

TALKS TO PEOPLE

SENATOR TILLMAN WARNS THEM AGAINST ILLEGAL VOTING

TELLS OF HIS LECTURES

Has Refused Offers to Speak Whenever Senate Was in Session—Advices Supervisors of Registration to Obey the Strict Letter of the Law and Register Only Those Qualified.

Referring to affairs in South Carolina, Senator Tillman said Wednesday: "I notice that Governor Bleese has broken loose again. He makes a misstatement, to speak mildly, and I feel compelled to correct him. He went to Hendersonville the other day and in a telegram to the Columbia Record he is made to say: "Senator Tillman ruined himself with the people of South Carolina in just the same manner when he went about lecturing instead of remaining in Washington and attending to the business in the Senate."

"I have lectured very extensively throughout the country, but I never neglected any Senatorial work to do it, as the Record will show. I do not recall ever having left Washington while the Senate was in session exceeding half a dozen times to deliver lectures. Then I went to nearby points which I could reach after the Senate adjourned for the day, deliver the lecture that night and return to Washington the next morning. I have received offers time and again to lecture while Congress was in session. But I always declined. I could have made tens of thousands of dollars had I believed it right to do so.

"Governor Bleese has recently done two things about which I want to say something. I have been amazed at the subtleness and cunning he has shown in getting out of the militia muddle. He double-crossed me instantly, and was so anxious to comply with the requirements of the war department that he telegraphed his acquiescence to the Secretary's demands. The mail was too slow for him.

"Another thing the Governor has done recently is the letter he wrote to the supervisors of registration ordering them peremptorily to register all white men. His exact words are: "Let no white man be refused."

"I have examined the law carefully to see just how far the supervisors ought to go, and I take the liberty of advising them to obey the law, the strict letter of the law, and register only men qualified under the law who will take the oath required. That oath is as follows: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am a male citizen of this State and of the United States; that I am twenty years of age or more, that I have resided in this State for two years, and in the polling precinct in which I apply to be registered and in which I will offer to vote if registered for four months, and that I have not been convicted of burglary, arson obtaining goods or money under false pretences, perjury, forgery, robbery, bribery, adultery, bigamy, wife-beating, house-breaking, receiving stolen goods, breach of trust with fraudulent intent, fornication, sodomy, incest, assault with intent to ravish, miscegenation, larceny or crime against the election laws."

"I am very anxious to have all white men who can take the above oath register, and thus be able to fulfill their duties as citizens. But I will be a fearful blunder and crime for anybody in South Carolina to lay the foundation or give excuse for the House of Representatives or the Senate of the United States to throw on a Senator or Congressman elected from South Carolina because of illegal registration. The Republican are not now in power, and the danger is not as great as it once was. But even a Democratic Senate and a Democratic House can not afford to tolerate anything smacking of illegality or fraud.

"The law as it stands now requires the people to elect Senators by direct vote, and I do not want to see South Carolina jerked up for illegal voting. Until we get our primary law amended by the Legislature so as to remove all possibility of the charges of fraud and bribery in the primary, we cannot afford to take any changes.

"If Governor Bleese will exert himself to see that the Legislature at its next session passes a reasonable amendment to law to insure honesty and fairness in our primary, all will be well. I want to emphasize this, and I say it with all due solemnity.

"If money buys the next Senatorship in South Carolina, as it may do and as it is charged it has done in the recent Congressional race in the First District, I will feel compelled to object to the seating of any man sent here with a tainted title.

"I join with Governor Bleese in urging our people to register. While it may be straining a construction of the law in any other than a general election year for supervisors to go to places away from the Court House in each county, I can see no harm in that. They are permitted and can go to any place they see fit for the meagre salaries they receive. But every good citizen ought to see to it that no illegal registration is permitted, because as things are now in South Carolina, illegality, dishonesty or fraud, either in the primary or in the general election, will prove very dangerous. Every fair-minded man wants honesty and fair play, and every patriot will abide the result of an election so conducted whether his side loses or wins."

Russian Peasant Perish in Fire.
In the fire which destroyed the village of Astradamovskoe 154 peasants lost their lives.

ATTENTION TO MEXICO

STATE DEPARTMENT TO WEIGH SITUATION BEFORE ACTING.

Having Been Appealed to by a Foreign Nation, President Wilson Calls Ambassador From Mexico.

Just which foreign power had inquired for a definition of this government's attitude in the present Mexican situation was still unknown officially Thursday, though reports in official circles mentioned Great Britain and France. The denial from Berlin that Germany had made representations was generally accepted as removing that country from the list. The report that the situation had been discussed by representatives of the powers in Paris Wednesday seemed to strengthen the belief that France was interested.

It was pointed out that the French have heavy interests in Mexico. French interests are said to control the Mexican National Bank, the Banco Central, another large financial institution, and French investors are said to have heavy holdings of Mexican railroad securities. Great Britain's interests are said to be principally in the national railways and in mining. Germany's interests are said to lie largely in agriculture and a nation wide hardware business.

While American losses are believed to have been greatest in the revolution English losses also have been heavy through destruction of railroads and property. French losses, it is said, have been largely so-called speculative losses, that is, losses of what would have been profits had not a series of revolutions depressed business. No answer will be made, however, to the note of one of the European powers until after President Wilson and Secretary Bryan have had an opportunity to confer with Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson, now en route to Washington from Mexico City.

Upon the advice and report of conditions which Ambassador Wilson himself presents will depend whether he will return to the Mexican Capital.

Administration officials, in stating the facts, confessed their embarrassment and defy in obtaining trustworthy information at long range about Mexican politics and its epithet of "the Mexican puzzle." The same officials let it be known incidentally that they believed the demonstrations in Mexico City recently against Americans were fomented and executed by a small group of Mexicans who were trying to force the United States to recognize the Huerta government.

The President has made it clear to those who have discussed it with him that his mind is open on the proper time for recognizing the de facto government in Mexico, and there is no definite determination to extend recognition after October elections. It is altogether possible that the United States may await a return to stable conditions, inasmuch as the Carranza rebellion, according to State department reports, is growing rapidly and the Constitutionalists admittedly control a large portion of the Mexican republic.

RELEASE AND McLAURIN.

Meet in Hendersonville With Two Friendly Editors.

A dispatch from Hendersonville says Governor Cole L. Bleese of South Carolina came into Hendersonville on Sunday afternoon and was met at the train by Senator McLaughlin accompanied by Editor W. D. Grist, of the Yorkville Enquirer and taken to the Wheeler Hotel, where the party registered. There they were joined by Editor L. M. Green of the Anderson Intelligencer. Before the meeting the party was taken for a drive around the city by Senator McLaughlin.

The meeting of the Palmetto State Governor with Senator McLaughlin and two principal newspaper men of South Carolina whose papers are friendly toward the administration immediately started a report around the city that an important conference on South Carolina politics was taking place, but when asked about the matter Governor Bleese said that he had just run up to Hendersonville to spend Sunday night and enjoy the cool climate.

COURTEOUS TO EACH OTHER

United States and Japan Appear Kindly Disposed.

During the past few days the United States has officially welcomed a dozen or more eminent Japanese visitors, some of whom, even were here to sound public opinion as to the anti-Asian legislation which caused the stir. Now the Japanese government has presented the United States cruiser Charleston with a silver loving cup.

In August, 1910, there was a flood in Tokio and the officers and men of the Charleston and the cruisers Saratoga and New Orleans, which were near the stricken city, raised a fund which was sent ashore for the relief of the sufferers. The incident was forgotten until Ambassador Chinda sent the cup to the State Department with a request that it be forwarded to the Charleston.

Rebels Kill Mail Carrier.

Word reached Deming, N. M., Thursday by courier of the murder by Mexican rebels near Columbus, of the Mexican border, of the United States mail carrier operating between Columbus and Deming.

Crackmen Make Rich Haul.

Crackmen secured "jewelry" valued at between \$20,000 and \$30,000 early Thursday by blowing a safe in the establishment of Rosenberg & Daniel, a jewelry supply house, of New York.

ANSWERS TILLMAN

BLEASE REPLIES TO STATEMENT OF SENIOR SENATOR

TALKS AGAINST BRYAN

Governor Says His Hendersonville Statement Was Misquoted—Said Nothing About Bryan Drawing Two Salaries—Does Not Refer to Militia and Registration Criticism.

Governor Bleese declared it as his opinion that Senator Tillman broke down his health by his lecturing tours and "ruined his usefulness to the people of South Carolina by running round over the country delivering lectures and overworking himself," in a statement Thursday, replying to Senator Tillman's interview in the morning papers. He repeated his criticism of Secretary of State Bryan for lecturing while holding his present office.

Says the Governor's dictated statement: "Yes, I have noticed Senator Tillman's interview. "The first part of it is brought about by a statement published in the newspapers which is absolutely untrue, as if the Senator had read The News and Courier, Mr. Caldwell's report, he would have seen the difference. I did not state, as quoted by Senator Tillman, and as published in The Columbia Record: 'Senator Tillman ruined himself with the people of South Carolina in just the same manner, when he went about lecturing instead of remaining in Washington and attending to the business in the Senate.' What I said, and now repeat, was that Senator Tillman broke his health down and ruined his usefulness to the people of South Carolina by running around over the country delivering lectures and overworking himself. I repeat that now."

"I was also misquoted in the paper as to what I said about Secretary of State Bryan. I said nothing about him drawing two salaries, because anybody with good sense knows that a matter of holding a public office and appearing on the platform are not in conflict with each other, so far as the salary is concerned; but what I said was that I did not think that the Secretary of State of this great nation should be going around a Chautauqua circuit under the management of some little fellow like a circus rider, under a ring-master, and I still think that it is beneath the dignity of the position which Mr. Bryan holds for him to do so. So far as money is concerned, that, in my opinion, is not to be taken into consideration in the matter at all. It is a question of dignity on his part."

"As for the remaining part of Senator Tillman's interview, I care to have nothing to say. "CRIES 'KILL ME QUICK'."

Garrett Pays Death Penalty for Foul Deed.

For the murder on May 18 of Aaron Campbell, his son-in-law, and J. H. Campbell, the father of Aaron, in Lee county, M. L. Garrett, who had served terms on the chain gang in his county and in the State penitentiary, was electrocuted at the State prison in the presence of some thirty-five witnesses. In the crowd were several citizens of the neighborhood where the crimes were committed. A brother of Aaron Campbell was present to witness the legal execution for the deed promoted by jealous rage which resulted in death to his brother and father. Garrett, who, during the period of his confinement at the penitentiary, has apparently faced death with the greatest fear Monday morning walked into the death chamber and sat in the chair with splendid composure, though it was evident in the low tones of his voice that he felt deeply the awful seriousness of the moment. His last request was: "Kill me quick and don't hurt me any more than you can help."

Garrett's deed was promoted by a fierce jealousy. Hatred for the man who married his daughter caused him to go to her home and the double killing resulted. Garrett then forced his daughter to the woods nearby, where he stayed in hiding for several days. Bloodhounds from the penitentiary tracked the man and finally led to his place of capture without bloodshed.

Laughed at Warning, Killed.

Warned by his mother that he would be killed that day, Eugene Osborne, a railroad man of Oklahoma City, Okla., laughed at her fears and went to work. Two hours later he was struck by a passenger train and instantly killed.

Toy Balloon Causes Heavy Loss.

A toy balloon with its torch still burning landed upon the roof of a residence in Norwood, Ala., and before the flames could be checked four homes had been consumed at an estimated loss of \$25,000.

Fined for Wearing Silt Skirt.

On a warrant charging indecent exposure, Mayor Anstie and Police Chief of Warner Tuesday afternoon made the first arrest on record for the wearing of silt skirts. She was fined \$25.

First Bale at New York.

The first bale of cotton of the 1913 crop was sold at auction on the New York cotton exchange today for 20 cents a pound. The money goes to charity. The bale, weighing 605 lbs., was raised at Leyford, Cameron county, Texas.

SHOULD STUDY MEASURE

FARMERS OF STATE OUGHT TO DISCUSS CLARKE BILL.

President E. W. Dabbs Asks That Well-Informed Farmers Write Senators and Representatives About It.

E. W. Dabbs, of Mayesville, president of the State Farmers' union, has given to the press for publication certain letters pertaining to the Clarke bill for taxing cotton contracts or "futures". The paper follows: "To the Press of the State:

"There is no better way to learn the wishes of the farmers of the State upon a matter affecting their interests than discussion in the papers. Therefore I am sending to the press a copy of a letter to Senator E. D. Smith, and would ask you to publish same, and would ask for such farmers as are informed on the subject to publish their opinions. Especially do I ask the delegates and visitors to the State meeting of the Farmers' union next week to study this question of taxing future contracts with a view to giving our senators and representatives light upon the subject. My letter follows: "Mayesville, July 15, 1913.

"Dear Senator Smith: Your favor with Senator Clarke's bill for taxing cotton contracts received. I have not been able to discuss this matter with the farmers of the State, but will lay it before the State Farmers' union next week at Charleston. Mr. McEliderry of Talladega, Ala., writes me and incloses a copy of a letter exchange strongly indorsing the measure.

"Without having heard the arguments for the bill I must ask, why single out cotton? Why not grain, coffee, cotton oil, steel rails, etc., etc., ad libitum? Stocks, bonds, etc., in fact everything traded in any volume in the exchanges of the country?"

"I think you best stick close to your bill to require the grade to be named in the contract, according to standard grades, and let the government establish the standard of grades, just as it does the fineness of gold and silver and weights and measures. Then not allow anything to be tendered but the grade contracted for or one better at the difference in price.

"I think Senator Clarke in his zeal to make the cotton exchanges behave as they should will do harm. With fair rules I can not see anything wrong in sales for future delivery, but when things are juggled as we think they are it is a most iniquitous business. The question how to regulate it in the interest of legitimate trading, I ought to be allowed as free right to trade in the products of my labor as in my labor itself, and no one would attempt to prevent me from contracting to labor for another at a stipulated wage for a stipulated time—except to prevent abuses and the oppression of the ignorant. I think labor contracts are limited to one year, or the calendar year. We see another exception in labor unions and their employers fixing a labor scale for a term of years. "If the exchanges are so bad that they should be abolished, do so by direct act under the general welfare clause of the constitution. For the above reasons, I can not, without more light, approve the measure. I am giving out this letter that the people of the State may discuss the subject. Yours truly, "E. W. Dabbs.

"President South Carolina State Farmers' Union. "Mr. McEliderry, who was appointed by the National Farmers' union conference in Columbia in January to secure the enactment of legislation that will make effective the standardization of cotton grades, writes a strong letter in favor of the Smith bill, senate No. 110, 'To regulate trading in cotton futures and provide for the standardization of 'upland' and 'gulf' cotton separately.' In his letter to the New Orleans cotton exchange referred to above, he said, 'If you would do as much to correct abuses as you do to prevent legislation, we would not need to legislate, and he indorses the Clarke bill as I understand it only as a last resort.

"I wish space would permit the publication of both bills and the correspondence I have on them. At the State union meeting the entire matter will be discussed. "E. W. Dabbs, "President South Carolina State Farmers' Union. "Mayesville, July 17."

TO HELP JACK TARS.

Daniels Working to Give Them Vocational Education.

Details of a plan for the vocational education of enlisted men in the navy were announced by Secretary of the Navy Daniels, who stopped at Charleston on his way to the Pacific Coast, where he will inspect naval stations and fortifications.

"It is planned to give enlisted men in the navy the benefit of their hours a regular day schooling in a course that is along the lines or the curriculum of the naval academy at Annapolis," he said. "The curriculum will be modified and abbreviated from the studies pursued at the academy, but it is the purpose so to train the men as to fit them for responsible positions in civil life when their enlistment expires."

\$800,000 for Good Roads.

An election will be held in Florence county on Tuesday, August 5, to vote on the question of issuing bonds to the extent of \$800,000 for building good roads. This amount, it is provided, if voted favorably upon, will be expended under the direction of a competent engineer.

One Day of Married Life Enough.

Twenty-four hours was the extent of Daniel Soper's married life, his wife leaving him the day after the wedding, March 21, 1911, at Los Angeles, Cal. A few days ago he was granted a divorce.

BRYAN'S LECTURES

HAS TO SPEAK BECAUSE SALARY IS LESS THAN EXPENSES

REPUBLICANS EXPLODE

Senator Bristow Introduces Resolution to Determine Proper Remuneration to Secretary of State—Bryan Replies to Criticism, Which He Says He Welcomes.

William Jennings Bryan, Secretary of State, declared at Hendersonville Saturday that his salary as a member of President Wilson's Cabinet was not sufficient to meet his expenses. He gave this as an explanation of why he expected to continue his work as a lecturer.

"As this is my first Chautauqua lecture since becoming a member of the Cabinet," said Secretary Bryan, "it may not be out of place to say that I find it necessary to lecture in order to supplement the salary which I receive from the Government. As I have lectured for eighteen years, this method of adding to my income is the most natural one to which to turn and I regard it as extremely legitimate. "I did not think it improper to go from the Chautauqua platform into a Presidential race, and if I had been elected I would have thought it no stepping down to return to the lecture platform. These meetings enable me to keep in touch with the people."

Washington Tuesday was interested chiefly in developments following Secretary Bryan's statement that he had to spend his vacation on the lecture platform, because he could not live on the secretary of state's salary of \$12,000 a year. The lobby investigation, the tariff and the Mexican situation were forgotten temporarily, at least, while everybody talked about the resolution introduced by Senator Bristow calling on the president to "advise the Senate what would be a proper salary to enable the present secretary of state to live with comfort and enable him to give his time to the discharge of his public duties."

When the Bristow resolution was read amid Republican laughter, Democratic Leader Kern and other senators immediately objected to its consideration and after a few brief exchanges it went over. It was fully discussed, however, in the lobbies and cloak rooms at both ends of the capitol. Later Secretary Bryan issued this statement:

"I am glad to have the criticism brought to my attention. I believe in criticism of public officials. Criticism is helpful. If a man makes a mistake, criticism enables him to correct it; if he is unjustly criticized the criticism helps him. I have had my share of criticism since I have been in public life, but it has not prevented my doing what I thought proper to do. "In devoting a part of my vacation to lecturing I am doing what I believe to be proper and I have no fear whatever that any unbiased person will criticize me when he knows the facts.

"For seventeen years the sources of my income have been writing and lecturing, but each year I have made more public speeches, without compensation and where I have paid my own traveling expenses, than I have where compensation was received. My earning capacity has been large and I have made not only an income sufficient for my immediate needs, but have saved, on an average, something more than \$10,000 a year. "In accepting the office which I now hold, I gave up the opportunity to add to my accumulations, for I do not expect to increase, during my term, the amount I have laid aside—that is, I am willing to forego what as a lecturer I might derive from the privilege of serving the country in this office during the coming four years. I will do more if necessary, but I do not believe that fair minded people will ask it of me. "Therefore, until I see some reason for changing my purpose, I expect to lecture enough to bring my income up to my expenses, these lectures to be delivered during the time that other officials give to their vacations. In addition to supplementing my salary, I hope that my lectures do good—people who attend them would not do so if they did not think they received their money's worth, but I would be glad to spend my vacations resting instead of lecturing if I could do so without eating up the amount I have laid away as a protection against old age."

North Dakota Enacts Marriage Law.

North Dakota has just passed the most progressive marriage law that has yet been enacted. Under this law, the marriage of diseased persons is prohibited. Each person seeking to be married must file with the license clerk a certificate of good health. Another certificate must be filed to show that the persons are not related by blood. Habitual drunkards are prohibited from marrying.

Has Too Many Wives.

That in this day and time a man can not properly care for the needs of three wives at once is asserted by Mrs. I. L. Davis, formerly Miss Grace Bradshaw, of Atlanta, who is suing I. L. Davis for divorce, on the ground that he has two other wives in addition to herself.

Wreck Injures Many.

Eleven are known dead, and it is feared many of the two hundred who were injured will die, following the wreck of two three-car trains returning from Venice and Ocean Park, loaded with pleasure-seekers Monday night. Four cars were telescoped and the rear train running forty miles an hour crashed into the rear coach of the first train.

Killed Under Five Tons of Sand.

Robert McDonald, of New London, Conn., was instantly killed when the sand truck, of which he was chauffeur, gave way and left five tons of sand fall upon him. He had crawled under the truck to locate a trouble.

Forests Are Valuable.

World Buys Hundred Million From Us Yearly. Immense Value of Our Foreign Trade in Tree Products Shown by Demand for Pine and Oak Woods. More than \$100,000,000 worth of the products of the forests of the United States was sent out of the country in the fiscal year just ended, against less than half that sum in 1903, a decade ago, according to official figures of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. The total value of wood and manufactures thereof exported during the fiscal year 1913 amounted to approximately \$120,000,000 and the bulk of this was in a crude or semi-manufactured condition. Hewn and sawed timber approximated \$11,000,000 for the year; boards, deals and planks, over \$60,000,000 and shooks and staves over \$12,000,000; while the higher grades of manufactures, such as doors, sash, blinds, trimmings, woodware and furniture formed little more than 10 per cent. of the total exports of wood and manufactures thereof. These figures of forest products exported do not include "naval stores (tar, turpentine and rosin)," of which the exports amount to over \$25,000,000 annually. Pine and oak are the principal classes of timber being sent out of the country. Of the approximately \$120,000,000 worth of wood and manufactures thereof, exported in the year just ended, \$37,000,000 worth was pine timber and lumber, and approximately \$15,000,000 worth of oak. Of that going out in the form of completely manufactured form, furniture amounted to approximately \$7,000,000. The whole world seems to be demanding the products of the American forests. The oak lumber exported in 1912, for which full details are available, was distributed to a dozen countries in Europe; about twenty countries in North and South America, and in smaller quantities to Asia, Oceania and Africa. The other classes of lumber exported went to more than seventy-five countries and colonies, including a score of countries in North America; practically every country in South America; a dozen countries in Asia; a dozen islands in Oceania, and various countries and colonies on the eastern, western and northern coasts of Africa.

FAMILY IS DRUGGED

MYSTERIOUS AND FIENDISH VISIT MADE TO ATLANTA HOME

YOUNG WOMAN BRAINED

Awakening, One of the Family Smells Chloroform, and Investigates, Finding the Entire House Full of Dangerous Fumes, Under Which They Were All Unconscious.

Five members of the family of Mrs. A. D. Duncan, of Atlanta, were chloroformed as they slept, and a sixth, a young woman, was knocked unconscious by a blow from a blunt instrument, some time after midnight Wednesday morning.

Tracks were found about the residence, and the police, who were called there before six o'clock in the morning, can find no motive for what they believe was a visit to the residence by an unknown man or men. Mrs. Duncan, however, is confident the visitors came to the house.

Miss Hilderbrand was the first of the family to awake, and her first conscious thought, according to reports, were that her hair was matted with blood and that blood was caked on her face. Then she noticed the odor of chloroform in the room, and with some difficulty aroused her sister.

Going through the house the two young women found the odor of chloroform in every room, and the occupants when aroused with difficulty, seemed in a stupor. Besides Mrs. Duncan and her two daughters, the other victims of the chloroform fumes were Earl Hilderbrand, aged nineteen years, and Ernest Hilderbrand, aged eighteen years.

The two young men were aroused with more difficulty than were the ladies and it is believed that an unusual amount of the drug was held over their faces as they were sleeping.

While Miss Pearl Hilderbrand had been struck two severe blows over the head with a blunt instrument, her injuries are not serious, and Mrs. Duncan supposes her daughter stirred as the chloroform was being administered and that the marauder, fearing discovery, knocked her unconscious.

Although she suffered from an intense headache, when she was awakened, Mrs. Deal declares that she does not remember any unusual occurrence during the evening, the presumption being that she was the first to be chloroformed.

While Mrs. Duncan asserts that she is confident that the chloroform fumes were bent on robbery, an investigation developed that nothing in the house has been disturbed and nothing is missing.

Evidently the chloroform fumes entered the house by a window of the room occupied by Miss Hilderbrand and Mrs. Deal. The tracks led all of the way around the house and to the window, which the young ladies had left open. It was the only window open on the ground floor, and there was no evidence of any attempt to break into a window or a door.

BAGGING AND THE PROBE.

Smith Urges Inquiry to Learn Cause of Price Rise.

Senator E. D. Smith Tuesday introduced a resolution directing the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to investigate the recent advance of the price of bagging used in baling cotton, as well as the advance in the price of ties used to band or bale cotton, and to report to the Senate at the earliest possible time the cause of such advances. Because of the urgency of the matter, Senator Smith asked immediate consideration of his resolution.

Senator Williams, of Mississippi, objected on the ground that cotton bagging is put on the free list in the pending tariff bill. To this the South Carolinian rejoined that if the government waited for the tariff bill to pass its benefits would come too late to apply to the present cotton season, whereas an immediate investigation might bring results in time to help in the marketing of the present crop and save the farmers of South Carolina \$160,000 or \$170,000 and those of Georgia \$300,000.

Young Man Found Dead.

A Tallahassee special says the body of a young white man believed to be that of H. E. Clary, agent for a New York publishing house, was found on the outskirts of the city. The man had been shot in the head. The decomposed condition of the body showed it had been lying exposed for several days.

If the body is that of Clary he has been missing some five days. Clary is a son of a sheriff in Georgia. The dead man wore a hat purchased in Bainbridge, Ga. Robbery was apparently the motive for the crime.

LEVER TO HOLD SEAT

SAYS HE IS USEFUL TO HIS STATE IN PRESENT CAPACITY.

Is Concentrating His Energies on Agricultural Matters But Won't Proceed as to What Might Happen.

In commenting on a recent statement in The Columbia Record saying that he would not be a candidate for United States Senator next summer because one man would be better able to whip Bleese, Congressman Lever said:

"The Record's statement is substantially correct in quoting me, except in that clause in which I was made to say, 'I believe one man would have a better chance to beat Bleese than if two or three were in the race.' If I should decide to enter the race for the Senate it would be for no purpose of beating any one man, but my campaign would be upon the idea of winning the race myself, and I would not be figuring upon a plan to beat any one man—either Bleese or Smith, but to win the nomination regardless of those in the contest.

"While it is true that I am urged every day by letter and otherwise to enter the race I do feel that for the coming year at least my service in the committee on Agriculture will be of more benefit to the state than if I would be Senator during that time. Of course, I am not willing to say now what my course will be a year hence, I can not forecast the developments nor my own sense of duty to the state at that time—the latter consideration will control me in my final determination.

"In the meantime my thought shall be given to the performance of the high duties which the House has made for me and I shall go about this without regard to the fact that there is a senatorial rate pending in which I may be a contestant. The reasons will have to be strong for good which I now hold to enter a contest for seeming promotion."

BRYAN SHOULD QUIT.

Tillman Thinks He Should Leave the Lecture Platform.

A special to the New York Herald says: "Senator Tillman, who confesses that at one time he made \$25,000 a year on the lecture platform during vacations of Congress, said he never had neglected his official duties to fill lecture engagements. He regretted Mr. Bryan's devotion to the platform.

"It is a perfectly legitimate way to make money," he said, "but I regret to hear of Mr. Bryan doing it. Just at this time, when there is so much important work before his department, I would prefer to have him stay in Washington. He could better afford to neglect his official duties.

"The impression prevails—though I don't know how well founded it is—that Mr. Bryan has made a great deal of money since 1896. He has published two or three books. The Commoner, which has a wide circulation, and has lectured extensively. I love the man so much I hate to see him do anything that will belittle him in the eyes of the people as this certainly will do. While his speaking tours will serve a good purpose in that he always preaches true democracy, and patriotism and Christian living, he can never again appear as a knight-errant of democracy."

CHARLESTON BOY A HERO.

James Leary Risks Life in Attempt to Save Fellow Seaman.

First Class Electrician James Leary, of Charleston, S. C., on the battleship Nebraska, at present at the Charlestown, Mass., navy yard, was frightfully burned Wednesday while attempting to save the life of Seaman Henry Azena, of the same ship. Azena was scalded to death. A valve flew out in the dynamo room enveloping Azena in steam. Leary rushed to his aid and pulled him out into the open, but before he had done so was terribly scalded himself.

The accident was caused by excessive pressure in the pipes, and a court of the ship's officers will sit to probe the matter and find out who is to blame for the mishap. Leary is the hero of the battleship, where he lies in the hospital room swathed in bandages and under the care of ship surgeons. He will recover.

Americans Leave Mexico.

Destitute Americans are arriving in the United States on every boat from Mexican ports. Many of them face financial ruin in consequence of the series of revolutions which has paralyzed commercial and industrial enterprises and they are leaving the Southern republic with reluctance.

Children See Double Tragedy.

While his two small children stood by and watched, Ben Strong, a farmer, of Meridianville, Ala., shot his wife twice in the breast, then turned the gun on himself, and blew off the top of his head. He is said to have been insane.

Roosevelt's Assailant to Prison.

John Schrank who attempted to assassinate Theodore Roosevelt on October 12 last at Milwaukee, probably will shortly be taken from the North-west hospital for the insane to the State's prison at Waupun.

Has Not Been Pardoned.

It turns out that the Washington dispatch of last Friday purporting to give the news of a commutation of the sentence of Milton A. Carlisle from five years to one was unauthorized and not true.