

THE PLANTER'S LOAN AND SAVINGS BANK, AUGUSTA, GA.

Pays Interest on Deposits. Accounts Solicited. L. C. HAYNE, President. CHAS. C. HOWARD, Cashier.

Opinion Editor

THE NATIONAL BANK OF AUGUSTA. L. CHAYNE, FRANK G. FORD, President, Cashier. CAPITAL \$250,000. Surplus Undivided Profits \$125,000.

JUDGE PARKER IS NOTIFIED

Accepts the Presidential Nomination Tendered By the Democratic Party

THE NOTIFICATION ADDRESSES

Utterances of the Democratic Candidate on the Issues Before the Country in the Present Campaign.

Esopus, N. Y., Special.—Judge Alton B. Parker Wednesday received formal notification of his nomination for the presidency of the Democratic party, and in accepting gave public expression for the first time of his views on the issues of the campaign.

Mr. Parker said in part: "Judge Parker.—The most momentous political performance known among men is the presidential election of an American President. The support of executive power, \$3,000,000 free, people changes hands with simple ceremony and most perfect order. While the contest for votes is waged with earnestness and enthusiasm—sometimes with much heat and bitterness—the ready acceptance of the result by the defeated is the surest guaranty of the perpetuity of our institutions.

"Presidents come and Presidents go, but the great republic—freighted with the hopes of the human race for liberty—goes on forever. All history reveals that a government bottomed on popular suffrage is a government by party. Experience shows that he serves his party best who serves his country best. The names most fondly cherished are those of men who devoted their time, their energies, their talents, their fortunes and their lives to the promotion of the public weal. Stronger incentive to high and patriotic endeavor than man hath than the hope to stand through all the ages in that goodly company.

"Out of the masterly debates and profound deliberations of the St. Louis convention emerged a re-united party, which goes forth conquering and to conquer. The flower of the Democracy assembled there to consult the government to the principles enunciated by the fathers, from which it has drifted for in these latter days. Every phase of Democratic opinion was represented—by, however, and all opinions in that great conclave of free and patriotic men.

"The delegates were not mere automatons or machines waving and talking when the strings were pulled by one man. Speech and action were absolutely free and the great debates which took place there will constitute part of the permanent political literature of the country. No effort was made to gag or bribe any one. If a delegate had a pet idea which he was anxious to exploit, he was given an adequate and respectful hearing before the platform committee of the entire convention. Every man had his say. To none was opportunity denied. Out of it all grew such unity as encourages lovers of liberty and of pure government everywhere. We enter upon the campaign with the strength of a mighty party, with the enthusiasm born of truth, with the courage that emanates from a righteous cause, with the confidence of men animated by noble purposes and lofty patriotism.

"The hope is not to extravagant entertaining that in this campaign our candidates will have the support, not only of every Democrat in the land, but also of every voter, by whatever name called, who believes that the constitution of the United States is a living reality and that it applies equally to high and low, to great and small, to public official and to private citizen. "When your hands the Democracy has committed its standard, your integrity, your honor, your capacity and your patriotism, believing that under your leadership we will achieve a signal victory, that your administration will be a fortunate one, such a happy era in our annals as to mark the beginning of a long period of Democratic ascendancy, and that you will so discharge your duties as to rank in history as one of the greatest and best beloved of American Presidents. "In accepting the nomination Judge Parker spoke as follows: "Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: "I have resigned the office of Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, of this State, in order that I may accept the responsibility that the great convention that you represent has put upon me, without possible prejudice to the court to which I had the honor to belong, or to the eminent members of the judiciary of this State, or whom I may now say as a private citizen that I am justly proud.

"At the very threshold of this response and before dealing with other subjects, I must, in justice to myself, express my sense of gratitude, and my profound appreciation of the confidence reposed in me by the convention. After nominating me and subsequently receiving a communication declaring that I regarded the gold standard as firmly and irrevocably established, a matter which I felt it incumbent upon me to make known my attitude so that hereafter no man could justly say that his support had been secured through misdirection or mistake, the convention reiterated its determination that I should be the standard-bearer of the party in the present contest. This mark of trust and confidence I shall ever esteem as the highest honor that could be conferred upon me—an honor that, whatever may be the fate of the campaign, I shall carry in no degree less or impaired.

ADMIRABLE PLATFORM

"The admirable platform upon which the party appeals to the country for its confidence and support clearly states the principles which were so well condensed in the first inaugural address of President Jefferson and points out with force and directness the course to be pursued through the proper application in order to insure needed reforms in both the legislative and administrative departments of the government. While unhesitating in its promise to correct abuses and to right wrongs wherever they appear or however caused, it investigates the several administrative departments of the government, the conduct of whose officials has created scandals, and to punish those who have been guilty of a breach of their trust; to oppose the granting of a monopoly, by which the few may profit at the expense of the many; to practice economy in the expenditure of the money of the people, and to that end to return once more to the methods of the founders of the republic, observing in disbursing the public funds the care and caution a prudent individual observes in respect to his own; still the spirit of the platform assures conservative, instead of rash action; the protection of the innocent as well as the punishment of the guilty; the encouragement of industry, economy and thrift; the protection of property and a guarantee of the enforcement for the benefit of all men's inalienable rights, among which, as said in the Declaration of Independence, are "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Liberty, as understood in this country, means not only the right of freedom from actual servitude, imprisonment or restraint, but the right of one to use his faculties in all lawful ways, to live and work where he will and to pursue any lawful trade, vocation, profession or business.

THE THREE POWERS.

"Thomas Jefferson, in a letter to William C. Jarvis, touching the perpetuity of our institutions, written many years after he had retired to private life, said: "If the three powers of our government maintain their mutual independence of each other, it may last long, but not so if either can assume the authority of the other." It must be confessed that in the course of our history executives have employed powers not belonging to them; statutes have been passed that were expressly forbidden by the constitution and statutes have been set aside as unconstitutional when it was difficult to point out the provisions said to be offensive against their enactment; all this has been done with a good purpose, no doubt, but in disregard, nevertheless, of the fact that ours is a government of laws, and that the duty of the executive is to execute the laws of the government, and not to create laws of his own. If we would have our government continue through the ages to come, for the benefit of those who shall succeed us, we must ever be on our guard against the danger of usurpation of that authority which resides in the whole people, whether the usurpation be by officials representing one of the three great departments of government, or by a body of men acting without a commission from the people.

By Wire and Cable.

President Nord, of Haiti, made a speech threatening foreigners. It is officially denied in Berlin that Germany had sent an ultimatum to Venezuela demanding the payment of interest on the indemnity. In the House of Commons Joseph Chamberlain said he was anxious for a general election at once on his tariff proposals. A French officer was appointed head of the Tangier police. A satisfactory test was made of the York Haven power plant, near York, Pa. The United Lutheran Synod, at Newmarket, Va., will decide at its next convention whether ministers of its churches may re-marry divorced persons. The West Virginia Legislature considered last night Mr. Morgan's amendment, Democratic member from Pendleton county, died suddenly of Bright's disease. The body of Joseph Lanar, Jr., of Pittsburg was found in a clump of willows near Wheeling, W. Va. It is believed he was murdered.

IMPATIENCE AT RESTRAINT OF LAW.

"Impatience of the restraints of law, as well as of its delays, is becoming more and more manifest from day to day. With the past few weeks' instance the law has been brought to our attention, where in different parts of our beloved country supposed criminals have been seized and punished by a mob, notwithstanding the fact that the constitution of each State guarantees to every person within its jurisdiction that his life, his liberty or his property shall not be taken from him without due process of law.

"In a struggle between employers and employees, dynamite is said to have been used by the latter, resulting in the loss of life and the destruction of property. The perpetrators of this offense against the laws of God and man, and all others engaged in the conspiracy with them, should, after due trial and conviction, have had meted out to them the most rigorous punishment known to the law. This crime, added perhaps to others, led to the formation of a committee of citizens that, with the support of the military authority, departs from the State, without trial, persons suspected of belonging to the mob, and the States warrant the assertion that the common law as developed affords a complete legal remedy against monopolies. The fact that they have multiplied in number and increased in power has been due, not to the failure of the courts to apply the law when properly moved by administrative officials or private individuals, but to the failure of officials charged with the duty of enforcing the law to take the necessary procedure to procure the judgments of the courts with the appropriate jurisdiction, coupled with the fact that the legislative departments of some of our State governments, as well as Congress in the manner already referred to, have, by legislation, encouraged the growth of monopoly. What, in addition to the passage of a statute revising the tariff duties to a reasonable basis—is not so much other and different laws, as officials having both the disposition and the courage to enforce the law, and the equal protection of the scope of the common law, if it should be made to appear that it is a mistaken one, then I favor such further legislation within constitutional limitations as will give the people a just and all-round protection.

SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR FILIPINOS. "It is difficult to understand how any citizen of the United States, much less a descendant of Revolutionary stock, can tolerate the thought of permanent denial of the right of self-government to the Philippines. Can we hope to instill into the minds of our descendants the sacredness of the principle of government by the people, while denying ultimately that right to the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands? "The present tariff provisions as to exit from the people, has this view become a member of the Board of Tariff Commissioners, have dared to give their opinion on that subject. That party seems, however, to be collectively able to harmonize only upon a plank that admits that revision may from time to time be necessary, but is phased that it is expected to be satisfactory to those favor a reduction thereof, and to those opposed to any change whatever.

"Judge by the record of performance, rather than that of promise, on the part of that party in the past, it would seem as if the outcome, in the event of its success would be to gratify the latter class. With absolute control of both the legislative and executive department of the government since March 4th, 1897, there has been neither a reduction nor an attempt at reduction in tariff duties. It is not unreasonable to assume, in the light of that record, that a future Congress of that party will not undertake a revision of the tariff downward in the event that it shall receive an endorsement of its past course on that subject by the people. It is a fact and should be frankly conceded that though our party be successful in the coming contest we cannot hope to secure a majority in the Senate during the next four years, and hence we shall be unable to secure any modification in the tariff save that to which the Republican majority in the Senate may consent. While, therefore, we are unable to give assurance of relief to the people from such excessive duties are burden them, it is due to them that we state our position to be in favor of a reasonable reduction of the tariff; that we believe it is demanded by the best interests of both manufacturer and consumer, and that a wise and beneficent revision of the tariff can be accomplished as soon as both branches of Congress and an executive in favor of it are elected, without creating that sense of uncertainty and instability that has on other occasions manifested itself. This can be achieved by providing that such a reasonable period shall intervene, between the date of the enactment of the statute making a revision and the date of its enforcement, as shall be deemed sufficient for the industry or business affected by such revision to adjust itself to the changes and new conditions imposed. So confident am I in the belief that the demand of the people for a reform of the tariff is just that I indulge the hope that should a Democratic House of Representatives and a Democratic Executive be chosen by the people, even a Republican Senate may heed the

warning and consent to give at least some measure of relief to the people.

THE COMBINATIONS, popularly called trusts, which aim to secure a monopoly of trade in the necessities of life, as well as in those things that are employed upon the farm, in the factory and in many other fields of industry, have been encouraged and stimulated by excessive tariff duties. These operators to furnish a substantial market in the necessities of eighty millions of people, by practically excluding competition. With so large a market and highly remunerative prices continuing long after the line of possible competition would naturally be reached, the growth of monopoly of which the same business to combine so as to prevent competition at home and a resulting reduction of prices, has proved irremediable in a number of cases. All men must agree that the net result of the growth of monopoly, under such equitable conditions, is most unfortunate for the people as a whole, and it would seem as if all ought to agree that the effective remedy would be to appropriately modify the offending laws. The growth of monopoly of which complaint is justly made, cannot be laid at the doors of the courts of this country. The decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Court of Appeals of this State, and the decisions of the courts of many other States, warrant the assertion that the common law as developed affords a complete legal remedy against monopolies. The fact that they have multiplied in number and increased in power has been due, not to the failure of the courts to apply the law when properly moved by administrative officials or private individuals, but to the failure of officials charged with the duty of enforcing the law to take the necessary procedure to procure the judgments of the courts with the appropriate jurisdiction, coupled with the fact that the legislative departments of some of our State governments, as well as Congress in the manner already referred to, have, by legislation, encouraged the growth of monopoly. What, in addition to the passage of a statute revising the tariff duties to a reasonable basis—is not so much other and different laws, as officials having both the disposition and the courage to enforce the law, and the equal protection of the scope of the common law, if it should be made to appear that it is a mistaken one, then I favor such further legislation within constitutional limitations as will give the people a just and all-round protection.

THE OFFICE FOR TWO TERMS or sought to succeed themselves, for strong arguments can be advanced in support of the re-election of a President. It is simply my judgment that the interests of this country are now so vast and the questions presented are frequently of such overbearing magnitude to the people that it is indispensable to the maintenance of a beneficent attitude before the people, not only that the Chief Magistrate should be independent, but that that independence should be known of all men.

News of the Day.

In an official statement issued at the White House Secretary Loeb made it clear that no letter was sent either by the President or by him by their authority to the National Association of Stationary Engineers in session at Richmond, declining to receive the engineers as a body, because "it would create capital for the Democratic campaign, and particularly where an association was so closely allied with labor."

Telegraphic Briefs.

There are three cases of yellow fever at Vera Cruz, Mexico, three at Coahuacoalco, and five at Tehuantepec. There have been no death at the latter place. Chairman Cowherd, of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, has issued a statement challenging the accuracy of Commissioner Wright's report on wages and the cost of living. The repulse of the Japanese at Port Arthur on July 27, 28 and 29 is confirmed in an official dispatch from General Stoessel. The United States European Squadron sailed from Villefranche for Smyrna, in Turkey. Dr. Edward Hanalek, a noted musical critic, died in Vienna. The Princess of Monaco was robbed in Paris of jewels and bank notes valued at \$16,000. Representative Champ Clark is confident that Parker and Davis will receive 250 electoral votes.

News of the Day.

In an official statement issued at the White House Secretary Loeb made it clear that no letter was sent either by the President or by him by their authority to the National Association of Stationary Engineers in session at Richmond, declining to receive the engineers as a body, because "it would create capital for the Democratic campaign, and particularly where an association was so closely allied with labor."

JAPS TAKE VESSEL.

Still Making Things Interesting for the Russians

TOWED FROM A NEUTRAL PORT

The Dismantled Torpedo Boat Destroyer Ryeshtelini Boarded at 3:30 O'Clock Friday Morning in the Chinese Port of Cheefoo by the Crews of Two Japanese Destroyers and Towed Off by a Third.

One of the most curious results of geological exploration is the discovery of "buried landscapes," by which is meant parts of the former face of the earth now covered under later deposits, but yet retaining so many of their original features that the geologist can ideally reconstruct the scenes that would have been presented to the eyes of man if he had been present among them. Sometimes buried landscapes exist in countries now densely inhabited. Recent investigation has shown that one lies beneath the region in England known as Charnwood Forest. The rocky projections seen there are the peaks and arêtes of a buried mountain chain belonging to the old red sandstone period. Several different phases in the history of this landscape have been traced. At one time it contained salt lakes and desert expanses. In its modern form it is a pastoral region, with barren, stony tracts and rocky eminences, where the ancient mountains project through the soil.

MILITARY DISPLAY.

The great display of military armaments may please the eye and for a moment excite the pride of the citizen, but it cannot bring to the country the brains, brawn and muscle of a single immigrant, nor induce the investment here of a dollar of capital. Of course, such armaments as may be necessary for the security of the country and the protection of the rights of its citizens at home or abroad must be maintained. Any other course would be not only false economy, but pusillanimous. I protest, however, against the feeling, too prevalent, that the position of the commanding position we have assumed in the world, we must take part in the disputes and broils of foreign countries, and that because we have grown great we should interfere in every important question that arises in other parts of the world. I also protest against the erection of any such military establishment as would be required to maintain the country in that attitude. We should concentrate our military activities solely to matters in which the rights of the country or of our citizens are directly involved. That is not a situation of isolation, but of independence.

KEEP HANDS OFF FOREIGN TROUBLES.

The government of the United States was organized solely for the people of the United States. While it was contemplated that this country should become a refuge for the oppressed of every land, who might desire to discharge the duties of our citizenship, and while we have always sympathized with the people of every nation in their struggles for self-government, the government was not created for care of political or civilizing evangelization in foreign countries or among alien races. The most efficient work we can do in fulfilling the people of other countries is by the presentation of a happy example of a self-governing nation as an ideal to be emulated, a model to be followed. The general occupation of our citizens in the arts of peace, and the absence of large military armaments, tends to impair neither patriotism nor physical courage, and the truth of this I refer the young men of to-day to the history of the Civil War. For 50 years, with the exception of the war with Mexico,

Progress of Chicago Strike.

Chicago, Special.—The stockyards strike Thursday night seems no nearer a settlement than it did the day the struggle began. Efforts of a committee composed of retail butchers and grocers to bring about a conference between the packers and the strike leaders were of no avail. The retailers' committee was in conference with Edward Tilden, John E. Maurer, Thomas Wilson and Thomas J. Connors, representing the packers, for three hours this afternoon, and after the meeting the following statement was given out by the committee of business men: "We were disappointed."

News of the Day.

A general strike of teamsters began in Vienna. S. F. Cole, of Catskill, N. Y., broke the world's typewriting record at the World's Fair, averaging nearly 48 words a minute for seven hours. A movement at Charleston, W. Va., to lynch George W. Williams, the negro assailant of Miss Knode, ended in a committee of the would-be lynchers being arrested. Sultan Mustaf kept Faith. Washington, Special.—The State Department has heard nothing from Minister Leishman, at Constantinople, since last Monday, when he called that the Porte had promised to see that he received the Sultan's answer to his representations touching the rights of American citizens in Turkey. If today's engagement is not kept, the Department probably will send additional instructions to Minister Leishman as soon as he officially reports the additional breach of faith. In that event he is expected to go to Smyrna to communicate personally with Admiral Jewell, commanding the European Squadron, and perhaps to take up his quarters aboard the flagship Olympia, thus marking a diplomatic crisis.

News of the Day.

Rev. W. E. Mumford Dead. Macon, Ga., Special.—Rev. W. E. Mumford died at 5 o'clock Friday morning after a month's illness of typhoid fever. He was well known throughout the South as a philanthropist of his life to the care of the orphan children of Georgia. He founded the Georgia Industrial Home, of Macon, where 150 children are being cared for. The deceased was a Methodist preacher and a former newspaper man. Georgia Legislature Adjourns. Atlanta, Ga., Special.—The Georgia Legislature adjourned its summer session of 60 days at midnight Thursday. Among the acts passed was one increasing the salary of the Governor from \$3,000 to \$5,000, those of the Supreme Court Judges from \$3,000 to \$4,000, and those of the Superior Court Judges from \$2,000 to \$3,000 per year. The bill providing for school purposes will bring the total sum available for that purpose during the coming year up to \$2,000,000. The Legislature refused to adopt the Australian ballot system.

News of the Day.

Dr. J. H. Chandler was named by the "Regular" Republicans for Governor of Delaware. A mother and her three children were killed in a collision near Chicago Tuesday.

Lightning Settled the Quarrel.

Lightning settled a dispute on Torrington street, Winsted, Conn., the other day. In the winter George W. Eaton felled an immense chestnut tree. When Eaton went after the heavy piece of timber, Fred Bailey claimed it, saying Eaton had cut it on his land and forbade its removal. An argument between the two men followed, and before it was finished an electric storm came up and they sought shelter under a nearby shed to settle the point at issue. There was a fearful crash a few minutes later and an investigation showed that lightning had struck and destroyed the huge log.

Makes Cheap Alcohol.

A Norwegian chemist has discovered a new and cheap process for making alcohol from sawdust. Sawdust is treated under pressure with diluted sulphuric acid, by which the cellulose is transformed into sugar, which, by adding fermentation products, is converted into alcohol in the old manner, and then distilled.

Farrand Organs

The Bese in the world. The Factory does three quarters of a million dollars worth of business a year. Quality considered they are the CHEAPEST ORGANS made. Over fifty now in stock. Terms accommodating. Write me before buying elsewhere. Other magnificent organs in appearance at Forty-Five Dollars, with stool and box. Freight paid.

J. A. Holland

NINETY SIX, S. C.

W. J. Rutherford & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF Bricks and Lime

Corner Reynolds and Washington Streets, Augusta, Georgia.

THIS SPACE IS TAKEN BY

The Leading Grocers of Augusta, Ga., ARRINGTON BROS.

W. F. SAMPLE of Saluda County and H. H. SCOTT, JR., of Edgefield County are with us and want to see you.

Wagons Buggies FURNITURE.

Large Shipments of the best makes of wagons and buggies just received. Our stock of furniture and house furnishings is complete. A Large stock.

COFFINS and CASKETS.

always on hand. All calls for our Hearse promptly responded to. All goods sold on a small margin of profit. Call to see me, I will save you money.

GEO. P. COBB.

Johnston, South Carolina.

WE HANDLE EVERYTHING IN BUILDING MATERIAL

"PAROD ROOFING" "POTT'S OLD PROCESS TIN PLATE"

MANTELS, TILE, GRATES, HARDWARE, TIN PLATE, SHINGLES, ASH DUMPS, SPAKE GUARDS, CONDUCTOR PIPE, CRILING, WEATHER BOARDING, METAL SHINGLES, DEALING FELTS, BUILDING PAPERS, WEATHER STRIP, METAL LATHS, GUTTERING, "GAUGER" best white lime; GONSETT "OLD DOMINION" cement; Cornicus work a specialty. NEPONSET RED ROPE ROOFING, the best cheap roofing made. Agents Monarch (Acetylene) Gas Machines. Catalogue on application. The simplest and best machine on the market. Call and see it.

DIRECTORS. H. P. SHEWMAKE, JOHN T. SHEWMAKE, F. P. ELMORE, The Builders' Supply Co.

917 Broad Street, AUGUSTA, GA.

"ROYAL" BLUE FLAME STOVES.