count for anything that platform is likely to be so plain that no one can

- HOW HE VOTED

Did So Stated

BY SENATOR MANNING

Votes He Cast in the

The following statement from Sen-

ator Manning explains itself: "I did not propose to be drawn away from my plan of campaign or into any controversy, but I intended to conduct my campaign on a high plane, without mud-slinging for I do gal and unjust and would destroy pronot intend to ask for the suffrage of the people of South Carolina by detracting from or injuring the character or reputation of my opponents. But, inasmuch as mention has been made of my votes in the legislature on certain measures, I feel it necessary to keep the record straight. I will therefore have to correct certain statements which have been made.

'Mr. Blease in his speech in Columbia spoke with a great deal of feeling when discussing the work of the investigating committee of the cruelty of injuring a man's reputation by insinuations or suspicions. He has not observed this rule in his reference to me, for it will be found that in giving my record vote on certain meas ures he has given only a part of that record on those matters, and has done me an injustice and created a wrong impression. He may not have intend ed this, and he said to me that he would himself make the corrections to which I called his attention in a personal conversation, but he has not yet done so, and I will therefore set this record straight myself.

I wish to say, with reference to the bill regulating the rate of interest in 1893, reducing the rate of interest from 8 to 7 per cent., that I voted against that bill. My only business at that time was farming. I was a borrower of money annually, but I felt that if money lenders could not get the current rates for money from farmers that they would lend money elsewhere, and the farm i, instead of getting n oney from backs with which to conduct their business, would be forced to get advances from commission merchants on a lien at a rate of interest running from 10 to 30 per cent. for advances. For this reason, I voted against the reduction in the

"On the child labor bill of 1900, I voted against the bill because of an understanding had with Col. Jas. L Orr, Mr. Lewis Parker, Capt. Ellison Smyth, that they would use their efforts to have the mills regulate this matter themselves, if we did not pass the law. I then on that understanding voted against the bill. They made this effort with the mills, but failed. The following year 1901, the act was again introduced and I voted for the bill. worked strenuously for its passage and found in Scnate Journal, 1901, pages

"On the bill to prohibit trusts, Senate Journal 1902, pages 462-472, my reasons for voting as I did are as follows: There was a section in the bill the sale of agricultural products. Behad been passed on by the supreme court of the United States. The decision of that court was to the effect that the whole act was invalid, inasmuch as this discriminating clause affeeted the whole act in favor of one class and rendered the act null and

'In the senate, I moved to strike out that acction, because it would make the bill unconstitutional, nul and void. I was trying to save the bill. The senate refused to strike out that section and I then said that in the face of the decision of the supre me court of the United States, which was so clear and positive, it was simply child's play to pass an act when we knew that the act would be null

'As I said, my purpose was to have a bill that would stand the test of the ccurts and prohibit trusts and monop-

"Mr. Blease again quotes from the record in part and does me an injustice in the matter of the relief bill. I opposed the bill when it was introduced because it was stated, both by the railroad authorities and the employees of the road, that it was entirely optional with the employees ment or not. But Mr. Blease fails to ning, of Princeton, Iud., and Brake-

"In the meantime, I had investigated this matter and made inquiries among the railroad men themselves. I supported the bill in 1903, because spiked. The east bound passenger I was satisfied that it was not optional with the employees, but was practically a matter of compulsion that they should join this department or would lose their position. My vote for the bill is found in the Senate Journal, 1903, page 243.

'With reference to my position on the Caughman set of 1900, I will sy I voted against a bill in 1892 w..le provided for a partition in car, but gave no separate tollet accommodation for the sexes, which would have been indecent. This bill failed be cause of its glaring defects.

The separation of the races was provided for by the act of 1898, when I was not a member of the legislature. When the bill was before the senate in 1900 to amend this bill, I voted ach and he experienced no inconvenagainst an indefinite postponement, which would have meant the death of deemed necessary.

the bill. Certain amendments were put in in the senate which did not meet my approval, and I voted against the bill as amended. On the report of the committee of confer-On Certain Bills and Why He ence, the house refused to agree to the senate amendments. On motion that the senate recede from its amendments, it was moved to lay that mo tion on the table and on that motion to table I voted "Nay" which shows that I favored the bill as passed by the house and as finally passed, with

> amendment I agreed to in committee of free conference. Senate Journa 1900, page 412. "I was then put on the committee of free conference on the Caughman bill. That committee recommended that the senate reced from some of it amendments. I as one of this com

mittee, of free conference, approved

the bill as passed, which was satisfac

ne minor amendment, and which

tory to the author of the bill, and I voted for it as it passed. With reference to my vote on the epeal of the charter of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical company, I desire to state that the bill provided for the repeal of the charter of that company without any process of law, which was a proposition for which I felt that I could not stand, inasmuch as such an action would be entirely lile-

manner and would be a violation of "Richard I Manning." FIVE PERSONS KILLED.

perty rights in an unconstitutional

Disastrous Meeting of Trolley Cars Near Buffalo, N Y.

Five persons were killed and about twenty it jured in a collission between two trolley trains on the International Railroad company's line between Buffalo, N. Y., and Lockport Wednes-

day night. A train of two trolley cars, west bound from Lockport, and due at Tonawanda at 9.15 o'clock, ran into of Martinville and crashed into a trolley freight motor and a train of seven freight cars which were lying on the siding waiting for the passenger train to go by. Five persons were killed outright and a score in jured, some of whom may die.

The passenger cars were going at a nigh rate of speeed when the accident occurred, and the impact was terriffic. The foremost car was utterly demolished. The wedge-shaped end of the freight motor cut it in half, and the rear car completed the work of destruction. The rear car remained on the tracks.

The dead are: Jonh Bittleman. Lockport, N. Y. mortorman: Charles T. Hutchinson, Lockport; unknown workman, head crushed; girl and boy, supposed to be prother and sister names unknown, and Mrs. Henry E itell and 6 year old son.

The most seriously injured Theodore Nestman, Buffaio; Dr. E A. Wieland, Buffalc; H. J. Waiz, Buffalo; Mrs. Emma H. Maloney. Buffalo. Mr. J. D. H ath, Niagra rate and believe that that action has Fall; Lee Johnson, motorman will of the larges amount of money. No proved to be in the interest of the ag probaty die.

The switch into the siding was not closed, for the passenger came thundering along, took the turn and crashed upon the freight engine. There were about forty pas engers on the two cars and most of them were killed or injured. The motorman of tries, but I recognize, as do all other the first passenger coach was killed, bimetallists whom I have metabroad, and his body was still, in the wrick that the unexpected and unprecedentlate Thursday night.

Fell From Trestle.

A caboose and two passenger coach es, left on the curve of the long over spoke in support of the bill, as will be head bridge by which 'the Seaboard enters Columbia from the south, were knocked off and thrown into a heap of splinters twenty feet below Wednesday morning, by a freight coming into the city. Conductor Shead was fatally hurt, but it is thought that exempting agreements with regard to Flagman Burgnay, who was carried down with him, will recover. These fore this, an act had been passed in were the only occupants of the coach-Tennessee and Texas containing a es. The coaches were part of the similar provision. The act of Texas first section of the through freight had been thrown into the courts and which crashed into them and had been left only for a few minutes, in order to divide the load going around the curve. Engineer Rogers, on the second section, stuck to his machine and was uninjured. His colored tireman was only slightly hurt. Flagman Burgnay was waving at the ap

proaching train as the crash came.

Wife Beater Killed. Oliver Bryant, a coal miner of Vanderburg county Ind., drank to public plunder and appeal for support excess, and when he went home he to those only who are willing to have quarreled with his wife and ended by giving her a beating. Neighbors in the enjoyment of his own earnings heard the screams of the woman, and a mob was organized, and while Bry- to create friction between what they ant was sleeping off the effect of the call 'old friends' and 'new friends' in liquor, they broke into his house, politics. took him out, and beat him so terri bly that he died. Bryant was practically helpless in the hands of the a new alignment. In 1896 the party mob, but he was kicked, beaten with lost many Democrats and was re the fists of the crowd. The mob is said Republicans up to that time, and we to have been led by A. J. Gleich, a prominent farmer and fruit grower, and he was arrested, charged with

Work of Flends.

In the wreck of the westbound freight train on the Southern railway whether they joined this relief depart. near Petersburg, Ind., Fireman Man state my vote on the bill the next man Capehart, of Winslow, were killed. Engineer McWilliams was scalded and crushed so badly he will die. After the wreck it was discover ed that both ends of the switch were train was delayed and thus escaped being wrecked. Bloodhounds have been sent for and an effort will be made to hunt out the wreckers. The railroad company owns the Muren Coal mines which paid the advanced scale demanded by the miners recent ly and caused some resentment in certain quarters.

Swallowed His Teeth.

At Frederick, Md., George Benner, on of ex-Sheriff A. P. Benner, who accidentily swallowed a set of false teeth abe. nine weeks ago, was operated upon at the Frederick City Hospital and the teath were removed. When Mr. Benner first swallowed the teeth they were forced into his stom ience. Afterward an operation was

mis ake it, and so strong that no enemy of Democratic principles will be drawn to the party.' Mr. Bryan added that he would dis-cuss the trust, tariff, railroad and la-He Has Surprise for Those Who

bor questions, imperialism and other Think He Has

More Radical Than Ever, and Still Be

lleves In Principle of Bimetallism

But Says Question Has Been

Settled by the Discovery

of Gold.

William J. Bryan, who is still in

London, having had the opportunity

of reading American newspapers, con-

sented Thursday to discuss some of

since he has again become prominent as a presidential possibility. He said:

as a conservative, and in order that

there may be no misunderstanding on

that subject permit me to say that in

one sense I always have been a con-

servative. The Democratic policies

are conservative in that they embody

old principles applied to new condi

tions. There was nothing new in prin-

ciple in either of the platforms on

by honest methods on the one side

methods on the other. It is to the

to suffer for the undeserving. If,

which have been under discussion.

the quantitive theory

claim the triumph of his logic.

the present removed the silver ques-

waned in importance other questions

same principles we applied to the

the greatest good to the greatest

number by legislation which conforms

that past differences are not empha

sized if there is a sincere agreement

I do not know that we can find a

admits the eleventh hour comeer to a

modest to assume an attitude of supe-

riority over those who had toiled dur-

ing the earlier hours. While the

question is one of purpose, a man who

our country and is anxious to avert

them will not find it diff suit to estab

lish friendly relations with those who

"If the differences between the sin-

cere and the pretended friends reform

cannot be discovered before, they will

saw dangers at an earlier date.

on present issues.

and special privileges for none.

tion as an issue.

"I notice that I am now described

issues at length when he reached CHANGED POSITION.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan were the guests of Ambaseador and Mrs. Reid at lun-Among those invited to meet Mr. and Mrs. Bryan were Sir Elward Grey, the Rev. Dr. William Boyd Carpenter, the foreign secretary; the bishop of Ripon and Mrs. Boyd Carpenter, Oharles Page Bryan, D. O. Mills and Secretary Ridgely Carter of the American embassy.

THE LOST FOUND.

The Rev. Wm Aiken Kelly Turns Up in Charleston.

Rev. W. Aiken Kelly, formerly pasthe questions which have been raised gregation for nearly two years, has direction of Dr. Alexander Graham pearance that he was suffering men- the report on the deaf. tally is practically substantiated.

It will be recalled that during a peerect a new church in North Augusta, tendance; and occupations, but also when the pastor and a committee of much information in regard to the the members of the church were working dilligently to accomplish that purwhich I stood. We were accused of attacking property, when in fact the Democratic party is the defenner of thim. The morning of his disapproperty because it endeavors to draw pearance he was in the city of Augusthe line between bonest accumulation ta and visited several supporters of his church, some of the members and and predatory wealth and immoral several friends. Late the same afternoon he was seen to board the car interest of every honest man that dis bound for North Augusta and just behonesty should be exposed and pun- fore dark was noticed by two or three an open switch at a siding just east ished; otherwise the deserving are apt people to be wandering about listlessly a considerable distance from his

however, by the word conservative they mean that I have changed my Later, during the night, when Mr position on any public question or Kelly did not come home, Mrs. Kelly moderated my opposition to corporate appealed to several friends in the viiaggrandizement they have a surprise lage and a search was instituted, but waiting for them. I am more radical no trace of the preacher could be than I was in 1896 and have nothing found. The following morning further to withdraw on economical questions | search was made, and telegrams were sent to nearby towns, but as the day wore on there were no results. 'The only quistion we discussed in

1896 upon which there has been any A dispatch from Charleston says apparent change, is the silver questing the Rev. William Aiken Kelley has slightly smaller proportion of blind tion, and that has not been a change been discharged from the Roper Hosin the advicates of bimetallism but in pital and is now at home recuperating conditions. We contended for more from the effects of the operation upon money and urged the free coinage of his brain, removing a clot of blood, volume of money in the United States at Charlotte before coming to Charis almost 5 per cent. greater now than leston. His whereabouts were estabit was in 1896, and the benefits lished shortly after he deserted his blind. brought by this increase have not only pastoral charge, but in view of his tion, his family and close persomoney but have proven the benefits nat friends kept the matter quiet and it was not until his coming to Charadvocate of the gold standard can leston recently for the operation upon his brain that his movements became "I believe in bimetallism, and I publicly known. His trouble was believe that the restoration of silver diagnosed by a Charleston surgeon to be blood pressure upon the brain, and would bring still further prosperity, besides restoring par in exchange upon the opening of the head the conbetween gold and silver-using coundition was found to exist, as stated and the operation was successfully performed.

The surgeon is said to have given it ed increase in gold production has for as his opinion that there will be no is more common. return of Mr. Kelly's former brain "While the money question has through the State share in the hope that his condition will continue to have been forging to the front and to improve, and that he will be soon these questions we must apply the able to resume his ministerial functions in the church which he served so money question, and seek to secure

Lost at Sea.

Clyde steamer Apache arrived in to the doctrine of equal rights for all Charleston Thursday afternoon from "On the new questions many will New York with one passenger short, act with us who were against us on the money questions, for, notwithmissed at the breakfast table Thursstanding the discussion of that ques tion, millions did not understand it oped that he was not aboard the vesand were frightened into opposition. sel. His berth has not been occupied We cannot expect the support of any one who is interested in taking advantage of the people either through method of the ending of his existence. trusts or through any other illegiti He was seen about midnight sitting mate form of business. Our efforts in an easy chair on the deck in should be to distinguish between bright spirits and gave no indications those corporations which are legitiof any mental trouble which would mate and those aggregations of wealth have induced suicide. He is said to which are organized for purposes of balance and fell overboard. the government protect each person

He is Locked Up. "The newspapers have been trying At Charleston on Thursday Aaron P. Prioleau, the negro congressiona aspirant, surrendered himself at the Those are friends who are United States marshal's office and was working towards a common end, and taken over to the county jail to begin each campaign brings to some extent his sentence for tampering with the mails when he was running as a railway clerk on the Atlantic Csast Line. clubs and pounded over the head with cruited by a great many who had been He has been in Washington contesting the seat of Congressman Legare, welcomed them. In 1900 some came but his contest having been dismissed back who were against us in 1896, he now deserts the walls of the capt and we did not shut the door against tol for the steel cages of the county them. I have no idea that the party prison. He is to serve three months will require tickets of admission in and one month additional, if he does the coming campaign. Usually parnot pay a fine of \$50. ties are so anxious to secure recruits

Battle in Midair.

At New York eight stories above the street, on a flimsy flooring of planks laid across girders, nearly one hundred union iron workers employed better plan than the Bible plan, which on a hotel building at Fifty-ninth street and Fifth avenue, attacked place in the vineyard and to share the three special policemen, who were reward with those who began earlier. kept there to prevent trouble between I think this is sound politics as well union and non-union workmen. O as sound religion, provided the new of the special policemen, Michael Butrecruit comes to work and not to inler, was thrown from the platform erfere with the other laborers. But and fell two stories to the sixth ilo r of course when an overseer has to be being tatally injured. The other two selected, experience cannot be lef were seriously but not fatally hurt. out of consideration. The worker who came late would, if honest, be too

Destructive Cloudburst.

A cloudburst and landslide on July most completely destroyed the city were 2 years old. and killed seven or more persons. recognizes the dangers that threaten Many others were injured and it is ex-American residents are alleviating of the W.C. Greene Gold & Silver Co. become apparent when the platform is written, for, if present indications ling matters satisfactorily.

In the United States as Reported

NUMBER THOUSANDS.

by the Census

is Nearly Ninety

Thousand.

The bureau of census has just issued a special report on the blind and the secretary in his speech sought to tor of Grace Methodist church, North deaf in the United States in 1900. Augusta, after being lost to his con- The inquiry was conducted under the been found, and the opinion prevail- Bell, who determined the scope of the takes exception and to support his class, suspected of misconduct by reaing at the time of Mr. Kelly's disap- investigation and wrote the text of

The report on the blind gives not only data concerning color, sex, na speech and the letter Judge Parker is riod when efforts were being made to tivity, marital condition, school atage when blindness occurred and the

cause of blindness. The total number of blind persons in the United States in 1900 was 64, 763—or about one in every 1,200 of the total population. There were 35,645 totally blind, and 29,118 partially blind. These figures, however, can be considered only as the minimum, as an unknown proportion of the blind were not located by the enumerators. The number of partially blind by no means represents the facts as to defective eyesight, but re presents only "verified cases."

Of the total number of blind, 37, 054, or 57 2 per cent. were males, and 27,709, or 42 8 per cent. were females. Since in the general population only 51.1 per cent. were males and 48.9 per cent were females, it is evident that blindness occurs more frequently among males.

About 55 per cent of the blind reported were totally blind and about males than of blind females were tovally blind.

Almost 65 per cent, of the blind be money and urged the free comage of silver as the only means then in sight of securing it. The increased production of gold has brought in part the before 20 years of age, and only a 1 more than 30 per cent. Sad events the Carolina Spartan says:

only a 1 more than 30 per cent. Sad events the Carolina Spartan says:

only a 1 more than 30 per cent. Sad events the Carolina Spartan says:

only a 1 more than 30 per cent. Sad events the Carolina Spartan says:

The undertow is not discernible on the surface, which appears age and the surface. from child bood, or about one tenth of ward and downward is too much for the total number of blind, were born them. But there are a hundred vic

The number of blind per 100,000 of population was greater among the negroes than among the whites, and greater among the foreign born whites than among the native born whites, the difference in each case being more marked for the totally blind than for the partially blind. The difference to the proportions for the native and the foreign born whites are due large ly to the difference in the age distributions of the two classes, the great majority of the foreign born whites being adults, among whom blindness

The most important causes of blind trouble, and his numerous friends ness were, cataract; injuries, accidents, and operations; congenital blindness; old age; and sors eyes. Un known causes were responsible for a slightly greater proportion of cases than any of the above causes.

The principal causes of blindness occurring after birth and under 20 years of age were, injuries, accidents, and operations; sore eyes; catarrh; measles; and scrofula. The principal causes of blindness occuring in adult method of stopping the evils aimed at Walter Irving of Florence. He was life were, cataract; injuries, accidents, and operations, old age, affections of day morning and investigation devel- the nervous apparatus, military service, sore eyes and neuralgia.

The report on the deaf gives not and the presumption is that he fell only the date concerning color, sex, overboard or deliberately elected this race, nativity, marital conditions, school attendance, and occupations but also much information in regard to deafness as a defect and to the ability of the deaf to communicate. According to this method of classification, the total number of deal have been drinking and it is possible was finally determined to be 89,278 that he sat on the deck rail, lost his or one in every 850 of the general population. There were 37,426 total ly deaf and 51,861 partially deaf. Among the total number of deaf 2,

772 were also blind and 24,369 dumb Of the total number of deaf, 46, 915, or 52 5 per cent. were males, and 42,372, or 47.5 per cent. were females. Since in the general population only 51.1 per cent. were males and 48.9 thesis that males are more exposed to accidents than females, or more susceptible to the diseases which produce deafness.

Negroes constitute 11 6 per cent. of the general population and only 5.2 per cent. of the deaf. That the negroes seem less susceptible to dearness than the whites is probably due in part to less complete returns from the negroes deaf. The proportion of ne groes is larger among those becoming deaf in childhood and also among the totally deaf than it is in the aggregate deaf population.

The age when deafness occurred is definitely stated for 81,590 persons, and of these 59 per cent. became deaf before the age of 20 years, 48 per 40 per cent. before the age of 5 years, and 18 per cent. were born deaf.

Of the totally deaf, 91 per cent were so from childhood (under 20 years of age), and 36 per cent. from birth More than one half of the totally deaf 0 at Ocampo Chihuahua, Mexico, al- lost all power of hearing before they Of the partially deaf about one-

killed and injured are Mexicans. The 40, and one-third after reaching 40.

age.) On the other hand the majority of deaf who speak well lost their hear-ing in adult life. Of the deaf and dumb, more than 36 per cent. were reported as totally deaf. It will thus be seen that the ability to speak is dependent largely upon two factor-the period of life when deafness occurred and the degree of deafness. Deafness interferes rather with the acquisition of speech than with its retention after it has once been acquir

TAFT CALLED DOWN.

Judge Parker Says He is Trying to Deceive the People.

Former Judge Alton B. Parker, in the uttterauces of Secretary of War Taft in the speech delivered at Greensboro, N. C. by Mr. Taft last Monday. Judge Parker declares that have the public draw the inference that Governor Heyward had notified that the recent prosecutions of alleged illegal combinations are adue to contention he quotes from his letter of acceptance and a speech subsequently delivered during the last quoted as saying that the laws on the statute book were entirely adequate if enforced.

Judge Parker in his statement says: "The inference that Secretary Taft, would have the public draw from his utterrnces is that these things are due to new statutes; that the vindication which the law is now receiving is due to congressional action since 1904, But that is not so. Not one of the successful prosecutions for which the existing a ministration is now entitled to credit is based on any new statute. Every single one of them down to this date rests solely upon the law as it stood in 1904, and it should not be lost sight of by a discriminating public that the law could have been enforced in 1904, and in 1903, and in 1902, just as well as today. Had it been the wrongs from which the people suffered would not have so multipli-

A few weeks ago a promising teach er, educated, earnest and refined, was drowned at Charleston. He went in bathing and was drawn out by the undertow. A few days later a soldier t Wilmington, N. C., was caught in the undertow and carried to the place tims of the undertow on land to one n the sea. Wasted hours, victors habits, ugly tempers and selfishness draw many people downward. Then many a man falls a victim to intemperance, being deceived by the delightful sensations of the first plunge before he reaches the irresistible pow er of the undertow. No one outers on a ife of debauchery suddenly. Few intentionally prostitute mind and body to a career of vice. It is the captivating superficial appearance that lures in social life."

Did Not Mean It. In his message to congress in December, 1905, President Rooseveit said: "All contributions by corporations to any political committee or for any political purpose should be forbidden by law; directors should not be permitted to use stockholder's money for such purposes; and, morebe, as far as it went, an effective in corrupt practice ac's. Not only should both the national and the several state legislatures forbid any officer of a corporation from using the money of the corporation in or about any election, but they should also forbid such use of money in connection with any legislation save by the em ployment of counsel in public manner

for distinctly legal services." Several

bills along this line were introduced, but they falled to pass. His wife and six children dead and als home destroyed and himself badly, on the outskirts of Lafayette, Ill. The dead of the family are: Rechael, 16; Freeman, 12; Guy, 10; Marquis, 8; Elith, 5; Brooks, 2; and Sarab, the mother 38. Gobba was in the yard and saw flames coming from per cent. were females, it would seem the upper part of the house. He that there is some truth in the h 2- called to his wife and together they rushed up stairs to awaken the children. Both were overcome by smoke. Gobba managed to crawl to a window and in an effort to raise it fell to the ground and sustained painful injuries.

Killed in Battle. Gan. Regalado, former president of Salvador and the leader of the Salvadorean troops in the present conflict with Guatemaia, was killed in battle Thursday. Tomas Regalado was 1903. A provision of the Salvadorean constitution prevented him from having a second term immediately following his first, but he was a candidate to succeed President Escalon, whose term will expire next year, and doubtless would have been eleccent. before the age of 10 years, and ted as he was a popular idol who had achieved much fame as a soldier.

Many Dond Letters,

The report of the division of the dead letters for the month of June shows that 834,352 pieces of unclaimed matter were received, against 761, 373 in the same month last year. The bodies were recovered later. number of unmailable letters received third became deaf before they were was 135,625 against 121,789 in June, pacted some of them will die. All the |20 years old, one-third between 20 and | 1905; number of letters returned to senders, 106,092 against 81,521 in Of the 89,287 persons returned as 1905. As compared with June, 1905. the suffering of the wounded and are deaf, 55,501 were able to speak well, the number of letters received conrecovering the bodies of the dead as 9 417 were able to speak imperfectly, taining money decreased from 6,736 rapidly as possible. Robert Brooks, and 24,369 could not speak at all. to 6,360 but the amount of money Practically all of those who speak im- contained in the letters increased son, Ross Nicholds, in the leg and ral Chouknin's villa is suspected of ing in childhood (under 20 years of 1906,

WANTS EVIDENCE

ON WHICH TO PROCEED AGAINST CERTAIN OFFICIALS.

Attorney-General Youmans fays That

Lanahan Has Denied Parkers Testimony.

Mr. LeRoy F. Youmans, attorney general, was instructed by Gov. Heyward about a month ago to proceed with prosecutions against certain dispensary officials. Mr. Youmans has been ill since that time. Wednesday day he wrote to Gov. Heywary, in of a statement given out at New York feet, that he could not proceed on the Wednesday took issue with some of testimony which the supreme court ordered Mr. Parker to give before the nvestigating committee. Following is the letter to Gov. Heyward:

Dear Sir: It was stated in the Coumbia State of June 8th that "the announcement was made yesterday the attorney general, Mr. LeRoy F. Youmans, to proceed with criminal new statutes. To this Judge Parker prosecution against dispensary offison of the testimony of Mr. Lewis W.

Tue testimony of Mr. Lewis W. presidential campaign. In both the Parker referred to is to be found in the issue of the State of June 7th. On the receipt of your letter, I had conversation with you, in which I stated my views in regard to the most mportant fundamental legal proposi-

tion connected with the matter. As the announcement referred to in the issue of The State of June 8th has been often iterated and reiterated without any mention of what transpired in the conversation between us, I think it proper to state in writing briefly the position I then took,

and to which I still adhere. It will be seen by reference to the testimony of Mr. Lewis W. Parker illuded to, that it consists in the main of portions of what was said to him n conversation by a Mr. Lanaban. who is a citizen and resident of Mary land, and whom our criminal courts have no power to compel to testify to the matters which Mr. Parker says Lanahan told him. So much of the statement as relates to misconduct on he part of dispensary officials, conists solely of what Parker says Lanaan told him (Parker) as having been . W. Byokin, a member of the disensary board.

I did not then think, and I do not now think that anything revealed by he testimony of Mr. Parker afforded tenable ground on which any prosecuion proper and necessary to vindicate the law could be instituted against a dispensary official.

Parties charged with the commit sion of such offenses as are spoken of, can legally be arrested only on warrants issued upon probable cause of the commission of those offenses supported by oath or affirmation. (Con stitution, art, 1, sec 16) A warrant is a precept under hand and seal of a person authorized to take up any of ender to be dealt with according to tue course of law; is properly issua must accompany the warrant. A prosecution at this stage of the

fair, based on the testimony given would, in my judgment, be premature ill-advised and unwarranted. It will be remembered, too, that in the very of the treacherous, deadly undertow which the legislative committee was appointed to investigate the State dispensary, the committee is to report its findings to the general assembly. What further developments may be held be fore this committee I, of course, cannot anticipate. I have so often seen ill-advised and premature prosecutions result in the miscarriage of justice that I have found it very unsafe to depart from established precedents over, a prohibition of this kind would and well-established practices. As I understand from your letter, the investigating committee has made no report to you of this matter, and what you saw in the public prints produced before the investigating committee as the result of a ruling of the supreme court, is the manner in which the subject was brought to your attention. When the conduct of Black was re ported to you by the investigating committee, as there was no affidavit or sworn statement, I advised you not to take any steps looking to his removal as a memoer of the board until there had been at least an affidavit or sworn statement of what objectionable action it was stated that Black had been guilty. On being informed if not fatally burned, is the fate of of this by you, the aflidavit was at

Solomon Gobba, whose residence was once supplied. I see no reason, if a prosecution is to be instituted in this case against a dispensary official, why it should be taken out of the domain of the general and well-established law. It is perhaps worthy of remark in this connection that the press which informed us of Parker's testi mony, informs us also that Lanahan does not agree to the version made before the investigating committee. Very respectfully,

LEROY F. YOUMANS. Attorney General. Seven Girls Drowned.

At Cedar Rapids, Iowa, seven girls were drowned Thursday in Codar Rapids river, only three blocks from home, while wading. The smallest child slipped into a deep hole and in president of Saivador from 1899 to trying to rescue her six others were drowned. Ruth Klersey was the only one of the party to escape. The dead Lucile, Hazel, Gladys and Josie Sweeting; Ruth and Cora Coyle, and Clara Usher. The girls ranged in age from 7 to 16 years. The Sweeting children lived with the father near Ellis park on the outskirts of Cedar Rapids. Clara Usher was the daughter of Sweeting's housekeeper and the Coyle children were her nieces, who were on a visit from Sloux, Ia Four of the bodies were quickly removed from the water, but it was too will be 14 on August 27. Her husband late to resuscitate them. The other is 23.

In a shooting affray following a party at which some of those present had been drinking 12 miles from Ma- Thursday supposedly by a sailor of the riana, Fla., W. N. Donaldson, a wellknown stock dealer from Tampa, shot morning without regaining conscious-Walter Nicholds in the shoulder, his ness. The under gardener of Admiat Ocampo, is in charge and is hand- perfectly or not at all lost their hear- from \$4,646 in 1905, to \$5,557.78 in then killed himself. It is alleged that having knowledge of the murderer, as the quarrel started through jealousy. he has disappeared.

SHE KNOWS NOW.

A White Woman from the North

Assaulted Near Aiken

BY HER NEGRO PET,

Who Made His Escape, and the Officers are Trying to Catch Him,

The Negro Race Gen-

She Was a Great Friend to

A dispatch from Aiken says news of horribie orime that was perpetrated about five miles from that place reached there Wednesday afternoon, but a

coherent account could not be obtained until this morning. On Monday morning about 2 o'clock Mrs. L. S. Chapin was assaulted in her home by a negro man named Isaac Knight. The fact that Mrs. Chapin is an old lady, at least 65 years of age, makes the crime all the more revolting. The negro who assaulted her had been in her employ for over three years. Mrs. Chapin lived in the house with no white person, The negro man, who lived in a room at the side of the house next to the kitchen, and a negro family living in

the yard, were the only ones who stayed near her. Isaac Knight had been off all day Sunday and did not come back to Mrs. Chapin's home until early Monday morning. Hearing a knock at the entrance of the house, Mrs. Chapin went to the door to see who it was. She pened the door and found it was Knight. She went into the dining room and was fixing the negro scme supper when he committed the assault. I'ne negro left the community and

as not been seen since. Mrs. Chapin has no near white neighbors, so she could not report the case at once. When the sheriff learned of it yesterday morning, he went to communicated to him (Lanahan) b) she community at once and tried to capture the negro, but he could find no traces of him. The crime had not become generally known in Aiken until late yesterday afternoon, when a posse of about 50 men under the leadership of the sheriff organized for the

purpose of catching the negro. It was distinctly understood before they left here that there would be no lynoning, but that they would do everything possible to catch the negro and have him placed in jail. They left here last evening and searched the country thoroughly, but they

search will be made for him, Mrs. Chapin wanted the case dropped, as she did not wish to appear in court in such a case, but, of course, the sheriff and the people of the com. ble now upon affidavit, which affidavit munity will not allow the negro to go unpunished if it is possible to capture aim. Every effort will be made to oring the scoundrel to justice, but the people have agreed that there will be no lynching. The posse went armed them on to irreparable ruin. Beware carefully prepared resolution, by any opposition, for it was rumcred that the negroes in the community

intended to give some trouble. Mrs. Chapin is a Northern lady, and before her misfortune did not understand the negro. She had put every trust in Knight and had even considered him the equal of the average white man. She had treated him as well as she could have treated any white person, thinking that he was a gentleman. She even declared on one occasion that he was a perfect gentle man. Knight was always respectful to Mrs. Chapin, but it could be seen oy his actions among other negroes that the treatment that he was receiving was giving him a false idea of als importance. On Monday morning the nature of the negro asserted itseif; it could be held in check no lon-

Mrs. Chapin was originally from Mancaester. Vermont, but she has made her home near Alken for a numper of years. White people have warned her several times that she should not stay alone with no one near her except negroes, but sne would pay no attention to them, thinking that the negro was worthy of trust. She came south with the New Englander's usual idea of negro character, and no argument that could be put forth could snake the negro from the pedestal on which she had placed him. While the white people of the community are not in sympathy with Mrs. Chapin's treatment of the negro they are determined that he shall be brought to justice. A white lady has been insuited-that is enough, punishment

must follow. When the posse collected last night there were no signs of mob violence They were a quiet determined body of men bent upon the capture of the scoundrel who had dared to insult a lady. Although they did not succeed in capturing him last night, they are determined to searon for him until he

is captured. Bold Wife and Child.

Fourteen-year-old Loretta Rosengrant, who was sold, with her mother, for \$3 to Raymond Palmer, of Forks, Wyoming County, Pa., in 1900, was Friday married to Olaude Rose, a lumberman. Her father, George Rosengrant, in 1900, made a bargain with Palmer by which he sold his wife for \$3 and threw in the little girl, Loretto, to boot. All involved in the trangaction were well satisfied. Loretta had to get her father's consent to be married. He gave it readily. She

Assassinated

A dispatch from Schastopal says Vice Admiral Chouknin, commander of the Black Sea fleet, who was shot battleship Otchakoff, died Friday