

CHARGES GRAFT

Fleischman & Co., of New York, Ask for Receivers of

DISPENSARY FUNDS.

They Allege That the Reason the Money is Withheld from Creditors is Because Members of the Dispensary Commission Have Placed It in Certain Banks in Which They Are Individually Interested.

In the United States Circuit Court Tuesday at Asheville Judge J. C. Pritchard signed an order citing the dispensary commission of South Carolina to appear on Wednesday, Jan. 29, and show cause why the relief prayed in a bill of complaint filed by Fleischman & Co., of New York, creditors of the dispensary, should not be granted and a receiver appointed to take charge of the funds held by the dispensary commission, and the affairs of the commission wound up.

The bill of complaint filed by attorneys representing Fleischman & Co., is interesting and in parts sensational. The complaint in effect charges that the dispensary commission has failed to pay the claims of the creditors because the commissioners are financially interested in the banks in which the great sum of almost \$1,000,000 is deposited. The bill alleges that the commission has violated its trusts and a receiver should be appointed to take charge of the monies and affairs now under control of the dispensary commission.

The bill in part recites that said defendants are abusing the trusts reposed in them by wrongfully carrying out the terms and provisions of said act of 1907 of the general assembly of the State of South Carolina, and that the greater part of the money which the defendants have received, as aforesaid, has been on deposit for many months, and is now on deposit in certain banks in the State of South Carolina, in which banks the said defendants, or some of them, are respectively interested, either as officers, stockholders or directors; that a large sum of said money is now in the National Loan and Exchange bank of Columbia, in which bank the defendant, Murray, who is chairman of the dispensary commission, is a large stockholder and director; that another large portion of said money is deposited in the Bank of Timmonsville, in which bank the defendant, McSwain, is a stockholder and director; and also its president; that another large portion of said money is on deposit in the People's bank of Union, in which bank the defendant, Arthur, is a stockholder and director and also its president; that another large portion of said money is on deposit in the Bank of Aiken, in which bank the defendant, Henderson, is a stockholder and director; that another portion of said money is deposited in the Piedmont Savings and Investment Company of Greenville, in which the defendant, Patton, is a stockholder, and a portion of said money is deposited in merchants' money is deposited in the Bank of Cheraw, in which bank one W. F. Stevenson, who resides in the town of Cheraw and who is the attorney for the defendants constituting the State dispensary commission, is a stockholder and director and also its president.

That the said defendants have wrongfully, unlawfully and fraudulently declined and refused to make distribution of the said money among the creditors of the said State dispensary or to pay the claim of your orator or any of the other said creditors, for the reason, as your orator verily believes and alleges the fact to be, that there has been formed and now exists an unlawful understanding or agreement between the defendants by which it has been decided that the money shall be held in the banks above named as long as possible in said banks and be used by them for their own benefit and profit.

Attorney General Lyon of South Carolina was present in the interest of the dispensary commission. That side contends, in effect, that certain claims of creditors are not genuine; that undue influence was used in the purchase of goods and too great a price was paid. It is understood that there are claims aggregating about \$500,000 against the dispensary commission and these creditors, alleging that the funds in the hands of the commission agree with the \$300,000, demand that their claims be paid. It is probable that there will be an interesting hearing on January 29, when the dispensary commission will appear to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed.

TRAGIC ENDING.

Merrymakers Are Driven Into Their Homes and Burnt Up.

A dispatch from Sofia, Bulgaria says news has reached here of a terrible tragedy which occurred at the village of Dragosh, near Monastir, a town in Macedonia, several days ago. While a festival was in progress and the villagers were dancing upon the lawns in the public parks, a large band of robbers suddenly swooped down upon them, and after driving them into their houses, set fire to the buildings and burned them to death. The victims included women and children, and numbered, it is said, between twenty-five and forty-five.

BRYAN A WINNER.

Henry Watterson Says He Will Be Nominated and Elected.

Thinks Gov. Hughes, of New York, is the Only Republican, Who Can Defeat the Great Commoner.

"Bryan is as good as nominated." "Just so sure as the convention of the Democratic party meets in Denver next July Bryan will be named as the standard bearer of the party."

"If the country remains in its present condition of unrest, Bryan will be elected."

"Governor Hughes is the only candidate the Republican party can name who could defeat Bryan under normal conditions."

These quotations express the latest opinions of Henry Watterson, the famous editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, and are part of an interview with him while in Washington recently.

The fact that Col. Watterson has been leading the fight against Bryan's nomination by the Democratic party, makes his utterances significant.

"It is too late to defeat Bryan for the nomination," said Col. Watterson. "Had I been given six months ago the support of those Democrats, who are now clamoring for another nominee, we might have accomplished something."

"When I suggested that Bryan were to withdraw from the contest, I could name a man who measured up to all the requirements, a good, winning Democratic candidate for president. When I named him and found that he possessed all the qualifications I claimed for him, some Democrats gave me credit for having some perspicuity is now too late. Then followed the quotations made above.

"I am not personally unfriendly to Mr. Bryan," said Col. Watterson. "On the contrary, I like him, and I am convinced that if the country remains in its present state of unrest, Bryan will be the victor in the next election. Gov. Hughes is the only man the Republicans could name who would have a chance to defeat the candidate of the Democrats, however he may be and with the country in a normal state he would probably be elected. But I repeat, if the country remains in a state of unrest, victory will perch on the banner of the Democrats in the national election next November."

"Who appears to you to be in the lead, so far as the Republican nomination is concerned?" Col. Watterson was asked.

"If Taft is not nominated on the first ballot, Gov. Hughes will be chosen on the second," was the laconic response.

"What about the senatorship out in Kentucky—would you become a compromise candidate, if Gov. Beckham is not elected?"

"I would not come to Washington to take the path of office if a certificate of election were handed to me," replied Col. Watterson.

LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS.

The Joint Assembly Choose Officers to Fill Vacancies.

In joint assembly Wednesday the senate and house balloted for several hours on the elections to fill the various vacancies. The following were elected:

Associate justice—Eugene B. Gary of Asheville.

Judge of second circuit—Robert Aldrich of Barwell.

State librarian—Miss Lavinia H. LaBorde of Columbia.

Directors of State penitentiary—D. B. Peirce of Saluda and Jesse H. Harden of Chester.

The race between Col. Aldrich and Capt. Sawyer for circuit judge was close, the former beating the latter by only thirteen votes.

YOUNG MAN MURDERED.

His Gun and Garments Found in a Negro's House.

The dead body of Thomas Furr, 18 years old, was found a short distance from his home in Union county, the other morning, with a gunshot wound in his heart.

Young Furr left home the day before in the early evening riding a mule. The animal returned at daylight, riderless, with blood on the saddle.

A search revealed the murdered body in a field and, later Furr's gun, together with blood-stained garments were found in the cabin of Susie Watts, a negro, near the scene of the crime.

The woman, together with a negro man, Charles Stratford, were arrested, charged with the murder of the young man.

Narrowly Escapes Lynching.

On account of the accidental killing of some laborers by a railroad locomotive at a suburban station at Bakers, Trans-Caucasia, Tuesday, a mob of the comrades of the victims attempted to lynch the engineer. To escape the engineer opened the throttle, and dashed through the crowd, killing six men and wounding many others.

BRYAN TRUE BLUE

He is for Democracy and Not Any Particular Man.

HE MADE AN ADDRESS

To the Democratic Members of the Kentucky Legislature in the Interests of Gov. Beckham, Who is the Democratic Primary Nominee of the Democratic Party for the United States Senate.

A dispatch from Lexington, Ky., says the climax of W. J. Bryan's visit to that city was reached Wednesday afternoon when he spoke to the Democratic members of the legislature behind closed doors, advocating the election of former Gov. Beckham as United States senator. Mr. Bryan said neither Gov. Beckham nor anybody else had invited him to Frankfort.

He declared he had no fears for himself. He said he was told in the Goshawk campaign that he might hurt himself if he came to Kentucky.

"I am not afraid of hurting myself when the interests of the Democratic party are at stake," said Mr. Bryan.

"I might be a candidate this year," he said, "I do not know. Only two delegates have been elected and they have been instructed for me, but they are not enough to elect me."

If what I say here affects my chances of election it is not a sufficient bribe to keep my mouth closed. I am in the habit of saying what I think.

He said he had come to Kentucky not for Beckham, but for the Democratic nominee and that if McCree were the nominee for senator he would be here speaking for McCree.

"I am here," he said, "because I believe the Democratic ticket has a good chance to be elected this year. I do not know who the Democratic standard-bearer may be, but I know that it takes a Democratic senate and house to uphold the president. I do not want to be president simply to sit in a chair, but to do something for the people."

"All the popularity of the Republican president has come from adoption of Democratic principles and reform."

"We cannot rely much on Republican senators. We may get the house, but it will require an overwhelming victory to get the senate. I am hopeful we may make enough gains to secure the senate for Democratic reform. On the vote of one senator may rest the fate of Democratic principles."

"For a generation we have had a government under corporate control. This government was sold to the highest bidder and since that time a saturnalia feast has existed at Washington. The only relief is a Democratic triumph this fall; not only the White House, but also the house and senate. The legislature of Kentucky faces a great responsibility and should arise to the occasion and elect a Democratic senator on whose vote the deliverance may rest."

He said personalities should not be allowed to figure in politics. He said it was wrong for Democrats to refuse to support men just because they did not want them. He said in 1904 he took his medicine in Parker. Parker was the man above all others he did not want, "but," declared Bryan, "he stood for more Democrats than the Republicans did and I accepted him and did what I could for him. Give me a bitter enemy and if he stands for the same things I stand for I will do more for him than his best friend."

At the conclusion of Mr. Bryan's speech to the Democratic members of the legislature, Senator Wheeler, Campbell, one of the anti-Beckham Democrats arose and said he would refrain from making public his reasons why he would not vote for Beckham for senator, but he would give Mr. Bryan his reasons in private and he felt sure Mr. Bryan would shake hands with him and say: "Well done, good and faithful Democrat."

He was greeted with hisses.

Mr. Bryan made an address before the legislature speaking as follows:

"The embezzlement of power is as great a crime as the embezzlement of money."

Mr. Bryan was referring to the man who is elected to a legislative body and then votes against the wishes of the people who sent him. "I hope the time will come," he said, "when such betrayers will be wiped from power."

Mr. Bryan declared that legislators who are too conscientious to vote as they see fit should resign their offices.

"The rights of the corporations extend only to those given to them by law," declared Mr. Bryan. The warnings of President Roosevelt as to great fortunes which had been built up by the growth of the corporations was warmly commended by the speaker.

Mr. Bryan said that he wanted to express his gratification and gratitude for the taking off from his shoulder a part of the cussing and scolding which he formerly had to bear.

According to the speaker the recent panic was due to fictitious values. "The railroads, he said, 'had palmed off on the public' stocks that were the primary cause of the disturbance. He said every State should pass such laws or amendments as would make impossible watered stock and fictitious capitalization."

Tried to Destroy Factory.

At Clarksville, Tenn., an attempt was made Wednesday night to set fire and dynamite the loose tobacco factory of the Hayes-Sorey Tobacco Company.

LOCKER CLUBS

Over in Georgia Will Be Put Out of Business.

United States Judge Speer Rules That Each Member of Them Must Pay Twenty-Five Dollars License.

A dispatch from Savannah, Ga., to the Augusta Chronicle says "trouble of a deep nature is looming ahead for the locker clubs of Georgia—those cases in the desert into which the prohibition have converted the State, and unto which those who are sore at thirist are wont to wend their way."

"This trouble is not that which is lurking in the approaching session of the legislature, but it awaits the clubs in the term of the United States court for the Southern district of Georgia, which is to convene in Savannah on February 20. Judge Emory Speer sounded the docket for the term. He will return to hold court beginning February 20."

"Asked about the status of the locker clubs in Georgia, Judge Speer caused surprise when he said that he would charge the United States grand jury that the clubs are conducted in opposition to the statute requiring that each place where liquor is sold or dealt in in any way shall pay a license of \$25 to the federal government. Each and every member of the clubs, said Judge Speer, is under the law, liable for such a license. He is required to take out such a license and to post in a conspicuous place."

"Thus far the members in no case have complied with the law, and the judge says he will charge the jury to investigate this omission. This, of course, means the death of locker clubs."

"Judge Speer said the impression prevails up the State that no Savannah jury would take cognizance of the factures to observe the prohibition law. This, he is not inclined to believe, he said, for he had found Savannah citizens ever ready to do their duty as jurors."

"However, the judge naively continued, that if he found it necessary he might call upon the 'sturdy yeomanry' of Bullock, Emanuel, Screven and other neighboring counties to come to his aid in enforcing the law."

"It was quite evident that Judge Speer was fully informed of the rapid mushroom growth of locker clubs in Savannah."

BRUTALLY ASSAULTED.

Hit in the Head With a Brick on the Street.

A Sumter dispatch says Mr. Lawrence DuBose of the Mechanicville section was going down south Earvin street Tuesday night at 7 o'clock when he was assaulted by a negro and his skull crushed by a brick. He was taken to the Sumter hospital and is in a very critical condition, his skull being so crushed that it rests upon the brain and a very delicate operation had to be performed.

From all that can be learned of the affair Mr. DuBose was in company with a Mr. Easterling when they were going to the Coasting Line Passenger depot. It is said that the negro ran against Mr. DuBose on the street and then attacked Mr. DuBose. Mr. Easterling went to the residence of Alderman P. P. Finn, told him of the attack and asked that a physician be called, which was done immediately. Dr. Walter Cheyne responded.

Easterling is said to have mysteriously disappeared after the assault, and it is alleged he took the train. He is supposed to be from Dairzell section. It was learned later by the officers that one Dan Robinson, a colored man, who runs on the North & Western train between Camden and Sumter, committed the assault. He did not return on the train as usual the next morning and the Camden officers have been asked to capture him. He is said to have told some negroes at the depot that he assaulted a white man.

ATTACKED BY ANGRY BULL.

Two Young Women Frightened and Injured by Ferocious Animal.

Chased by an angry bull, Misses Phoebe Polhemus and Jessie Cavanaugh tried to take refuge in a tree in their uncle's pasture, near Jacksonville, N. J. Miss Polhemus was hanging from a limb by her skirt, when she felt the tree shaking violently and fell.

The girl landed upon the back of the bull, which she clutched as a drowning man clutches at a plank. The animal bounded off across the uneven ground, carrying her a quarter of a mile before it stumbled and fell, throwing Miss Polhemus over its head.

The shock that had shaken Miss Polhemus out of the tree was caused by Miss Cavanaugh being tossed by the bull into the branches. When Farmer Cavanaugh rushed to the assistance of his nieces, he found Jessie hanging from a limb by her skirts. The girls were hysterical. Miss Cavanaugh was badly bruised, and will be kept to her bed for several days.

Brawley Cuts Sentence.

Henry W. Thompson, a prominent young Spartanburg stock broker who got into trouble last summer by using the mails for fraudulent purposes to get \$5,996 from a York, Pa., firm for Aiken mill stock, which he pretended was to be sold to an Augusta broker, pleaded guilty in the Federal Court at Columbia Wednesday and was given 18 months in the Atlanta Federal prison.

PASSED THE HOUSE.

The Repeal of the Lien Law Now Almost Certain.

Strong Arguments Made on Both Sides.—Believed That the Bill Will Pass the Senate.

An overwhelming vote in the house passed Mr. Richards' bill for the repeal of the lien law to a third reading Friday morning. The bill passed those cases in the desert into which the prohibition have converted the State, and unto which those who are sore at thirist are wont to wend their way."

"Section 1. That section 2059, volume 1, code of laws, South Carolina, 1902, relating to liens for advances, be, and the same is hereby, repealed."

Sec. 2. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed. "Provided, This act shall take effect on the first day of January, A. D. 1908."

When special order bills were reached Mr. Richards at once called for the lien law measure. Mr. Rucker, who had the floor the day before when the proceedings were interrupted by Gen. Lee's speech, was recognized. Mr. Rucker stated at the outset that he was in a hopeless minority, but he thought the general assembly was making a mistake in passing the Richards bill. However, if the arguments made by the majority were correct he wanted the repeal to go into effect at once, and asked Mr. Richards if he were willing for this. Mr. Richards said that he was not.

Mr. E. E. Verner, one of the most earnest advocates for the repeal of the law, talked at length in favor of the passage of the bill. He was followed by Mr. Harrison of Greenville, who argued against the repeal of the law.

Mr. J. P. Gibson stated that he had called a mass meeting of farmers in his county, Marlboro, to discuss the matter, but afterwards this meeting was called off. With present labor conditions and the fact that there are now in the fields of his county 500 bales of unpicked cotton he thought the repeal of the law unwise.

Mr. Garris also made a vigorous fight against the repeal of the law, citing labor conditions and the need for encouraging the small farmers. Representatives Brantley, Wyche and A. G. Brice all spoke in favor of the repeal and denied the statement that the repeal would enslave the small farmer.

Mr. Richards, the author of the proposed repeal, then spoke. He called attention to the fight year after year, the agitation by the farmers and urged his argument that the repeal of the law would not be a hardship on the tenant farmer, as was claimed by the opposition. In answer to Mr. Rucker he would say that the reason he did not wish the repeal to go into effect at once was because it would work a hardship on those holding liens. He therefore wanted to give the landlords or farm owners time to prepare for the changes. He believed that the repeal might temporarily effect some of the tenants and some of the landowners, but in the long run it would prove a blessing and would take out of the grasp of the merchant-farmer, who charged anywhere from 25 to 100 per cent for supplies, the poor man who worked a small portion of the farm.

The Vote.

On the motion to strike out the enacting words of the bill, made by Mr. Sellers, the vote was as follows: Nays—Whaley, Aull, Ayer, Balentine, Bethune, Boyd, Brantley, Brice, A. G., Brice, T. S., Bryan, W. D., Bryan, F. M., Cannon, Carson, Carlisle, Cosgrove, Cochran, Courtney, Culler, DeVore, Dick, Dingle, Dixon, Dodd, J. H., Dowling, Epps, Frost, Gary, Gause, Gibson, V. J., Glasscock, Gyles, Hall, Harmon, Harris, Hughes, Hydrick, Johnstone, Jones, Kellahan, Kershaw, Kirven, Lane, Lawson, Lester, Legare, Maier, McKee, Mann, Milley, Miller, Morrell, Nash, Nesbitt, Nicholson, Niver, Richards, Richardson, Sawyer, Saye, Scarborough, Sharpe, Slaughter, Smith, J. E., Stillwell, Stubbs, Tatum, Todd, Tompkins, Vander Horst, Verner, Wade, Wannemaker, Wiggins, Wingard, Wyche, Yeldell—75.

Yeas—Blair, Beattie, Carey, Carrigan, Clary, Clinckales, Derham, Doar, Douglass, J. P., Gibson, Goodwin, Harley, Harrison, Hixon, Kirtley, McMaster, Nichols, Norton, Parker, Patterson, Reeves, Rucker, Sellers, Patterson, Thomas, VonKolner, Wallace, Wimberly—29.

Yeas—Fraser, eye, Leitner, no; Walker, eye, Arnold, no; Robinson, no; Spivey, eye; Garris, eye, Youmans, no; Grier, eye, Cox, no.

Amendments Voted Down.

The house voted down the proposition by 91 to 24 to make the law effective at once and by a vote of 81 to 23 voted down Mr. McMaster's proposition to extend the time for the enforcement of the repeal until 1910.

Mr. Richards believes that the act will pass the senate by a majority of at least four and possibly five. He has canvassed that body thoroughly and the repeal is certain. "I will now support the bill," he said, "and I will support it with all my power."

"No mortgage of any crop or crops shall be good and effective to convey to the mortgagee any interest in any crop or crops to be raised during the year in which said mortgage is given, and unless the land where said crop or crops are to be raised shall be described or mentioned in the mortgage, and unless the crop or crops herein referred to shall be up and growing at the time of the execution of the mortgage."

That said amendment shall not take effect until the first day of January, 1909."

SAVED AT LAST

Rescued From Mine After Being Entombed Over Forty Days.

FED THROUGH A PIPE.

A. D. Bailey, P. J. Brown and F. McDonald, Three Miners, After Being Prisoners in a Colorado Mine Since the First of Last December, Were Brought to the Surface One Day Last Week.

After having been entombed 46 days, one thousand feet below the surface in the Alpha shaft of the Giroux mine, near Ely, Nev., P. J. Brown, A. D. Bailey and Fred McDonald were rescued last week. Whistles all over the camp blew loudly, while crowds cheered in the streets of Ely to the ringing of the bells.

"Ah," was the only word of Bailey, the first to reach the outer air. He tottered forward into the arms of comrades, who in a few minutes recuperated him.

"Is that you, Arthur?" queried Fred McDonald, as his brother stepped forward and embraced him after nearly seven weeks of seperation. "By George, it certainly seems good to be out of that hole," he said as he was led away, telling his brother of his terrible experience.

"Somebody give me a chew of tobacco," said Brown, with a laugh as he was led from the mine shaft to the change room where the three men were made comfortable.

The news that rescue was near at hand reached Ely from the mine shortly after 11 o'clock the day before and many citizens went to the mouth of the shaft to greet the men. Many hours passed while the crowd waited and the entombed men and their rescuers dug vigorously to remove the earth that blocked the mouth of the 1,000 feet tunnel.

Finally the anxious crowd around the shaft heard the bell signal, 'hoist away' and a loud cheer burst forth. The basket soon rose to the surface, bearing one of the rescuers supporting Bailey. Mrs. Bailey was not present, as one of her children was sick. As soon as Bailey was provided with clean clothes he hurried home supported by friends.

Another shout of joy greeted Fred McDonald and when the last man, Peter Brown, came out the crowd became almost hysterical, realizing that the long entombment was ended.

On the morning of December 4th, McDonald, Brown and Bailey and two Greeks were working in the bottom of a shaft 85 feet below the pump station and 1,685 feet below the surface. The shaft saved in, snapping the cable used to haul the cage from the shaft and hurling thousands of tons of rock and timbers into the shaft. From the bottom of the compartment in which the men were working to the pumping station, a series of rickety ladders offered the only means of egress.

With falling rocks and timbers streaming down on them the five men struggled up these ladders. Half way up falling timbers knocked the two Greeks from the ladders killing them. Bailey, McDonald and Brown reached the pump station. Its timbered roof withstood the rock and timber that came down the shaft and offered them a safe prison where for a whole day the men crouched, while at intervals, rocks and timbers kept crashing about them, threatening momentarily to crush the deep tomb.

At first it was thought on the surface that all five of the men had perished, but twenty-four hours after the accident the three buried men managed to make themselves heard by tapping on a six inch water pipe that reached from the pumping station to the surface. Communication was established with the world above and food and drink were plentifully lowered through the pipe.

A large supply was sent down, as it was feared the pipe might be broken before the rescuers could reach the imprisoned men. But throughout the long weeks of imprisonment this pipe was daily used. A portable telephone was lowered and the men were able to talk with people above. This telephone carried from friends news of the world and messages of cheer, and from the buried men reports of their condition.

STRANGE OCCURENCE.

Three Large Islands Said to Have Disappeared Recently.

The Mexican meteorological bureau has been advised that recent subterranean disturbances off the coast of Yucatan have caused the islands of Obispo, Sur and Cuyoveno to disappear. They were of considerable size and were well known to navigators. There were several guano camps upon two of them. The harbor at Progreso has had its depth greatly decreased.

FIVE FIREMEN KILLED

While Fighting a Fire Friday in the City of Baltimore.

At Baltimore five firemen were killed and twenty seriously injured by falling walls early Friday morning in what was the greatest fire which that city has experienced since the great conflagration of 1904. Among the worst injured is George Horton, chief of the fire department. The loss caused by the flames is estimated at more than \$500,000.

OFFICER KILLED.

Shot By a Convict Who Escaped Two Months Ago.

Policeman W. A. Clyde, of Sumter, Shot to Death While Trying to Arrest a Negro Convict.

Policeman Clyde, of Sumter, was shot and killed about twelve o'clock Monday night by Toney Moses, colored, an escaped convict, near Bossards, Sumter county. Moses escaped about two months ago from the Sumter chingang. He was located Monday night at a house near Bossards. Officer Clyde and Constable Nannamaker went out to capture him, as a reward had been offered for his capture. The officers went to the house and demanded admittance. Mr. Clyde went to one floor and Mr. Nannamaker to another floor. Mr. Clyde forced his way into the house with his characteristic bravery and found Moses under a bed.

He called upon Moses to come out and surrender, but Moses' reply was a shot from a shotgun, which took effect in Mr. Clyde's abdomen. The popular and efficient officer succumbed to the terrible wound within a few hours, exhibiting rare fortitude and forbearance. Mr. Nannamaker went to the assistance of his injured brother officer and medical assistance was secured as soon as possible.

Mr. Clyde meanwhile being taken to the house of Mr. Marion Dorn, where he died about two o'clock Tuesday morning. The affair has created consternation in Sumter and is regretted beyond expression. Mr. Clyde's police officers of the Sumter police force are using every means to locate his murderer.

The city of Sumter has offered a reward of \$100 for the arrest of Moses. While public sentiment is very bitter against Moses still it can not be said that excitement runs high.

Less than a month ago this genial and kind hearted officer's little 2-year-old child was burned to death. The coroner's jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts, and implicated Daphne McDaniels, one of the women in the house at the time of the shooting, who was placed in jail.

The murdered officer has many friends in Orangeburg, having lived here four years when his father was the Presiding Elder of the Orangeburg District. They regretted to hear of his tragic death, and hope the brutal murderer will be caught and punished.

REFUSED AID TO HIS SISTER

And So He Shot Down and Murdered M. Sviridoff.

At Krasno-Utmek, Russia, Sviridoff, president of the local Zemstvo, was shot to death by a brother of Mile. Ragozinikova, the murderer of General Maximoffsky, director of the department of prisons of the ministry of the interior, on October 28 last. It is supposed that the murder was committed in revenge for the refusal of M. Sviridoff to make any move in behalf of Mile. Ragozinikova during her trial.

Mile. Ragozinikova was a daughter of a teacher in the imperial conservatory of Music of Perm province. She presented herself at the weekly reception of General Maximoffsky in St. Petersburg, and when admitted to his presence, drew a revolver and fired seven shots at the general, six bullets taking effect. On Oct. 3 Mile. Ragozinikova was hanged.

THE UNWRITTEN LAW.

Woman Acquitted for Killing Man Who Wronged Her.

At El Paso, Texas, having followed Robert J. Schram to his room and shot him down after he refused to right her wrong by marrying her just two days after the verdict of not guilty in the Bradley case, in Washington, Mary Adloff was found not guilty of murder and released, both on the plea of "unwritten law," and temporarily insanity.

She admitted killing Schram, but said after she nursed his dying wife at LaJouta, Col., he made love to her, promised to marry her, and then betrayed her and left for El Paso, where, when she followed and asked him to keep his promise and marry her, he struck her.

Women hugged her as she stepped forth free and they squeezed the hands of the jury and said, "God bless you."

THEY ARE FOR BRYAN.

National Committeemen Have a Talk With the Commoner.

A dispatch from Lincoln, Neb., says William J. Bryan met the sub-committee of the Democratic national committee at the Rock Island station and shook hands with all the members, including National Committeemen Roger Sullivan of Illinois, whom he attacked several months ago as an enemy of the Democratic party.