

The Evening Times

VOL. XIV.

MANNING, S. C., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1904.

NO. 2.

A STRONG LETTER

Written by Judge Parker in Accepting Democratic Nomination.

THE CONSTITUTION AND LAW

Will be His Guide and Compass. He is Elected to the Presidency by His Fellow Citizens.

The following editorial review of Judge Parker's letter of acceptance by The News and Courier gives a pretty fair idea of the letter, which is strong and to the point:

Judge Parker's letter of acceptance is before his fellow citizens. It contains a straight-forward and vigorous enunciation of the issues of the Presidential campaign. In language, tone and temper it is in striking contrast to that bitterly partisan, politically vituperative, offensively self-aggrandizing, hopelessly disingenuous, characteristically Rooseveltian tirade recently uttered at Oyster Bay. Attempting to rhetorical effects, it appeals to intelligence rather than to passion. It seeks no unfair advantage through the manipulation of words or the misrepresentation of policies and purposes. There is neither abuse nor intolerance of those of opposing convictions. The principles of the Democratic party are calmly, clearly and concisely defined. There is no attempt to evade issues or to shirk responsibility. Wherever a gauntlet is thrown down by the enemy it is picked up without hesitation and with consummate courage. Judge Parker has neither trimmed nor dodged nor fished nor dived nor gone into an ecstasy of self-complacency nor fallen in a fit of the idiosyncrasy or vanity of others. Conscious of the intelligence and integrity of his fellow citizens, he has contented himself with directing their attention to the abuses that are being committed in their name, to the dangers that threaten their institutions and themselves, confident that they will have the wisdom to decide wisely, and the disposition to act courageously, and the ability to obtain whatever relief is possible. The letter is indeed just such a political document as Judge Parker might have been expected to write. It is conservative in word and judicious in spirit.

To imperialism, the tariff, the trusts, reciprocity, the Philippine question, the Panama problem, pensions and to reform in our governmental expenditures, Judge Parker devotes much of the space at his disposal. Believing that "the national Government has become centralized beyond any point contemplated or imagined by the founders of the Constitution," Judge Parker declares in substance that the people have to decide whether they will be governed by law or ruled by the caprices of an executive tyrant.

"Tariff reform is one of the cardinal principles of Democratic faith," he says, "and the necessity for it was never greater than at the present time." While considering the trust question, he takes occasion to administer a quiet but an effective rebuke to his opponent. Judge Parker has suggested that there were remedies for the trust abuses both in the statutory and common law. Mr. Roosevelt sought to ridicule the idea that the common law was available for any such purpose in the Federal Courts. Judge Parker calmly replies:

"The determination of this question was left by the people, in framing the Constitution, to the judiciary, and not to the executive," and then he proceeds to cite the case of the Western Union Telegraph Co. in which the United States Supreme Court has already decided that common law principles could be applied by United States Courts in cases involving interstate States commerce, in the absence of United States Statute specifically covering the case. It is difficult to understand how Mr. Roosevelt could allow their noble chief to dignify a pit for himself as this proved to be, he did it and his adversary has hurled him into it with a spontaneity and vigor which should justify every bone in his structure, political body.

The fate that came upon him in another instance in which he sought to lay a trap for his opponent is little less lamentable. Defending his notorious pension order Mr. Roosevelt said: "It is easy to test our opponents' sincerity in this matter. The order in question is revocable at the pleasure of the executive. If our opponents come into power they will treat the veterans of sixty-two and seventy as presumptively full-fledged voters and not entitled to pension. Will they authorize the state that they intend to do this? If so, we accept the test." There is no doubt that Mr. Roosevelt thought he was playing excellent politics when he said that. He cared nothing for the principle involved and he could not imagine anyone else doing so. Always on the outlook for an unfair advantage, he thought he saw a way of getting one, and he pounced upon it with all his might. Once more his calm mind d opponent lassoed, threw and circled him in argument as easily and quickly as a cowboy might do an untempered and untrained steed. "This suggests a question," he says, "is it not a pity that the order was made to create an issue—that it was supposed to present a strategic position in the battle of the ballots. On the assumption that the order, as stated by the Administration, is revocable at the pleasure of the Executive, it having been an attempted, though perhaps unwarranted by the Constitution, to accept the challenge and declare that I elected I will revoke that order." And then he adds that with reference "an age pension without reference to disability" in order that the old soldiers may accept it "with dignity because of the consciousness that it comes as a just reward for their services, and not as a largess distributed by the Chief Executive."

That is as prettily and neatly done

OUTLOOK BRIGHT.

The Democrats Are More Hopeful Than Ever Before.

SOME ENCOURAGING FACTORS.

An Assurance that the Party Will Carry New York, an Inspiration to the Party in the Doubtful States.

A dispatch from Washington to the Charleston Post says hope is very high in the Democratic camp. If there has ever been a time when Democrats have been inclined to get together with a mighty pull to capture both the Presidency and the House of Representatives it is the present. There have been periods of deep despondency on the part of many of the leading Democrats, but now generally they are looking for success and feeling that the hand of fate is with them.

The cause of all this feeling of confidence is twofold. One relates to the harmonious condition in which the Democratic party finds itself in the State of New York, and the other in the general satisfaction of the party with the letter of acceptance of Judge Parker. Hope in New York means hope over the entire country, and to have the party everywhere looking toward Judge Parker as a man worthy to be the leader is regarded by Democrats as an indication of a campaign of enthusiasm and success.

Very generally politicians have been saying that Judge Parker was never so strong as at the time of his nomination. Democrats in repeating this statement have inferentially admitted that their candidates lost strength ever since the adjournment of the convention. Until recently many of them believed it. They felt that their hopes of a candidate who would call out strong support all over the country among Democrats and independents were fading away. When the Democracy of New York State was embroiled in bitter factional fights prior to and during the first days of the Saratoga convention they were still more discouraged, because if New York was to be lost through party dissensions they could hope for nothing from the country at large.

They recognized the fact that without New York they could do nothing, while the Republicans had a fighting chance, even though they should lose that State. New York, the key to the situation, seemed to be fading from the list of possible Democratic States.

But with the healing of all the sores of discontent and with the spirit of conciliation that inspired the Democratic bosses at Saratoga the Democrats have gained new hope. The effect of this hope in respect to New York State is reflected all over the country. While factional fights were threatening to sap the vitality of the Democracy in New York State, the Democrats in Indiana, West Virginia, Rhode Island and other States of the West felt that there would be little use for them to carry those States except for the State tickets. They feel that they could not win without New York, and their hope for New York was very slight. But with the harmonious conditions that have been brought about in New York has come a revival of interest in the campaign on the part of Democratic leaders all over the country that has astonished the men who are managing the national campaign.

Many Democrats feel that success for the party is almost a sure thing. They believe that the only requirement for carrying the election is to get out their vote and to bring out the independent vote that they regard as quite sure to be for Parker. There have been many evidences in the last few days to the effect that in all the doubtful States Democrats have been so encouraged by the outlook in New York that they are putting forth unusual efforts to carry their own States.

Another cause for Democratic activity is the encouragement many of them have had in the fact that Judge Parker himself is regarded as entitled to the credit for bringing in New York. Confidence in the political sagacity and the general ability as a leader of Judge Parker is greater today among Democrats than ever before. They look upon him as capable of leading the party to victory. They believe he will do it, and they are showing their own interest in many ways.

Judge Parker's letter of acceptance is also regarded as a strong document universally among Democrats. Some of them at first feared that he had made a political mistake in bringing forward the pension issue. In the way he did, but after consideration they have concluded that he was entirely right on that question, not only as a matter of law, but also as a matter of political policy. They claim that the members of the Grand Army of the Republic would vastly prefer legislation to an executive order giving them an old age pension. They believe the Grand Army will very largely support this position taken by Judge Parker on this important matter.

It is understood that the national committee in New York, which has largely been engaged in straightening out the factional contentions in that State, now that they expect to carry New York, will inaugurate a vigorous campaign in all the doubtful States. The leading men on the national committee have never favored a long campaign. They have always declared that October 1 was early enough to start out speakers, and in spite of criticism they have awaited their time. Democrats who know the purposes of the national committee declare that within a short time the Democratic campaign will take on great activity and that within a couple of weeks Parker stock will be high in the market.

Foolish Man.
Because a young woman with whom he was in love did not recognize him when he met in a fashionable cafe, Carlo Von Baudeitz, a wealthy young Venezuelan, committed suicide with a pistol in his hotel in New York city on Tuesday night, saying he had "nothing more to live for."

GREAT LOSS BY FLOOD.

Thirty Business and Residence Blocks Under Mud and Water.

CAMPAIGN LIE NAILED.

Efforts to Injure Parker in Uster County Completely Destroyed.

The campaign liar is abroad. He began his work in Judge Parker's home district by circulating a lie through Uster County. It purported to be a statement made by Judge Parker as to the wage an unskilled laborer was entitled for a day's work. But the falsehood was soon disproved. The lie was ruined by elaborate details. The embroidery to make it circumstantial proved too much. It brought out a sworn denial by those whose names had been dragged in. The affidavit reads as follows:

Emery Freer, Samuel E. Mott and Louis Booth being severally duly sworn, and each for himself says, that he has read the article in "The Globe and Commercial Advertiser," of New York, of date of Sept. 9th, 1904, wherein it is stated that on Saturday morning in the year 1902, at the store of Emery Freer, in Esopus, while several residents of that place were discussing the rate of wages that should be paid for unskilled labor, Judge Parker said: "I think a dollar a day is enough for any man provided that his work is steady. Any man can live on that and that is all unskilled labor is worth. I am sorry that I would have to pay more than that, and wouldn't it if we had better supply of labor thereabouts."

We note particularly that the article so published states "on the day in question a crowd of men was there. There were Emery Freer, Samuel E. Mott, who runs the butcher shop and livery stable; Lewis Booth, the barber; Carl Wamer, of any other place, and under in the West Shore station in Kingston; and several farmers from the vicinity who were in the village for their Saturday's trading."

And each of us, the said Emery Freer, being a Democrat, and the said Samuel E. Mott and Louis Booth, Republicans, depose and say as to the statements in said article:

First: That we are identical persons named in the article and in whose presence Judge Parker was alleged to have made said statement.

Second: That no such conversation ever took place, either at the store of Emery Freer, or any other place, and that Judge Parker never made the statements attributed to him at Freer's store or any other place, to the knowledge of either of us.

Third: That the statement is false in substance and in fact.

Fourth: That to our knowledge, Judge Parker, since he has resided in Esopus, has paid the usual and going rate of wages to all the men employed by him on his place.

In addition the said Emery Freer for himself says, that he has frequently, during the absence of Judge Parker, paid the Judge's employees, has time and time again cashed checks, and to our knowledge says that Judge Parker has always paid the going rate of wages to all men employed as day farm laborers on his farm, to-wit: from one dollar and a half to one dollar and seventy-five cents a day, and that the statement to the contrary published as aforesaid is untrue and absolutely without foundation.

A Horrible Crime.
Lying in a briar patch beside the railroad track, gagged and with her arms and limbs securely lashed with straps which all but cut through the tender skin, Clara Tippen, a little nine-year-old negro girl, who lives at 23 1-2 Wallace street, was accidentally discovered by an unknown person walking along the track in the rear of the girl's home Thursday morning. Almost lifeless from exhaustion and fright the girl could hardly speak when first released. Her story when finally told in broken sentences was unpeppery and horrible. Overlaid by a negro man she had been held to the track by the fiend who evidently thought that the oncoming train would hide the signs of his awful crime. After leaving his victim for a few minutes the demon returned for some unknown reason—perhaps his nerve failed him—and cutting the straps which held the child to the rails he hurled her body in the nearby thicket. The matter has just been reported to the police and detectives are now at work upon the case. The victim lies at her home in a precarious condition and her recovery is doubtful.—Atlanta Journal.

Killed Him for Nothing.
A special from Covington, Ga., to the Augusta Chronicle says "because he refused to assist in turning the press in packing a bale of cotton, Prether Dempsey took the big wooden can hook with which he was operating an old-fashioned hand cotton-press and struck him on the shoulder and head, producing death in less than an hour. The tragedy occurred at Barnes gin house in the western part of the county near Salem Camp Ground in Newton county, at 11 o'clock Thursday morning and was witnessed by the other employees of the ginery. After the killing Dempsey made a strenuous effort to escape, but was soon caught and lodged in jail. The participants in the unfortunate tragedy were both respectable young white men and come from two of the best families in Newtown county. Dempsey is only 19 years of age and Ellison 21."

Held the Train.
Rev. A. Pullmann of Berea, O., was a delegate to a conference of his church on long ago in Cleveland and intended to take the train at a neighboring town. He was delayed in some way and therefore telegraphed to the station master: "Hold Cleveland train for me. Pullmann." The station master did not notice the extra "n" in the name signed to the dispatch, and, forgetting that George M. Pullmann died years ago, he held the train as directed. On learning of the misunderstanding he used some vigorous language after recovering his breath.

Acquitted.
E. C. Eastland was acquitted on Friday of taking part in a lynching near Indianola, Miss., some time ago, and Thos. M. Riggins was acquitted of a similar charge at Huntsville, Alabama, on the same day.

AFTER ROOSEVELT.

Martin Says Evidence Offered by Anti-Trust League Ignored.

ATTACKS CORTELYOU'S CHANGE

Martin Charges that the Republican Chairman, With His Information, Can Sandbag Contributions From Trusts.

H. B. Martin, National Secretary of the American Anti-Trust League, sent to President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay a lengthy letter arraigning the position of the Administration on the trust question, and saying that the experience of the Anti-Trust League with the President and ex-Attorney General Knox will throw some strong light on their attitude.

He says that at frequent intervals he and other officers of the league furnished the President with "positive, documentary, and convincing proofs" of the violations of law by the trusts, and that promises made at three times were broken. He says that the action of the Administration against the Northern Securities Company was against the newest of the trusts, which hardly had time to do much damage even if it was so disposed.

Mr. Martin asserts that the President's claim that he has "executed the laws resolutely and fearlessly" cannot be made to apply to the enforcement of anti-trust laws, and that evidence in the Administration's possession was not only put aside, but other evidence easily procurable was not sought. On this line Mr. Martin says:

"The only two actions begun by your Administration for the enforcement of the anti-trust laws were the action for an injunction against the Northern Securities Company and against the Beef Trust. The first we have already referred to, and the injunction against the Northern Securities in the district court has never been carried to the higher court, while the trust has been openly violating both the law and the injunction to your knowledge, and to mine, and to that of every citizen of the United States."

"Three years ago the officers of the American Anti-Trust League placed in the possession of your Administration positive proofs, incontestable documentary evidence of flagrant and enormously oppressive and injurious violations of the law on the part of half a dozen of the greatest trusts in the United States. Both you and your Attorney General repeatedly promised, sometimes orally and sometimes in writing, that these cases would be taken up and proceeded with. Every one of these promises you have broken."

Mr. Martin takes issue with the statement in the President's letter that "the creation of a Bureau of Corporations and Amendments to the Inter-State Commerce laws has for the first time given a chance to the National Government to deal intelligently and adequately with the questions affecting society whether for good or evil, because of the accumulation of capital in great corporations, and because of the new relations caused thereby."

"And what have you done, Mr. President, while the Bureau of Corporations since it was organized?" Mr. Martin asks. "You appointed your private secretary, Mr. Cortelyou, as head of that department, and then, after he had collected all the data possible about violations of the law on the part of the trusts, did you transmit this data in proper report to Congress or the people? Oh, no! The Bureau of Corporations, which was intended as a bureau of publicity, you have made into a bureau of secrecy."

"You transferred Mr. Cortelyou from the head of that department, with all this secret information about both the law and the injunction to the position of Chairman of the Republican National Committee, where he can use his information to sandbag campaign contributions out of the trusts for your campaign fund, Mr. President."

"Against all the hundreds, aye, thousands of men who have been practicing plunder and extortion upon the people in violation of the anti-trust law, which provides for their punishment, fine, and imprisonment, you and your Attorney General have never caused a single warrant to issue, nor a single arrest to be made, nor the conviction of a single one to be secured."

"Nay, even worse, for to the most powerful and notorious of these offenders against the anti-trust law, the profits of whose criminality had already been placed in your hands, you extended the hospitalities of the White House, and in return accepted their hospitality."

Held for Trial.
A special to the Augusta Chronicle from Talbotton, Ga., says: E. D. Shipp, Seaborn Hall and Thomas Butler, white men, were arraigned in Talbotton today on a charge of assault with intent to murder. The men are accused of being in the party which got in a hack in Talbotton county recently and shot several negroes on sight, following the "Beforday" club excitement. Each was bonded over \$600 bond. They were severely arraigned by the solicitor who recounted the efforts made by citizens to put an end to mob violence and repeated the resolutions against the outrage passed at the largely attended mass meeting of citizens, when the governor was petitioned to offer rewards for arrest of the perpetrators.

Sailors Beaten.
At New York four sailors and the ship's steward of the French cruiser Trocadero, now lying at anchor in the North river were assaulted Thursday on 34th street by a gang of seven or eight teamsters and truck men. One of the sailors received a severe scalp wound and another had his right cheek laid open and his nose broken. The others' eyes were blackened and their faces were bruised. It is said that the facts will be laid before the French consul at that port by Captain Aubrey, of the Trocadero.

NEW LEGISLATURE.

Many Old Members Returned and New Ones Came In.

"IT'S ALL OVER."

New York Will Go Democratic by Fifty Thousand Majority.

He Says His Party Has No Chance Whatever of Winning the State in the Approaching Election.

The New York American of Tuesday says the statement quoted was made Monday night by William Barnes, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee. The American says William Barnes, chairman of the Executive State Committee, accompanied by Congressman George Southwick, of Albany, approached the front entrance of the Hoffman House in New York Monday night. Mr. Southwick entered the hotel. Mr. Barnes stopped and greeted an "American" reporter.

"What's the situation?" asked the reporter.

"It's all over," replied Mr. Barnes. "There's not a chance on earth in this State."

The reporter looked questioningly at Mr. Barnes.

The latter repeated: "There's not a chance."

"From what standpoint are you speaking?" asked the reporter.

"From our standpoint," answered Mr. Barnes. "We can't carry the State. It's all over now. Oh, we'll make a demonstration and do the best we can, but it won't have any effect."

"Will Parker carry the State?"

"Yes, he'll pull through. But Herrick will carry it by 50,000," said Mr. Barnes.

"How will Albany County go?"

"It will go Democratic," replied Mr. Barnes. "Of course, it's a Democratic county."

Mr. Barnes was plunged in gloomy thought for a moment and then said: "And down here I suppose they'll give the Democratic ticket a majority of 150,000 or thereabouts. I never saw anything like it. It's all over."

Mr. Barnes explained he had an engagement at "up street," proceeded to the Twenty fifth street entrance of the Hoffman House and met Congressman Southwick.

All of Mr. Barnes' predictions were heard by Michael Padden, of the Sixth Assembly District.

THE SEVENTH DISTRICT.
The Republicans Put Out a Candidate Against Congressman Lever.

A special dispatch from Sumter to The State says the seventh district was called to order Tuesday at 1 o'clock by J. H. Fordham of Orangeburg, district chairman.

After reading the call temporary organization was effected by the election of E. H. Richardson of Wedgefield chairman and Jacob Moore of Orangeburg secretary.

On motion the temporary organization was made permanent.

J. H. Fordham moved that the convention do not nominate for candidate for congress.

E. B. Thomas of Orangeburg nominated A. D. Dantzer.

B. H. Richardson nominated Rev. C. C. Jacobs of Sumter.

The following were appointed tellers: A. D. Webster, W. T. Andrews and L. C. Scott.

Jacobs received 16 votes and Dantzer 13.

On motion of Webster the nomination was made unanimous.

A resolution offered by Jacob Moore of Wedgefield and seconded by Rev. J. McKenzie Harrison of Sumter to make a vigorous and strenuous fight for Congressman Lever's seat was adopted amid a perfect roar of enthusiasm.

H. B. Thomas of Orangeburg was elected district chairman, Fordham tendering his resignation. Webster made a speech in favor of Thomas.

The following were elected district committeemen: Richard, L. C. Scott; Sumter, B. H. Richardson; Lee, A. D. Butler; Lexington, A. W. Johnson.

Speeches were made by several delegates pledging their support to the nominee, saying they would work hard to seat him in congress.

PLAIN BUSINESS.

How the Trusts Strike Every Home in the Country.

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The tariff question is a business proposition that concerns every man, woman and child, for it taxes the average home \$110 a year, or more than one-tenth of the average family's total income. There is an average of one and one-eighth-tenths earners in this country. These contribute thirty days' labor each, or fifty-four days' labor a year to the tariff-tax collectors. If this \$110 went as honest taxes to our government to meet necessary expenditures, no fault would be found, though the tax would be considered extremely high. But only a very small part of this \$110 can be classed as legitimate taxes. By far the greater part goes to million and billion dollar trusts and monopolies which contribute now as never before in this country a tribute of \$94 a year up in the average home, while the government collects an average of \$15 a year in tariff taxes; the collection last year amounted to \$349 per capita, or \$16.52 per family of 4.7 persons. Do the heads of these 17,000,000 families, the voters, knowingly and willingly donate \$94 a year to the hundreds of trusts? Do they love these trusts more than they love their wives and children? If not, why should they vote to give this \$94 to trusts that do not need it rather than to keep the \$94 for their own families, who do need it. An extra \$94 a year would mean much to the average family in the way of better food, clothing and education. A vote for the Democratic party means a vote to dispend with this additional tax.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The members of the house of representatives are:

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Abbeville—J. Fraser Lyon, J. N. Namee and J. C. Wynn.

Aiken—Dr. L. B. Etheredge, G. L. Toole, Jao. R. Cloy and B. K. Keenan.

Anderson—J. W. Ashley, J. E. Watson, Geo. E. Prince, M. P. Tribble and J. C. Millford.

Bamberg—J. S. J. Faust and E. T. LaFitte.

Barnwell—Dr. Ryan Gyles, J. E. Harley and Dr. J. Milton Turner.

Beaufort—C. J. Colcock, Jos. Glover, and W. N. Hayward.

Berkley—E. E. Ballantine, W. L. Parker and Geo. B. Davis.

Charleston—Huger Sinker, R. S. Whaley, J. E. Herbert, R. M. Lofton, E. M. Seabrook, D. J. Baker, D. McK. Frost, O. A. Hamlin.

Cherokee—J. C. Otts, W. D. Kirby, Chester—A. L. Gaston, Paul Hemp-hill, T. C. Strong.

Chesterfield—G. K. Laney, W. P. Pollock.

Clarendon—D. J. Bradham, R. S. DesChamps, D. L. Green.

Colleton—W. O. Brant, J. M. Walker and W. J. Fishburn.

Darlington—L. M. Lawson, J. P. Kiven, A. L. Gray.

Dorchester—J. A. Wimberly.

Edgefield—E. E. Nicholson, J. W. DeVore.

Fairfield—J. G. McCall, A. Homer Brier, C. S. Ford.

Florence—W. B. Cause, F. T. Ker-shaw and J. H. Poston.

Georgetown—M. W. Pyatt and J. W. Dgar.

Greenville—B. A. Morgan, T. P. Cotran, Jno. R. Harrison, L. O. Patterson and Jno. J. Watson.

Greenville—P. B. Collison, W. H. Yeldell and J. F. Morrison.

Hampton—G. M. Riley, T. B. Whalley.

Horry—D. D. Harrelson, D. A. Spivey.

Kershaw—M. L. Smith, J. G. Richards.

Lancaster—J. W. Hamel, W. H. Foster.

Laurens—W. C. Irby, Jr., R. D. Boyd, J. H. Miller.

Lee—M. H. Pittman, W. McD. Green.

Lexington—E. J. Etheredge, J. M. Epting and Paul E. Hutto.

Marion—Jno. C. Sellers, Geo. R. Reeves, L. M. Gasque.

Marlboro—D. D. McColl, Jr., W. W. Bruce, J. P. Gibson.

Newberry—F. W. Higgins, J. W. Eardart, J. W. Taylor.

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