

WHY THEY WON

Liquor Forces Spent One Million Dollars to Keep Texas Wet.

MANY UNLAWFUL VOTES

The Prohibition Campaigners Are Preparing to Contest in Every District.—There Were Many Surprises in the Very Close Fight.—Excitement Marked the Campaign.

Statewide prohibition was lost in the recent election in Texas in a contest in which the prohibitionists claim 30,000 fraudulent votes were cast by unscrupulous Mexicans and negroes who came by their tax receipts illegally.

The brewers' association which is composed of all the brewers in Texas and many outside the state whose drinks are sold in Texas admits having expended \$1,000,000 in the fight.

The brewers say the funds were distributed in newspaper advertisements, paying the salaries and expenses of speakers, hiring halls and music and giving the barbecues.

The "drys" admit the "wets" carried the election by less than 5,000 majority but the election will be contested in the courts.

The expected heavy prohibition vote in the larger towns failed to materialize, and several towns counted in the "wet" column gave majorities the other way.

The greatest surprise in the political history of Texas during a generation is Dallas county. Before the election the anti-prohibitionists claimed a majority of 8,000.

The prohibitionists were willing to concede 3,000. Unofficial returns from every voting precinct in the county gave the prohibitionists a majority of six votes.

All of the larger towns, including San Antonio, Fort Worth, Dallas, Houston, Austin, Galveston and Waco went wet by large majorities. South Texas gave the wets their majority and showed a better proportion of the 500,000 votes cast in the State.

The election was characterized by the activity of thousands of women and children at the polls. In many cities and county precincts the women served free soft drinks to the voters.

Gen. Colquhoun's stump activity in the interests of the wets aroused the bitterness of his political foes and probably cost the wets thousands of votes.

Excitement ran high throughout the State and hundreds of people crowded about bulletin boards day and night while the counting was going on.

Statements from both the wet and dry headquarters warn election officers to guard well the ballot boxes as it is almost certain that every vote will be recounted before the result of the election is known exactly.

One of the most significant probable results of the election is the political downfall of Senator Bailey. The victory of the wets by a small majority is regarded as a practical defeat and places in the saddle a new political element in Texas, strong enough to overthrow the present Democratic faction. This same element is anti-Bailey, and is just as strongly opposed to Gov. O. B. Colquhoun.

DEFENDS HIS PARDONS.

Bleese Advises Farmers Union to Get Into South Carolina Politics.

A special dispatch to the State from Lancaster says it is estimated that fully 5,000 people attended the annual reunion of the Confederate veterans and the Farmers' Union rally picnic at Heath Springs Thursday, nothing occurring to mar the pleasure of the two events.

Prominent veterans spoke and Gov. Bleese made an address. There was nothing unusual or sensational about the Governor's remarks. He eulogized the veterans, advised the Farmers' Union to get into politics, defended his exercise of the pardoning power and reiterated his well-known views as to the negro rapist.

The governor was well received and liberally cheered. Somebody in the audience cried, however, "Hurrah for Featherstone."

Sleep in the Same Grave.

Because they were to have been married in September the bodies of Miss Bertie Boyles, a school teacher and Leo Davidson, a travelling salesman, of Clarksburg, W. Va., who were killed Sunday in an automobile accident were buried in the same grave. A double funeral was held from the First Methodist Episcopal church.

Extra Pay Stopped.

Upsetting a practice of more than thirty years, the Senate and House conferees Wednesday agreed to eliminate an appropriation of an extra month's salary to the employees of the Capital. This saves the Government \$140,000.

Tramps He Was Flying.

Dreaming he was an aeroplane and was being used in an effort to lower some of the world's records, J. H. Holland, of Waycross, Ga., "aviated" through a second story window and broke his ankle when he landed on the ground.

Charlotte Gets Water.

With practically 1,000,000 gallons of water received from the Catawba river at Charlotte and surrounding towns in the past twenty-four hours and lowering clouds, with a prospect of rain, the water situation there has assumed a decidedly brighter outlook.

MAKES COTTON GUESS

CROP OF OVER FOURTEEN MILLION BALES PREDICTED.

Government Figures Say the Condition is the Best in Several Years in All States.

The condition of the growing cotton crop of the United States on July 25 was 89.1 per cent of a normal, compared with 88.2 per cent on June 25, 1911, 75 per cent on July 25, 1910, 71.9 per cent in 1909 and 79.4 per cent the average of the past 10 years on July 25, according to the reports of the United States department of agriculture's agents to the crop reporting board announced at noon today. Comparison conditions by States follows:

State	1911.	1910.	av'ge 10-yr.
Virginia	102	80	81
N. Carolina	87	71	79
S. Carolina	86	70	79
Georgia	95	70	80
Florida	94	70	82
Alabama	94	71	79
Mississippi	86	71	79
Louisiana	84	69	78
Texas	86	82	79
Arkansas	94	73	79
Tennessee	92	76	82
Missouri	96	72	83
Oklahoma	88	87	81
California	99	98	—

Reports on the growing cotton crop of 1911 received by the Department of Agriculture continue to indicate that the yield this year will be one of the greatest, if not the greatest in the history of the industry. The conditions of the crop on July 25, as announced Wednesday was 89.1 of a normal crop. This was 9-10 of one per cent higher than a month ago, and 9.7 per cent above the average on July 25 for the past ten years.

Based on the average condition of the crop on July 25 for the past ten years and the average yield per acre for the same period, condition reported Wednesday if it should continue, would indicate a final total yield of 207.25 pounds per acre, which upon 34,000,000 acres, the estimated final acreage, allowing for the abandonment of three per cent of the acreage means a total cotton crop of 13,093,000 bales, of 500 pounds each. This estimate is unofficial.

"I'M SHOT, CENTRAL, HELP!"

These Are the Words of a Dying Man Over the Phone.

"I'm shot Central, help!" These words coming over the telephone were heard by an operator in the Monroe street exchange of the Chicago Telephone Company about midnight Wednesday night.

She then heard the sound of a falling body and several crashes indicating the banging of the receiver against the wall as it fell from the hand of the wounded man.

She at once notified the police station that some one had been shot at one of the two addresses where there were two telephones on the party line.

One of these addresses was that of Matthew Stron's saloon and that was the place where the call came from. The police found John Dalzell, the bartender, lying unconscious on the floor near the telephone. The cash register had been broken open and the money taken. Dalzell probably will die. He had been shot by the robber.

WATER SUPPLY SHORT.

New York Runs Short on Her Usual Water Rations.

A New York dispatch says that in spite of the recent rains the amount of water in storage along the cotton head and available for the city is only 2,000,000 gallons. There were 30,000,000 a year ago. The loss last week was about 2,000,000,000 gallons. But by means of the water saving campaign the loss of early summer has been reduced at the rate of 5,000,000 gallons per day. In June, 1910 the average daily consumption was 327,000,000 gallons. In the same month this year the average consumption fell to 286,000,000 gallons.

Sale of Texas Oats. "This is the usual season of the year," said Commissioner Watson Wednesday, "when this office is literally flooded with letters asking whether Texas oats brought from the boll weevil territory, are prohibited from sale in this State." Several years ago the general assembly passed a law prohibiting the sale of seed from the weevil territory. There is a penalty of not less than \$50 or more than \$1,000.

Plunge From Train.

Frank McGee, alias Clark, under arrest on perjury charge, made daring escape, while in charge of a sheriff on a swiftly moving train near Salisbury, Oia. The officer, turned his back for a moment, and the prisoner dashed through a window of the car and escaped.

Tramps Shy at Atlanta.

The city of Atlanta has rid itself of tramps. Judge Broyles, of the municipal court sentences every tramp found in the city to so many days at hard labor. The result has been that tramps have given the city a wide berth.

REPLY TO BRYAN

Verbal Broadside is Fired at the Great Commoner By Underwood.

MADE CAUSTIC SPEECH

The Nebraskan is Denounced by the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of Congress for his Charging Underwood With Blocking Revision of Tariff

Standing on chairs, waving handkerchiefs and yelling at the tops of their voices, Democratic Representatives Thursday acclaimed Representative Oscar W. Underwood, leader of the house, when he fired a verbal broadside at William Jennings Bryan for criticizing his position of an extension of the tariff revision programme. It was the most remarkable scene in the house since the beginning of the extra session of Congress.

Excoriating the three times candidate of the Democratic party for presidential honors, Leader Underwood denounced Mr. Bryan's statements as false, defended his (Underwood's) attitude as to revision of the iron and steel tariff schedules, and said Bryan had placed upon every Democratic member implications unfounded in fact. He called on his Democratic colleagues of the ways and means committee for corroboration of his attitude in committee and in caucus.

Mr. Underwood was backed up in a similarly striking speech by Representative Kitchin (N. C.) long a devoted friend of Mr. Bryan. Mr. Kitchin expressed surprise that any Democrat should so malign Mr. Underwood and the party.

It all came about from a published interview, which purported to be "authorized" by Mr. Bryan, declaring that Underwood was "unmasked."

The action of Chairman Underwood in opposing an immediate effort to reduce the iron and steel schedule reveals the real Underwood, said the Bryan interview. "Speaker (Clark) and other tariff reformers tried to secure the passage of a resolution including the iron and steel schedule, but Underwood and Fitzgerald—the Fitzgerald who saved Cannon in the last congress succeeded in defeating the resolution."

"The unmasking of Chairman Underwood will serve a useful purpose," added the interview, "if it arouses the Democrats to an understanding of the mistake in putting Mr. Underwood at the head of the committee if he solidifies his policy of delay."

The House listened intently as the whole interview was read from the clerk's desk. Word of the answer that Underwood was to make to Bryan had been passed among Democrats and an almost full membership on the Democratic side greeted the majority leader. Cheers and applause that lasted for several minutes greeted him as he rose to speak.

As the clerk finished reading the Bryan interview, Mr. Underwood in calm and even tones, opened the vial of his wrath. If Mr. Underwood's attack was remarkable for its bitterness and vigor, it was not more so than the general applause which greeted his sarcastic references to the Nebraska leader and his specific and complete denials of the charges made by Bryan.

He declared that he was interested in iron and steel mills in his own State of Alabama, and he had urged the ways and means committee at the beginning of the session to save him from embarrassment by taking up the iron and steel schedule at once. This he said, because it had determined, he said, because it had determined which there is the greatest complaint from the public should be the subject of earliest revision. His opposition in the recent case calling for a revision of the iron and steel schedule, he said, had been due to the fact that it had been determined no further tariff programme should be worked out until it was certain what would be done by the president.

Mr. Underwood had read the published Bryan statement, and speaking very deliberately said: "Mr. Speaker, the statements contained in that paper are absolutely false. If the reflections which that article contains rested only on myself I would not take the time of this house to answer them. But those statements reflect not only upon myself, but upon Democracy in control on this side of the capitol, and as leader on this floor I would be untrue to my fellow Democrats here and to myself if I did not reply to this attack."

"That interview charges that there is a difference between the speaker of this house and myself as to legislation in this house. The statement is absolutely false. We have been together, we are together now, and I predict that we shall be together to the end."

Mr. Underwood had read a telegram from Mr. Bryan to Representative James (Ky.) transmitting congratulations to Mr. Underwood "for his great work."

"The gentleman from Nebraska did not think I was trying to protect the Democratic party then," said Underwood. "It was not until I differed with him on the wool schedule that he changed his mind."

"The gentleman who has issued that statement, William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska," said Mr. Underwood, "charges that the chairman of the ways and means committee, standing in the interest of a protective tariff, has led this house

PASSES THE HOUSE

BILL REDUCING DUTY ON GOODS MADE OF COTTON.

Measure Received Every Democratic Vote and the Votes of Thirty Insurgent Republican Members.

Supported by all the Democrats and by thirty Republicans, the Democratic tariff bill, the third of the big tariff revision measures brought forth by the Democratic house of representatives, passed that body early Thursday evening by 202 to 81. The bill cuts the average tariff on cotton manufactured goods from 48 to 27 per cent, ad valorem, a 1 per cent reduction in duty that the Democratic leaders estimate to reduce revenues by about \$3,000,000.

Not an amendment was offered to the bill, although the Republicans attacked it vigorously on account of alleged increases in certain items over the rates of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law. Scarcely had the cheers that greeted the passage of the cotton revision bill subsided when Democratic Leader Underwood calling up the free list as it passed the senate a few days ago, accomplished a strategic move which greatly surprised the Republicans.

He asked for a conference on all the amendments to the free list bill except that of Senator Gronna of North Dakota putting cement on the free list. He urged that the house accept the amendment adding to it cement, Pacific coast Republicans made ineffectual efforts to stop this sudden and unexpected putting of lemons on the free list, but the amendment carried. The change gave the house Democrats what they claimed to be an added advantage in dealing with the senate in the conference committee.

Thursday night the Republican leaders in both houses of congress called in absent members from all parts of the country in preparation for a threatened attempt of the Democrats to pass the wool tariff bill over the President's veto. The Democratic leaders in the house have asserted within the last 24 hours that they have the necessary two-thirds majority to pass the wool bill over the President's veto and have been doing effective missionary work in the senate today. The Republican managers in the house insist that they have enough votes to prevent a two-thirds majority in support of the wool bill.

Blows Them to Atoms. Novel Way of Getting Rid of the Caterpillar Pest.

Caterpillars have no terrors for Eihlu Baidorf, a quarryman, living near Breinigsville, Pa., who discovered a new way to rid the trees of his orchard of pests of all kinds. Recently he happened to spill a small quantity of nitroglycerin on some bushes near his quarry.

Shortly afterwards he heard a series of short explosions coming from that direction. He investigated and found that as each caterpillar deposed a small amount of the explosive he fell to the ground and exploded with a loud report.

Baidorf was not slow to utilize his discovery and mixing an ounce of the explosive into four gallons of water he began to spray his apple trees with the mixture and in a short time there was regular fusillade of explosions in the orchard, sounding like volleys of miniature musketry. All his trees were cleared of caterpillars and every other known tree pest.

ASKS PRAYERS FOR RAIN.

Head of Farmers' Union Urges that It Be Statewide.

E. W. Dabbs, president of the South Carolina Farmers' Union, has issued from Mayeville a call to all ministers of the gospel of all the churches and devout men and women in the State requesting that next Sunday be set aside as a day of prayer for rain, as information from many sections of the State tells of prevailing drought which in some localities is as bad as the drought of 1881. Those people who have been blessed with rain are asked to join in the prayer and all in thanksgiving for showers wherever they have fallen.

Many Lives Were Lost.

Fifteen persons were killed in a head-on collision late Saturday night between a crowded excursion train on the Bangor & Aroostook railroad and the night train from Van Buren to Bangor Maine. Thirty or forty persons are known to have been injured, and it is thought that several others are beneath the wreckage.

Dangerous Business.

Although the climbing season in the Alps has only begun 29 tourists have been killed and an unknown number injured. If this rate continues until the close of the season on September 15 the death record will be the heaviest on record.

Fired Her at Last.

After a pursuit in which she has traveled 40,000 miles J. M. Abernethy, of Marietta, Ga., found her in Stockholm, Cal., with her companion, Nolan Blalock. He also recognized his five-year-old daughter. The runaway pair will be prosecuted.

Made Fatal Mistake.

The four year old child of Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Wright of West Durham, died Saturday morning as a result of drinking carbolic acid Friday night. The child called for Castoria and the mother directed her to the mantle, where the mistake was made.

BRYAN HITS BACK

CRITICISM BASED ON WASHINGTON NEWS DISPATCH.

If That Dispatch Reported Underwood Wrong Bryan Will Withdraw His Criticism.

A Chicago dispatch says William J. Bryan replied to the criticism of Representative Underwood, made in the house Thursday, by declaring that the statements which Mr. Underwood criticized were based on a Washington dispatch which appeared in an Omaha paper.

"If that report is incorrect," said Mr. Bryan, "I take it for granted that Mr. Underwood will read the report before the house and deny it."

"If the report is correct, I have nothing to withdraw. If it is erroneous I shall withdraw my criticism of Mr. Underwood so far as it is based on his action in that particular case."

"Whatever the outcome in this instance, I do not withdraw my criticism of Mr. Underwood on other occasions and I intend to take early opportunity to give him some other things to discuss."

"Yes, I read the report of Mr. Underwood's speech in the morning papers," said Mr. Bryan. "The criticism to which he refers is contained in an editorial which I wrote myself."

"The report on which the editorial was based," continued Mr. Bryan, "appeared last week, after the House caucus of July 15."

"I am not sure of the exact date, but it was not earlier than Wednesday of last week and not later than Saturday. The dispatch from Washington said that Speaker Clark offered a resolution—a modification or a substitute for a resolution—introducing the ways and means committee to proceed with the preparation of other bills. The dispatch stated that Mr. Clark was supported by a number of members, but that Mr. Underwood and Mr. Fitzgerald led a fight against the resolution and defeated it."

"The report also quoted Congressman Kitchin as insisting upon introducing a bill reducing the tariff upon iron and steel, and quotes Mr. Kitchin as calling attention to Mr. Underwood's holdings in the steel company and as expressing the fear that in case of failure to proceed with the reduction of the tariff on iron and steel, such failure might be attributed to Mr. Underwood's interests in the business. My editorial was based on this published report."

Mr. Bryan was in the city between trains and is now on his way to Iowa.

"MOURNFUL COMFORTERS."

Is What Democratic Congress Calls President's Advisers.

Declaring that he desired to defend President Taft because the latter "had no one in his own party to say a word in his behalf," Representative Burnett, of Alabama, Democrat, said in the House Wednesday that the only trouble with the President is, being honest himself, he is too credulous.

"No honest man, as I believe Mr. Taft is," said Mr. Burnett, "ever had such mournful comforters since the days of Job. I have no doubt that his daily prayer is that Wickersham and Hitchcock will do as Ballinger did."

Mr. Burnett said Secretary of Agriculture Wilson was another honest man to fall a victim of bad advisers, and that consequently the downfall of Dr. Wiley, who has often stood head among murderers and the people, had almost been accomplished.

into lines that were unworthy of any Democrat in the land.

"I know this is false, Mr. Speaker, you know it is false, so do the Democrats of this side of the house. But we must let the country know it is false. The gentleman from Nebraska says that my leadership of this side of the house could not stand in the open. There is not a Democratic member here that does not know that if I misrepresented for one moment the Democracy of this house in bearing my commission, I would send my resignation to the speaker's desk."

Both Mr. Underwood and Mr. Kitchin were greeted with deafening cheers. Speaker Clark repeatedly pounding his gavel to restore order.

Mr. Kitchin confirmed Mr. Underwood's statements in every respect, and declared that Mr. Bryan had launched his criticism without having any specific information as to what the committee had done.

"Mr. Underwood stated the facts clearly to the caucus," said Mr. Kitchin. "He did state before the committee at the beginning of the session that he was interested in the steel and iron business and it would relieve him of embarrassment if the committee would take up that schedule and get rid of it at once. But it was the judgment of the committee that the most iniquitous schedule that had ever been put on the statute books the woolen schedule ought first to be revised."

Mr. Kitchin referred to Mr. Underwood's frank statement about his iron company's holdings and said he had expected that might be made "an occasion by our opponents to slander and libel the Alabamian and bring the position of his Democratic house, but I never dreamed that any Democrat in this country would attempt to malign Mr. Underwood or the Democratic party."

Mr. Bryan is not responsible," said Mr. Kitchin, amid great laughter from the Republicans. "Or he was not in our caucus; he must have gotten his information from somebody and he was the most badly informed man in the world."

LIVE AND SAFE

Miner Entombed Three Days is Rescued by His Brave Comrades.

NEVER WITHOUT HOPE

Threw Himself Into the Arms of His Rescuers.—Wept While Multitude Cheered Down the Shaft.—Relates His Experience Far Below the Earth's Surface.

Joseph Clary, a miner, imprisoned by a cave-in at the White Oak mine near Joplin, Mo., since last Sunday morning was reached by rescuers on Wednesday morning. He was alive and well.

When the last spades' full of earth were removed by workmen in the shaft and they dropped through into the drift, Clary threw himself into the arms of his rescuers and wept while the shouts of thousands cheered down the shaft.

A glare of light flashed in on the entombed Clary, and he looked upon his fellow being after a period in darkness which, through reckoned by him to be something over four days, was exactly three days and forty-five minutes. Clary's imprisonment had severely weakened him, but shouts from the mouth of the shaft, sounds from the outer world and gushes of fresh air gave heart and strength to him.

As Clary had little to say save to breathe his thanks. A physician was lowered and he administered stimulants. Clary was hoisted to the surface and set foot on top of earth ten minutes after he was found.

Spectators were kept away from him. His father and brothers and physician hurried him away to the Clary home nearby to his mother, who weakened by the strain of her long vigil, lay ill. The physician urged Clary not to talk until he had gained strength.

Clary is twenty-three years old, the son of a pioneer mine operator who has directed the rescue work without rest since his son's imprisonment. Relays of workers began digging the shaft on Sunday, and have worked night and day since.

The first three attempts to drill a small hole to admit air and nourishment failed to locate young Clary, but the fourth was successful. It was found that Clary was in imminent danger of drowning from water rising in the drift. Diggers in the shaft redoubled their efforts and the drift was reached hours earlier than expected.

As Clary told his long vigil in absolute darkness, fraught now with hope, now with bitter disappointment, but never with despair, he interrupted the conversation now and then to receive supplies of food lowered through the five-inch shaft, which, after three holes were bored in vain, finally reached the drift where he was held a prisoner.

The suspense he suffered is indicated in part of his story as told over the telephone. He said: "I tried to count the strokes of the drill and was able to gauge time a little by the pounding of the bit. Hours passed until I heard the drill cutting into the hard ground, but I could not locate the sound in the darkness."

"Soon the drill stopped. I knew they had fished the drift as time passed and I could hear no sound. I could picture them making new calculations. I was not surprised when I heard the drilling of the first hole. All the time the water was rising a little higher, but I was not worried. I was hungry, but I tried to keep them from thinking about anything to eat. It was hard to keep from thinking about it however, and I drank a lot of water from the drift."

"After a while I felt a draft of fresh air and I knew the drill had cut into the drift, but in the darkness I could not locate it. I called with all my might, but could not make myself heard. It was maddening."

"Then when I heard the drilling again in a new location I was discouraged for the first time, but not for a minute did I give up hope. It was just the same thing over and over again for the next few hours. I grew ravenously hungry all the time, but tried to forget it. I busied myself as much as possible until the fourth drill hole penetrated the roof of the drift. It took me a long time to locate the hole."

Says Dorothy Arnold Lives.

Dorothy Arnold is not dead; she is abroad and her parents have gone there to look for her. That is all that can be said definitely now." Mrs. Griffith, companion to Mrs. Rufus W. Peckham, Dorothy's aunt, is quoted in this effect in a dispatch to the New York World from Bideford Pool, Me.

Bit Off His Ear.

James McCord is in the hospital at Homestead, Pa., with his right ear gone. There is no chance of a grafting operation, because William Lamone, who bit off the ear, swallowed it. Then he fled and the police are still looking for him.

Drunks Come High.

Hereafter it will cost \$25 and costs or sixty days on the streets of Cedarstown, Ga., for a plain drunk. The mayor and city council believe it is their duty to stop drinking and the sale of blind tiger whiskey.

Killed Little Sister.

At Valdosta, Ga., three year old Eliza Mitchell was killed when a shotgun, supposed to be unloaded, was discharged by her brother, Walter Mitchell, Jr.

SIMON IN EXILE

PRESIDENT OF HAITI SAVES HIS NECK BY FLIGHT.

His Daughter Shot and Six of his Party Are Killed as the Deposed Executive Embarks.

Revolution in Haiti has triumphed once more, and a few weeks of peace may be enjoyed, while preparations are being made for the next revolution. President Antoine Simon left the Capital Wednesday and took refuge on board the Haitian cruiser Seventeenth December, formerly the yacht American. With him are his wife and a number of his followers.

On all sides Port au Prince, the capital, and at which place President Simon went on board the steamer is invested by followers of Gen. Firmin, one of the revolutionary leaders. The city itself is in the hands of a committee of safety and there is no general disorder.

The departure of the aged President was not without disorder, however, for as he was embarking at the wharf there was a riot demonstration, in which the Ex-President's chamberlain Deputy Prin, of Jeremie, and five other persons were killed, and Clementina Simon, his daughter, and six other persons were slightly wounded.

President Simon left the palace at four o'clock that afternoon, after he had been informed that one wing of the revolutionary army, commanded by Gen. Peralle, had denied his request for three days in which to secure the safety of the city.

The general informed the French and British ministers who went out to parley with him, that owing to recent summary executions by Simon's order, the President must leave the Capital immediately or otherwise he would attack the city without delay.

The ministers, who went to Croix Des Bouquets on a similar errand, found the rebel commander there, Gen. Ducaes, grant the truce, provided a committee of safety was appointed. In view of the attitude of Gen. Peralle, it was deemed best, by the President, to leave the city at once.

When the Presidential party had boarded the schooner, it ran out into the harbor alongside the Seventh December, on which they took refuge. Among the party was Gen. Monplaisir, minister of war, and Minister of the Interior Sylvain.

Antoine Simon assumed the Presidency of Haiti December 17, 1908, after Nord Alexis had been deposed.

MORE CONVICTS GO FREE.

Five Paroles are Granted by Governor Bleese.

Five convicts were paroled Wednesday by Governor Bleese, as follows: Otis Hilton, white, sentenced by Judge DeVore at Chester, in April 1910, to life imprisonment upon conviction of murder with recommendation to mercy; parole conditioned upon Hilton's abstention from intoxicants. James Love, sentenced by Judge Ernest Gary, at Spartanburg, in December 1904, to life imprisonment, on conviction of murder, with recommendation to mercy. Melle Bolton, white, sentenced by Judge Aldrich at Marion, in February 1911, to one year on chain gang, for larceny. Sam Williams, colored, sentenced by the late Judge D. A. Townsend, at Camden, in September, 1900 to 20 years imprisonment, on conviction of manslaughter. Young Springfield, white, sentenced, by Judge Robert Aldrich at Greenville, in September 1909, to two years at hard labor, upon conviction of manslaughter.