

BRYAN DECLARES

That the People Must Now Combine to Crush Militarism

HE WARNS THE DEMOCRATS

That the Speech of Ex-Gov. Black Nominating Roosevelt Was a Menace to Christian Civilization.

The following speech was made on the floor of the Democratic Convention by the Hon. W. J. Bryan at four o'clock Saturday morning, July 9, after an all night session. Mr. Bryan spoke as follows: Gentlemen of the Convention: Two nights without sleep, and a cold, makes it difficult for me to make myself heard. I trust that it will be easier in a moment, but as I desire to speak to the delegates rather than to the visitors, I hope that they at least can hear.

Eight years ago a Democratic convention placed in my hands the standard of the party and gave me the commission as its candidate. Four years later that commission was renewed. I come tonight to this Democratic convention to return the commission.

Gentlemen of the Convention: Whether I fought the fight, or may dispute whether I finished my course, but you cannot deny that I have kept the faith. As your candidate I did all I could to bring success to the party. As a private citizen today I am more interested in Democratic success than I ever was when I was a candidate. The reasons that made the election of a Democrat desirable were stronger in 1900 than in 1896; and the reasons that make the election of the Democratic candidate desirable are stronger in 1904 than they were in 1900.

BLACK'S SPEECH ON ROOSEVELT. The gentleman who presented New York candidates at the Chicago convention dwelt upon the danger of militarism, and did not overstate the dangers. Let me quote the most remarkable passage that ever occurred or that was ever found in the speech of nomination of any candidate for president. Ex-Gov. Black of New York, in presenting the name of Theodore Roosevelt to the Republican convention, used these words:

"The fate of nations is still decided by their wars. You may talk of orderly tribunals and peaceful referees. You may sing in your schools the gentle praises of the quiet life. You may strike from your books the last note of every martial anthem, and yet out in the smoke and thunder will arise the tramp of horses and the silent, rigid, upturned faces. Men may prophesy and women pray, but peace will come here to abide forever in this earth only when the dreams of childhood are the accepted charts to guide the destinies of men. Events are numberless and mighty, and no man can tell which will rise and which will fall. The nations today are in the quiet of contentment and repose may still be on a deadly circuit and tomorrow writhing in the toils of war. This is the time when great figures must be kept in front. If the pressure is great the material to resist it must be granite and iron."

MILITARISM A MENACE. This is an eulogy of war. This is a declaration that the time hoped for, prayed for, of perpetual peace will never come, thus eulogizing the war. More than that, it is a denial of the hope of peace. And this is presented as the embodiment of that ideal, the granite and the iron, to represent the new idea of militarism. Do you say you want to defeat the military idea? Friends of the south are you trying to defeat the military idea? Let me tell you that not one of you, north, east or south, more fears the triumph of that idea than I do. If this is the doctrine that our nation is to stand for, it is retrogression, not progression, it is the lowering of the ideals of the nation, it is the turning back to the age of fustian. More than that, it is a challenge to the Christian civilization of the world and nothing less.

CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE OF PEACE. Twenty-seven hundred years ago a prophet foretold the coming of one who was to be called the Prince of Peace. Two thousand years ago He came upon the earth and the song that was sung at His birth was "Peace on earth, good will toward men." For 2,000 years this doctrine of peace has been growing. It has been taking hold upon the hearts of men. For this doctrine of peace millions have given their lives. For this doctrine of peace thousands have crossed oceans and given their lives among the savage tribes and among foreign nations. This doctrine of peace, the foundation of Christian civilization, has been the growth of the world. And now the ex-governor of the greatest State of the nation presents for the office of president of the greatest republic of all history a man who is "granite and iron."

But, my friends, if I failed with six million and a half to defeat the Republican party can those who defeated me succeed in defeating the Republican party? If under the leadership of those who were loyal in 1896 we failed, shall we succeed under the leadership of those who were not loyal in 1896?

GOD OF WAR OR A GOD OF GOLD. If we are going to have some other god beside this war god that is presented to us by Gov. Black, what kind of a god is it to be? Must we choose between a god of war and a god of gold? Is there no choice between gods? Is there anything that compares in hatefulness with militarism as it plutocracy, and I insist that the Democratic party ought not to be compelled to choose between militarism on one side and plutocracy on the other.

STANDS ON THE PLATFORM. We came here and agreed upon a platform. We were in session 16 hours last night. If you can put 16 hours into a night, we entered the committee rooms at 8 last evening and left it at 12 today. But, my friends, I never spent 16 hours to help to bring the party together so we could have a unanimous platform to go before the country on in this campaign. How did we get it? It was not all that I would have desired. It was not all that our eastern Democrats desired. We had to surrender some things that we wanted on the platform. They had to surrender some things they wanted in the platform. But by mutual concession and mutual surrender we agreed upon a platform and we stand on that platform.

But, my friends, we need more than

a platform. We have to nominate a ticket, and that is the work of this convention. Had you come to this convention instructed for any man to the extent of a majority, I not only would not have asked you to disregard your instructions, I would not if I could have prevented it permitted you to disregard your instructions. I believe in the right of the people to rule. I believe in the right of the people to instruct their delegates, when a delegate is instructed it is binding upon him. But, my friends, not a majority came instructed for any candidate. That means that you were left upon your responsibility to select a candidate, and a grave responsibility it is. Grave is the responsibility resting upon these delegates in this convention.

DID NOT ATTEMPT TO DICTATE. I have not come to ask anything of this convention. Nebraska asks nothing but to be permitted to fight the battles of Democracy. Some of you have called me a dictator. It is false. You know it was false. How have I tried to dictate? I have suggested that I thought certain you exercised to be done. Have you exercised to be done? Why have I not put my rights to a vote? (A voice: "You have.") Because I was your candidate am I now stopped from ever making suggestions? (Cries of "No, No!")

Why, sir, if that condition went with a nomination for the presidency, no man worthy to be president would ever accept a nomination, for the right of a man to have an opinion and to express it is more important and sacred than the holding of any office, however high. I have my opinion about the platform. I make my suggestions. Not all of these were received. I would like to have seen the Kansas City platform reaffirmed. I am not ashamed of that platform. I believe in it now, as I believed in it when I was running upon it. Then I was your candidate, but the people in the Democratic party did not agree with me, and their will was supreme. When they veto my suggestions I have to accept. There is no other court which I can appeal to. I have not attempted to dictate about candidates.

PLEADS FOR A GOOD TICKET. I have not asked the Democrats of this nation to nominate any particular man. I have said that there were many in every State willing to be president, and I have said that in both of 6,500,000 who voted for me in both of these campaigns we ought to be able to find at least one good man for president. I have made these suggestions only in a general way. I am here tonight as a delegate from Nebraska. I have not confidence enough in my own opinion to tell you that I can pick out the man and say that this man must be nominated and that we shall lose. I have, I think, a reasonable faith in my own opinion; at least I have this faith: that I would rather accept my own and stand by them, if I believed them right, than to accept anybody else's if I believed them wrong. Nebraska is not here asking for the nomination of any man. We now have a platform upon which we all stand. Now give us a ticket behind us all of us can stand. (Prolonged cheers.)

DOESN'T BELIEVE IN STATE PRIDE. You can go into any State you please and get him. I have not as much faith as some have in the value of a locally elected man. I have great confidence for the nomination of candidates from a doubtful State on the theory that personal popularity would elect them. I have had so much faith in the virtue of Democratic principles that I thought a Democrat ought to vote for a good man from any other State before he would vote for a bad man from his own State.

I do not believe much in this doctrine of State pride, and I found that when people come with a candidate and tell us first that we must carry a certain State, and that that man is the only one who could carry the State, they do not put up a bond to defend the goods of the State that are accepted. I generally believe that is so uncertain that only one Democrat can carry it cannot be relied upon in a great crisis. Now, we have our platform. Select your candidate. If it is the wish of this convention that the standard should be placed in the hands of the gentleman presented by California (Hearn), the man who, though he has money, pleads the cause of the people, the man who is the beloved, I think I can safely say, among laboring men of all the industrial peoples, the one who more than any other, represents opposition to the trust question, well and good.

WOULD TAKE A GOLD MAN. If you eastern Democrats who have insisted that I free silver, if you Democrats are willing to take a gold man I am willing to take you have your way on that question in this man, for I will trust his honesty in all questions. But, my friends, I do not, Nebraska does not, demand that. I only mention this candidate as an illustration.

SECONDS COCKRELL. I come here to second the nomination of a man and I come to second his nomination not because I can assert to you that he is more available than any other person who might be named but because I love the man and because on the platform we have adopted I don't think there is any good reason why every Democrat in the east might not vote for this man. I come to second the nomination of Senator Cockrell of Missouri.

He is the mentor of the senate. He is experienced in public affairs. He is known; he has a record. He can be measured by it, and, my friends, I would be willing to write my endorsement on his back and send him out to the world willing to guarantee everything he did. They say that he comes from the south. What if he does? I do not share that feeling that some people have, that the Democratic party cannot take a candidate from the south.

They say he was in the Confederate army. What if he was? I don't share the belief of those who say we cannot nominate an ex-Confederate. My friends, that war—that cruel war—was 40 years ago. Its issues are settled; its wounds are healed. The participants are friends. We have got another war on, and those who know what the war between plutocracy and Democracy means will not ask where a man stood 40 years ago; they will ask where does he stand today in this war?

PLUTOCRACY THE ISSUE. My friends, I believe that the great issue in this country today is the plutocracy versus Democracy. You have said that I have only one idea, that I had only one, but then it was the tariff idea. There is an issue greater than the silver issue. It is the issue between plutocracy and Democracy, whether this is to be a government of the people, by the people and for the

GOT FORTY-NINE YEARS.

The N. w Jersey Fiends Get a Long Term in Prison.

Aaron Timbers, Jonas Sims and William Austin, the three negroes who confessed to assaulting Mrs. Elsie Biddle of Burlington, N. J., were Friday sentenced to 49 years each in the State prison at Trenton, after a record breaking trial. The three men arrived in Mount Holly at 1.15 p. m. Less than an hour later they had pleaded guilty, been given the extreme penalty for their crimes by Judge Gaskill and were on their way to Trenton to begin their long sentences.

When the men, handcuffed to three detectives, stepped from the train, there were about 1,000 persons about the railroad station. Company A, New Jersey National Guard, quickly opened the passage way, and within five minutes the criminals were in the court house. Judge Gaskill ordered that the court be cleared except only the newspaper men at the guardsmen were admitted.

When the negroes were brought before the court, Judge Gaskill appointed counsel to defend the men. A brief consultation was held between counsel and the three men, and it was announced that they would plead guilty. Judge Gaskill accepted the plea and in pronouncing sentence said: "The judgment of the law and sentence of the court is that for the charge to which you have just pleaded guilty each of you be confined in the State prison at hard labor for the term of 15 years upon the charge of robbery, 15 years upon the charge of robbing the house of William Straker, seven years upon the charge of assault, with intent to kill an officer 12 years, making a total of 49 years."

As soon as sentence had been pronounced the men were removed from the court house. As they appeared at the entrance the soldiers formed two columns of fours and, with the men in the centre, they marched down a side street to the special train which had brought them from Camden. The first demonstration of any character took place as the negroes neared the train. Here a crowd of several hundred men and boys had gathered. They hooted and jeered the negroes and the cry of "shoot 'em" was heard distinctly several times.

Trenton was reached at 2.30 and the men had begun their sentences at 2.45.

Gen. Miles Writes Parker. Judge Parker received a letter Friday from Gen. Nelson A. Miles. The letter says: "A time when a material crisis is pending, when Democratic institutions are in peril, when great evils should be eradicated, when important political questions must be decided, it is fortunate that the Democratic party have given to the country a candidate for president in whom that great council of representative men have confidence and we have the best reasons for believing that that confidence will be confirmed by the intelligent, patriotic people of the country. We all do know that the instincts and training of the judge are to hold in sacred regard the constitution and the faithful interpretation and execution under your administration, its laws will be administered with fidelity and integrity, I believe you will be elected and thereby have an opportunity of rendering our country a service of immeasurable value, that will redound to the honor of the Democratic party and the glory of the republic."

A Serious Charge. A dispatch from Charleston says: S. P. Harvey, cashier of the freight department of the Atlantic Coast Line, was arrested on a warrant sworn out by Chief Auditor Harless Fry and gave bond in the sum of \$5,000 to appear at the next term of the circuit court. The warrant alleges that Harvey, who has been cashier for several years, has, between July 1st, 1902, and July 1st, 1904, appropriated to his own use funds of the company to the amount of \$5,000 and upwards with fraudulent intent. The affidavit created a stir, since Harvey is a member of a well known family of this city and was held in high esteem in the community.

Boll Weevil Aids. O. F. Cook, the discoverer of the Guatemala boll weevil, has wired the department of agriculture from Texas that the new ants are destroying cotton boll worms and are attacking the similar injurious insects with even greater avidity than they do the boll weevils. Another important fact is that the ants do not injure at all the lady-bird larvae, which are beneficial insects. Mr. Cook reports that the agricultural value of the ants now depends chiefly upon acclimatization and rapidity of propagation. These matters are being investigated.

He Disappeared. On Monday week ago a colored man was arrested at Eutawville, a few miles from Holy Hill, for cursing a white man on the streets. He was fined \$5 and being unable to pay the fine he was locked up in the guardhouse. Tuesday morning the place was found empty, the lock being broken, and two buggy tracks leading to the river were found. Search for the missing man, who is a resident of Eutawville, has continued but without result. The trail disappeared at the river and many have been fishing for him there since Tuesday.

A Rosty View. The New York Herald is noted for many excellencies but it is most famous for its accurate election predictions. The Herald says that Parker's telegram has caused consternation in the Republican ranks and asserts that the electoral votes of the surely Republican States today amount to only 186 when they were put down at 304 on Saturday. According to The Herald, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Illinois and Indiana are now very doubtful States. That looks like there is going to be no walkover for the Rough Rider.

Pickens New Graded School. The board of trustees for Pickens district No. 31 Wednesday let the contract for building a modern graded school building. The town will invest about \$10,000 in the new building. A feature of the building will be a large auditorium with elevated seats, arranged in amphitheatre style.

Convicts Escape. Wash Smith, John Hogan, Georges Gillespy, Ed Dickson, all time negro convicts, escaped from the mines at Fratt City, Pa., by digging through an unguarded portion of the mines. They are still large. There is a reward of \$50 for the capture of each of them.

KILLED SELF AND FAMILY.

The Desperate Act of a Buffalo, New York, Merchant.

A dispatch from Buffalo, N. Y., says one of the most shocking tragedies that ever occurred in this city came to light Friday when the dead bodies of Edgar T. Washburn, a member of the chain firm of Heathfield & Washburn, on the board of trade, Washburn's wife and his young daughter, Gladys, 15 years old, were found in a bed room of their home at 33 Putnam street, this city.

Mr. Washburn had shot and killed his wife and daughter and then turned the weapon upon his head and killed himself. It is believed the deed was committed while Mr. Washburn was suffering from a temporary fit of insanity. He had written a letter recently, saying that he was having troubles in business. As far as is known the members of the family had not had any trouble among themselves.

Thursday evening was spent by the Washburn family at the house of a neighbor. There was music and games and all the members of the Washburn family appeared in a jovial mood.

The tragedy was discovered by a relative, who called at the Washburn house shortly after noon Friday. When the police arrived they found Mrs. Washburn and her daughter lying dead, side by side, in bed, and Washburn was dead on the floor at the foot of the bed. Evidently Washburn shot the girl first as she lay in bed. When Mr. Washburn, aroused by the shot, partly raised himself in the bed Washburn fired the second shot, the bullet entering the girl's temple and causing instant death. Washburn then picked up a mirror and taking aim, shot himself in the right temple.

A letter from Washburn to his partner, W. G. Heathfield, was most pitiful. It said in part: "My Dear Brother Billie: I am about to take a step which will be a severe blow to you and to all who have ever held me in regard and esteem. I have striven hard to make a success of life here, but there seems to be something that forever upsets my plans. I have hoped that I might succeed in business, not so much for the sake of the world, * * * Do not think that I feel I am getting off easy. My belief in a future life teaches me that I must suffer untold agony, but I am a blight up in whom I love and upon whom those I love, and it seems best that I should drop out of the lives of all earth's children and perhaps some time, somewhere in the future, I may be permitted to work myself into a niche in life where I may be able to atone for my errors."

The Nimble Pistol. A dispatch from Newberry to The State says: "Mr. P. C. Smith was shot through the right breast Friday morning by Mr. T. J. Davenport at about 9 o'clock. Both men are prominent and respected citizens of this county. The affair occurred near Holly Hill, and was the outcome of a dispute over a road which had been closed by Mr. Davenport against the wishes of Mr. Smith. Messrs. Smith and Davenport were on horseback, accompanied by Mr. R. T. Workman, when the shooting occurred. It is stated that Mr. Davenport fired point-blank at Mr. Smith with a .38-caliber revolver, the ball taking effect in the right breast above the nipple. Several physicians are in attendance upon Mr. Smith and it is not yet possible to state whether or not the wound will prove fatal. Mr. Smith is a member of Gen. Heyward's staff. Mr. Davenport came to Newberry immediately after the shooting and gave himself up to the authorities. When seen in the office of his attorney he said that he had no statement to make as yet except that the shooting occurred on his own land and that he deeply regretted the affair."

"In Holiness" Steep. A special dispatch from Greenville to The State says that on Tuesday of last week that city had a variety of excitement. In a store window on Main street lay a man in hypnotic sleep. At the end of the street on the banks of Reedy river lay a pilot platform in a Hellish tent lay a woman, Mrs. Casey, in a trance, having entered this remarkable state Monday night during holiness services. The woman lay in a rigid state on the board platform floor for 28 hours did not move and the physicians who pronounced her in a comatose condition. It is said she went into this state Monday night while engaged in the "Holy Dance," which figures prominently in the holiness services being held here.

A Big Fire. At Duluth four hundred thousand dollars worth of property was destroyed Friday afternoon at the docks and warehouses of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad Company, and one man, a cook, named George Smith, on the tug Abbott, was drowned in an attempt to make his escape from the crafts as the flames swept over it from the docks. The fire started in the northeast corner of the building and swept through the long shed like a tornado, taking everything that stood in its path. In three minutes after the flames were discovered there was a fiery fury. It was the most disastrous fire witnessed in Duluth in years and the most spectacular.

Claims Junk Dealers Estate. Mrs. Geo. F. Abbott, widow of the aged junk dealer whose body was found by a man called to put out a fire in Chapel alley, Brooklyn, Tuesday, left Asheville Thursday to lay claim to a fortune of \$100,000, alleged to have been left by the aged junk dealer. In that city Mrs. Abbott was known as "Madame Monk, clairvoyant," and she was supported last winter by charity. The body of the dead man's son George is buried here there he came to Asheville with his mother some years ago and died there two months ago. Mrs. Abbott always claimed to be utterly penniless, but it is generally believed that she possesses much money.

New Steamer Bunched. The new steamship San Jacinto, which was recently built for the Ocean Steamship Company, destined for service between New York and Galveston, was almost destroyed by fire shortly after 3 o'clock Tuesday morning while in the dry dock in Roache's Ship Yard.

Mystery Solved. The police report the finding Wednesday in the Harlem river N. Y., of a shoe believed to be that of Henry Baxter Kingsley, the wealthy young Vermont man who has been missing since last November from the home of his cousin, Hugh H. Baxter, in Fifth avenue, that city.

THE CONDITION OF CROPS.

Weekly Bulletin Issued by Section Director Bauer.

The following is the weekly weather and crop bulletin issued by Section Director Bauer for the week ending 8 a. m., July 11th, which had a mean temperature of 81 degrees, which is about one above normal, due to very even night temperatures and moderate hot days. The extremes were a minimum of 61 at Greenville on the 5th and a maximum of 99 at Blackville and Yemassee on the 7th. There were several local high winds accompanying thunderstorms, most damaging in a part of Sumter county. The relative humidity was above normal along the coast and normal or below in the interior. The sunshine was generally deficient.

There were frequent thunderstorms in the central and north-eastern counties throughout the week and over the extreme northwestern ones during the closing days with practically no rain or widely scattered light showers in the Savannah valley from Anderson county southward to Hampton. The weekly amounts ranged from "trace" to over three inches. Over the greater portion of the State the rainfall was from one-half to one inch, and in parts of Chesterfield, Darlington and Marlboro counties it was excessive to an injurious extent. The moisture deficiency appears to be most injurious in Greenwood, Saluda, Barnwell and Hampton counties, with other localities that are suffering. Additional reports indicate that the rainfall on the 2nd in Marion and York counties was more destructive than at first indicated. There were numerous hail storms on the 7th, but they were destructive over very small, widely separated areas only.

The week was generally favorable for farmwork and for laying by crops, except in the counties named as having had excessive rains. As a rule crops continue clean and well cultivated through some places report grassy and weedy fields.

In many parts of the State corn is "firing" owing to insufficient moisture, but where rains occurred the corn continues very promising, especially young corn on bottom lands. The majority of the reports on cotton indicate further improvement but some deterioration is noted, and both lack of moisture and excessive moisture, causing the plants to yellow, shed their foliage and squares. Insects that puncture squares and young bolls have been noted in Greenville and Pickens counties, by some thought to be boll worms, by others to be boll weevils. The plants are blooming freely in places and bolls have been noted in a few localities. Sandy land cotton is better than on a clay soil, the latter being unseasonably small. Sea island cotton has good color and growth and is blooming freely.

Tobacco is very promising, with seedling and curing making fair progress. The rains were very beneficial to rice. Melons are ripening generally and shipments are heavy. Stock water still scarce in places. Fruit is scarce in the eastern counties and plentiful in the western ones.

Good Detective Work. A special to the Columbia State from Florence says: Comptroller General Jones has just completed copies of the testimony taken in the case of S. J. East, the policeman in Florence who was arrested on the charge of burning down the Pea Dee tobacco warehouse. The testimony gives an account of an interesting detective case which was worked by a citizen of Florence, Mr. C. H. Barringer, who has East was tangled in a lot of circumstantial evidence. East was granted bail Wednesday in Sumter, but it is understood that he will be watched and not allowed to leave the state. The testimony shows how Mr. Barringer had his suspicions aroused on the night of the fire by the actions of Policeman East, and determined to play the role of detective. Mr. Barringer had a friend in Waycross, Ga., whom he took into his confidence, and then under the assumed name of John Howell he wrote letters to East which were supposed to come from surrounding towns demanding money or threatening exposure. Howell was supposed to be a traveling man and several letters were written demanding \$10. Howell's name was written in which "Howell" stated that he saw the deed and inclosed a letter from a supposed female in Florence, which stated that he did not have any money on account of sickness, but some was borrowed and sent. In none of the letters written by East was reference made to the burning of the warehouse, but the fact that he finally sent the money demanded was strong evidence against him, although the possible motive of the deed is worrying the officials some.

They Mean Business. A special from Memphis says ringing resolutions were unanimously adopted by a great mass meeting of the citizens Thursday night which in substance, demand that lawlessness and crime must be rooted out of Memphis. The resolutions severely criticize Mayor Williams, Chief of Police Mason and the police department for not endeavoring to respect the law and to request that they make a public statement as to what may be expected of them in the future. If the replies shall not be satisfactory the committee is empowered to assemble the meeting again for further action. Two deputy sheriffs were shot to death Monday night while tracing a low gambling resort. This raiding created a tremendous local sensation and the meeting of citizens was called. United States Senator E. W. Carmack was a speaker at Thursday night's meeting. He counselled the people for not endeavoring to support the criminal court officials. He also offered to assist the mayor general in the prosecution of the men arrested for Monday's crime.

At an overflow meeting held in the public square to accommodate those who could not find seats in the opera house, a resolution was adopted demanding the resignation of the mayor and vice mayor and the immediate removal of Chief of Police John J. Mason. This resolution was then presented to the main meeting in the theatre, but before a motion for its adoption was put, the chairman declared the meeting adjourned.

Rocked the Train. At Sumter, thirteen crowded coaches of a four-hour train derailed in the city Tuesday morning from Columbus. As the first section of the excursion train was leaving the tank beyond the southern depot at 9.15 Tuesday night seven or eight negro boys rocked the train and broke several windows.

"THE REAL TILLMAN."

A High Estimate of Him as a Forceful Public Man.

The newspaper reporters and interviewers make Senator Tillman appear to be a bizarre character, who enters into only outlandish opinions and gains vent to them entirely without regard to the proprieties. He is a man of positive and often dogmatic views, the expression of which he sometimes emphasizes with a little picturesque profanity, but he is far from being the erratic, extreme and really absurd person which so many people have been brought to believe that he is, notwithstanding the holds by the force of his ability a position in the United States senate, to which he has been re-elected and which he secured by triumphing over some of South Carolina's ablest and best men.

In the Democratic National Convention of 1896 and 1900 he was one of the most conspicuous figures and in the one just ended he was more prominent than ever. With Bryan, Williams, Daniel and Hill he was one of the chief counselors of the party and his advice was sought by all the candidates. He had a large share in shaping the formation of the party and in securing the nomination of Parker. He has been by his quick wit and imprudence a scheme, and possibly a row, when Senator Daniel lost his temper and was making strictures upon Mr. Bryan, calling Daniel down and to order in a g. o. h. manner, but of a civic, manner.

Visitors to the Senate chamber have noted, some with astonishment, Senator Tillman's popularity with his fellow Senators on both sides of the chamber. He is on a perfectly intimate terms with Senator Foster, of Ohio, of "Fie Airm" and "Bloody Shirt" fame, and mingled in the most cordial manner with the Platts and the late Senator Hanna. The warmest friendship exists between him and his personal and political antagonist, Senator Hoar, who has expressed himself as believing him to be one of the ablest members of his party on the Senate floor. His popularity with his colleagues on the Democratic side goes without saying. He seems to be accepted as a pillar of good fellows on all sides. Notwithstanding all this he has mercilessly pithforked the Republicans, but there must be a Pickwickian element in him which rebuffs even his severest thrusts of a lasting sting.

The news does not wholly approve of Senator Tillman—probably no one does and probably he doesn't expect any one to—but we believe he is a much misapprehended man. He is not the churl, the boor or the ignoramus that so many people think him to be, nor is he given to talking only in a flippant, frivolous and cocksure way. Under his unobtrusive mask he is really a serious and thoughtful man. Both friend and foe of his must admit that long ago he demonstrated himself to be a masterful man in his own of the greatest statesman of the Republic, but he has besides become one of the foremost figures of his party in the nation, a man whom Hill and Bryan and the ablest leaders of the party are glad to call into consultation upon the gravest matters of State and whose opinion when deliberately given carries weight with the strongest of them. Tillman, whether you like him or not, is a big, forceful man in his party, and that realization is fast growing upon the public.—Charlotte News.

Violating the Law. Attorney General Gunter has received from a magistrate in the lower part of the State a request for the interpretation of the law in regard to the solicitation of labor in order that several cases against the railroads might be pushed. The letter sets forth a vigorous complaint about the way the farmers and others are being molested by the railroads who are violating the law in taking them to Georgia and Florida without permit or license. The letter states that the magistrate has evidence in the shape of passes issued by the Coast Line road to several negroes and as a result these passes will be pushed by the officers of the law.

Section 603 of the criminal law provides a penalty of not less than \$500 or more than \$5,000 or imprisonment for four months to two years for any person or company that carries on this business. The roads are using the negroes for railroad building. The license provided by the State is \$500 per annum, and only the other day the State treasurer issued a permit of this kind. It is doubtful under the law if the United States government or the construction working for the government could come to this State and export negroes for work on the Panama canal. It is now proposed to use this class of labor, but to secure it in this State a license will be necessary.

The Manassas Battle. Adj. Gen. Frost Saturday completed the list of the companies that will go to Manassas for the maneuvers in September. It is planned to take about 800 men and officers and if possible one full regiment and a battalion. The officers who will be in command of the troops have not been selected and it will be several days before these are announced. All of the regimental officers will probably attend. By regiments the following companies have been selected:

First regiment—Rock Hill 40 men; Cornwall, 43; Jonesville, 50; Pelzer, 60; Yorkville, 51; Anderson, 33; Greenville, 43; Fort Mill, 43; Liberty Hill, 40.

Second regiment—Bamberg, 43; Orangeburg, two companies, 47 and 32 men, respectively; Camden, 43; Darlington 15. In addition to these there will probably be two full companies from Columbia and Brookland of about 60 men each.

Third regiment—Elmore, 60 men, and Bishopville, 50. The maneuvers begin on September 5, and many men will be present to witness the affair. Many of the soldiers of the civil war on both sides who went through the Manassas campaigns will also go and witness the movement. The country has changed very little, it is said, since 1860.

Thief Confessed. Robert B. Taylor, of New York, who confessed to stealing unsigned bank notes to the amount of \$6,720 from the Citizens National Bank, of New York, Wednesday made restitution. This, however, will make no difference in the prosecution of the case as the United States district attorney says Taylor will be tried in November.

The Land of Pretty Soon.

I know of a land where the streets are paved With things which we meant to achieve.

It is walled with the money we meant to have saved. And the pleasures for which we grieve. The kind words unspoken, the promises broken. And many a coveted boon. Are stored away in that land somewhere— "where—" The land of "Pretty Soon."

There are uncut jewels of possible fame Lying about in the dust. And many a noble and lofty aim Covered with mold and rust. And, oh! this place, while it seems so near. Is far away from the moon. Though our purpose is 'fair we never get there—" The land of "Pretty Soon."

The road that leads to this mystic land Is strewn with pitiful wrecks, And the ships that have sailed from its shining strand Bear skeletons on their decks. It is farther away at noon than it dawned. And farther away at night than at noon. Oh, let us beware of that land down there. The land of "Pretty Soon."

LYNCHING AT EUTAWVILLE.

A Negro Taken from the Guardhouse and Strung Up.

The State of Monday morning says Gov. Heyward has a new lynching to investigate, and according to the official which came to him Sunday about the affair, it is the most factitious that has occurred since the State was inaugurated. Because he threatened to kill a young white man, a mob took K. B. Clark, a negro, from the Eutawville calaboose, in Berkeley county, where he was serving a sentence of 15 days for the offense, and after killing him and mutilating his body threw corpse into the Santee river where it was found by a 50-pound iron weight tied to it.

Although the crime occurred Monday night, July 11, the official report of the affair did not reach the governor until Sunday. Magistrate Wiggins' letter being written on Saturday. Gov. Heyward is today wiring Clark to attend the inquest today and he says he will do all in his power to assist the magistrate and solicitor to find and prosecute the members of the mob.

Gov. Heyward has made an appointment with Solicitor Wilson to meet him for the purpose of outlining a plan of action with reference to the Santee lynching. It is likely that if the governor's plans are carried out with reference to these lynchings that interesting results will follow within the next month or so.

The only statement that has been published about the Eutawville lynching was that contained in a special to The State of Saturday to the effect that the negro was missing from the town guardhouse and that it was supposed that he had been lynched, the body not having been recovered at that time. Magistrate Wiggins' letter to the governor follows: Eutawville, S. C., July 16, 1904. Hon. D. C. Heyward, Governor, Columbia, S. C.

My Dear Sir: On Monday night, the 11th of July, a prisoner under sentence for assault and riotous conduct by my court was taken from the town guardhouse of this town by unknown persons, and his body was found floating in Santee river near Ferguson yesterday, with his hands tied with a rope and an iron weight weighing 50 pounds or more tied to him, his body being evidently mutilated before being deposited in the water. I had a coroner's jury empaneled, viewed the body, and the same was identified as that of Kitt Bookard, the prisoner.

The action of the mob is entirely unwarrented, as the negro only had a little quarrel with a young white man, caused him and threatened to paddle him, to which charge he pleaded guilty. I imposed a fine of \$5 or 15 days on the county chaingang. He didn't have the money to pay the fine and I turned him over to my constable with a commitment with instructions to collect the fine or commit him.

On Tuesday morning about daylight my constable reported to me that he found the guardhouse broken open and the prisoner gone. The hearing of inquest is set for Wednesday, the 20th. I have done my duty so far to the best of my ability by aiding the searching party, by appointing special constables to direct and control the search until the body was found, and I intend to fully investigate the crime without fear or favor and hope to avoid trouble. If anything happens I will wire you. I am Your obedient servant, Jeff D. Wiggins, Magistrate.

Melon Train Wrecked.

The third section of the Southern's through fruit train from Florida to New York jumped the track Sunday morning, July 10, at 7.30 o'clock near Edmonds in the Columbia-Savannah tele-scooping ten cars containing watermelons, cantaloupes, peaches and pears and killing Flagman J. A. McLean. The flagman was instantly killed, but the rest of the crew were uninjured except Henry Pucell, extra fireman, who sustained bruises on the leg. The mountain grade in Lexington county, one mile from Edmonds, and 12 miles from Columbia. The sandy mountain grade is six miles long and the grade is said to average about a foot to every 100 feet. Three sections of the fruit train, which started to run from Savannah north on Wednesday, the third section was running several hours late and making between 45 and 60 miles an hour. At Edmonds, the top of the mountain, Flagman McLean, who was running the train, saw the tender and brake box on this trip, came to the tender box