

"DO THOU LIBERTY GREAT. INSPIRE OUR SOULS AND MAKE OUR LIVES INTYHPOSSESSION HAPPY OR OUR DEATHS GLORIOUS IN THY CAUSE."

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NO. 41.

A STRONG LETTER

Written by Judge Parker in Accepting Democratic Nominat.

THE CONSTITUTION AND LAW

Will be His Guide and Compass If He is Elected to the Presidency by His Fellow Citizens.

The following editorial review of Judge Parker's letter of acceptance by The News and Courier gives a pretty fair idea of the letter, which is strong and to the point:

Judge Parker's letter of acceptance is before his fellow citizens. It contains a straight-forward and vigorous enumeration of the issues of the Presidential campaign. In language, tone and temper, it is striking contrast to that bitterly partisan, politically vituperative, offensively self-assertive, hopelessly disingenuous, characteristic of Rooseveltian trade characteristically uttered at Oyster Bay. At emptying to rhetorical effects, it appeals to intelligence rather than to passion. It seeks no unfair advantage through the manipulation of facts or the misrepresentation of policies and purposes. There is neither abuse for nor intolerance of the one of opposing convictions. The principles of the Democratic party are calmly, clearly and concisely defined. There is no attempt to evade issues or to shift responsibility. Wherever a gauntlet is thrown down by the enemy it is picked up without hesitation and with consummate courage. Judge Parker has neither trimmed nor dodged nor falsified nor claimed nor gone into an ecstasy of self-complacence nor fallen in the self-complacence of vanity of other. Conviction of the intelligence and integrity of his fellow citizens, he has contented himself with directing their attention to the abuses that are being committed in their name, to the dangers that threaten their institutions and themselves, confident that they will have the sensibility to decide wisely, and the disposition to act courageously, and the ability to obtain whatever relief is necessary. The letter is indeed just such a political document as Judge Parker might have been expected to write. It is conservative in word and judicious in spirit.

It is imperialism, the tariff, the trusts, reciprocity, the Philippine question, the Panama problem, pensions and to reform in our governmental expenditures, Judge Parker devotes much of the space at his disposal. Believing that "the national government must be centralized, he has placed his emphasis on the fact that the people have the right to decide whether they will be governed by law or ruled by the caprices of an executive tyrant.

"The principles of the Democratic faith," he says, "and the necessity for it has never greater than at the present time." While considering the trust question, he takes occasion to administer a quiet but an effective rebuke to his opponent. Judge Parker having suggested that there were remedies for the trusts, both in the statutory and common law, Mr. Roosevelt sought to ridicule the idea that the common law was available for any such purpose in the Federal Courts. Judge Parker calmly replies:

"The determination of this question was left by the people in framing the Constitution, to the judiciary and not to the executive, and then he proceeds to cite the cases of the Western Union Telegraph Co. vs. the Call Publishing Co., in which the United States Supreme Court has already decided that common law principles could be applied by United States Courts in cases involving interstate commerce. In the absence of the United States Supreme Court covering the case." It is difficult to understand how Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Knox allowed their noble ability to dig such a pit for himself as this proved to be, but he did it and his adversary has buried him into it with a promptitude and vigor which should jar every bone in his strenuous, political body.

The fate that came upon him in another instance in which he sought to lay a trap for his opponent is little less lamentable. Defending his notorious pension order Mr. Roosevelt said: "It is easy to test our opponents' sincerity in this matter. The order in question is a vote cast at the pleasure of the executive. If our opponents come into power they can revoke this order and announce that they will treat the veterans of sixty-two years ago as they would treat the veterans of sixty-two years ago and not entitled to full pension. Will they authoritatively state that they intend to do this? If so, we accept the order, but if not, we have the least doubt that Mr. Roosevelt thought he was playing excellent politics when he said that. He heard nothing for the principle involved and he could not imagine anyone else doing so. Always on the outlook for an unfair advantage, he thought he saw a way of getting one, and he pounced upon it with foot and gloved hand. More his claim than a precedent, he passed, threw and clinched him in argument as easily and quickly as a cowboy might do an evil tempered and coveting calf. "This suggests suspicion, at least," says Judge Parker, "that the order was made to create an issue—that it was supposed to present a strong strategic position in the hands of the law. On the 23rd of April that the order, as stated by the Administration, is revocable at the pleasure of the Executive, it having been an attempted, though perhaps unwitting, encroachment upon the Legislative power, and therefore unwarranted by the Constitution. I accept the challenge and declare that I elected I will revoke that order."

And then he adds that he will favor "an eye for an eye" without reference to disability, in order that the old soldiers may accept all "with dignity because of the consciousness that it comes as a just due from the people through their chosen representatives, and not as largess distributed by the Chief Executive."

That is as prettily and neatly done

as the most ardent politician could wish; and without it bespeaks an honesty and courage which will not fail to win the confidence and support of intelligent persons, even though they should be in receipt of pensions.

In conclusion Judge Parker declares that the issues are clearly joined and the people must make the verdict. There are, he says: "Shall economic administration be demanded or shall extravagance be encouraged? Shall the wrong-doer be brought to bay by the people, or must justice wait upon political oligarchy? Shall our Government stand for equal opportunity or for special privilege? Shall it remain a Government of law or become one of individual caprice? Shall we cling to the rule of the people, or shall we embrace beneficent despotism?" I elected President, he declares, he shall consider himself the Chief Magistrate of all the people and not of any faction, and shall ever be mindful of the fact that on many questions of national policy there are honest differences of opinion. I believe in the patriotism, good sense and absolute sincerity of all the people.

Contrast these utterances with the bitter parties which displayed every sentence of President Roosevelt's letter of acceptance and you have established a deadly parallel between the character, purposes and methods of the two candidates which should draw to Judge Parker's support all men who believe in freedom of thought, who seek the preservation of individual liberty, and who desire the perpetuation of our Republican institutions.

A DEMOCRATIC LANDSLIDE?

Hon. J. B. Felder, of Atlanta, Says the West is Going for Parker.

The Atlanta Constitution publishes the following: "I know it will surprise a good many people to hear it, but I tell you that if the present trend in the doubtful States continues during the next month, or if the conditions remain practically as they are, there is going to be a Democratic landslide."

The speaker was Hon. T. B. Felder, who returned from a stay of several weeks in the Middle West. Mr. Felder spent some time in Indiana, several days in Michigan and about two weeks in Chicago. He has many acquaintances among the business men of that section of the country, and the impressions he gained of political conditions are based upon intimate personal knowledge of the situation. He found many of them, a great many, who have always been Republicans, but who will vote for Judge Parker this year; and the conclusion he reaches is that unless there is a radical change from present conditions, the Democratic ticket has an excellent chance in that section which the Republicans are claiming to be safe and solid for Roosevelt.

"I am willing, just to show my good faith, to bet that the Democrats will carry Indiana," said Col. Felder. "I went West pretty firm in the conviction that we had no possible chance of carrying any of these States. I had no idea of the kind of a fight we had on election day. I admit, hold out very little Democratic hope. But after I had spent some time there, after I had talked with men whom I know and in whose opinions I have confidence, I was led to the belief that thousands of men who are Republicans will vote the Democratic ticket this year."

"Now those men," he went on in response to a question, "are business men who are against Roosevelt because they believe him to be un-American. In political circles there is the usual surface talk confidence. The men who go to talk for both parties, especially those who do the talking for the Republican party, are giving vent to the usual expressions of certainty over the result. But it is not the surface vote or surface talk that is going to decide this election. It is going to be decided one way or the other by the quiet business men who go to the polls to cast a secret ballot, and make no account of the eyes of the world. I found a large number of these men who told me, in discussing the issues quietly, that they are going to vote for Parker, and these are men who have always voted the Republican ticket. The Columbia Club, at Indianapolis, is a Republican organization, no man has a member of it, unless he is a Republican. It has had a number of members of that club, men whom I have known for several years, confide in me and their intention of voting against Roosevelt for the reason I have indicated. Of course these men are saying nothing about this in the open for their members. It was known they were going to vote the Democratic ticket; but they talk it to me and I am confident they will not only speak for their own votes, but, what is more important, they represent a trend on the part of the business element generally which is a serious menace to the Republican ticket."

"I found the same talk among business men of Detroit and other parts of Michigan; and in Chicago where I was thrown with prominent lawyers and business men, I found the same sort of trend against the Republican ticket. I came to the conclusion that unless there is a decided change by the voters, the Democrats will carry not only Indiana, but they are likely to carry Illinois and to have a fighting chance in Michigan."

A Worthy Charity.

Twenty thousand dollars to establish a home for drunkards gives in the state of Iowa is one of the requests of the late James Callahan, the eccentric philanthropist millionaire. The bequest was made known. Mr. Callahan was a strong advocate of temperance during the latter years of his life and gave freely to the cause.

Tried to Wreck Train.

The attempt to wreck a freight train on the Chesapeake and Ohio near Lunenburg, Va., Thursday night evidently was planned by four men whose purpose was robbery. One of the men was on the train when it struck the obstruction and when it stopped began throwing merchandise from a car. The attempt to loot the train, however, was unsuccessful.

OUTLOOK BRIGHT.

The Democrats Are More Hopeful Than Ever Before.

SOME ENCOURAGING FACTORS.

An Assurance that the Party Will Carry New York, an Inspiration to the Party in the Doubtful States.

A dispatch from Washington to the Charleston Post says hope is very high in the Democratic camp. If there has ever been a time when Democrats have been inclined to get together with a mighty pull to capture both the Presidency and the House of Representatives it is the present. There have been periods of deep despondency on the part of many of the leading Democrats, but now generally they are looking for success and feeling that the hand of fate lies with them.

The cause of all this feeling of confidence is twofold. One relates to the harmonious condition in which the Democratic party finds itself in the State of New York, and the other in the general satisfaction of the party with the letter of acceptance of Judge Parker. Judge Parker's New York means hope over the entire country, and to have the party everywhere looking toward Judge Parker as a man worthy to be the leader is regarded by Democrats as an indication of a campaign of enthusiasm and success.

Very generally politicians have been saying that Judge Parker was not strong at all. The time of his nomination. Democrats in repeating this statement have inferentially admitted that their candidates lost strength ever since the adjournment of the convention. Until recently many of them believed it. They felt that the hopes of a candidate who would call out strong support all over the country among Democrats and independents were fading away. When the Democracy of New York State was embroiled in bitter factional fights prior to and during the first days of the Saratoga convention they were still more discouraged, because the New York ticket was not the party dissensions they could hope for nothing from the country at large. They recognized the fact that without New York they could do nothing, while the Republicans had a fighting chance, even though they should lose that State. New York, the key to the situation, seemed to be fading from the list of possible Democratic States.

But with the healing of all the sores of discontent and with the spirit of conciliation that inspired the Democratic bosses at Saratoga the Democrats have gained new hope. The effect of this hope in respect to New York State is reflected all over the country. While factional fights were threatening to sap the vitality of the Democracy in New York State the Democrats in Indiana, West Virginia, Rhode Island and other States of the West felt that there would be little chance for them to carry these States except for the States ticket. They feel that they could not win without New York, and their hope for New York was very slight. But with the harmonious conditions that have been brought about in New York has come a revival of interest in the campaign on the part of Democratic leaders all over the country that has astonished the men who are managing the national campaign.

Many Democrats feel that success for the party is almost a sure thing. They believe that the only requirement for carrying the election is to get out their vote and to bring out the independent vote that they regard as quite sure to be for Parker. There have been many evidences in the last few days to the effect that in all the doubtful States Democrats have been so encouraged by the outlook in New York that they are putting forth unusual efforts to carry their own States.

Another cause for Democratic confidence is the encouragement many of them have had in the fact that Judge Parker himself is regarded as entitled to the credit for bringing about harmony within the Democracy in New York. Confidence in the political sagacity and the general ability as a leader of Judge Parker is greater today among Democrats than ever before. They look upon him as capable of leading the party to victory. They believe he will do it, and they are showing their own interest in many ways.

Judge Parker's letter of acceptance is also regarded as a strong document universally among Democrats. Some of them at first feared that he had made a political mistake in bringing forward the pension issue. They say he did, but after consideration they have concluded that he was entirely right on that question, not only as a matter of law, but also as a matter of political policy. They claim that the members of the Grand Army of the Republic would vastly prefer legislation to an executive order giving them an old age pension. They believe the Grand Army will very largely support the position taken by Judge Parker on this important matter. It is understood that the national committee in New York, which has largely been engaged in straightening out the factional contentions in that State, now that they expect to carry New York, will inaugurate a vigorous campaign in all the doubtful States. The leading men on the national committee have never favored a long campaign. They have always declared that October 15 was early enough to start out speakers, and in spite of criticism they have awaited their time. Democrats who know the purposes of the national committee declare that within a short time the Democratic campaign will take on great activity and that within a couple of weeks Parker stock will be high in the market.

Foolish Men.

Because a young woman with whom he was in love did not recognize him when they met in a fashionable cafe, Carlo Von Bauditz, a wealthy young Venezuelan, committed suicide with a pistol in his hotel in New York city on Tuesday night, saying he had "nothing more to live for."

GREAT LOSS BY FLOOD.

Thirty Business and Residence Blocks Under Mud and Water.

A terrific flood has struck the city of Trinidad, Col., and the whole valley along the Las Animas river devastating a wide section and causing a loss which will reach \$1,000,000. So far as known there was no loss of life but several are reported missing. Every bridge in the city of Trinidad is out, the Santa Fe station is demolished, all of the railroads are broken and the telephone and telegraph service completely suspended. More than 30 city blocks in the residence and business portions were from two to three feet under water along the river.

The flood was caused by a heavy rain which has been falling for two days. At 8 o'clock Friday night the storm assumed cloudburst proportions and at 2 o'clock Saturday morning the Las Animas river went over its banks. At 3:30 it was impossible to get within a block of the river led at any place. Commercial street was flooded for three blocks in the heart of the business district. Meantime the electric light and gas plants had been flooded and the city was in complete darkness. Hundreds of citizens thronged the streets on the edge of the submerged district carrying lanterns and doing their best to provide for those driven from home with shelter.

Warning of the flood was given when the river left its banks by several shots and the ringing of the fire alarm followed by the blowing of all the locomotive and shop whistles in town. Citizens up on rafts made of sections of sidewalks paddled through the streets rescuing families which were in danger. The New Bacon hotel, a two story building, was being completed at a cost of \$20,000, the river bank was destroyed. The water then ate its way through 50 feet of ground to the Santa Fe depot, which was carried away. The Cardenas hotel adjoining barely escaped a similar fate, a acre of ground being flooded away. The Rio Grande bridge at El Moro is in many places has been washed out. Railroad traffic is entirely suspended and business here is paralyzed.

A DARING ESCAPE.

Alleged Forger Jumped Headfirst Through Window of Moving Car.

While being carried from St. Louis to Buffalo, Ala., a White man Thursday night escaped from Detective Sergeant Albin Solomon and Wm. H. Field, assistant superintendent of a detective agency there. White man accomplished his escape in a most daring manner, jumping from the Lake Shore fast mail train near Dunkirk, N. Y. White man and the two officers were in a state room on a Pullman car. White man was lying on a sofa. The train was pulling out of the Dunkirk yards and was running at about 30 miles an hour. White man left his seat and stepped head first through the car window. Solomon and Field rushed to stop him, but were too late. They saw White man on the ground as the train whizzed by.

The two officers demanded that the conductor stop the train. He refused, on the ground that the train was carrying United States mails on a fast schedule. The train was stopped at Silver Creek, Ind., for a moment to allow the detective to get out, and they returned to Dunkirk on an accommodation train where they commenced a search for White man.

White man was being brought back to Buffalo on a charge of forgery and grand larceny, the grand jury now sitting having returned an indictment against him containing these charges. He is suspected of being implicated in irregularities in which the Fidelity Trust company of Buffalo was the victim.

White man was a graduate of the Columbia law school and after he had been graduated, went to Michigan and Minn. ta. He was elected to the Minnesota state senate as a Democrat when he was 25 years old. He is the author of the Whitman election law which is now in force in Minnesota. Since 1890 he has been arrested several times in various parts of the country.

PLAIN BUSINESS.

How the Trusts Strike Every Home in the Country.

The tariff question is a business proposition that concerns every man, woman and child, for it taxes the average home \$110 a year, or more than one-tenth of the average family's total income. There is an average of one one-eighth of ten cent earners in the average home. These contribute thirty days labor each, or fifty-four days labor a year to the tariff tax collectors. If this \$110 went as honest necessary expenditures, no fault would be found, though the tax would be considered extremely high. But only a very small part of this \$110 can be classed as legitimate expenses. By far the greater part goes to million and billion dollar tariff trusts and monopolies, which thrive now as never before in this country. These greedy trusts levy a tribute of \$91 a year up in the average home, while the government collects an average of about \$15 a year in tariff taxes; the collection last year amounted to \$19 per capita, or \$14.22 per family of 7. per cent. Do the heads of these 17,000,000 families, the voters, knowingly and willingly donate \$91 a year to the hundreds of trusts? Do they love these trusts more than they love their wives and children? If not, why should they vote to give this \$91 to trusts that do not need it rather than to keep the money in their own families, who do need it? An extra \$91 a year would mean much to the average family in the way of better food, clothing and education. A vote for the Democratic party means a vote to dispense with this additional tax.

CAMPAIGN LIE NAILED.

Efforts to Injure Parker in Ulster County Completely Destroyed.

The campaign liar is abroad. He began his work in Judge Parker's Ulster County district by circulating a lie through Ulster County. It purported to be a statement made by Judge Parker as to the wage an unskilled laborer was entitled for a day's work. But the falsehood was soon dissipated. The lie was ruined by elaborate details. The embroidery to make it substantial proved too much. It brought out a sworn denial by those whose names had been dragged in. The affidavit reads as follows:

Emery Freer, Samuel E. Mott and Louis Booth being severally duly sworn, and each for himself, say that he has read the article in "The Globe and Commercial Advertiser," of New York, of date of Sept. 26th, 1904, wherein it is stated that on Saturday morning in the year 1902, at the store of Emery Freer, in Esopus, while several residents of that place were discussing the rate of wages that should be paid for unskilled labor, Judge Parker said: "I think a day's work is enough for any man provided his work is steady. Any man can live on that; and that is all unskilled labor is worth. I am sorry that I have to pay more than that, and wouldn't if we had better supply of labor thereabouts."

We note particularly that the article published states "on the day in question" and "in the village of Esopus." There were Emery Freer, Samuel E. Mott, who runs the butcher shop and livey stable; Lew Booth; the barber; Carl Wismer, who is now a baggage handler in the West Shore station in Kingston; and several farmers from their Saturday's trading.

We and each of us, said Emery Freer, being a Democrat, and the said Samuel E. Mott and Louis Booth, Republicans, depose and say as to the statements in said article:

First: That we are identical persons named in the article and in the knowledge of each other. Judge Parker was at the time in the village of Esopus, and he is alleged to have said the above statements. Second: That no such conversation ever took place, either at the store of Emery Freer, or any other place, and that Judge Parker never made the statements attributed to him at Freer's store or any other place, to the knowledge of either of us.

Third: That the statement is false in substance and in fact.

Fourth: That to our knowledge, Judge Parker, since he has resided in Esopus, has paid the unusual and going rate of wages to all the men employed by him on his place.

In addition to the said Emery Freer, the said Booth and the said Mott, Judge Parker paid the going rate of wages to all his employees, and to his knowledge says that Judge Parker has always paid the going rate of wages to all men employed as day laborers on his farm, to wit: from one dollar and ten cents a day to one dollar and seventy-five cents a day, and that the statement to the contrary published as aforesaid is untrue and absolutely without foundation.

A Horrible Crime.

Lying in a briar patch beside the railroad track, gagged and with her arms and limbs severely lashed with straps which all but cut through the tender skin, Clara Tippen, a little nine-year-old negro girl, who lives at 131-2 Wallace street, was accidentally discovered by an unknown person walking along the track in the early part of the morning. The girl's home Thursday morning. Almost lifeless from exhaustion and fright the girl could hardly speak when first released. Her story when finally told in broken sentences was unspeakably horrible. Over ten years ago a negro man she was beaten into submission and then tied to the rails of the track by the head which she thought that the oncoming train would hide the signs of his awful crime. After leaving his victim for a few minutes the demon returned for his nerve failed him and cutting the straps which held the child to the rails, he hurled her body in the nearby ditch. The matter has just been reported to the police and detectives are now at work upon the case. The victim lies at her home in a precarious condition and her recovery is doubtful. —Atlanta Journal.

Killed Him for Nothing.

A special from Covington Ga., to the Augusta Chronicle says "because he refused to assist in turning the press in packing a bale of cotton, Prether Dempsey took the big wooden can hook with which he was operating and struck Morin Ellison two heavy blows on the shoulder and head which produced a death in less than an hour. The tragedy occurred at Barnesigh house in the western part of the county near Salem Camp Ground in Newington county, at 11 o'clock Thursday morning and was witnessed by the railroads directed. On learning of the killing Dempsey made a strenuous effort to escape, but was soon caught and lodged in jail. The participants in the unfortunate tragedy were both respectable young white men and come from two of the best families in Newington county. Dempsey is only 19 years of age and Ellison 21."

Held for Trial.

A special to the Augusta Chronicle from Talbotton, Ga., says: "E. D. Ship, Seaborn Hill and Thomas Butler, white men, were arraigned in Talbotton today on a charge of assault with intent to murder. The men are accused of being in the party which got in a hack in Talbotton county recently and shot several negroes on sight. The party was bound over under \$600 bond. They were severely arraigned by the solicitor who recanted the efforts made by citizens to put an end to mob violence and repeated the resolutions against the outrage passed at the largely attended mass meeting of citizens, when the governor was petitioned to offer rewards for arrest of the perpetrators."

Sailors Beaten.

At New York four sailors and the ship's steward of the French cruiser 'Touareg', now lying at anchor in the North river were assaulted Thursday on 34th street by a gang of seven or eight teamsters and truck men. One of the sailors received a severe scalp wound and another had his right cheek laid open and his nose broken. The others' eyes were blackened and their faces were bruised. It is said that the facts will be laid before the French consul at that port by Captain Aubrey, of the Touareg.

Acquitted.

E. C. Eastland was acquitted on Friday of taking part in a lynching near Indianola, Miss., some time ago, and Thos. M. Riggs was acquitted of a similar charge at Huntsville, Alabama, on the same day.

AFTER ROOSEVELT.

Martin Says Evidence Offered by Anti-Trust League Ignored.

ATTACKS CORTEYOU'S CHANGE

Martin Charges that the Republican Chairman, With His Information, Can Sandbag Contributions From Trusts.

H. B. Martin, National Secretary of the American Anti-Trust League, sent to President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay a lengthy letter arraigning the position of the Administration on the trust question, and saying that the experience of the Anti-Trust League with the President and ex-Attorney General Knox will throw some strong light on their attitude.

He says that at frequent intervals he and other officers of the league furnished the President with reports, documentary, and convincing proofs of the violators of law by the trusts, and that promises made at these times were broken. He says that the action of the Administration against the Northern Securities Company was the latest and the newest of trusts, which hardly had time to do much damage even if it was so dispossessed.

Mr. Martin asserts that the President's claim that he has "executed the laws resolutely and fearlessly" cannot be made to apply to the enforcement of the anti-trust laws, and that the law and the injunction in possession was not only put aside, but other evidence easily procurable was not sought. On this line Mr. Martin says:

"The only two actions begun by your Administration for the enforcement of the anti-trust laws were the action for an injunction against the Northern Securities Company and against the Beef Trust. The first we have already referred to, and the injunction against the Northern Securities was carried to the higher court, while both the law and the injunction to your knowledge, and to mine and that of every citizen of the United States."

"Three years ago the officers of the American Anti-Trust League placed in the possession of your Administration positive proofs, incontestable and voluminous evidence of flagrant and enormously oppressive and injurious violations of the law on the part of half a dozen of the greatest trusts in the United States. Both you and your Attorney General repeatedly promised, sometimes orally and sometimes in writing, that these cases would be taken up and proceeded with. Every one of these promises you have broken."

Mr. Martin takes issue with the statement in the President's letter that "the creation of a Bureau of Corporations and Amendments to the Inter-State Commerce Laws has for the first time given a chance to the National Government to deal intelligently and adequately with the questions affecting society whether of good or evil, because of the accumulation of capital in great corporations, and because of the new relations caused thereby."

"And what have you done, Mr. President, with the Bureau of Corporations since it was organized?" Mr. Martin asks. "You appointed your private secretary, Mr. Corteyou, as head of that department, and then, after he had collected all the data possible about violations of the law on the part of the trusts, did you transmit this data in proper report to Congress or the people? Oh, no! The Bureau of Corporations, which was intended as a bureau of publicity, you have made into a bureau of secrecy."

"You transferred Mr. Corteyou from the head of that department, with all this secret information about the trusts in his possession, to the position of Chairman of the Republican National Committee, where he can use the information for his campaign contributions out of the trusts for your campaign fund, Mr. President."

"Against all the hundreds, eye, thousands of men who have been practicing plunder and extortion, you, on the people in violation of the anti-trust law, which provides for their punishment by imprisonment, you and your Attorney General have never caused a single warrant to issue nor a single arrest to be made, nor the conviction of a single one to be secured."

"Nay, even worse, for to the most powerful and notorious of these offenders against the anti-trust law, the profits of whose criminality had already been made in your hands, you extended the hospitalities of the White House, and in return accepted their hospitality."

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Town Marshal Killed.

Sam. F. Hurst, town marshal of Mayesville, was killed at 11:20 o'clock Wednesday night by J. E. Anderson, agent of that place. Hurst made threats against Anderson during the evening and waited on a platform until he started home. Hurst is said to have provoked the difficulty and advanced on Anderson with a pistol. Anderson shot him six times with a Colt's automatic pistol, every bullet passing through Hurst's body. Hurst's pistol was found lying by his body.

NEW LEGISLATURE.

Many Old Members Returned and New Ones Come In.

As a result of the primaries in all legislative delegations, there have been a great many changes, some of the former legislators declining to stand for re-election and about half of those who did go before the people were defeated.

The following senators hold over: J. R. Blake, Abbeville; J. K. Hood, Anderson; Geo. F. Von Koltitz, Jr., Charleston; T. B. Butler, Cherokee; P. L. Hardin, Chester; Edward McIver, Chesterfield; C. M. Davis, Charleston; J. H. Peurifoy, Colleton; G. W. Brown, Darlington; E. F. Warren Hampton; J. T. Hay, Kershaw; W. C. Hough, Lancaster; T. B. McLeod, Lee; C. S. McCall, Marlboro; C. H. Carpenter, Pickens; J. Q. Marshall, Richland; R. I. Manning, Sumter; J. T. Douglas, Union; Dr. A. H. Williams, Williamsburg.

The following were re-elected: W. E. Johnson, Aiken; LeGrand Walker, Georgetown; J. G. Holliday, Horry; James Stackhouse, Marion; T. M. Ransom, Orangeburg; D. E. Hydrick, Spartanburg; J. S. Brice, York.

The following are the new senators: Dr. J. B. Black, Bamberg; Geo. H. Bates, Barnwell; Nills Christensen Beaufort; E. J. Dennis, Jr., Berkeley; J. D. Hivens, Dorchester; W. J. Johnson, Fairfield; T. G. Talbert, Edgecombe; Walter H. Wells, Florence; Wm. L. Mauldin, Greenville; J. Hampden Brooks, Greenwood; F. P. McGowan, Laurens; D. F. Eird, Lexington; C. L. Blease, Newberry; J. R. Earle, Oconee; E. S. Blease, Saluda.

Senators Aldrich of Barnwell, Forrest and Tabird of Beaufort were defeated. Senator E. J. Dennis died and is succeeded by his son. Senators Dean of Greenville, Bagdale of Fairfield, Ragdale of Florence, Herndon of Oconee, Gaines of Greenwood, Goodwin of Laurens, Mower of Newberry, Sheppard of Edgefield and Mayfield of Bamberg did not offer for re-election. Of those re-elected Senators Holliday, Hydrick and W. E. Johnson had opposition.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The members of the house of representatives are: Abbeville—J. Fraser Lyon, J. N. Nance and J. C. Lomax. Aiken—Dr. L. B. Etheredge, G. L. Toole, Jno. R. Cloy and B. K. Keenan. Anderson—J. W. Ashley, J. B. Watson, Geo. E. Prince, M. P. Tribble and J. C. Millford.

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