

THE BARNWELL PEOPLE.

VOL. XVIII.

BARNWELL, S. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1904.

NO. 11.

ROOSEVELT WINS.

Carry the Solid South stands by the Team ticket.

PARKER RUNS GRIND BRYAN

New York, West Virginia and Maryland Go Republican. Victory So Great Republicans Were Surprised.

The Republican national ticket has been elected by a vote in the Electoral College that will exceed that of 292, given Mr. McKinley in 1900. The result of Tuesday's balloting was astounding even to the most sanguine of the Republican managers. Confident as they were of success, they were not prepared for the astonishing figures which followed the closing of the polls, bringing into the Republican column not only all of those States they had claimed as safe for their candidates, but with the possible exception of Maryland, every State classed as doubtful.

Democratic successes are confined to the solid South, in which Kentucky is included, and Mr. Parker has not carried a single State which did not give its vote to Mr. Bryan four years ago. Official returns indicate that he lost some of those which the Nebraska candidate held for his party. Official figures from the Northwest cities may slightly change the totals, but based on the returns available at a late hour Tuesday night the electoral vote stands as follows:

For Roosevelt: California 10, Connecticut 7, Delaware 3, Illinois 27, Indiana 15, Iowa 13, Kansas 10, Maine 6, Massachusetts 16, Michigan 14, Minnesota 11, Nebraska 8, New Hampshire 4, New York 39, New Jersey 12, North Carolina 4, Ohio 23, Oregon 4, Pennsylvania 14, Rhode Island 4, South Dakota 4, Vermont 4, Washington 5, Wisconsin 13, Wyoming 3, Total 293.

For Parker: Alabama 11, Arkansas 9, Florida 9, Georgia 13, Kentucky 13, Louisiana 9, Mississippi 10, Missouri 18, North Carolina 12, South Carolina 9, Tennessee 12, Texas 18, Virginia 12, Total 151.

Doubtful or not heard from: Colorado 5, Idaho 3, Maryland 8, Montana 6, Nevada 3, Utah 3, West Virginia 7, Total 32.

As a dramatic climax to the sensational majorities given him, came President Roosevelt's formal announcement that he would not be a candidate in the election, lending the only exciting aspect to an election night otherwise so one-sided that it was impossible for even the victors to attain that degree of enthusiasm that usually marks the occasion. Late in the night came an announcement from Melvin G. Fallner, manager of the campaign for Thomas E. Watson, the candidate of the People's party, that as a result of the overwhelming Democratic defeat steps would be taken to form a new party. To this end, according to the announcement given out, Mr. Bryan, Mr. Watson and Wm. Randolph Hearst would hold a conference in New York in about a week's time.

The period of suspense that followed the closing of the polls was not prolonged. In no election in recent years has the result been definitely known so soon. Hardly had the sun gone down when the results in New York began to appear. By 7 o'clock it was evident that the great Empire State had given the Republican candidates a majority beyond the predictions of the party managers. So convincing was the story of the bulletins that at 7:30 August Belmont at Democratic headquarters conceded Roosevelt's election by an overwhelming majority, in a half hour later the Democratic leaders who had managed the campaign freely admitted that the Republicans had carried every doubtful State. There was no disposition to hope against hope. As State after State sent in its Republican majority and the wires told the tale of the ballot, bringing even from the commonwealths upon which they had based their figures of Democratic success reports, of unprecedented Republican majorities, they frankly conceded their defeat and offered no explanation. Soon after Mr. Belmont's admission Judge Parker acknowledged the situation by telegraphing President Roosevelt his congratulations.

The perfect weather conditions which prevailed over practically the entire country, brought out a vote which experienced politicians predict will be a record breaker and in this increase of ballots the Republicans gained more than their share.

THE LATEST FIGURES.

States	Parker	Roosevelt
Alabama	11	9
Arkansas	9	9
California	10	10
Colorado	5	5
Connecticut	7	7
Delaware	3	3
Florida	9	9
Georgia	13	13
Idaho	3	3
Illinois	27	27
Indiana	15	15
Iowa	13	13
Kansas	10	10
Kentucky	13	13
Louisiana	9	9
Maine	6	6
Maryland	8	8
Massachusetts	16	16
Michigan	14	14
Minnesota	11	11
Mississippi	10	10
Missouri	18	18
Montana	6	6

Nebraska	75,000
Nevada	2,000
New Hampshire	20,000
New Jersey	70,000
New York	174,000
North Carolina	50,000
North Dakota	20,000
Ohio	200,000
Oregon	40,000
Pennsylvania	485,000
Rhode Island	16,000
South Carolina	60,000
South Dakota	40,000
Tennessee	20,000
Texas	100,000
Utah	12,000
Vermont	30,000
Virginia	25,000
Washington	30,000
West Virginia	20,000
Wisconsin	60,000
Wyoming	5,000

Total 534,000 2,428,000. The following table shows the electoral vote:

ROOSEVELT AND FAIRBANKS	Electoral Vote
Colorado	5
California	10
Connecticut	7
Delaware	3
Georgia	13
Illinois	27
Indiana	15
Iowa	13
Kansas	10
Maine	6
Maryland	8
Massachusetts	16
Michigan	14
Minnesota	11
Missouri	18
Montana	6
New Jersey	12
New York	39
New Hampshire	4
Nevada	3
New Mexico	3
North Dakota	4
Ohio	23
Oregon	4
Pennsylvania	34
Rhode Island	4
South Dakota	4
Utah	4
Vermont	4
Washington	5
Wisconsin	13
Wyoming	3
Total	343

PARKER AND DAVIS	Electoral Vote
Alabama	11
Arkansas	9
Florida	9
Georgia	13
Kentucky	13
Louisiana	9
Mississippi	10
North Carolina	12
South Carolina	9
Tennessee	12
Texas	18
Virginia	12
Total	133

A FAMILY MURDERED.

The Awful Crime of Unknown Assassin in California Town.

A dispatch from Auburn, Cal., says it is now known that Julius Weber, his wife, their 19-year-old daughter, Bertha, and their son Paul, aged 14 years, were murdered Friday night by an unknown assassin, who set fire to the home in an effort to cover his crime. Before the fire had made any great headway, the bodies of the murdered woman and her two children were rescued from the burning house. An examination of the bodies showed that Mrs. Weber and the children had been murdered before the fire had been started. Mrs. Weber and her daughter had been killed by pistol wounds. On the boy's head were several deep cuts. He had also been shot. All efforts to reach Julius Weber, the father who was not thought to be in the burning house, were abandoned until when a search was made in the burning lumber and his body was found in the bathroom of the dwelling. He, too, had been shot down before being left to be consumed by the flames. This makes the death list as follows:

Julius Weber, aged 48.
Mrs. Julius Weber, aged 41.
Bertha Weber, aged 19; their daughter.
Paul Weber, aged 14, their son.

The body of Mr. Weber was so badly burned that it has been impossible to a certain how often he was shot. It has been ascertained beyond a doubt that the women were killed in one room and their clothing set on fire, and that they were then dragged into the apartment where their bodies were discovered.

One very peculiar circumstance of the tragedy is that while the bodies of the mother and her daughter were burned to some extent, the apartment in which they were lying was not on fire when the flames broke in, which showed that they had been killed in some other portion of the house partially burned and then dragged into the room where they were found.

The robbery theory is about exploded. Adolph Weber, the son, aged 20, who is the only member of the family alive, talks but little, but to the coroner and sheriff he says he did not think the motive was either robbery or revenge. When a lead he had a theory he said he had, but would not give it. He said, "I was in the room with my father and I left home about 6:30, came down town and bought a pair of trousers. When he went to the fire he dropped his old trousers which were in a burning building. Young Weber has a good reputation. Two 22 calibre revolvers were found but the bullets extracted from the bodies were 38-calibre. Julius Weber was a retired brewer and was a man of considerable wealth. The family lived in a handsome home here and Mr. Weber possessed valuable property in Oakland, Cal.

KILLED EACH OTHER.

Two Dispensary Constables Have a Fatal Fight at Eastover.

FOUGHT ABOUT AN OVERCOAT.

Both Men Said to Have Been Drunk. Before the Shooting They Were on the Best of Terms.

The State says one of the most shocking tragedies that has ever been known in Richland occurred late Wednesday afternoon in peaceful Eastover, when two dispensary constables shot and killed each other. As is usual in the reign of crime and carnal of carnage that now holds sway over South Carolina, the affair was precipitated by a quarrel over a trivial thing—an overcoat. Whiskey also evidently played its part. The dead men are J. L. Irby and S. A. Phillips. The two men had been sent to Eastover and had left this city about 2 o'clock in the afternoon in a buggy drawn by two horses. They reached the pretty village late in the afternoon and evidently spent some little time there.

It was soon after dark when they stopped at Karsse's store, and Irby got out of the buggy and went into the store to search it. He left his overcoat in the buggy with Phillips, who drove off down the street. As he was driving the coat dropped out of the buggy to the ground. Irby soon came out of the store, having found no whiskey and was standing in the door when Phillips drove back on the other side of the street. Irby called to him to come over, and when he did Irby told him that there was nothing (no whiskey) there. "Let's go back to Columbia," said Irby.

Irby got into the buggy, and the two drove off in the direction of Columbia. In the meantime a negro came back to Karsse's store with an overcoat which he had picked up in the road. Mr. Karsse said that he knew whose the coat was and took it into the store. After about 15 minutes the buggy, with the two constables, drove back through the street and to Karsse's store. Mr. Karsse asked the men if a coat had been lost and Irby answered, "Yes, that's my overcoat."

Phillips jumped from the buggy and said to Irby, "Now you've got your coat. That will prove I did not steal your coat. You have got to give me satisfaction for saying that I did steal your overcoat."

"I did not say you stole my coat. I left it in your keeping. You ought to have known something about it. Come on, let's go back to Columbia. There's nothing here."

THE SCENE CHANGED.

Mr. Karsse, seeing that there was to be trouble, took hold of Phillips and told him to get in the buggy. He did so, and Irby started to drive off, but his companion snatched the reins and said "Let me drive." Phillips drove the buggy over to McKenzie's store.

From here the account of the tragedy is given by another witness. Phillips came into the store of Mr. Ed McKenzie, and taking him back into the rear of the establishment said, "Mr. Irby has insulted me and I'm not going back in the buggy with him." Phillips then went out to the buggy with Mr. McKenzie and told Irby he would not go with him. Irby insisted on his going but he still refused. Irby pulled off his overcoat and laid it in the buggy, taking from it his revolver, which he stuck in his hip pocket. He caught Phillips by the collar and told him he had to go, at the same time slapping his face.

McKenzie got between the men and tried to part them, proposing that Irby should go in the buggy and Phillips on the train, or vice versa. Irby caught Phillips by the collar again, saying he must go in the buggy. Then it was that Phillips drew his pistol and shot Irby, at the same time running away. Irby drew his own revolver and began to shoot at Phillips, firing several shots, so it is understood. McKenzie, to get out of the gunfire, ran into his store.

Phillips fell dead, shot through the back just where the suspenders cross. Irby walked about a few moments and then went into the store and laid to sit down. He lived possibly 15 or 30 minutes but died in the chair where he was sitting. Dr. L. N. Hook, the nearest physician, was sent for but as he was some distance in the country at the time of the homicide he did not reach Irby until he was almost dead. Dr. Hook said that the wounded man breathed twice after his arrival and then expired. As far as ascertained Wednesday night he made no statement after the shooting, except that he said "He's got me" just after Phillips fired at him. He was shot about midway between the breast and abdomen and practically in the median line. He probably had an internal hemorrhage.

BOTH WERE DRINKING.

It is said that Phillips had been drinking heavily and was in fact intoxicated, while Irby, who had also been drinking, was still able to know what he was doing. The news of the deplorable affair soon reached Columbia and Chief Constable U. B. Hammett immediately communicated with Eastover by telephone and obtained the particulars. He notified Coroner Green, who told

MR. BRYAN'S VIEWS.

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RADICAL REMEDIES DEMANDED.

Democrats West and South Must Make the Party a Positive, Aggressive and Reform Organization.

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"The defeat of Judge Parker should not be considered a personal one. He did as well as he could under the circumstances; he was the victim of unfavorable conditions and of a mistaken party policy. He grew in popularity as the campaign progressed and expressed himself more and more strongly upon the trust question, but could not overcome the heavy odds against him. The so-called conservative Democrats charged the defeat of 1896 and 1900 to the party's position on the money question and insisted that a victory could be won by dropping the coinage question entirely."

"The reorganizers are in complete control of the party, they planned the campaign and carried it on according to their own views, and the verdict against their plan is a unanimous one. Surely silver cannot be blamed for this defeat, for the campaign was run on a gold basis. Neither can the defeat be charged to emphatic condemnation of the trusts, for the trusts were not assailed as vigorously this year as they were four years ago. It is evident that the campaign did not turn upon the question of imperialism, and it is not fair to consider the result as a personal victory for the president, although his administration was the subject of criticism."

GET HIS COTTON PICKED.

An Oklahoma Farmer Introduces a Novel Method to Gather It.

At Mangum I. T., while the cotton crop of his neighbors was unpleeked and uncared for, the fleecy staple on the farm of E. C. Stockton was being piled high in his warehouse and held by him for a 12 cent market.

Stockton owns a plantation in Greer county. There is always a scarcity of labor at cotton picking time, because the residents will not permit a negro to remain over night within the county borders. Until 1895 this county was a part of Texas, but in that year the United States supreme court held that Greer county was a part of the former Comanche-Kiowa Indian reservation, and therefore a part of Oklahoma.

Stockton was in Greer looking for hands while a dozen other planters were there on a similar mission. Stockton is a deacon in the Baptist church and happened to meet the superintendent of the Sunday school. The latter remarked that he was trying to raise money for a church library. Before Stockton and the superintendent had parted company arrangements had been made for the entire Sunday school to give a benefit cotton picking on the Stockton farm the next two days. Before a two days' benefit picking to the Methodists, who wanted money for new carpets; two days to the Presbyterians, who needed new church furniture for the parsonage; two days to the Catholics to replenish a mission fund, and closed a deal with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and Loyal Temperance league for three days' picking to aid the temperance campaign held in that county.

The next morning fifty-six members of the Baptist Sunday school, big and little, old and young, donned pink sacks and sailed forth to the Stockton farm. They were paid the prevailing price (75 cents for a hundred pounds), and by night had picked 3,644 pounds. The proceeds of the day's work went a long way toward buying the needed library. Several other members of the school joined the army of pickers the next day and 6,000 pounds were picked.

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Picture Drummer Fraud.

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SENTENCED TO HANG.

A Young White Man in Oconee County to be Executed.

At Walhalla on Thursday Judge McCullough sentenced Earl Rochester to be hanged January 6th next. A motion for a new trial was overruled.

The scene in the court room was a most solemn one; when a young man of fine family received his death sentence for murdering his neighbor, whose family is equally as prominent. Before sentence was pronounced Rochester made a long statement, narrating the circumstances that led up to the killing of Mills. He said he was goaded into the killing by threats and insults.

Evidence showed that Mills was not armed when he was killed, only a small knife, a pipe and a piece of tobacco being found on his person.

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On May 12 last E. Rochester shot and killed Walter Mills. They came of prominent families and were both very popular. Mills was unarmed when he was shot. He was killed on his way home as he was passing by Rochester's house.

The trial created intense interest and it was an awe-stricken audience that filled the court room when Judge McCullough told Rochester to stand up and uttered the solemn words condemning him to death.

They Both Drown.

At Lee, Me., Thursday morning, Mrs. Clarence C. Burke, aged about forty-five years, and her daughter June, aged 18, lost their lives by drowning. Both were pulled from the water before life was extinct, but vigorous work on the part of rescuers failed to resuscitate them. It is supposed that the daughter lost her life in trying to prevent her mother from carrying out her plan to commit suicide. It is believed that Mrs. Burke, brooding over domestic troubles, became deranged and arose early in the morning without arousing her family. She went to the mill pond not far from her home and threw herself into the water. The daughter must have discovered her mother's absence soon after she had left the house and been able to follow her the tracks of the footsteps in the light snow. It is supposed that either in attempting to prevent her mother from committing suicide or endeavoring to pull her body from the water she had lost her

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