy an American president, Bryan's vote in 1908 will be more unanimous than McKinley's was in 1896.

Attempted to Escape.

Black Diamond Rigsby, a negro under sentence to be hanged, made a desperate break for liberty Wednesday while being conveyed from New Orleans to Paquemine, La., to be executed. Rigsby and George Poindexter, another negro, both under the death sentence for one of the most sensational murders in the history of the States, were on their way to Paquemine under the guard of Sheriff Petit of Iberville parish. Petit's prisoners had been brought to New Orleans from Paquemine, the scene of the murder, to escape threatened lynching. About 70 miles from New Orleans Rigsby suddenly produced a revolver and shot the sheriff in the thigh. The officer struggled with his prisoner until an armed passenger sent a bullet through Rigsby's head, killing him instantly.

Jumped From Train.

When returning from Savannah to his home at Glenville, Tatnall county, W. Preston O'Quinn jumped from a S. A. L. train near Pembroke and breaking his neck, died almost instantly. O'Quinn had been spending the day in the city and during the time he was here securing some whiskey. On his way back to his home at Glennville he became obstreperous, and when near Meldrim began shooting his pistol from the rear of the train. Conductor Knowles, with several passengers, approached O'Quinn, and after a struggle got him to go forward to the baggage car. People in the car had dismissed the idea of watching the young man, when, without warning, he dashed for the door of the car, and before anyone could stop him sprang to the ground. When the train was stopped and returned O'Quinn was found dead.

Fatal Baseball Row.

A special to The Greenville News says as the result of a dispute over a baseball game at Westminster on the Fourth of July, Will Malloy cut Luke Ferguson to death with a razor. Both parties are colored and under age.

WANT HIM TO WIN.

HOW TILLMAN IS REGARDED OUTSIDE THE STATE.

Papers Say His Defeat Would Be a Great Loss to The Whole Country.

The New Orleans States says: The Northern newspapers have recently given much space to discussing the candidacy of one Col. W. W. Lumpkin, who, from all accounts, has appeared on the hustings in South Carolina as an opponent to Hon. Benjamin Ryan Tillman for the United States Senate. Without stopping to inquire as to who is Lumpkin or the strength or the prospects of his candidacy the Baltimore Sun takes occasion to pay the following tribute to Senator Tillman:

"But Senator Tillman is strongly intrenched in the admiration of the people of South Carolina and it will be difficult to dislodge him. That South Carolina has long thought well of Mr. Tillman has been shown by his election for fifteen years to the highest offices the State has to bestow. But the country at large, which at first feared the untamed fire eater with his pitchfork, has come to realize the sterling virtues of this rugged old Roman. His unimpeachable honesty, his continual championship of the cause of the people, and his unfailing courage have won admiration and esteem even from his political enemies. Not only this, but in his management of the important railroad rate bill—an honor unexpectedly thrust upon him—he exhibited statesmanlike qualities that revealed a new phase of his character.

"South Carolina has reason to be proud of Senator Tillman and the people of other States will be pleased at his re-election. He is a good man to keep in the Senate. The Senate and the country need men of his type now more than ever before."

In view of the fact that Col. Lumpkin is much better known to the corporation newspapers of the North that are very anxious to see the "pitchfork" retired from the Senate than he is to the people of South Carolina there is not much reason to fear that Tillman is in any danger of losing his seat. For instance, the Charleston News and Courier, which has never been accused of harboring much admiration or affection for Senator Tillman, regards the Lumpkin candidacy as little more than a bit of political by-play and is somewhat amused by the interest it has aroused in the North and the publications there of the prominence and influence of the Lumpkin family in South Carolina. Our Charleston contemporary says:

"As things now stand, Col. W. W. Lumpkin, who is running for United States Senator from this State, does not appear to have much, if any, chance of election; but he is a good citizen now, as he was a fine soldier in the war for Southern independence and he is only doing what he had a right to do under the rules of the party. We do not know what his platform is nor do we care particularly, except that he is a Democrat of long standing and of good record. He probably agrees with the views expressed by Senator Tillman in his speech in Pennsylvania the other day that 'you cannot keep politics healthy when one party is always in control.' However, that may be, and whatever his reasons for making his present campaign, the colonel is entitled to respectful consideration. He has not yet warmed up to his work, but it is hoped that he will grow more certain of himself as the campaign proceeds."

We do not believe it is too much to say that there will be universal rejoicing over the fact that the activity of Lumpkin does not threaten to cost Mr. Tillman his high and honorable position in the Senate. We do not believe that the American people would regret anything more at this time than the defeat of the ruggedly honest and fearless statesman from the Palmetto State. He has grown so in the public estimation as to become more than a Senator of South Carolina, for the masses of the plain people hail him as a Senator of the whole country, and especially as a champion of their cause and interests. His defeat would come to them as a great calamity, because he has won their confidence and admiration by all times standing like a lion in the path of Congressional corruption and chicane. Great as is plutocracy's hatred of him it is nothing compared to strength of the affection he has won from the people, and it is true, as the Baltimore Sun says, that the whole country 'has come to realize the sterling virtues of this rugged old Roman," and its only regret is that there are not more men like him in the Senate to denounce and battle against the schemes of fraud and corruption.

Roosevelt Declines.

William Hoge, president of the Commercial Travelers' Anti-Trust League, sent a letter to President Roosevelt inviting him to preside at the reception to be tendered William J. Bryan in New York upon his arrival from Europe early in September. Mr. Hoge explained in his letter that the Commercial Travelers' Anti-Trust League is not a Democratic organization, nor a partisan organization in any sense, and that the organization regards Mr. Roosevelt as being as much opposed to the trust as if Mr. Bryan. The President declined the invitation.

Badly Shocked.

At Trenton, N. J., David Crumbly, 17 years old, and several companions of about the same age were swimming in the canal when without warning a charge of lightning descended into the stream nearby, electrifying the water. Crumbly was knocked senseless and the others were badly shocked. Some companions on the shore rescued the boys, the electricity seeming to leave the water almost as quickly as it entered. The stricken swimmers soon recovered.

THE FIRST GUN

In Defence of the State Dispensary Fired at Sandy Flats

BY SENATOR TILLMAN.

Says It's Much Harder to Keep Forty County Dispensaries Pure Than One State Dispensary, and Indulges in some Plain Talk. Certain Legislators.

Senator B. R. Tillman fired the first gun in this campaign in defence of the State Dispensary on Saturday at Sandy Flats in Greenville County. He was greeted by a large and enthusiastic crowd, and as usual the Senator presented his views with clearness and force. He does not believe in County Dispensaries and gives his reasons He outlines his ideas as to how the State Dispensary can be run honestly and pays his respects to the members of the Legislature who refused to vote for measures to reform the dispensary at the last session. We print below the full text of the Senator's speech, and we feel sure it will be read with interest:

There is but one important issue involved in this campaign so far as State affairs go, and as for my own candidacy it rests on the record which I have made since I entered public life sixteen years ago and the intimate knowledge which the people of the State have of my character, personality and qualifications. I am willing to leave it there without discussion or presentation. The fight is State Dispensary vs. County Dispensary, for no one expects the prohibition candidates, however worthy and well qualified they may be, to receive very much support. With all their efforts (and they have been many and long continued) the newspapers which have always fought the dispensary have not been able to drum up a candidate for Governor who advocates local option straight as against dispensary and prohibition, and only in Charleston does that idea have any men offering for office under it. The local option offered the people is between prohibition and county dispensary, and the whole fight is to destroy the State dispensary first with no other purpose than to then obtain the privilege of reopening the old barrooms under the new guise of liquor store "selling under constitutional limitations." The real fight is for control of the legislature because the Governor cannot make or change the laws and can only try to enforce them. His only influence over legislation would be in the use of the veto power. But it is all important to get a strong and good man for Governor. The times distinctly demand one.

In any event some counties will stand by prohibition with its blind tigers and heavy jug trade by express. Other counties will vote for county dispensaries and the cities where the principal newspapers are published will have the fight on the issue of State Dispensary or County Dispensary with the ultimate purpose of having the county dispensaries turned into licensed barrooms if the county dispensaries are abolished. The scheme is to restore the sale of liquor to private individuals rather than let it remain in the hands of state officials. Those who cavort for county dispensaries instead of one State Dispensary must demonstrate how it is easier to prevent corruption among the thirty or forty county boards than to stop it in one State Board. I have great faith in the good common sense of the people and do not believe they can be persuaded to destroy the State Dispensary and leave each county to purchase and sell its own liquor. Yet The State and The News and Courier which have always hated the Dispensary

"Worse than the devil hates holy water"

are advocating candidates who favor county dispensaries. The only possibly good reason that can be advanced on this line is that the prohibition counties under the constitution receive a part of the profits which arise from the sale of liquor in the other counties. This is unjust as everyone must acknowledge, but it can be remedied very easily by having the State Dispensary make no profits other than a few thousand dollars above its running expenses, thus leaving the counties and the towns to divide the profits between them. This can be easily done and when we consider the expense of buying liquor in retail quantities and paying local freights on it instead of buying carload lots and paying through freights the county dispensary cannot stand the comparison. But this is not the greatest objection.

The leakage or stealage in bottling of liquor at each county dispensary would be immense and I know of no way that it could be prevented, nor do I know any by which it would be possible to prevent the whiskey being watered, bottles refilled, relabeled and other schemes of making money dishonestly, if the system were adopted. It is not possible to prevent it and I do not think any sensible man who considers the question will seriously contend that it is. Even if one half of the counties in the State should adopt the prohibition-blind-tiger-jug trade program it would be better, more economical and there would be less possibility of corruption and peculation in the purchase and handling of liquor in the other dispensary counties, if the buying, bottling and shipping should be done at one central depot, instead of in each county.

It must not be forgotten, because it was the understanding (and a bargain was made) during the fight in the legislature last winter against the State Dispensary, that the ultimate purpose is to have Charleston wholesale liquor dealers supply the county dispensaries as well as the jug trade by express in dry counties; and while this would be better than to have this liquor shipped in from North Carolina and Georgia, as it now is, because it would keep the money at home, I do not believe that the people of the State are now willing or will ever be willing to see the State Dispensary destroyed, with the inevitable result that liquor selling will gradually go back to the old system of private control. I would be glad to have Charleston prosper, but it is not the loss of the liquor trade that has hurt Charleston. Other things are to blame.

The issue between private control and control by state officials must hinge at last on the question of whether or not the people of South Carolina shall determine that we cannot find honest men enough to carry on the dispensary system and devise laws to make those who are dishonest afraid. I say we can. I do not believe that every man who handles whiskey must become a thief. I believe that the people only need to see and know that the dispenrary system can be reformed and cleansed of corruption to make them stand by it.

I will proceed to give the plan which appears to me after a great deal of thought and consideration of suggestions from very many sources to be the best. We will begin on the counties.

County Dispensers should be elected in the Democratic primary the same as other officers. The County Board should be composed of the Mayor of the town in which a dispensary is located, the Supervisor of the County, who is the business agent of the county, and one man appointed by the Governor. The County Dispenser should be removable by the Governor for cause. The State Board of Control ought to be elected by the legislature, but its duty should be confined to general direction and supervision of the business the same as the Penitentiary and Hospital for the Insane are run. It should not purchase any whiskey or anything else required in the business. Everything required, including the whiskey, should be bought under annual contracts made as follows: After the State Commissioner has advertised in the manner prescribed by law (and this ought to be very clear and specific, leaving nothing to the discretion of anyone, and going fully into details) the bids should be opened in public by three men selected just before the date fixed by the Governor and the contract made with the lowest bidder by the year for the supplies to be ordered out by the Commissioner as needed. These three men are to serve only once and annually there shall be three new men chosen to make the contracts. The bidders do not know who will make the awards and therefore cannot enter into collusion in advance and even should the Governor, which is inconceivable, be willing to select a board which would act corruptly, the specifications of the bidding made with minuteness and the publicity would prevent any graft.

No whiskey or liquor should be purchased except from Government bonded warehouses. In the case of wines and beer the brewers should alone furnish the first direct from the breweries, and the small quantity of the other used could be hedged about in the advertisement so as to insure honesty and the purest and best article. For the information of those who are not posted I will say that the Government bonded warehouses are under the control of the United States Internal Revenue officials entirely and whiskey deposited in them comes directly from the still and the owner is not permitted to manipulate it or handle it in any way until the tax is paid and it is removed. We thus get a guarantee of absolute purity without a chemical analysis and such liquors are as much staple articles of commerce as corn, wheat or bacon. It is the blended and rectified whiskeys that are adulterated and where the cheating comes in. The blending and mixing could be done in the State Dispensary where there would be no incentive to increase profits by adulterations, besides the law would provide severe penalties for that kind of thing.

The County Dispensers being elected by the people will be anxious to please the people as they will be beaten at the polls if they do not do their duty. The County Board chosen as indicated will be responsible to the people also with every incentive to give a good administration. The whiskey purchased in that way will be as pure and as good as can be obtained under any possible conditions and there is absolutely no way in which corruption can creep in, if there is the least effort on the part of the people and the Governor to prevent it.

The trouble with the Dispensary now is that our Governors have neglected their duties and have not kept supervision over the workings of the local dispensers and the State Board. Excuse may be found for this by saying the legislature put the Dispensary beyond the Governor's control. This is true in a way and it was a very great mistake, yet the Governor's oath of office requires him to "see that the laws are executed in mercy." And with the power to appoint constables at his discretion and detectives also when needed it cannot be denied that the demoralization and corruption which have been so much in evidence would have been prevented by the Governors using trusted agents to keep supervision over the Dispensary system and see whether the law was being carried out. I did this, but my successors seem to have thought it unnecessary or too much labor. I not only watched the dispensers, but I watched the constables too through a detective who reported to me alone. The necessity for the more rigid enforcement of all law makes the coming election for Governor important. Things have been run too loosely and too little regard paid to enforcing the law. I criticise no one, but simply give the people the facts as I see them and, of course, they alone can apply the remedy. We should elect the Governor who will do this and do it fearlessly and zealously, but there is still small opportunity for graft in the scheme outlined, provided the legislative committee which superintends the other State institutions and the grand juries of the various counties pay attention to their duties. No government has ever been devised that would run itself and every government is an index of the intelligence, public spirit and patriotism of its people. If the people are ignorant and indifferent and cease to watch and look after their affairs, the government they give themselves is inevitably bad and they can blame no one but themselves.

The conditions in the dispensary now are directly traceable to the blundering and neglect of the legislature. That body placed the State Dispensary in the hands of three politicians, elected without consideration to fitness, experience or character, threw no restrictions whatever around the administration, left the door wide open, limited the salary to $400 and now we see the result. I have always said and believed it was designedly done to destroy it. Politics and not fitness have most always controlled the legislative elections, but no amount of salary alone would cure the evil of which we complain.

The original Board was composed of the Governor, Attorney General and the Comptroller General, three of our highest State officials elected by the people, but the vital mistake was in not making strict rules and regulations for the purchase of whiskey. The enemies of the Dispensary declare that it is inherently vicious and that it cannot be purified. This cry is indicative that those who thus contend practically confess that they have lost all faith in the honesty of man or of the ability of men to give themselves just and honest government. I for one do not believe that all of the honest men are dead. The people are disgusted and they have a right to be, but the one crime which they should not forgive is the failure of the last legislature to change the law so as to prevent any further stealing and to restore the dispensary system to its original purpose, that of controlling whiskey and minimizing the evils inseparable from its sale and use. The enemies of the Dispensary were bent on killing it and the combination of political and other influences in the House having failed in that, compelled the election of a new Board because they refused to change the law and continued all of the old and proven evils. It was the most glaring betrayal of the people's interests that I have ever known respectable white men to be guilty of, and while many of them are my friends, at least politically, I take the responsibility to say that every man who refused to put safeguards around the purchase of whiskey and change the system of management in the last legislature ought to be left at home. Such men cannot be trusted. They put partisan advantage above public duty.

Legislators are not the masters of the people. They are their servants and the people had not instructed them to abolish the State Dispensary for there was no such issue when they were elected; and when they themselves were responsible or their predecessors were responsible for the corruption which they had reason to believe existed, it is incomprehensible to me how any man with the least idea of obligations to the people who elected him could act as that legislature did. The people have a right to destroy the dispensary, but no mere representative of the people has a right to assume such a responsibility as that would have been without having a campaign and making the issue before the people and getting instructions from them. All I have ever asked is to have all of the white people pass on the question and let the majority govern. I do not believe in permitting newspapers to dictate to a few scheming politicians and to trade among themselves and settle the question. If the people of a county want no liquor sold in it, let them vote for legislators to say so and for the candidate for Governor who advocates that. Let us be open and honest in our politics and not vote for fence straddlers and office seekers who will say and do anything to get elected.

Paid to Kill.

At Beathyville, Ky., a sensation was caused at the trial of Former Judge Hargis and Former Sheriff Callahan of Breathitt county, charged with the murder of James Marcus. Asbury Spicer, it was announced, had made a confession implicating the two chief defendants. On the day Marcum was killed Spicer was in Jackson, Ky., he claims. He said that a few minutes before the killing he was sent by "Jim" Hargis to get "Tom" White, and was later dispatched by "Ed Callahan to get Curtis Jett. A few minutes later, while Spicer was in the Hargis store, two shots rang out and Marcum fell dead in the front door of the court house. Spicer said that he was offered $500 to kill Marcum. The offer, he said was made a few days before Marcum was killed. Spicer said he had refused to kill Marcum and that he had also refused previously to kill "Jim Cockrill.

Four Legged Chicken.

The Laurens correspondent of The State says last Saturday Mr. Sam Simpson, who lives about six miles below Clinton, brought quite a freak to town in the way of a chicken, which had four well developed legs, and touching the ground as the chicken stood erect. One of its legs come out just under the left wing, one just above the "oil-bag" and the other two in their natural position.

Death From Lightning.

A severe rain and thunder storm which passed over Baltimore, Md., Wednesday evening caused two deaths. Fran C. Schleck, while on a launch in the harbor, was struck by lightning and instantly killed, while Joseph Rudolph, whose coat collar Schleck was in the act of turning up, felt no shock whatever.

A Man Eater.

A story of a man eating hipopotamus comes from the neighborhood of Barberton, in the Transvaal. It is asserted that the animal came out of a river, seized a small native boy in its mouth, crushing him to death. The natives then turned out, killed the animal and ate it.

AN IMPORTANT ACT.

A NEW LAW AFFECTING BLIND TIGERS IN THIS STATE.

Revenue Licenses Can Hereafter be Used Against Them in the State Courts.

The Columbia Record says collector Micah Jenkins of the internal revenue office at Columbia has received from the treasury department at Washington a copy of a very important act passed by the recent congress that will affect the testimony given by prosecutors in blind tiger cases. It should be explained that all or nearly all, blind tigers secure a retail liquor license from the government before they attempt to violate the State dispensary law.

The government would not permit the book containing the list of licenses to be exhibited in the State courts, holding that the government had exclusive jurisdiction over the government books and also holding that government officials should not be allowed to testify in the State courts concerning the licenses issued. As a result State officials in States or counties where the sale of whiskey was prohibited, could never obtain prima facie evidence from the government that would be admitted in any court. Some of the congressman from the western States, however, got together and had the following act passed:

"That chapter three of the revised statues of the United States be and hereby is amended in section 3,240 so as to read:

"Each collector of internal revenue shall, under regulations by the commissioner of internal revenue, place and keep conspicuously in his office, for public inspection, an alphabetical list of all persons who shall have paid special taxes in his district, and shall state thereon the time, place and business for which such special taxes shall have been paid, and upon application of any prosecuting officer of any State, county or municipality he shall furnish a certified copy thereof as of a public record for which a fee of one dollar for each hundred words or fraction thereof in the copy or copies requested shall be charged."

This means that the State officials here interested in the suppression of the blind tigers may obtain from the collector of internal revenue certified copies of all those who have obtained government licenses and that as they practically contain the seal of the government may be introduced in any court in the State and thus become an instrument for conviction of the law breaker. The office in Columbia has not yet received any requests for certified copies of the list of license holders in South Carolina probably because the law is not generally known, but it will not be long before this kind of evidence will be used in the State courts. No change has been made in that section of the act forbidding government revenue officers from testifying concerning the holders of these licenses.

Crew Lost.

The loss of four men and of the three-masted schooner Ella G. Ellis, of Rockport, Maine, bound from New Bedford to Windsor, is reported in a message received from Capt. Breen, of the schooner, the only survivor. The schooner was wrecked on Libby Island. When the vessel as broken up by the surf on the submerged ledge, the captain and crew clung to a large section of the stern of the schooner. This was thrown against the rocks on Libby Island and all except the captain were sucked back by the undertow and drowned. Capt. Breen grasped a rope thrown out by life savers and was drawn to safety.

Shot in Buggy.

A special from Wadesboro, N. C., says. "Early Wednesday morning, just across the line in Union county, which borders Burnsville township, of that county, Wat Hill shot and killed Marion Burgess, Burgess and his wife were in a buggy together when he was killed and the cause of the killing could not be learned, but it is supposed to have been the result of bad blood between the parties. Hill lives in Union county and Burgess in this county. Burgess is said to have been a notorious whiskey dealer and bears a very bad reputation. Only a few weeks ago he knocked his wife in the head. Both men are white."

A General Slaughter.

A dispatch from Warsaw, Russian Poland says the recent rumors that the terrorists were organizing a general slaughter of the police, were partially corroborated when two policemen were shot dead and two were mortally wounded simultaneously in various parts of the city. In consequence of the attack made on the police the latter have been withdrawn from the streets, which are now patrolled by infantry. Terrorists shot and killed a gendarme and an infantry captain named Tobolzoff, the latter having been accused by revolutionary papers of commanding platoons at executions. The assassins escaped.

Says Is Bryan.

At Greensboro, N. C., W. W. Kitchin was unanimously renominated for congress by the Democrats of the fifth district. Mr. Kitchin has already served four consecutive terms in congress. In his speech of acceptance Mr. Kitchin said that much praise of President Roosevelt was heard, but that it was due to the fact that he stood upon the main planks of the Democratic platform. He predicted the nomination and election of William J. Bryan in 1908.

Condition of Cotton.

The crop reporting board of the bureau of statistics, department of agriculture, finds from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the bureau that the average condition of cotton on June 25 was 83 3, as compared with 84 6 on May 25, 1906, 77 on June, 25, 1905; 88 at the corresponding date in 1904, and ten year average of 84 1. The condition in South Carolina on June 25 last was 77 against an average of 85 for the past ten years.

HE DENIES IT.

Lanahan Says He Did Not Tell What Was Quoted on

THE WITNESS STAND

By Parker and Robertson in the Dispensary Investigation About His Buying Boykin. Says Those Gentlemen Misunderstood What He Said.

Mr. Wm. H. Lyles, a prominent lawyer of Columbia, appeared before the dispensary investigating committee while it was in session last week and made the following statement:

"Just as I came in on the train, a paper was handed me by William Lanahan with the request that I make the statement to the committee that they would be glad to have any of their matters investigated shortly. That they had expected same to be investigated, but the subcommittee while in Baltimore had not called upon them and they would be glad to make any showing that was wanted."

Mr. Lyon made the following explanation why Lanahan & Sons were not investigated:

"I would like to explain why the subcommittee did not call on Lanahan & Sons. The list of creditors that we had that had been furnished Senator Christensen at Columbia had Lanahan & Sons down for $600. I knew that $600 was no inducement to Lanahan, and it was reported to us that he said he would prefer to lose that than submit to an investigation. We have heard since that time that his claims were somewhere between $10,000 and $12,000—that the statement furnished us was not correct. I telephoned Mr. Tatum this morning to send it up, and I presume he will send it up some time this evening."

Mr. R. H. Welch, another lawyer, who was present, arose and made the following statement:

"I wish to introduce the affidavit of Mr. Lanahan in the matter of the testimony of Lewis W. Parker and E. W. Robertson. I wish to introduce it as a part of the record. I cannot produce Mr. Lanahan and this is the best I can do. Affidavits have been accepted under similar circumstances before and I do not see how it can be refused."

It will be remembered that Mr. Parker testified to Mr. Lanahan's entire dissatisfaction with conditions at the State dispensary, as Lanahan had thousands of dollars invested in South Carolina. This was corroborated by Mr. E. W. Robertson, and Mr. W. A. Clark testified to other conversations of a like nature which he had had with Mr. Lanahan.

Mr. Parker went more into details and testified that Mr. Lanahan wishing to remedy the situation had employed Mr. L. W. Boykin to represent him on the board, or at least it was testified that Mr. Lanahan had so stated. Furthermore he had become dissatisfied with Mr. Boykin's services and had employed another agent whose name has never been made public.

Now, in reply to this testimony, Mr. Welch, representing Mr. L. W. Boykin, presented the following affidavit from Mr. Lanahan:

State of Maryland, County of Richland.

Personally came before me S. J. Lanahan who, upon oath, deposes and says that with reference to the testimony of Mr. Lewis W. Parker before the dispensary investigating committee at Columbia, S. C., on the 6th day of June, 1906, he makes the following statements:

Mr. L. W. Boykin was employed by the firm of William Lanahan & Son as a salesman, but this was months prior to his election as a member of the board of directors of the State dispensary; that Mr. Boykin had severed his connection with said firm as said salesman and otherwise about a year before his said election. While Mr. Boykin was in our employ as said salesman he was paid a salary, of course, but this salary ceased the moment he severed his connection with the firm as salesman. He has never been in our employ since nor have I or any member of our firm paid him one dollar or otherwise since he severed his connection as above stated with our business. I never told Mr. Parker anything different from this. From what Mr. Parker has testified to before the committee he has evidently either entirely misunderstood what I have said and meant or his recollection of what was said is absolutely erroneous. I never meant by anything that was said to convey the impression that while Mr. Boykin was a member of the board he represented me or my firm or that we were paying him one cent. Samuel J. Lanahan.

Eat Candles.

A dispatch from London says after being imprisoned six days in a flooded caradocvale of the Wales Colliery, two miners of the six originally imprisoned were rescued alive Wednesday morning and three bodies were brought out by the rescue party. Two men rescued were discovered in the old workings, having subsisted for a week on a few candles. One of them was able to walk and the other was delirious during the last part of his imprisonment.

Says Wife Killed Him.

A dispatch from Charleston, W. Va, says William Jarvis, 35 years old, a prominent farmer was shot and killed at his home on Cooper's Creek Wednesday night. There were no witnesses to the tragedy, but Jarvis lived long enough after being shot to call his children, the eldest 12 years old, to his side, and told them that their mother had murdered him. The body lay in the front yard all night until the coroner arrived next morning. Mrs. Jarvis claims the shooting was in self-defense.