

FLAYS TRUSTS.

Speech on Bill to Prohibit Pool of Interest by

SENATOR JEFF DAVIS.

The Newly-Seated Senator from Arkansas Loses Little Time in His Promised Crusade Against Trusts and Capitalists.—He Delivers a Speech in Senate Filled With Sensational Declarations.

Passionate oratory marked the proceedings of the Senate Wednesday. Senator Davis, of Arkansas, who when elected declared that he would attack the trusts immediately after taking his seat, fulfilled his promise although he was a few days late in doing so. The speech was filled with sensational declarations and was given with that vigor for which the Arkansas Senator is famed in his own State.

Quaint phrasing pointed denunciation and evidences of intense emotion characterized his remarks. He was given a careful hearing by the Senators, and the galleries were well filled throughout the time he held the floor. Beginning shortly before 1 o'clock he spoke for a little more than an hour.

Senator Davis began by declaring that it was not his purpose to retain his seat in the Senate until his hair shall have turned gray before taking up his work actively in that body. He proposed to present quickly, fearfully and as intelligently as he might some of the burning questions before the American people.

It was for that reason he had determined to speak upon his bill to suppress trusts, pools, combinations and conspiracies. After declaring that his bill, vigorously enforced would kill the trusts Senator Davis, with dramatic effect, challenged any Senator to step forward and contest the issue with him.

Speaking of the annual appropriations for the expenses of the Government, amounting to \$900,000,000, he turned to Senator Beveridge and added: "Pie up that amount of money on this floor and let my good looking young friend, the Senator from Indiana, start to count it. He would be as old as Methuselah before he could count half of it."

The senator detailed appropriations made for maintaining the White House.

"And yet," he continued, "President Roosevelt has but five children—at home."

The inadvertence of speech brought laughter from all parts of the chamber.

"Everything," declared Senator Davis, "is in a trust except scorns and persimons."

"Holy writ admonished us to go into the vineyard and work. I have found nothing in the good book that warrants any of us going into the vineyard to corner all the grapes."

"The President," he said, "has taken off the dollar the words 'In God We Trust.' It's time to take it off. I wonder what the Grand Old Party is going to put on the dollar?"

"This panic was started by these trust magnates and stock gamblers in order that they might take from the cotton producers half of their property," he added.

"I am for the under dog, Senator McLaurin," he said addressing the Senator from Mississippi, who sat before him.

"Whenever you hear of a dog fight just say, 'Jeff Davis is for the under dog.'"

He read some statistics on the Standard Oil Company, and stepping out into centre aisle stamped his foot and said:

"The Standard Oil is the old trust of the country. It is the trust that has all the paraphernalia and ear-marks of a trust. I dislike Standard Oil. I hate the smell of coal oil. Petroleum makes me sick. Oh, sir, something ought to be done to curtail the great power of this monstrous trust—John D. Rockefeller's trust—the great Standard Oil Trust."

"I undertake to say," he continued, "that if this bill is enacted into a law and faithfully and honestly executed, trusts will be wiped from the face of the earth and no longer will we feel their grinding and destroying grip on the arteries of trade and commerce."

A domestic corporation found fixing the price of any article would, by his bill, he said, have its charter forfeited, and any corporation guilty of such an act would not be allowed to do business in the United States.

"The trust evil," said Senator Davis, "is a cancerous sore on the body politic, just as upon the human body. The only remedy, the only successful treatment is the surgeon's knife. Cut it out by the root, destroy the virus before the whole body politic is affected and destroyed."

Congress should not hesitate in the work of destroying the trusts because of any fear of unsettling business, he continued. He spoke of the Sherman anti-trust law. "Has it proven effectual?" he asked. "Has it destroyed a single trust? Under its operation have they not grown strong, defiant and arrogant? Almost for seventeen years the Sherman anti-trust law has been upon our statute books, more than four times as long as it took the North to wear out the South upon the bloody field of battle. Nearly seven years of Mr. Roosevelt's strenuous term has passed with all the machinery of the Government at his back with the great power of the chief executive in his hands, yet I ask will some Republican Senator upon the floor tell me one trust that he has even tamed, much less destroyed?"

"Mr. President, it was stated in the report of the committee on the service."

SPOOK HALTS HORSE

And Warns Farmer Against Going to His Home.

He Was Delayed Until Daylight and When He Reached Home Finds Death Trap.

When a Society for Psychical Research holds its next meeting it might call before it—Charles Henry Durand, a farmer living about three miles from Caldwell, N. J., and hear his story of how his life was saved by a strange apparition he met in the roadway on Monday night.

Since the death of his wife Durand has lived alone in the farmhouse. He was on his way home from Peterson after dark Monday night, when his horse stopped still in the road and refused to move. The horse trembled so violently that Durand strained his eyes in the darkness to learn what the animal had seen.

He says he saw a flicker of bluish light, which moved toward him until it was beside his wagon, and then took on a misty shape. He says he recognized the form and the voice of the apparition. It repeated to him three times the warning, "Do not go home for several hours."

With the cold chills running up and down his spine and the gooseflesh standing out over the body like a man with a chill he tried to drive on after the apparition was gone. The horse refused to budge. The animal had broken out in a cold sweat.

Durand says he un hitched the horse and blanketed him. It was then about 11 o'clock. For two hours he worked with the horse, which seemed afflicted with the ague. After hitching up again, he drove slowly to his home.

It was then nearly 3 o'clock. He put the horse into the barn and went inside the house. The first sight that met his eye was a muddy footprint. Durand found that nothing had been taken, although the house was a bit upset. He found a window on the ground floor that had been opened in his absence, showing how the intruder had entered. The farmer looked into closets and out-of-the-way places and then decided to go upstairs. When he started up he saw at once that some one had been there. There were footprints on the stairs and in the hall leading to his sleeping room.

Lighting his way before him and stepping cautiously, feeling that some danger was lurking ahead of him, but determined to face it at all hazards and have the dread that possessed over him, Durand approached the door of his room. It was open, as he had left it.

When about to enter, Durand stopped and looked closely. Across the door at a height half way to his knee, so that his foot or shin must strike it, was a string, instinctively, the farmer says, he felt that something threatened his life.

To the man of the woods, used to the snaring of birds and animals, the string across the door suggested a spring or a trap. Durand went downstairs and returned with an umbrella. He stood against the wall of the hall and with the umbrella handle gave the string a pull. Instantly there was a report and a bullet imbedded itself in the end of the wall. Investigation later showed it was at about the height of a man's chest.

Durand then entered the room and found a revolver fastened to a dresser. The string led from the trigger to the door. It was ingeniously arranged to shoot the person who entered the room.

Durand believes that the person, or persons, who visited his home did so with the intention of killing him, and not finding him home, arranged the trap. He says he has a suspicion as to their identity and knows the reason for their enmity that prompted the attempt upon his life. His neighbors say whatever feud there is must have existed before Durand moved into the neighborhood where he now lives.

He believes the apparition in the road saved his life. He says he recognized the figure and the voice, and it was of a person now dead of whom he was fond. Further than this he refuses to talk. Durand never has believed in spiritualism. His experience has pretty well unnerved him, although he is not the kind of man who is easily unnerved.

A Good King Gone.

Good King Oscar, of Sweden, is dead. He was seventy-nine years old, and was a fine old gentleman. He was the grandson of that Marshal Bernadotte, who followed the fortunes of Napoleon and, though a peasant by birth, rose to be the king of Norway and Sweden. The late ruler never attempted to conceal the obscurity of his ancestry, and over the door of the house in which Bernadotte was born rests a tablet which records that there "the peasant, Bernadotte," was born. King Oscar was not only one of the wisest but one of the most democratic of rulers. He mingled freely with his people and knew their wants and wishes well. The separation of Norway and Sweden came as a cloud upon his declining years, but it was one of the inevitable steps in the development of the two countries. The interests of Norway as a maritime nation were not identical with those of Sweden, and when the request for a separate consular system was preferred, it was refused by Sweden. Two years ago Norway seceded from the union and chose a king of her own. The grief for the dead sovereign in Europe will be deep and sincere, for, indeed, as the Atlanta Journal says, he was a model of that justice and mercy which "doth become the throned monarch better than his crown."

Even when a girl doesn't want a young man to kiss her it makes her mad if he doesn't want to.

FULLY ARGUED.

Some Legal Points Submitted to the Supreme Court.

For Its Decision In Reference to the Formation of New Counties in This State.

The case of A. B. Parler, et al., petitioners, vs. W. Brooks Fogle, et al commissioners of election for Orangeburg County, respondents, was argued before the State Supreme Court at Columbia on Thursday on a petition for an injunction restraining the commissioners from holding an election on the formation of Calhoun County, as ordered by the Governor.

Messrs. W. C. Wolfe, D. O. Herbert and B. H. Moss, of the Orangeburg Bar, appeared for the petitioners, and the board of election commissioners were represented by the Attorney General, who had designated Messrs. Bellinger & Welch to represent him in the case, as Messrs. Bellinger and Welch have been the legal advisers for the new county advocates.

In his argument for the injunction, Mr. W. C. Wolfe took the position that the form, practice and procedure in this case follows the case of Segars against Parrott, which form, practice and procedure received the implied sanction of the Court by a grant of the relief desired in that case. A demurrer was interposed in that case, questioning the jurisdiction of the Court in every particular in which jurisdiction might be assailed in this case, but the demurrer was overruled.

In Lamar against Croft another new county case, where the same question of jurisdiction arose, the Supreme Court held that the complaint did not state facts warranting equitable relief and that an action might be maintained in equity to enjoin the commissioners. Mr. Wolfe cited also the case of Croxton vs. Truesdell, in which the Supreme Court enjoined an election to determine the location and establishment of a county dispensary. Mr. Wolfe asked the Court to inspect the reports of the surveyors and determine whether the surveys were sufficiently definite; also to consider whether the Governor had the right to permit the petitioners to amend their petition.

Then the third cause of action in substance stated as follows: "The plaintiffs and others residing within the proposed new county are registered in their township, but at voting places without the territory of the proposed county; but under an Act of the Legislature the defendants have only arranged to open voting places within the territory, which deprives petitioners of the right to exercise their franchise in the proposed election, though the plaintiffs are qualified, registered electors. The Constitution provides that all persons thus qualified have the right to vote, and Article 7 expressly declares that if they reside within the area of the new county they will have the right to vote, yes or no upon their proposition. To deprive them of this right would be to abridge and deprive them of rights without due process of law and in violation of both the State and Federal Constitutions, where, as in this case, a polling precinct (township) is cut by the proposed boundary line of the new county and the voting place cut without, and the elector cut within the area of the proposed county, there is an irreconcilable conflict between the Constitution and the Act of the General Assembly. In such cases the Act of the Legislature must necessarily fail, and all of the Acts of the defendants thereunder are necessarily void. If the Court does not enjoin the defendants the plaintiffs will be deprived from voting and will have no other remedy or right of appeal, but would thus sustain irreparable damage and injury."

The fourth cause of action, said Mr. Wolfe, challenges the legality of the entire registration system, but he dwelt on only one point. The Constitution lays upon the Legislature the regulation of the right of registration, and the Legislature in 1907 passed an Act requiring supervisors of registration to open their books in each town or industrial community containing 300 or more inhabitants at least 30 days before any general or special election. This Act has been complied with.

In conclusion, Mr. Wolfe said: "The plaintiffs do not ask that this election upon the formation of this new county be delayed for all time but simply that it be stayed until all the constitutional requirements in such cases be complied with."

In his argument Mr. Moss devoted himself to the conflict between Section 573 of the Code and Section 1 of Article 7 of the Constitution and quoted numerous decisions to show that the statute in such case is void and the election should be restrained. Col. Herbert also made a general argument on this line.

In their return to the rule to show cause, the defendants, through their attorneys, made a number of points, some of which are as follows:

That the Governor is the sole judge of the matters coming before him in new county petitions, and that he has passed on these matters.

That the Governor merely allowed the amendment of the petition for the purpose of making the boundaries more definite. They deny that the Constitution says all qualified electors in the proposed new county shall vote, but it says the question shall be submitted to the qualified electors, and that a two-thirds vote of those voting is necessary to form the new county. That the defendants have merely followed the order of the Governor and the laws of the State, and they have not told the managers of election, who

AS IT SHOULD BE.

Statue of Gen. R. E. Lee at National Capital.

It Will Be Placed in Statuary Hall at an Early Date by the State of Virginia.

A Washington dispatch to the Atlanta Journal says the statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee, which Virginia is to send to Statuary Hall, with that of George Washington to represent her in the gallery of the immortals, will soon be in position. The sculptor, Edward V. Valentine, of Richmond, who enjoyed the personal friendship of General Lee, has about completed his work and the bronze will soon be cast by the Gorhams, of Hartford, Conn. Mr. Valentine made several casts of Gen. Lee's features just a year or two before his death, and those who have been permitted to see the sculptor's latest work say he has succeeded in reproducing a remarkable likeness of the great soldier. It is said to equal his masterpiece, the recumbent figure of General Lee, at Washington and Lee University, over the crypt in which rest the ashes of the Confederate chieftain.

When the Virginia legislature passed the bills some years ago making appropriations for the statues of Washington and Lee, there was considerable opposition manifested by one or two senators at having General Lee represented in bronze in the national Valnalla. As a reply to the Virginia proposition, Representative Weeks, of Kansas, introduced a bill, providing for the erection of a statue of John Brown on the government reservation at Richmond. He is said also to have introduced offering a bill for the erection of a statue of Brown in Statuary Hall. Some one suggested that it would be appropriate for Virginia to retaliate by placing the statue of General Lee, the man who caught Brown at Harper's Ferry, on the one side, and that of Governor Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, who hanged him, on the other. Mr. Weeks thereupon withdrew his bill for Brown's statue in Statuary hall, but insisted on his measure to place it at Richmond. The measure has not since been heard of, and Weeks was not returned to Congress by his Kansas constituents.

Since the Weeks incident there has been little discussion of placing Lee's statue in the national capitol, and it is not believed that there will be any opposition to the statue having a place in Statuary hall. President Roosevelt's admiration of Gen. Lee as a soldier and a man, and his frank expression of his opinion has had a great deal to do with the passing of the sentiment against the statue of the Confederate leader having a place in the capitol.

The statue represents Gen. Lee standing, his hat and gloves in one hand, with both hands resting lightly on the hilt of his sword. The sword is a copy of the one worn by the general, now in the possession of his son, Capt. Robert E. Lee, Jr. The figure is clothed in the uniform of a general officer of the Confederate army.

While no date has been fixed, it is now proposed that the presentation of the statue be made by Senator John W. Daniel, of Virginia, who was Gen. "Jubal" Early's adjutant general, and that the speech of acceptance be delivered by Gen. Warren Keller, of Ohio, a veteran of the Union army.

Charles Francis Adams predicted a few years ago that the time would come when a statue of Gen. Lee would be unveiled in the capitol of the United States. It is not unlikely that the prophecy of Mr. Adams suggested the introduction of the bill in the Virginia Legislature.

Virginia will soon send to the capitol a reproduction of the celebrated Houdon statue of Washington, which now stands in the state capitol at Richmond. There is now in Statuary Hall a cheap plaster cast of this statue, placed there by the federal government. It has recently been showed to the wall, and the statue of Frances E. Willard, the founder of the Christian Temperance Union, placed in front of it. The way in which the Father of His Country now peeps out from behind the petticoats has caused much comment.

are qualified electors and who are not, but have merely given the managers their views in accordance with the opinion of the Attorney General. That while it is alleged, a number of electors in the proposed county will be deprived of voting, it is not alleged that if permitted to vote they will cast their ballots against the formation of the new county; or that their being unable to vote will affect the result.

By a way of defence it is alleged in the return that the plaintiffs have failed to show any equity that entitles them to relief; that the action, if brought at all, should be maintained in the name of the State; that the Court is without jurisdiction to enjoin an election ordered by the power and authority; that the plaintiffs have an appeal to the State board of canvassers if the election when held is not held in accordance with law.

In his argument, Mr. Welch, for the Attorney General, cited decisions to sustain the points made in the return, and made a careful argument on this line.

The United States Supreme Court has decided that the railroad commissioners of South Carolina must not stop the through trains of the Atlantic Coast Line at Latta, S. C., for the accommodation of local passengers. It is an order of the commission to this effect interfered with interstate commerce.

TERRIBLE DISASTER.

How the Earthquake Destroyed the Town of Karatagh.

In Less Than a Few Hours It Passed From a Thriving Community Into the Silent Grave of 4000 Souls.

The destruction of Karatagh, Turkishtan, has been described as one of the most appalling natural catastrophes on record. A short time ago a flourishing community it is now the grave of 4,000 dead.

A deadly fear struck the hearts of the people of Karatagh, on the eve of the disaster, Oct. 20, when a storm swept over the place. A correspondent at the scene gives the first detailed account and says: "Early in the morning the whole town seemed to shudder. The earth tremors were frequent, but few of the townspeople were sufficiently disturbed to leave their houses. Fifteen minutes later a terrific shock resounding with weird noises. Then the town seemed to be repeatedly lifted high in the air and set down heavily."

"Buildings were crumbling and crashing to ruins. In scores of places the ground burst open and boiling water spouted upward. Many houses were battered down by the falling rocks. Others, with their occupants sank bodily into great fissures in the earth. The populace, or such of them as escaped instant death, appeared to be mad with terror. From every side arose awful shrieks."

"The storm had come on again with renewed force. Maddened animals tore aimlessly hither and thither, continuous peals of thunder and flashes of blinding lightning added to the frenzy. Many fugitives perished under the hoofs of the animals."

ACCORDING to Walsh's directory of Columbia, which has just been issued, that city now has a population of 44,151 being an increase in the last seven years of 16,651. This is a remarkable showing, but does not surprise us, as we have long since regarded Columbia as a comber. Before locating that sub-treasury anywhere else the government should study the Columbia figures.—Orangeburg Times and Democrat.

COLUMBIA is working for a sub-treasury of the United States, and we sincerely hope she will get it. There is no better location in the South for such an institution, and it should be located there. Columbia is one of the coming big cities of the country, and it would be well for the government to recognize that fact in the distribution of its sub-treasuries and other public utilities.—Orangeburg Times and Democrat.

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LOOK FOR THE TRADEMARK

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GREAT MYSTERY

Surrounds the Suicide of a Well Known Actress.

Tragedy Committed While Audience in the Theatre, in Which She Was Expected to Play, Waited.

Mrs. Clara Bloodgood, the actress, committed suicide by shooting in her room at the Hotel Stafford at Baltimore Thursday evening.

Mrs. Bloodgood's body was found lying on the bed with a bullet hole through the roof of her mouth. Near by lay a book, entitled "How to Shoot Straight," and a 33-caliber revolver with three chambers empty.

She attended a matinee performance at Albaugh's Theatre Thursday afternoon and returned to her hotel about four o'clock, seemingly in the best of spirits.

Later, when it was time for the curtain to rise for her own show at the Academy of Music, where she was appearing in "The Truth," she had not put in an appearance. Word was sent to the Stafford and a bell boy was sent up to her room. Just as he approached the door he heard a pistol shot. Hurrying back to the office he notified the clerks of what he heard and an investigation was made and Mrs. Bloodgood was found stretched on the bed as described.

Before retiring to her room she had a talk with her stage manager, John Emerson, who declares that he observed nothing unusual in her demeanor. The only motive he can ascribe is that Mrs. Bloodgood feared an attack of nervous prostration. She had been working very hard, he said, and she feared a breakdown.

Mrs. Bloodgood left a note addressed to her husband. The audience at the Academy of Music was dismissed with the announcement that there would be no performance owing to a sudden indisposition of Mrs. Bloodgood.

How to Cure Rheumatism.

The cause of rheumatism and kindred diseases is an excess of uric acid in the blood. To cure this terrible disease the acid must be expelled and the system so regulated that no more acid will be formed in excessive quantities. Rheumatism is an internal disease and requires an internal remedy. Rubbing with oils and liniments will not cure, affords only temporary relief at best; causes you to delay the proper treatment, and allows the malady to get a firmer hold on you. Treatments may ease the pain, but they will not cure Rheumatism. The pain will change the fibre of your system. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People has at last discovered a perfect and complete cure, which is called Eucalyptol. Tested in hundreds of cases, it has effected the most marvelous cures; we believe it will cure you. Rheumatism "gets at the joints from the inside," sweeps the system out of its system, causes the stomach to regulate the liver and kidneys, and makes you well all over. Rheumatism "strikes the root of the disease and removes its cause." This splendid remedy is sold by druggists and dealers generally at 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle. In tablet form at 25c. and 50c. a package. Get a bottle today; delays are dangerous. ADV