In 1892 the Republican platform was

identical in principle upon this question with the Democratic platform of 1880, 1884

procetion doctrine. There have been free

ande Republicans from the foundation of

Such men as Samuel J. Raudall, John

Rand Iph and John C. Calhoun always spoke

ism, while as to expansion and subsidies, the Republicans have taken advantage of the

ituation and boldly got upon the Democratic

practically where the Democratic party stood

which is announced in the Democratic convention of 1856 in the matter of building the

their own policy they take up Democratic policies, and the Democrats are asked to op-

discard their fundamental idea of the liberty

of the individual and freedom of thought

and action by refusing to recognize as mem-

markets, the upbuilding of our commercial

and industrial interests, and the freedom

past for the purpose of adopting that which is right and discarding that which is wrong

and conducting the affairs of State so as to

BENNETTSVILLE, S. C., FRIDAY. JUNE 14, 1901.

NO 24

EATEN BY SHARKS.

That Seems to Have Been the

Fate of the Fishermen.

LOST OFF CHARLESTON BAR.

A Horribly Mutilated Arm of a

Negro Man Taken From

the Stomach of a

Monster.

The News and Courier says the left

arm of negro man, horribly mutilated and mangled, was cut Wednosday from the stemach of a ten-foot shark, which was captured after a desperate struggle by the crow of the light ship.

The arm was undoubtedly that of one

of the fifteen fishermen lost in the

squall of the Eastern Patches recently.

When brought to the city by the fishing smack Victoria and delivered to

Coroner Vaughn the lacerated limb was

examined closely by the fishermen who

escaped the storm, but there was no mark or sign by which it could be iden-

tified. The negro was probably dead when his body was seized by the sharks.

With this latest discovery at the

light ship the evidence is almost con-

plusive that the crows aboard the three

fishing boats were drowned. The

searching parties which went to sea

Saturday and Sunday came back with

stories of the numerous sharks seen skirting the waters and apparently

hunting for pray. These rapacious monsters seemed to have detected an

odor of death and many of them fol-

lowed the boats doggedly. They splashed through the waves, darted back and forth, and followed water trails

which might have been leading to where

Two of the boats which managed to

escape the fury of the storm pulled to-

ward the light ship and remained there

Friday night. The sharks had followed

at a distance. They returned toward the

Patches, but early Saturday morning-

they were seen again, wandering aim-lesly through the vater and eagerly searching for hidden, ghoulish food. The men aboard the light ship cast out

a line, but without making a capture,

and the sharks disappeared. They appeared again at intervals, and then rushed away. Tuesday, however, sov-

oral of the ten-foot monsters swam near

the light ship and in the afternoon sev-

eral of the men on board let down a rope line on which had been attached a strong hook. The batt was supplied, One shark dived playfully about the hook, jerked at the batt and then dis-

appeared. He came back again and seemed bolder. All at once he opened

his big jaws, took in the hook, and started away with the prize. When the rope was hauled in taut the monster squirmed and fought. The men hold-

ng the line were experts at shark fish-

ing, however, and they let the rope slask off and by the peculiar twisting

shark a big jork which caused his big

mouth to open for gallons of salt water

to pour in. After this had been repeat-

ed once or twice the monster became groggy, although he was still fighting

viciously and slapping at the boat, while his eyes glared with anger. He

saw the desperate situation and tried

hard to escape. But the line was

drawn in more and more, finally, when

weak and whipped, the shark was drag-

ged on dock, and lay there twitching

The light ship crew had suspected

that the sharks were out prospecting for the dead fishermen and it was de-

cided to rip the stomach open to see if the monster captured had feasted on

the unfortunates. Long knives were

forced into the tough ment and

of a man. The carcass was removed

and the arm was preserved. When the

fishing smack Victoria hove in sight early Wednesday she was signalled from

the light ship and turned her course

near in. Capt Abram Gray, in com-

mand of the smack, was deputized to

bring the arm to the city.

known only to the experts ga

bodies were afloat.

## ON HIS DEMOCRACY

VOL. XXVI

Senator McLaurin Says He is a Disciple of

HIGH GRADE DEMOCRATS.

He Makes a Lergthy R ply to conventions condemned a national bank and and finally supported a metallic currency. In 1880, 1881 and 1888 the Democratic party declared in favor of gold and silver and paper convertible into coin on demand. In 1892 it favored the coinage of both metals under an interactional expression. Requests That He Show Whrein He is Not a Republican. ander an international agreement. In 1888

The following correspondence was given out at Bennettsville with the permission of Mr. Clayton:

Florence, S. C., June 3, 1901. Hon John L. McLaurin, Bennettsville, S. C. Dear Sir: I have taken great interest in the political outlook and as a matter of in-struction ask that you differentiate between your views, and the views held by leading Republicans. Most of us see no difference, but perhaps you can show some difference, but perhaps you can snow some direction, so please do it, as I am not inclined to condemn you without a hearing.

Yours truly,

W. F. Clayton.

Bennettsville, S. C., June 4, 1901. Mr. W. F. Clayton, Florence, S. C. Dear Sir: In your letter of June 3rd you freely and clearly whether or not they were in accord with the platforms of their parties. The Demogratic party has always favored freedom of speech and action. The Republican party has always sought to so centralask me "to differentiate between my views and the views of leading Republicans as most of us see no difference." I am very busy at this time, but will dictate a few oan party has always sought to so centratize the government as to carry out the idea of Alexander Hamilton. The Democratic party has been a party that has had for its policy the greatest good to the greatest number while the Republican party as a party thoughts as they occur to me in reply to your question. I do this with the more pleasure because you have been opposed to me politically, but show a desire to seek the truth. has believed with Hamilton, its founder, is bestowing benefits upon the few and only burdens upon the many. "Until these latter day saists," bave lead the party into social-

At the time of the adoption of the United States constitution there were several distinet plans of government proposed. Of these plans the fight was made upon two; the Hamiltonian idea and the Jeffersonian idea. Alexander Hamilton openly maintained that the British constitution was the most perfect instrument of its kind ever in existence. He wanted all laws for the govornment of the States to be passed by the congress of the United States. He wanted the president of the United States and the senators to hold office during goot behavior He wanted the governors of the States ap pointed by the president of the United States and he wanted the Federal government to assume the debts of the statutes He wanted a strong senate and a weak house of representatives and openly proclaimed him-solf that the people were incapable of self-government. John Jay was sent as minister to England in order to make a commercial treaty which would have placed our commerce under the control of Great Britain The Hamilton idea was so far carried out that he succeed in preventing the incorporation of a bill of rights in the Federal constitu-tion. Under his leadership the congress imposed the excise tax which made the rich escape the burdens of taxation and placed those burdens upon the poor. This brought about the revolution in Pennsylvania and came vory nearly disrupting the new repub-lic. Thomas Jefferson forced the bill of rights into the constitution as an amendment. As minister to France he succeeded in defeating the purpose of the Jay Treaty with England. Hamilton favored and Jefferson opposed the granting of monopolies, the establishing of a United States bank, and the assumption of the State debts by the Federal govenment. Associated with Jefferson were Madison, Monroe, Samuel Adams, Albert Gallatin, George Clinton and Benjamin Franklin. Associated with Hamilton were Jonn Marshall, John Jay, John Adams and Pinokney. The Democratic party has been in continuous existence over since the adoption of the constitution while the Federal party of which the Republicans are the succossors have passed through a number of changes. The Federal party, at first successful, finally committed suicide by carrying their dectrine of a centralized government so far as to pass the alien and sedition laws. Under this law the president was

suspect as dangerous to the peace and liberty of the country ctc., this radical measure created a powerful reaction. The Democrats then remained in power almost without interruption until 1860. During this time all the territory acquired by the United States up to 1898 was secured except the territory of Alaska, and every foot of it was encountered by the vigorous denounciation of the Republicans.

authorized upon his own volition to expel

from the country any alien whom he might

During this entire time the Democrats make all men equal under the law. were the progressive men. They held to the principle that the people should rule but (Senator MoLaurin dwells at length upon he money question and its interest does not that the general government while keeping taxation at the lowest rate consistent with warrant giving full space in these columns.) He says in part: good government should expend the fund thus derived for the good of the whole peo-There is not a line in any Democratic platform fixing the ration of silver and gold prior to 1896. There is not a line in any ple. In 1856 they favored subsidizing the Pacific railroad. About the same time Republican platform advocating or opposing the ratio of 16 to 1 or any ratio. There they started the subsidy to the Collins line of steamships between the United States and were strong men in the Democratic party in England. Based upon the principle of the favor of the free coinage of silver; there were Jeffersonian commercial treaty with France, they had concluded treaties with all the strong men in the Republican party in favor of the free coinage of silver. The Republican party adopted the first free coinage platform. Although silver was demonstrad by Republican legislation in 1873, the only observed to the first party wish to the feet winds and the first party with the first party principal nations and those treaties are still in force. They had built up our foreign commerce until it excited the wonder and admiration of the entire world. They had ice ion to that act made prior to 1896 came under Gen. Jackson stopped imprisonment for debt. They had fought two successful from the Republicans who had passed the mintage act under which silver was demoniwars with foreign nations. They had established a credit throughout the world tixed. second to no nation on earth. They were fighting for principles of the liberty of thought and action and the freedom of American citizenship. Matters of internal concern, the leaders of the party differed Gen. Jackson was the first to made a reciprocity treaty. The next

ton to Great Britain.

The party has never been inconsistent, and yet it has never stultified itself by adher-

ing to previous platforms when the condi-tions which demanded them had changed

Until 1856 the Democrats had denied the

power in the federal government to make in-

ternal improvements, and yet it was the first

to advocate the gr at improvement of the

Pacific railroads and the Nicaraguan canal.

party under the leadership of James Madi-

son; declared for free trade in 1848; for "in-oldental protection" in 1868; a tariff for

revenue only in 1880 and in 1884 the con-

vention said:
"Moreover many industries have come to

In the matter of tariff it was a protection

What did these men find when they reached Kansas City? They found western delegations in which not a single man had been a Democrat in 1892. These men demanded a reiteration of the 16 to 1 plank of the Chicago platform. The proposition was made to them that they could have both candidates, and they could have any planks they wanted which are not socialistic or anarchistic and all the Democrats asked vas reciprocity treaty was nade by President Plerce. John Randolph acting against the leaders of his party voted against the em-bargo act and was finally successful in dethat their party be preserved by maintaining its reputation as a safe and conservative or-ganization. John W. Daniel of Virginia, as feating that legislation. Clay, Calhoun, Cheves and Lowndes actively opposed Prei dent Jefferson in the matter of decreasing Clay, Calhoun, thorough ab liever in the free coinage of silver as any man in his party and one of the grandest characters in the United States the army. The first proposition of a srotective tariff for the purposes of protection came from James Madison and Calhoun and Lowndes joined with Madison in its favor. senate, worked like a beaver day and night to try to convince these western delegates that their policy was suicidal. Governor Smith of Mariand told them that the Demo-The Federalists opposed protection. Clay and crats could carry Maryland without that Madison vetoed them Our great disting clank and could not carry Maryland with tive foreign policy known as the Monroe destrine was a Democratic policy The Democrate defeated the scheme of the Re

The old line Democrats declined to be driven from their party by a man who during ten years of political life had been a publicans to turn over Oregon and Washing-Democrat, a Populist, and a socialist. he only office waich William J. Bryan ever The Democratio party has never yet denied to any man within its lines the privilege of free thought and free speech. It has never he d he was elected to by the Populists, it being impossible for the Democrats to secure yet failed to correct mistakes when it has an election in that district. He acted with made them. It has lost no opportunity to the Democrats in congress, but distinctly build up the merchant marine and stated that he was not bound by a Democratic open up our trade with foreign ports. It opened up the Japanese parts when all of the nations of the earth had failed.

platform. Senator McLaurin quotes the congressional directory to show that Charles A. Towne, advocated by Bryan for vice president, never ran for office unt I elected to the Fify fourth congress as a Republican, against Molvin R. Baldwin, Domocrat, and Kittel Halvorson, Populist.

When a party of men are willing to see heir party go down in defeat in order that one issue may be maintained they either beieve that this issue lies at the very foundation of all government, or else they have some ulterior motive.

The south produces no bullion. It would have no need for maintaining a reserve in the east such as would be created for the benefit of the west by the bullion. All of its contracts would be gold con-

rely upon the legislation for successful con-tinuance, so that any change of law must be at every step regardful of the labor and be at every step regardful of the labor and

capital thus involved. The necessary reduction and taxation can and must be effected without depriving American labor of the repeal of the tax upon State banks, in order was to prevent the Democratic policy of the repeal of the tax upon State banks, in order ed without depriving American labor of the ability to compe e successfully with foreign labor and without imposing lower rates of duty that will be ample to cover any increased cost of production which may exist in consequence of the higher rate of wages prevailing in this country."

In 1888 the platform still recognized that other things besides revenue were to be taken into account in framing tariff legislation. It said: "Our established industries and enterprises should not be endangered."

For more than half a century Democratic and perfect control of the east and west.
When I made a fight in the house for the repeat of the 10 per cent. tax, Mr. Bryan voted
against it, and I invite your attention to his
utterance at this time, which fully confirm For more than half a century Democratic

called my attention to this s nister attitude of Mr. Bryan at the time. The trouble with the south has always been its olinging to traditions and its lack of practical wisdom, in preventing the other sections from imposing upon them by underhand means. The south is solidly Democratic, for nowhere in the world is there a greater love for freedom of speech, liberty of thought and action and absolute justice, which are the foundation stones of the Democratic party. the Republican platform read:

"The Republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money and condemns the policy of the Democratic administration in its efforts to demonetize silven." foundation stones of the Democratic party. But they were asleep in 1893 and 1900 and totally ignorant of the reasons for this new issue being forced upon them. It was in the There have been protection Democrats ever since Madison and Calhoun favored the for it. Now it behooves them to consider why it was in that platfrom, and they will learn, that instead of being Democratic it was a counterfeit to be spurned and cast aside. The south should now take advantage of the fact that it controls the Democratic party and see to it, that those principles of justice and equality which lie at the founda ion of Democracy are not again departed from and that no scheme for the enrichment of any section, for the benefit of any other section,

what I say. Congressman Bailey, of Toxes, one of the ablest men in the United States,

Yours respectfully, John Lowndes McLaurin

TILLMAN TO THE GOVERNOR

He Writes a Caustic Letter Scoring

McLaurin.

Senator Tillman writing from Tren-

ton, June 5, says to the governor: Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your telegram in which you say, "I underup to 1836. They are now advocating the rec precity of Jackson and Price. They are now advocating the Democratic principles stand Senator MeLaurin's letter to be withdrawal of his resignation," and have read that worthy a communication in which he graciously consents Pacific railroad. They want to apply that at your request "to hold on to his conprinciple to our foreign commerce. When ever the Republicans are forced to abandon mission as United States senator and continue to serve the State as he has done in the past to the best of his abilf pose those Democratic policies because they have been adopted by the Republicaus. ty." This loaves me one of three alternatives. To appeal to the Domocratic The Democrats of this country must stand together and restore their party to the power which was theirs. They cannot do it by condemning that which is good because the Republicans endorse it nor can they do it by going off after strange and unsound policies in order to secure some votes which might executive committee to take the matter up and determine what the best interest of the party requires to be done, to appeal to the sonate itself to determine the question as to whether a resignation from that body, to take effect at some future time is binding, n order to secure some votes which might otherwise be Republican. The fight of Hamilton and Jesserson is still on in this country and will be until it is fought to a finish. or withdraw my own resignation. There are no precedents on this subject be-Either we will have an aristocracy or we will have a republic. If the Democrats are to cause in the hundred and twenty five years of our national life, with more than 200 resignations from the senate, no senator has hitherto been willing to occupy the despicable attitude now asways fought its battles in the past, but who in the present believe that some of its policies are not the policies of the true Demosumed by Sonator McLaurin, and forein the senate when that body meets in December, and hold their seats until of the individual. If the Republican party, the record of which shows it to have been a the legislature should set in January. My chief regret is that I am forced by party forbidding the free exercise of speech, concentrating the wealth of the country in the hands of a few, burdening the people by your action to engage in what the outside world will consider a game of opera bouffe, by withdrawing my own resigexcessive taxation, and conducting public nation after Senator McLaurin's unaffairs for the benefit of private citizens: if affairs for the benefit of private citizens; in that party is to be allowed to turn its back upon its record and adopting the progressive features of the Democracy, become the party of progress, then the Democratic party havdignified and puerile action: but the purpose for which it was tendered has been thwarted by Senator Mo-Laurin's precipitous acceptance of ex-centive advice. Bob Acres has been ing allowed it opponent to appropriate its principles can no longer live.
I believe that the Democratic party does outdone for once. As I have already said I had no motive or purpose in renot exist for the mere purpose of opposing whatever the Republican party may suggest. I believe that it lives as it has lived in times signing except to force McLaurin's, and there is nothing for me to do but accept the situation and withdraw my own resignation, if it be lawful to do Yours respectfully,

B. R. Tillman.

A Plucky Woman. For the first time in the history of the Iowa State University, a girl atudent, Miss Carolyn Jarvis of Burlington, has been awarded a medal for bravery. A number of students were canocing the river near Crallville, whon a strong wind capsized the cance in which Miss Jarvis and R. M. Fagan were riding. Miss Jarvis' dress caught on the rail of the cance, and she was unable to get loose. Mr. Fagan, being unable to swim was obliged to cling to the capsized cance. The nearest shore was fully 150 feet away; the girl pluckily struck out towing the capsized cance with Fa gan olinging to it, and after a hard struggle reached the land in safety.

A Mysterious Affair. Jemes McAllister, a liquor merchant of Jacksonville, Fla., was killed Wednesday at the home of P. H. West, 737 Talleyrand avonue, while in a souffle with Mrs. West. McAllister boarded with the Wests. Mrs. West claims that she took McAllister's pistol from his dresser, and McAllister, fearing that she contemplated suicide, tried to wrench it from her, and that in the soufil; the pistol fell to the floor, was disonarged, the ball entering McAllister's abdomen producing death. The affair is a sterious one. McAllis or was from Charleston, where he had considerable property.

A Direful Prediction. Senator Tillman has received a letter from Athelston Gaston, of Meadville, Pean; a Democratic congressman, in which he says: "As a Democrat and sincore admirer, I beg of you to not insist upon resigning your seat in the United States senate. I believe if a contest was waged in your State that a Republican corruption fund would be poured into your State that would be appalling in its effects and you might go down before it. See what Hanna has done in Nebraska, in Dakota, in Washington, and in other States. Help kill McLaurin but stick to your seat, sir; stick to it."

Heavy Snow.

Snow fell heavily Thursday throughout the central and northern portions of North Dakota. A similar state of affairs is reparted in towns on the Jamestown Northern railroad. Tho snow quickly melted. The oldest inhabitants cannot recall a simila occurA WORD IN REPLY

McLaurin Does Not Attempt to Deny that He Supports Republ can Policies and

Thus Evades.

The following answer to the letter of Senator McLaurin was the leading editorial in The State of last Thursday. It presents the other side of the question and will repay porusal. The State

Senator McLaurin's reply to Mr. Clayton's letter is a very clear evasion. He pretends to show that the Republican policies of today, wich Mc Laurin supports, are in accord with the fundamental principles of Democracy, but instead of proving that proposition—which would be impossible—the senator reviews none too accurately the history of the parties up to the time of the Civil War, and from that point jumps the declaration that the south is intolerant and should become liberal-by which he may mean that the south is Democratic and should become Repub-The contest between Hamiltonian and

offersonian ideas is an historical fact for the discovery of which Mr. McLaurin can claim no credit. He can, howover, receive the greatest measure of praise if he will prove that the Republicanism of today is in accord with the Jeffersonianism of a century ago aud that the Democracy of 1901 is in line with the Federalist doctrines advanced by Hamilton. This he cannot do. Mr. MoLaurin knows well enough that the Republican party now stands for a strong national government, contralization of power, a large standing army and special favors to classes through tariff protection and subsidies to corporations. The Democracy of Bryan opposes all these, just as the Domoe-

racy of Jefferson opposed them.

It would be foolish to a secretable the Democratic party has been riteral all times and in every position it has taken, but it is true and cannot be contradicted that the Democratic party has always stood for the rights of the poople as against class priviliges. And today the only hope for the preserva-tion of true republicanism is offered by and through the Democratic party. Militarism, congressional absolutism, colonialism and favoritism are a few of the "isms" not monopolized by the Democrats which threaten to obliterate the ideas of Jefferson and to set, up in ed on me. I am certain of one thing: their stead the theories of Alexander that the executive of a State has no authority to decline a resignation that is estoomed despicable and dishenest treachery. And, sad to say, that is the charge brought against John Lowndes McLaurin, a senator from the State of South Carolina!

Mr. McLaurin does not attempt to deny that he supports Republican polices. That is where he evaded Mr. Clayton's pointed question. Instead of answering, he discants, as we have said, upon the differences which have so long distinguished the two great parties and then proceeds to assail the wisdom of the Democratic alliance with the Populists of the west, The force of Mr. McLaurin's attack at this point is nullified by the recollection that at the time when the southern Demoorats were smarting under the leadership of Grover Cleveland, then suspooted and afterwards proved guilty of party treachery, Mr. McLaurin was most eager for that same western alliance. He even went so far as to swallow the Ocala platform without any sugar coating and was almost as vigilant as "Brave Bon" himself in seeking that clusive "light out of the west." If the Ocala demands were not Populism, what were they? If Bryan was not Democrat in 1892, what was Mo-Laurin? Did not the Ocala demands pledge their adherents not to recognize the authority of the party caucus? The statement that "the only office

which William J. Bryan ever held he was elected to by the Populists" is a perversion of facts unworthy a lover of the truth. It is well known that Mr. Bryan was elected to congress as the Democratic candidate in a strong Republican district by the combined support of Damocasts and Populists
The "fusion" between Democrats and Populists in certain western States of which Nebraska is one is necessary to keep the Republicans from control and as a policy of the party it has been approved by Domocrats of every variety rom Grover Cleveland to Ben Tillman. But these false assertions and intimations regarding the man who has twice been nominated as the Democratic presidential candidate and who as such last time recived the largest popular voto ever given a Democratic candidate show just what kind of Domocrat John L McLaurin has become. As late as 1897, when he was a candidate for the senate, he professed allegiance not only to the Chicago platform of 1896 in full but to the leadership of Bryan as well. Now he sets himself up as a critic of Bryan and the whole Democratic party as at present constituted, but we do not think the Democrats of South Carolina will take political lessons from one who in turn has been anti-Tillmanite, Till manite, Ocalaite, Bryanite and Fortyite and is now a McKinleyite and Hanna-

Mr. McLaurin says a good doal about free silver and some of it is true. It is true, for instance, that up to the last campaign both parties had always professed to support the principle of bimetallism. It is only recently that the Republicans have come out squarely for the single gold standard. this submission to the demands of the money interests, the Republicans had avowed themselves bimetallists. The sincority of their profession being doubted by the real friends of that coonomic principle the Democratic party came to be looked upon as the real defender of the true faith. Hence when the Democratic party now declares itself favorable to the principle

of bimetallism, it is merely advocating a policy so distinctively American that neither party has opposed it until the ast few years. That is what Mr. Mo-To Senator McLaurin's Letter to

Mr. Clayton.

EVADED QUESTIONS ASKEO.

Lastin proves by his wandering remarks on free silver and that is all anybody can prove. But do we understand Mr. McLaurin to repudiate bimotallism? Is this another great change within four years?

Mr. McLaurin dwells at length on the era of almost continuous Demo-oratio rule from Jefferson to Lincoln. That the Democratic party was largely responsible for the almost miraculous during that time is well established.
But who controlled the party then?
The Democrats of the south. Yet Mo-Laurin in the very next breath tells us that "the trouble with the south has always been its clinging to traditions and its lack of practical wisdom, in pro-venting the other sections from imposing upon them by underhand means!' In our sentence the south's policy is lauded; in another it is condemned. This is McLaurine's argument for his

Commercial Democracy!" For every time that McLaurin can quote John C. Calhoun in favor of a protoctive tariff we can quote Calhoun one hundred times against protection. Calhoun, the great exponent of Jeffersonian Democracy, steadfastly fought the very tendencies which the Domoracy is fighting today. The best of-forts of his useful life were devoted to this cause. To pretend that he would favor the policies for which McKinley and Hanna now stand is to grossly misrepresent the great interpreter of the

This analysis of Sepator McLaurin's letter is perhaps already longer than its importance warrants. Still, if McLimin is to preach his heresies from one end of South Carolina to the other, it is incumbent upon true Democrats to point out the fallacies and the falsehoods he is disseminating in order that his misstatements may not lead astray the unwary. This must be the excuse for any notice given his ineffectual

But the desire of his constitutents, as expressed by Mr Clayton, is not for Sonator McLaurin to instruct them in political history. What they want him to do is to explain wherein his present position is different from that of the Republican party of today and of the last century. That was the point of Mr. Clayton's question and that is the point Mr. MoLaurin has evaded.

M'LAURIN MAKES A PROPOSITION Which Tillman Says Is Too Puerile

to be Noticed. The following appeared in The State

of Thursday morning last: Senator McLaurin passed through the city Wednesday afternoon on his way from Bennottsville to Newberry,

where he will speak Thursday. On the train with him was Mr. M. A. Teague of the Bethmore American, to whom Senator Melaurin gave an Interview oracy is a progressive party. It progressed as no other party ever has done and the nation prospered by reason of its wisdom and its administration of public affairs. It can into prosper if it is to oppose the extension of the true Democracy of the true Democracy is against us, and though every American of its against us, and though every American of its against us, and though every American of its against us, and though every and its administration of public affairs. It can fined your action within legal bounds that your appointees would be seated that if Tillman, and stated that if Tillman would tender to the governor of its administration of public affairs. It can fined your action within legal bounds that your appointees would be seated that if Tillman would tender to the governor an unconditional resignation of his office, he, its administration of public affairs. this a direct challenge to himself and would resign his sont and enter the contest for Senator Tillman's position.

WHAT TILLMAN SAYS.

The Rock Hill correspondent of The State writes as follows to his paper under date of June 6: Senator Tillman was not to be seen today until the Winthrop boand adjourned for dinner at 2 o'clock. He did not seem inclined to notice the interview with Senator McLaurin, appearing in The State of this morning. He considers the stand which McLaurin takes to be so puerile as to be beneath notice and feels that it would not be dignified in him to reply to it at all. After talking on other subjects and ovidently meditating upon this, he again stated that after thinking it over he did not feel that he had any answer at all to make to it. The interview, he says, comes in too roundabout a way to take as a challenge and he considers that the action taken a Gaffney covered the whole situation. There no mot his opponent's quibbles as to the form of the paper sent to the governor and gave what he considered an unqualified resignation. At Gaffney he forced McLaurin to "jump overboard" with him believing that he "could make land and that McLaurin could not." "It seems," said he, "that

McSweeney has thrown him a rope and hauled him in, though the matter seems to have been arranged by mutual friends, and while I do not mean to charge Gov. McSweeney with sinster motives, he has been unduly influneoed and has transcended his authority." When asked if he thought there was a possibility of the junior senator taking the initiative in this matter and sending in his resignation first, Senator Tillman hooted at the idea, saying that after having turned tail and run before, that would be boy's

play in McLauriu.

A Fierce Battle. Lord Kitchener, in a dispatch from Pretoria, dated June 4, says: "Dixon's report of the fighting at Viakfoutein, 40 miles from Johannesburg, May 29, just received. Oa our side, 1,450 men with seven guns were engaged. The force was returning to camp at Viakfontein when the enemy under cover of veldt fire, rushed the rear guard, consisting of two guns of the 28th battery and 380 men of the Derbyshires and Yeomanry. They temperarily captured the two guos. When the remainder of the force came into action the Boors were driven off, the guns were recaptured and the Boor position was ocoupied. Our caualties were six officers and 51 men killed, six offi sors and 115 men wounded and one offi ser and seven men missing. One officer and four men have since died of wounds. Forty-one Boors were killed on the ground. further Boer easualties are not known. Reinforcements are being sent.

Prizes for Counties.

Director General Averill of the exposition company returned Saturday norning from Columbia, where Friday he attended a meeting of the exposition commission. The meeting was a most successful one. The commission decided to give three prizes for the three counties making the best exhibits,

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY

To the Letter Wrote Him by Senator

Following is a copy of the letters

sent to Senator Tillman by Governor McSweeney: Sir: Your letter of June 1st has been

received. I have carefully noted its contents and the most charitable view which I can take of it is that it was written in the heat of passion and without due consideration.

I note that you say that I have "tranconded" my authority and that the governor "can not compel a member of the United States senate to hold his commission and exercise the functions of that office if he chooses to surrender it," and that you 'decline for the pre-sent to withdraw" your resignation. Had you read carefully my letter ad-

dressed to you and to Senator McLaurin, you must have seen that I did not express any desire to 'compel a member of the United States senate to hold his commission and exercise the func-tions of that office," if he choose to surrender it. My sole purpose in returning the resignations was to ask you gentlemen to consider calmly and thoughtfully the consequences to the people of what I judged to be a hasty act, and I must confess that I am somewhat surprised at the tone of your answer to my request.

I consider the course which I took in this matter to be for the best interests of the people of South Carolina, and I am responsible to them alone for my action. And, furthermore, I still believe that my course has met the approval of a majority of the citizens of the State, nor do I consider them "unthinking citizens," but men who know and recognize as fully as any people on earth the rights and duties and responsibilities of citizenship, and do not need the services of any one to tell them their duty.

You insinuated that I have been "importuned" to "await the convenience" of any present or would be aspirants who "are not just you roady for various reasons to enter the contest brought on so unexpectedly" and that for this reason my action has taken the direction it has, is unworthy of a man holding the high commission which has been given you by the people of South Carolina, and deserves notice in this connection. However, I may say for your benefit that I alone am responsible for my roply and will give account for the course I have taken to the people who nonored me and not to any one indi-

In this matter I have done what I thought best calculated to promote the present prosperity and contentment of the people of my State, and shall con-tinue to do so regardless of what any one man may say or think of my course. I did not think that a political campaign this summer could do any good. However, had the resignations been unconditional and unrestricted, my action might have been otherwise. With due respect for your opinion, I hink I have as high "conception of the office of senator and its powers" as you or any other citizen of this State, and you must have known that the brief interview to which you refer meant that I would simply meat the re-

sponsibility and perform my duty under the conditions. If you still wish to resign your commission and will send to this office anunconditional resignation, I will exeroise the authority and power vested in me by the people.

Respectfully, M. B. McSweeney. MCLAURIN AND THE CAUCUS.

Was Not in Line With Party on Political Questions.

"Chairman Jones made a statement to the caucus to the effect that he had approached Mr. McLaurin, of South Carolina, and inquired whether it was his wish to participate in future in the Democratic caucuses of the senate and Mr. McLaurin had answered that he was not in line with the party on political questions and did not desire to take part in its caucuses."

The above is an extract from the minutes of the Democratic caucus, or the organization of the Democrats the United States Senate. Senator Till man has given the extract for publication in connection with a letter from Senator E. W. Carmack, of Tennessee, secretary of the caucus, who writes to Benator Tillman:

Dear Sir: Some time ago I read an interview or statement of McLaurin in ome newspaper in which he made a qualified denial of the charge that he had refused to take part in the Democratic caucus. I was elected score-tary, and I enclose you an extract from the minutes. Senator Jones had called to see him just before the holding of a caucus during the extra sessions of the senate to know if he wished to take part. This caucus, you know, related wholly to matters of organization, etc. and did not involve any of the questions on which McLaurin claimed not to be in accord with his party. So that there was no reason why he should not have attended if he still claimed to be a Democrat. - The State.

Jumped to His Death. Dr. Thomas Bond, a well known surgeon and analysist, committed suicide friday by throwing himself from the third-story window of his residence in London. He has been suffering from nelancholia for some time. Dr. Bond, besides being the late Mr. Gladstone's surgeon, was noted in connection with nevstigations and discoveries in the pasos of several sensational crimes, notably the Lafroy, Lamson and Camp

No Objection if It Pays.

Gon. Bates says that we continue to pay money to the Sultan of Jole to keep him in good humor just as the Spaniards did, but that we get much botter returns for our expenditures. As long as we continue to get good returns from our permission of slavery and polygamy in Sula the Sultan is safe. It was only when the North ceased to get returns from slavery in its midst that it began the crusade against the South. Howas immediately taken to the hospital where he died without regaining consciousness.

A FEDERAL SOLDIER

Whose Resentment Died With the Last Shot He Fired.

To the editor of The Sunday News: Major W. L. Glaze, one of the delegates of the Southern Camp of Woodmen of the World, returned recently from a most interesting trip to Columbus, Obio. The journey began its interest as he reached Richmond, passing over historic battlefields, then, going by the Chesapeake and Ohio, he ran up the valley to Kenova, W. Va., thence through Sciota Valley to Columbus.

There was a pause as he stood at Trevillian Station. Here, in the great cavather of Major Glaze gave his life for the Confederacy. The son realized for the first time the sacredness of this glorious battlefield. The popularity of the Order of Woodmen brought together representatives from every part of the country and the beautiful and timely proposition came from them that the Confederate graves at Camp Chase should be decor-

The suggestion was made known to Col. K naus, an ex-officer of the Union army, (who has undertaken to keep up this Confederate cometery.) He joined heartily in the project; not only so, but led the Southerners to the graves at Camp Chase. This act was a strong bond of union and lefts its due weight. A large attendance from the country around witnessed the proceedings.

H. F. Simrall, a young Mississippian, H. F. Simrall, a young Mississippian, presided at the services. First a prayer was offered by the Rov. J. E. Watts, of Mississippi, then an address by D. E. Bradshaw, of Arkansas. Mr. Will T. Collier, of Vicksburg, followed; then was sung above the sleeping dead of the South "Nearer, My God, to Thee," led by the Woodmen. Mr. Morris Shepard, of Texas, and Ben Craveess, of Arkansas, made addresses, after which "Asleep in Jesus" was sung by the audience. This was followed by adthe audience. This was followed by addrosses from H. Pinckney Wells, of Louisiana, and Col. Knaus of Colum-bus, Ohio. Messrs E. B. Lewis spoke for North Carolina, J. E. Fitzgerald for Missouri and Major W. L. Giaze for South Carolina. South Carolina.

The occasion heightened to enthusiasm when Col Edmundson, of Georgia, an Ex-Confederate, and Col. Knaus, an Ex Federal, took the platform and clasped hands. Amid greatest applause the climax of brotherhood was reached. Flowers were piled on the great memorial rock which marks the sacred spot. "2,260 Confederate soldiers of the war of 1861-1865 buried in this englosure" is inscribed thereon, and above is the patriotic; manly inscription, "These

re Americans.' Col. Kaaus presented a silken national flag amid great applause, and the de-lightful execrcises ended with "Praise God, From Whom All Blessings Flow.". The Rev. Mr. Smith, of the Grand Army, dismissed the audience with a

truly eloquent prayer. Camp Chase is five miles from Columbus and is proporly a city suburb. Two thousand, two hundred and sixty Confederates who died in prison were buried here, of these eighty five were from South Carolina. When Ex President Hayes was Governor of Ohio he was pained to see this burial spot neglooted. He personally gave for several months \$20 at his own expense to put it in better shape. Governor Foraker continued the good cause until an appropriation of \$6,000 was secured to surround it with a wall and keep it in fine condi-

and dying. Quick work by the crew ended his existence. A beautiful incident is that ten years go Col. Knaus personally assumed the care of this ground. With a committee of nineteen ladies and gentlemen there is an annual decoration on the 20th of June of these Confederate graves. These exercises are exciting public favor and crowds attend every decoration. Col. Kuaus is now planting trees, some of which are from the South, in the enthe fiesh was torn apart. After dig-ging for the stomach the crew pullclosure, and is beautifying the spot with flowers and shrubbery. He has a great ed out a strange object, which proved on a closer examination to be the arm heart, as he had a stout arm during the war. He fought as a soldier and as an American he recognizes liberty of thought, especially when it is expressed in patriotic graves. Our young Southerners will long remember their visit to Camp Chase, and especially in meeting the brave old Federal Col. Knaus. J. A. H.

revolvers the three men opened fire

upon the constables. County Constable Boyd was shot and killed. The

officers returned the fire and Jones was

wounded in the groin and arm. He

died at the hospital. A street car conductor, whose car the burglars attempt-

ed to board, struck Rutledge over the

head with a piece of iron, knocking him senseless. Rice surrendered, Fri-day Rice and Rutledge were sent-

enced to 21 years imprisonment in

Kingston ponitontiary. Rutledge was

being taken with another prisoner in

charge of one of the jail guards to din-ner about 3 o'clook. Suddenly he made a dash and springing up the stair-

way mounted to the gallery running around inside of the jail, 30 feet from

the floor. Climbing over the railing Rutledge jumped. He fell headforemost on the stone floor fracturing his skull. He was immediately taken to the

Orangeburg, May 29. They Come High. Desperate Robbers. The Newport Moraing News says the freight on the \$20,000 cargo of coal which will be shipped from Norfolk by A dispatch from Toronto, Canada, says of the three men, Fred Lee Rice, Thomas Jones and Frank Rutledge, the government to Manila will be \$60. extradited from Chicago to stand trial 000, or three times the value of the fuel that the British steamship Ataka f r the robbery of a bank in Aurora, will take to the fleet in the Philip-pines. That is a slight indication of the beauty of holding those islands and Ont., Rice is the only living survivor to serve out the 21 years imprisonment to which he was sentenced Friday morning. Two tragedies have put Jones and Rutledge beyond the reach of law. Jones died from bullet wounds received of running the subjugating business at that distance. There is neither glory nor profit in it for the country, but the in a desperate attempt to escape from syndicates must have it. the officers who were transferring the Eight Miners Killed. prisoners from the court house to the By the Explosion of a quantity of powder and the suffocating tumes that jail last Tuesday and Rutledge com mitted suicide Friday by jumping from followed eight men were killed in the seventh level of the Ludington shaft of the gallery in the jail to the stone court below. The first tragedy which startled he Chapin mine. Suddenly there the citizens of the city was the daring was a rumble and smoke began pouring attempt made by the three prisoners to from the mouth of the shaft. Resouescape from the constables on Tuesday ers huried in to the mines as soon as the night. While the carriage containing smoke cleared sufficiently and found Rice, Jones and Rutledge and two coneight miners dead. The cause of the stables was proceeding from the court house to the jail an accomplice threw three revolvers through the cab window. The desperadoes evidently were expect-

explosion has not yet been determined. Ray and Roy. ing outside help for they acted prompt-Securing possession of the three

Ray and Roy Burgess are two re-markable twin brothers lately living in Auburn, N. Y. They are seventeen years old, 5 feet 9 inches in height, weigh 144 pounds each and are so much alike that Roy has immigrated to Keene, N. H. to acquire identity. Even the Bertillon measurements failed to distinguish them; except by a few scars.

Fishermen Lost. Five fishing boats which went on a fishing cruise in Iceland waters have been missing for two months and are now believed to have foundered in a gale April 6. Their entire crows, numbering 117 men, are supposed to have perished. There is general mourning a the neighboring viliages,

For Governor.

It was officially announced Thursday that Mr. M. R. Ocoper would next year be a candidate for governor on the platform of a rigid enforcement of the dispensary law. Mr. Ucoper was a member, of the State board of control before being elected secretary of state.