

## LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

Judge Parker Writes His Formal Letter to the Committee

## MEETS ROOSEVELT'S CHALLENGE

Quoting From His Opponent's Letter a Query Whether He Will Revolve the Executive Pension Order if Elected, He Declares that He Will Do So and Urge a Lawful Equivalent.

The letter of acceptance of Judge Parker has been given out, and is in substance as follows:

To the Honorable Champ Clark and Others, Committee, Etc., Gentlemen:

In my response to your committee, at the formal notification proceedings, I referred to this letter. I desire that these be considered as incorporated herein, and regret that lack of space prevents specific reference to them all. I wish here, however, again to refer to my views expressed as to the gold standard, to declare again my unqualified belief in said standard, and to express my appreciation of the action of the convention in reply to my communication upon that subject.

The Democratic party appeals to the people upon questions which its position on those questions will be accepted and endorsed at the polls. While the issues involved are numerous, some stand forth pre-eminent in the public mind. Among these are: Tariff reform, imperialism, economic administration, and honesty in the public service. I shall briefly consider these and some others within the necessarily prescribed limits of this letter.

## IMPERIALISM.

While I presented my views at the notification proceedings concerning this vital issue the overshadowing importance of this question impels me to refer to it again. This issue is often referred to as Constitutional vs. Imperialism.

If we would retain our liberties and constitutional rights unimpaired, we cannot permit or tolerate, at any time or for any purpose, the arrogation of unconstitutional powers by the executive branch of our government. We should be ever mindful of the words of Webster, "Liberty is only to be preserved by maintaining constitutional restraints and a just view of political power."

Already the national government has become centralized beyond any point contemplated or imagined by the framers of the constitution. How treacherously all this has added to the power of the President! It has developed from year to year until it is almost equal to that of many monarchies. While the growth of our country and the magnitude of inter-State interests may seem to furnish a plausible reason for this centralization of power, yet these same facts afford the most potent reason why it should not be permitted to encroach upon the other Departments of the government, and assume legislative, or other powers, not expressly conferred by the constitution.

## INDEPENDENCE FOR THE FILIPINOS.

In some quarters it has been assumed that in the discussion of the Philippine question in my response, the word "self-government" was intended to mean something less than independence. It was not intended that it should be understood to mean, nor did I think as used it does mean less than independence. However, to eliminate all possibility for conjecture, I now state that in my nearly accord with that plank in our platform that favors doing for the Philippines what we have already done for the Cubans; and I favor making the promise to them now that we shall take such action as may be reasonably prepared for by independence, such as the Cubanajoy, cannot be granted to the Filipinos at this time, the promise that it shall come the moment they are capable of receiving it will tend to stimulate rather than hinder their development. And this should be done not only in justice to the Filipinos, but to preserve our own rights; for a free people cannot without freedom from another people and themselves remain free. The tolerance of tyranny over others will soon breed contempt for freedom and self-government, and weaken our power of resistance to insidious usurpation of our constitutional rights.

Paragraphs touching upon the Panama question, American shipping, army and navy, pensions, and foreign relations go fully into these subjects.

## CONCLUSION.

I have pursued a congenial work, to which I had expected to devote my life, in order to assume, as best I can, the responsibilities your convention put upon me.

I solicit the cordial co-operation and generous assistance of every man who believes that a change of measures and men at this time would be wise and urge harmony of endeavor as well as vigorous action on the part of all so minded.

The issues are joined and the people must render the verdict.

Shall our government stand for democracy or shall extravagance be encouraged?

Shall the wrongdoer be brought to bay by the people, or must justice wait upon political oligarchy?

Shall our government stand for equal opportunity or for special privileges?

Shall it remain a government of law or become one of individual caprice?

Shall we cling to the rule of the people, or shall we embrace beneficent despotism.

With calmness and confidence, we await the people's verdict.

If called to the office of President, I shall consider myself the chief magistrate of all the people and not of any faction, and shall ever be mindful of the fact that on many questions of national policy there are honest differences of opinion. I believe in the patriotism, good sense and absolute sincerity of all the people. I shall strive to remember that he may serve his party best who serves his country best.

If I be the wish of the people that I undertake the duties of the presidency, I pledge myself, with God's help, to devote all my powers and energy to the duties of this exalted office.

Very truly yours,  
ALTON B. PARKER.

## THE TARIFF AND TRUSTS.

Tariff reform is one of the cardinal principles of the Democratic faith, and the necessity for it was never greater than at the present time. It should be undertaken at once in the interest of all our people.

The Dingley tariff is excessive in many of its rates, and, as to them at least, unjustly and oppressively burdens the people. It secures to domestic manufacturers, singly or in combination, the privilege of exacting excessive prices at home and prices far above the level of sales made regularly by them abroad with profit, thus giving a bounty to foreigners at the expense of our own people. Its unjust taxation burdens the people generally, forcing them to pay excessive prices for food, fuel, clothing and other necessities of life. It levies considerable amounts, which are made excessively at home, for which many articles do not normally imported in any considerable amount, which are made extensively at home, for which such duties are direct incentives to the formation of huge industrial combinations, which secure from foreign competition, are enabled to stifle domestic competition and practically to monopolize home markets.

## TRUST REMEDIES.

I pointed out in my earlier response the remedy, which in my judgment can actually be applied against monopolies, and the assurance was given that it existing laws, including

## PALMETTO NEWS MATTERS

Many Newsy Items Gathered From all Sections.

## Nobody Claimed Checks.

The State Treasurer has finished writing off of the books all old checks for which warrants have been issued and which have never been presented at the banks. The banks of the State have had this money on deposit for years and at the last session of the legislature it was decided to write all of these old claims off and turn the money back into the general fund. The work has been going on for the past two months and the books have now been balanced up to date with a total of \$150.89 written off. Following are the items:

Carolina National Bank, check No. 754, payable to W. McB. Sloan, and dated March 21, 1884, for \$3.95 (interest on consols \$4.10) dollars and interest on deficit \$3.11.

Carolina National Bank, check No. 4326, payable to Mrs. C. A. Adis, and dated Oct. 24, 1888, for \$3.00 (pension).

National Loan and Exchange Bank, check No. 154, payable to W. B. Lawrence, and dated Dec. 29, 1887, for \$3.93 (consol interest).

National Loan and Exchange Bank, check No. 379, payable to M. A. Mitchell, and dated Oct. 16, 1888, for \$3.60 (pension warrant).

South Carolina Loan and Trust Co., Charleston, check No. 99, payable to B. O. Johnson, and dated Sept. 11, 1888, for \$15.00 (pension warrants, three).

First National Bank of Charleston, check No. 903, payable to D. O'Neill & Son, and dated July 14, 1882, for \$1.59 (consol interest).

First National Bank of Charleston, check No. 1931, payable to J. E. B. Sloan, Exor. Hall, dated July 16, 1836, for \$32.26 (consol interest).

First National Bank of Charleston, check No. 2090, payable to A. H. Bell, trustee, and dated Nov. 23, 1886, for \$34.49 (consol interest).

First National Bank of Charleston, check No. 2032, payable to Mrs. Sarah E. Carr, and dated June 25, 1890, for \$11.69 (consol interest).

People's National Bank of Charleston, check No. 2245, payable to Miss Ann R. Robertson, and dated Dec. 23, 1890, for \$19.50 (interest on consols).

People's National Bank of Charleston, check No. 2928, payable to Bank of Charleston, N. B. A., and dated Dec. 25, 1893, for \$4.76 (interest on consols).

Bank of Charleston, N. B. A., check No. 1614, payable to Mrs. M. E. Orr, and dated June 28, 1855, for \$2.77 (consol interest).

Bank of Charleston, N. B. A., check No. 26663, payable to H. E. Young, and dated July 6, 1889, for \$9.15 (consol interest).

Bank of Charleston, N. B. A., check No. 3431, payable to L. Stremmell, Exor., and dated Aug. 11, 1891, for \$6.39 (consol interest).

The above, amounting to \$152.89, has been carried to the general fund and is subject to your warrant.

Palmetto Bank and Trust Co., check No. 1123, payable to Walker, Evans & Cogswell Co., and dated Aug. 19, 1897, for \$3.25 (dispensary warrant).

This item has been carried back to credit of dispensary fund.

## Daring Safe Robbery.

Kingstree, Special.—About 3 o'clock Thursday morning the most daring robbery in the history of Kingstree was successfully accomplished, when the back door of the postoffice was battered in and by means of high explosives the large safe for postal deposits was blown open and filled of everything of value except a few books and papers.

The value of the stolen articles approximates \$5,000, which includes a registered package containing \$4,000 in gold, shipped from Charleston. This package, shipped from Charleston, arrived here at night, and the bank then being closed, was left in the postoffice.

The loss is fully covered by insurance in transit.

The other articles stolen include about \$260 in cash, being postal funds, \$150 in stamps and about \$500 worth of jewelry belonging to various members of the family of Postmaster Jacobs. Several people living nearby heard two distinct explosions about 3 o'clock Thursday morning, but thought little of the reports and not until 7 o'clock was the true cause of the disturbance discovered.

## Claims Against Railroads.

The railroad commissioners received from A. H. Plant, auditor of the Southern Railroad, a communication in regard to the rules for the collection of claims. The commission in its last annual report called attention to the fact that the legal machinery for the collection of claims against the road was slow and cumbersome. The auditor stated that since this report was put in the road had changed its system of paying claims and has established the office of special route agent for this State. This agent has visited 110 stations in the State and has paid 13,764 claims. In addition to this the Southern has on deposit with connecting lines over \$600,000 for other claims.

## To Protect Prisoners.

Tallahassee, Fla., Special.—Adjutant General Foster issued orders to the Jacksonville Light Infantry to act as a guard to the prisoners recently arrested at Baxter, charged with being implicated in the murder of Deputy Sheriff Thrift. There are 21 prisoners who will be taken for preliminary trial from Jacksonville to McLeannery. It is said that the State will ask a postponement and that this will be opposed by the defendants.

## South Carolina Items.

George W. Taylor, a well known and well liked photographer of Bennettsville, shot himself Thursday. He had been drinking heavily and believed that some boys of the town were seeking to kill him.

The store of Polger and Thornely at Pickens was entered by burglars last week.

## PALMETTO CROP CONDITIONS

The Picking of Cotton Progressing Quite Satisfactorily.

The week ending 8 a. m., September 26, had a mean temperature of 71 degrees which is two degrees below the normal. The deficiency was greatest in the interior and was nearly normal along the coast. The first two days were warm but the 22nd, 23rd and 24th were considerably below normal. The extremes were a minimum of 44 degrees on the 24th at Greenville and a maximum of 95 at Kingstree on the 21st and 22nd.

The precipitation occurred generally on the 21st and 22nd and was light except on the coast from Charleston southward where it was moderately heavy.

The week has been favorable for farmwork, and all kinds were pushed as far as possible.

Cotton is opening fast throughout the State and picking is general but in many parts of the State pickers are scarce. The crop will not be as good as was expected earlier in the season. Rust is still doing some damage on light soils. Not much of the top crop of cotton will mature on account of the cool, dry weather. Sea Island cotton is in good condition and being picked.

Corn is reported to be in good condition generally. Fodder is about all picked and the harvesting of the crop has begun in Darlington county with good yield. Harvesting of corn will be begun in other sections next week. Late corn was slightly damaged by the cool, dry weather.

Rice is being harvested and threshed but the yield is not as good as expected.

The weather has been favorable for laying and large amounts of hay and peas vines have been hogged in good condition.

Potatoes are generally good. Gardens and fall crops are doing fairly well but are badly in need of rain in some sections. No small grain has been sown yet.—A. R. TEEPLE, temporarily in charge.

## Lynched for Attempted Assault.

Greenwood, Special.—James Calvert Stuart, a negro about 22 years old, was lynched by Laurens county citizens shortly after midnight Friday night after being brought just across the river into Greenwood county. The crime for which Stuart was lynched was the usual one, in attempting a criminal assault upon the 11-year-old daughter of Mr. Doe Hughes, a well known white farmer who lives in the "fork" between Saluda and Reedy rivers.

The first news of the lynching was brought here Saturday morning by a gentleman who was making the trip from Greenville to Greenwood by private conveyance through the country. He reported that just after crossing Smith's bridge over Saluda river he came upon the dead body of a negro lying on the side of the road. The negro's hands were tied behind his back and he was lying with his face upturned and with his knees bent under him, a position indicating to the gentleman that he had been shot while in a kneeling posture. When the body was examined at the coroner's inquest it was found that only one bullet wound had been inflicted upon the negro. This was a pistol ball which entered the body under the left arm.

The body was turned over to the negro's father.

From reliable reports it appears that the dead negro, James Stuart, had been living with Mr. Hughes about two years, his release from the Laurens county chain gang having been secured by Mr. Hughes; the negro had ever since been making his home on his place.

## Assassination in Tennessee.

Knoxville, Tenn., Special.—Sam Dearmond, a prominent citizen of Kingston, the county seat of Roane county, Tenn., was assassinated by an unknown man at 9 o'clock tonight while passing the court house at that place. The sheriff and posse of deputies, who are hunting for the murderer, claim to have a slight clue. Dearmond was killed with a shotgun, and his assassin could not have been more than six or eight feet from him when he fired, for the lower part of the neck are entirely torn away. Dearmond was 35 years old and connected with one of the most influential families of Roane county.

## Well Known Washingtonian a Bankrupt.

Washington, Special.—Chief Justice Clabough, of the District Supreme Court, today adjudged Thomas E. Waganan a bankrupt, and Andrew Y. Brayley, of this city, was appointed receiver. Mr. Waganan is the former treasurer of the Catholic University of America, and a well known business man of this city, who recently had papers in court announcing his inability to meet obligations.

## To Attend Georgia Day.

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—A special bearing Governor Terrell and his staff left for St. Louis over the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad today. Governor Terrell goes to attend Georgia Day, September 25, at the fair. The party is in charge of Captain James W. English, Jr., chief of the Governor's staff.

## Noah Broomfield Killed.

Greenville, Special.—Noah Broomfield, a negro shoemaker, was shot and instantly killed Saturday evening at 6 o'clock by Robert Holmes, a negro painter, in front of the former's shoe shop on Laurens street, in the heart of the city. The man was killed with a double-barrelled shot gun. It is alleged that Broomfield cursed a female member of the Holmes family, resulting in Holmes shooting the shoemaker.

## MILITIA DISMISSED

Recommendation of the Court of Inquiry in the Huntsville Lynching Case.

Montgomery, Ala., Special.—Governor Cunningham Monday received the report of the military court of inquiry appointed to investigate the conduct of Company F, Alabama National Guard, which was overpowered by the mob at Huntsville, Ala., that lynched Horace Maples, a negro.

The report, which is signed by Col. T. S. Fraser, Captain E. D. Smith and Captain W. F. Vaiden, recommends that Company F be mustered out for inefficiency and that in the future all officers be required to pass an examination on the State military law before receiving commissions. October 14 was the date fixed for the mustering out of the company.

The court found that Captain R. L. Hay had no definite plan of action, and that most of the men had no load in their guns, though plenty of ammunition was to be had; also that one sentinel was overpowered and badly hurt by the mob.

It was also found that members of the military company were cursed and assaulted by the mob after fire was set to the jail and that they lost their military identity in the crowds.

It was further found that the attack on the jail found the military sitting around on the steps and curbsones eating supper, also that on the night of the incident there was an entire lack of concerted effort or plans for the protection of the jail or prison.

The report concludes by saying: "The combined shortcomings of the military allowed a life to be taken unlawfully by a mob under circumstances which justify us in concluding that the same could have been prevented, thereby reflecting serious discredit upon the military called into the service."

## Insult to the Pope.

Rome, By Cable.—The Pope has addressed to the cardinal vicar a protest against the congress of free thinkers held here last week. The text was published in the *Observatore Romano* this evening, with a letter from the cardinal vicar inviting Catholics to attend a service of atonement to be held in all the leading basilicas of Rome on Thursday next. The Pope, in his letter to Cardinal Respighi, says:

"A new cause of bitterness has been added to the many anxieties which, especially in our times, accompany the government of the Universal Church. We have learned with infinite sorrow that it is asserted that the cultivators of the free thoughts have met in Rome, while the painful echo of their speeches is unfortunately confirmed grim designs. Intelligence is the noblest gift the Creator has granted us, but it becomes sacrilegious when subtracted from the Almighty, or rejects the direction and comfort of divine truth."

The Pope says the insult was rendered more grave by the free-thinkers meeting in Rome, the city which had been destined as a depository of the faith, thus taking from Rome its designation as the tranquil, respected See of Christ's Vicar. "We," therefore," the Pope added, "will make ours the offence offered to God, gathering in our heart all its bitterness."

The Pope recognizes that even on this occasion God sent comfort through the manifestation of filial affection received yesterday from the one thousand of the Catholic association of the French youths, but he wishes to have in Rome a solemn function of atonement for the outrage to Divine Majesty and for the vindication of the honor and good name of the city.

## Seizure of Contraband.

Greenville, Special.—Deputy Revenue Collector Gus Alkon, accompanied by State Contables Cooley and Bell, returned Monday afternoon from Saluda, where they found and destroyed an illicit steam distillery of 150 gallon capacity. Fifteen hundred gallons of beer were also seized. A negro named Dandy was found on the premises, as was a pair of mules and a wagon. He was arrested and brought here and placed in the county jail, and team confiscated. Two other negroes were seen at the distillery, but managed to make their escape.

## Archbishop at Mt. Vernon.

Washington, Special.—The Archbishop of Baltimore and his retinue were here on their way to Washington, D. C., to attend the funeral of the late Archbishop of Baltimore, James Gibney.

## Hope For Russia's Poor.

Jacob H. Schiff said the recent utterances of Prince Mirsky, Russia's new Minister of the Interior, gives much hope for the poorer classes of Russian Jews.

## A Record Divorce Case.

Mrs. Anna R. Cummins obtained a divorce and \$50,000 alimony in a Chicago (Ill.) court twenty-four minutes after filing her papers asking for a decree.

## Ship Loses Live Stock.

On a voyage from New Orleans, La., to Cape Town, South Africa, the Norwegian steamer Nordkyn lost 900 head of live stock.

## DYNAMITE WRECKS TOWN

Train Hits Wagon Load of High Explosive Causing Havoc.

Widespread Destruction at North Branch, Md., Caused by Concussion, and Many Persons Hurt—School Children Thrown Into Panic—Engine Demolished—Wagon Stopped on Track.

Cumberland, Md.—The village of North Branch, four miles east of Cumberland, was wrecked by dynamite, the explosion having been caused by a Baltimore and Ohio eastbound fast freight train running into a wagon loaded with dynamite at a crossing.

C. Walter Whitehair, a brakeman, of Brimmsville, and Nelson Pike, engine driver, of Martinsburg, were killed. A. H. Sanders, fireman, of North Mountain, W. Va.; Charles Hamilton, of Little Orleans, Md.; James Ashkettle, of Little Orleans, Md.; three-year-old son of Charles Hamilton; Maude Selbert and James Laing, driver of the dynamite wagon, were the most severely injured.

The Baltimore and Ohio tower was wrecked, as were the residences of Adam Selbert, Charles Hamilton, Charles Bloss, J. Lewis Selbert, Stephen A. Bloss and John Coleman, and the commissary of Michael Elmore, a Wash. sub-contractor, and office, stable and hospital buildings. Windows of the school house and of the residence of G. A. Zimmerman and others on the mountain half a mile away, were all broken and the school children were thrown into a panic.

The dynamite was being hauled for Elmore, for construction work in progress near by. There were fifteen cases on the wagon, aggregating 750 pounds. Laing was crossing the track with the load when he saw the train coming. He became panic stricken and stopped on the track, according to the witness, and then deserted the team and ran. The train struck the rear of the wagon, which lacked only three feet of clearing the track, but the engine ran on fifty feet before the terrific explosion occurred.

Grant Hamilton and James Ashkettle were in the power with the former's brother. Realizing what was coming, they dropped down and the tower toppled upon them. They were covered with cuts from glass and splinters.

The engine was stripped of its trimmings and turned on at right angles, a total wreck, while several cars were badly broken up, the foremost cars being destroyed. The track was torn and twisted in all directions, and heavy steel rails were broken in places. The concussion was terrific, an unusual incident being the breaking of wires half way between telegraph poles by concussion only.

Laing was some distance away, running down in a ditch when the engine struck the wagon, and escaped with only a few cuts and a fractured ear drum. The horses were hardly scratched, although thrown fifty yards into a field.

It required the strength of four or five men to lift Pike, the engine driver, from the throttle. His body was on top of the overturned boiler, under broken iron, and his hand grasped the throttle in a death grip.

The house of Charles Hamilton was torn almost inside out. The furniture was wrecked and all the china and crockery broken. Parts of the engine were hurled many yards, and pickles and whiskey, which several of the cars were loaded with, scattered in all directions. One of the tires of the dynamite wagon was hurled to the top of a telegraph pole, where it hung fast.

The explosion emptied pillows of feathers in several places. An oak tree was entirely denuded of leaves.

To Head Second Army.

The Russian Emperor has placed General Gripenberg in command of the Second Manchurian Army. The Emperor in a letter to the General says a tribute to the warlike qualities of the Japanese.

## Descriptions From the Lena.

Frequent desertions are reported from the Russian cruiser Lena, at San Francisco, Cal., in spite of the parole given to this Government; it is believed the gunners are attempting to return to Russia.

## Left Nearly All to Cornell.

Opening the will of the late Professor Daniel Willard Piske the executors found that he had left nearly the entire estate to Cornell University, amounting to about \$1,500,000.

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## LONG DROUTH IN EUROPE

Food For Cattle and Horses Will Have to Come From America.

Dry Weather Has Had Disastrous Results in Various Countries—Large Contingents Have Been Frequent.

Washington, D. C.—George H. Murphy, American Vice-Consul-General at Frankfort, says in a report: "The severe drouth which is afflicting European countries has had various injurious effects. It has caused frequent and large conflagrations; it has stopped river navigation entirely in many districts, causing a scarcity of fruits and garden produce, and, as a result, greatly advanced prices; it has forced works operated by water power to cease running. It is particularly the insufficiency of feedstuffs for cattle and horses which causes anxiety in agricultural and commercial circles.

"The Government of Bulgaria and Roumania have already issued decrees prohibiting the exportation of corn and other cattle feed. Servia and Austria-Hungary also have issued decrees prohibiting the exportation of corn, hay and other feedstuffs. The order of the Austro-Hungarian Government is the most rigid and sweeping, as it includes, in addition, bran and barley, potatoes and beans, oil cake, clover, and the husks, dregs and waste materials of malt and sugar beets; in short, everything, even including swill, which can serve as food for animals.

"Roumania and Austria-Hungary have heretofore been the principal European supply sources for corn and feedstuffs for the other countries of Western Europe. This source of supply is now being closed. Germany, Italy, France, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland and England, as well as the Scandinavian countries, will have to depend principally upon the United States, and, to a smaller extent, upon Argentina for food for their cattle and horses.

Consul-General Mason, at Berlin, Germany, also says the United States will have to help feed Central Europe during the coming autumn and winter on account of drouth in Russia, Austria, Germany, Switzerland and France.

The Consul-General states that a careful inquiry as to the grain crops and the general agricultural situation has been made by the central station for Prussian agriculture, and its report shows that there was a falling off from the yield of last year in spring wheat, winter wheat, rye, barley and oats. Winter wheat furnished the only exception among these leading cereals.

Mr. Mason says the effects of the drouth on pastures, meadows and roof crops of all kinds, both for forage and for human food, are still more serious.

"All this has reacted disastrously on the dairy industry," says the Consul-General, "and milk, cheese and butter are reduced in quantity and quality in price. The standard fruits, apples, peaches, plums and pears, which in early summer promised a full average yield, have to a serious extent been ripened prematurely by the prolonged intense dry heat and have shriveled and fallen off in such quantities as to make the autumn fruit crop gravely compromised."

The Consul-General predicts an increased demand not only for corn, wheat and rye from the United States, but for fresh and preserved fruits, dried and salted fish, and such meats as the present inspection law of Germany permits to be imported.

## WRECK ON THE CENTRAL

The Western Express Derailed by a Broken Rail.

Rochester, N. Y.—A broken rail on the New York Central track near Lockport, between Lyons and Clay City, caused the derailment of the three rear sleeping cars of the Western express. It is this city at 3 a. m. The sleeping cars were derailed and fell over on the track used by east-bound freight. While the passengers in the three sleepers were hastily dressing themselves and trying to get out a freight train crashed into the sleepers, badly wrecking them and injuring twenty-five of the occupants.

Most of the injured were taken on to Lyons, but eight of the most seriously hurt were brought to Rochester and sent to the hospital. Mrs. Newman