WHAT SOLID SOUTH DEMANDS

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 24. - The Eagle to-night publishes the following Washington special: If William J. Bryan wants the support of the solid South for the presidency in 1988, he must abandon the idea of advocating government ownership of railroads. Formal notice to this effect will be served upon him in the next few days by Representative John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, one of the most conservative Democrats of the South. Mr. Williams and Mr. Bryan will meet in Brussels where both will attend the Inter-Parliamentary Con-gress as delegates. Mr. Williams will speak for the leaders of the party in his section of the country, who have given much thought to the political menace involved in the government ownership plank in the next Demo-cratic national platform. This is a live issue in the South, more so in fact than the people of the other sections of the country can possibly appreciate. It touches the very center of that great bugaboo, race equality, an issue that never falls to wipe out all political lines so far as the white

Southern Democrats have been alarmed by recent utterances, both public and private, of Mr. Bryan on questions affecting the management of public utilities. It is apparent that the Nebraskan consemplates a risker. Nebraskan conemplates a ridical in regard to the railroads, and Rooseveit having stolen Mr. Bryan's thunder in regard to rate regulation, the latter is now prepar-ing to take even a more advance posi-tion. He has publicly advocated State cownership of railroads and, unless called off by political friends, will urge absolute Federal ownership. The trend of his mind in this direction has been indicated in a private letter received from him in Washington. Bryan evedently thinks that public sentiment is fast drifting toward advanced socialism and that, by the time the pext campaign comes around. It vances socialism and that, by the lime the next campaign comes around, it will be ripe for the acceptance of sweeping policies along this line. Bryan's followers say that, Congress having authorized Federal regulation of rates, the next logical step is to take over the railroads, bag and baggage. This line of argument will doubtless be very acceptable to the grangers of the West but Southern politicians say it will not go in their WHAT IT WOULD MEAN TO

oters are concerned.

roads means an end to the Jim Crow cars, the continuance of which is imperative, in the opinion of nine-tenths of the people of that section Jim tenths of the people of that section irrespective of party. In fact, so securely is this idea ingrafted on them that the political leader who should advocate abandonment would insure his own political destruction. Leaders of the John Sharp Williams type believe that Bryan is not aware of the intense feeling of the Southern people on this point, consequently, they propose to let him know just what the advocacy of government ownership of railroads means. Politicians are wondering to what extent ownership of railroads means. Politicians are wondering to what extent Mr. Bryan will be willing to sacrifice his principles to political expediency, its record with free silver does not a courage the idea that he will quietly accept the warning of the South and not insist upon a radical railroad plank in the Democratic platform. platform.

STONE FOR CHAIRMAN.

Missouri Senator Being Tipped by Political Wiseacres as Successor to Thomas Taggart as Head of National Democratic Committee—Brysh Said to Favor Him.

Special to The Observer. Brooklyn, N. Y., July 24,-The Eagle Brooklyn, N. Y., July 24.—The Eagle to-night publishes the following Washington special: William Joel Stone, of Missouri, former Governor of that State, and at present United States Senator, is being tipped by the political wissacres as the next chairman of the Democratic national committee to succeed Thomas Taggert, of Indians. This tip comes from the camp which files the banner of William J. Bryan and is predicated gert, of Indiana. This tip comes from the camp which files the banner of William J. Bryan and is predicated on the assumption that Bryan will be Democracy's candidate in 1908.

If Bryan is Lominated he will, of course, select the man to manage his campaign and his friends here promise that he will not select a man who has been chosen for him by other narty leaders. He will do his own shoosing, it is said, and his choice will be a man with whom he is on cerms of close personal intimacy, who believes in the Bryan brand of Democracy, who is a shrewd politician and who halls from the West. Senator Stone is said to full this bill. His personal relation with the Nebraskan have been closs. He subscribes to every tenet in Bryan's articles of political faith. He is a Westerner and he is a politician par excellence. Mr. Stone still, as a political manipulator,

FURTHER SENSATIONS PROMISED

Says Arrests Will Follow Submission of the Case Which Will Develop Pronounced Scusations—Insurance Agent Swears to Finding "Dear Edith" Letter on the Street — Washington Negro Tells Court That Blanche Ashby Admitted That She Lied in Giving Testimony Favorable to Mrs. Hartje.

Pittsburg, July 24.-From the atement made by Assistant District Attorney John S. Robb, to-day, there are more sensations indicated in con neation with the Hartje divorce case than have heretofore been disclosed. Mr. Robb said that as soon as the Hartje case was submitted to the court there would be arrests which would develop pronounced sense-

itions.

It is rumored that if anyone goes on the stand in the Hartje case and testifies that he broke open Madine's trunk, arrests will follow. It is also expected that a great legal battle will take place when Hartje's attorneys endeavor to show how the Madine love letters were secured.

After several hours devoted by counsel for Augustus Hartje to an endeavor to prove that the Susie Wagner letter was written by Mrs. Mary Scott Hartje, which she has denied writing, the evidence in rebuttal of Mrs. Hartje's defense took a sew turn to-day.

FOUND "DEAR EDITH" LETTER FOUND "DEAR EDITH" LETTER

IN STREET B. B. Smith, an insurance agent, swore that he found the "Dear Edith" letter in the street, and after consulting an attorney, gave it to Edward G. Hartje, brother of the plaintiff.

Silas Canady, a negro from Washington, D. C., testified that Blanche Ashby, the former servant of the Hartjes, who in her depositions says she never observed anything improper about Mrs. Hartje's conduct, had told him that she lied.

Canady was put through a rigid cross-examination by Attorney John Freeman, for Mrs. Hartje, during which he became confused several times. Canady said that when he learned Blanche Ashby was going to get a lot of money for lying, he wrote to Mu Hartje to find out if he could not get some money for telling the truth. ALARMED BY RECENT UTTER-

Attorney E. G. Hartje, brother of the libelant, was cross-examined by Attorney John M. Freeman, who asked him why he had not told the court of the finding of the letters alleged to have been written by Miss Helen Scott, in the room of "Tom" Madine. Mr. Hartje said he did not know, and that he had not been asked in particular about that. He also said the papers which Attorney Freeman had said were stolen from his office had been found near the Duquesne bank by a Mr. Smith and given to him by Attorney Charles Locke. ATTORNEY SCORES WITNESS.

The witness was scored on crossexamination by Attorney Freeman for retaining letters belonging to Mr. Freeman, which the witness said had been found in the street.

One of the alleged Helen Scott letters was made public to-day, although it had not been read in court. It is a letter to "Tom" Madine, the and purports to show that she "coached" him as to the testimony he was to give in court concerning the allegation that Madine had driven Mr. Hartis to Schenley Park while Mrs. Hartje was at Memphis. and where he met a strange woman,

an incident that has figured in the case heretofore. PEONAGE IN WORST FORM. United States Officers Armed With Warrants for Officers of an Ala-bama Lumber Company—German Lumbermen Tell a Tale of Cruelty and Ill Treatment.

Pensacola, Fla. July 24 -- Peopage n its worst form is charged against the officers of the Jackson Lumber Company at Lockhart, Ala., and United States deputies, armed with warrants for their arrest, left here to-day for that place.

If the allegations are true, about one hundred immigrants, mostly Germans, are 'held in the lumber camps of that company virtually as slaves.

camps of that company virtually as slaves.

A party of Germans reached here to-day from the camps, stating they had escaped. They went to the German vice consul for protection and told him a tale of ill treatment and crueity that has hardly a parallel in the South. They allege that they were compelled to eat after the Americans, and if nothing was left they got nothing to eat. If they attempted to leave and were caught, they were severely beaten. If they men did not work to suit them they are stripped and while two of them hold a man across a log, a third piles a strap or any instrument of torture handy.

Negress Attempts Wholesale Poison-log.

Meridian, Miss., July 24.—Anna Nolan, negress employed at the Lauderdale Springs Hotel, about 40 miles above this city, was arrested this morning charged with an attempt at wholesale poisoning of the proprictor, attaches and guests of the hotel.

Meridian, Miss., July 24.—Anna Nolan, negress employed at the Lauderdale Springs Hotel, about 40 miles above this city, was arrested this morning charged with an attempt at wholesale poisoning of the proprietor, attaches and guests of the hotel. It is claimed that the woman placed a quantity of rough-on-rats in the coffee served to the guests for supperlast night in retallation for a real or fancied grievance she possessed against the proprietor. Two of the guests are reported as very ill from the effects of the polson.

Shops.

Atlanta, Ga., July 24.—The lower house of the Georgia Legislature to-day passed what is known as the Boykin anti-bucket shop bill by a vote of 122 to 15, after the longest dehate of the present session. The bill prohibits all dealings in futures on margin and will close all bucket shops, exchanges, etc., in the State. The bill now goes to the Senate,

TUSERVE NOTICE ON BRYAN HARTJE CASE BROADENING THE CZAR MARKED BY REDS WAR TO THE KNIFE IN RUSSIA

errorists Impose Death Sentence on the Emperor and Other Officials of the Empire, and Premier Stolypin Issues a Manifesto Ordering the Imperial Hosts to Crush the "Ene-mies of Society"—War Office Pre-pared to Cope With the First Out-break—Police Close Political Clubs —Agrarian Disorders in the Vicini-ty of St. Petersburg—Members of the Outlawed Douma Returning.

St. Petersburg, July 24 .- Proclamations announcing that the death sensince has been imposed on the Emperor, General Trepoff, M. Pobledon-ostseff, who was procurator general of the Holy Synod: General Orioff, the "pacificator" of the Baltic provinces, and others, have been scattered over part of Peterhof.

part of Peterhof.

The terrorists are said to have succeeded in nailing copies of the sentence on the doors of General Orloff's and General Trepoff's quarters.

War to the knife with revolution and the knife to the hilt was proclaimed to-day by Premier Stoiypin in a telegram addressed to the Governor Generals, Governors and prefects thoughout Russis and to the viceroy of the Caucasus, who are ordered to strike and spare not in efforts to preserve order and crush "the enemies of society."

Included in this category, as shown by the events of the day, are not only

by the events of the day, are not only revolutionists and socialists, but also the educated liberal and landed classes represented in the Constitutional Democratic party, whose clubs everywhere have been closed, and all the progressive newspapers, which are not permitted to lift their voices anywhere throughout the entire land.

THE PREMIER'S MANIFESTO. Premier Stolypin's telegram is as

follows:
"In conformity with instructions eceived from the Emperor with the view to securing full co-operation be-tween the different local authorities, I hereby inform you that the government expects you to exercise vigilant and untiring supervision over your subordinates so that order may be promptly and definitely restored. Disurbances must be suppressed, and revolutionary movements must be put own by all legal means. The mea ures you take must be carefully con-sidered. The struggle begun is against the enemies of society and not against society itself. Consequently wholesale repression cannot be approved of. Imprudent and illegal acts are likely to give rise to dis-content instead of conducing to calm and cannot be tolerated. The intentions of the Emperor are immutable The government firmly desires to assist in the amendment of the legal procedure and the laws hitherto enforced which no longer serve their purpose. The old regime will be regenerated, but order must be fully maintained. You must act on your own initiative, as you are invested with responsibility. Firm and vigor-ous steps taken on these lines will doubtless be upheld by the best part of society."

The manifesto bears a remarkable similarity to the earlier compositions of Ministers of the Interior Pichve and Bouligin, and the reactionary press has had slight difficulty in cutting it down, as they already had done with restorday's imperial manifesto. into an appeal to the "League of Russian Men," and other old school Russians to rise and smite all the pro-

gressive classes. Even before the declaration of the dissolution of the lower house of Parliament the War Office had perfected its plans for handling expected disorders, both military and civilian. General Muller Zakomelsky, who supressed the Sebastopol revolt and co-operated with General Renekampf, in the reduction of the Siberian rebel-lion last winter, was recalled from the command of a corps and placed the disposition of the War Office to used wherever trouble may first be manifested. Both the government and the revolutionists expect this outbreak in the south, and that it will roll northward to the two capitals. This may induce the proletariat organizamay induce the proletariat organizations to postpone the declaration of a general strike from St. Petersburg unfil contagion is borne up from the south. The railroaders, however, are anxious to have this strike declared at once. Members of the Railway Employes Union with whom the Associated Press correspondents here and in Moscow have talked declared that they were ready to walk out at the first call from the League of Leagues, with which the union is federated.

POLICE CLOSE CLUBS

Agrarian disorders have broken out in the vicinity of St. Petersburg. The estate of General Baron Fredericks, alde-de-camp to the Emperor, 40 miles from the capital, has been plundered by peasants.

The bulk of the members of the outlawed Douma, who held a meeting at Viborg. Finland, yesterday, and lesued an address to the people, arrived here to-day from Viborg. A popular demonstration was prevented, but the members were not arrested.

MAY, ASK FOR PUBLIC HANGING. Commissioners Likely to be Confronted With Petitions for Execution in the Open of Negroes Charged With Lyerly Murder, Should They be Convicted.

Special to The Observer. Salisbury, July 24.—There is now agitation for a public hanging of the

alleged murderers of the Lyerlys, if they are convicted, and the county commissioners will have a petition of that sort to answer, in all likelihood. It is taken as a matter of course that some of the men will go to the gal-lows and it is the belief of many good citizens that a public execution will serve the ends of public moralization. Eleven years ago to-day Salisbury had a double hanging and there was a tremendous crowd. After this feature was over there were baseball games and races and the county com-missioners, who yielded in haste to that petition, repented at great leis-They were censured on all Those who argue that open sides. Those who argue that open infliction of the death penalty so drives horror into the hearts and minds of the witnesses that they shrink from such a fate, have a host to reckon with. Rowan has had all sorts of, executions, public, half-public, private and under the auspices of that severe nigger terror. Judge Lynch, But Rowan has rer. Judge Lynch, But Rowan has-had a homicide at nearly every court for years and no county in the State has finer officers. The fact that it has the murder cases is a tribute to these. It is certain that strong op-

NEW WITNESS IN THAW CASE. Mysterious Woman Appears on the Scene—Mrs. Thaw Denies Rumor That She Plans a Divorce. New York, July 24.—Much specu-

be developed and there will be strong fight made for it.

ation was caused at the district attorney's office late this afternoon, by the appearance there of a new witness in the Thaw case, whose identity none of the officials concerned would make known. She was a woman past 40 years of age. She came to the criminal courts building in company with P. L. Bergoff, the detective whom Stanford White employed when he is said to have feared the injury from Thaw. The detective and the woman trict Attorney Turnbull, where they were closeted for an hour, a stenographer being in attendance.
Mrs. William Thaw, William Thaw, Harry

Thaw's mother, his sister. Mrs. to enforce the law, except on work George L. Carnegie, and his wife, performed by people directly employ-Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, paid another ed and paid by the United States. On work done for the government, visit to the Tombs prison to-day. Mrs. Thaw was asked if it is true that she is seeking a divorce, to which she

"The story is perfectly absurd. It is a cruel canard. There is absolutely nothing to it. That's all I have to

FINED FOR STRIKING MINISTER.

smilant of Rev. Dr. J. C. Rowe Taxed With Five Bollars and the Costs by Mayor Boyden, of Salis-bury, and Apologizes to Man He

Special to The Observer. Salisbury, July 24,-The made a severe example of Mr. Rufus Rufty, who assaulted Rev. Dr. J. C. Rowe Saturday afternoon while the minister was remonstrating with him about his swearing. Mayor Boyden issued a warrant for him yesterday and two officers went into the country five miles after him, Chief Miller having determined that the incident should not go unnoticed. Trey brought back the ordinarily quiet farmer and he was given an immediate hearing, after which he was fined \$5 and all costs. He was then taken before Dr. Rowe and he made the most abject apology, promising to refrain from drinking ard swearing for all time. Thus a bellicose incident transformed into an evangelical one. Mr. Rufty, although a dangerous man with his fists, is naturally kind and was thoroughly humiliated. Dr. Rowe never agitated the matter, but the congregation did and the officers did their work well. It meant a term of 60 days on the roads without some atonement.

RILLED BY MAIL CARRIER. Hiram Wilson, Slayer of Two Men and One of State's Most Desperate Men, Meets Death in Madison. Special to The Observer.

Special to The Observer.

Asheville, July 24.—News was received here to-day of the killing of Hiram Wilson on Shelton Laurel, in Madison county, Friday afternoon, by Fred Same, a rural mail carrier, some 30 years, of age. Particulars of the killing are laking. It is said, however, that Wilson made Sams climb down from his wagon, and that the mail carrier suddenly turned on the desperado and killed him.

Wilson was considered the most desperate man in western North Carolina. He was a blockader and murderer. He killed his brother, State Senator Seeb Wilson, at Burnsville, Yancey county, four years ago, and was acquitted. About 20 years ago he was tried for blockading before Judge Long, found guilty and sentenced to four years in the penitentiary. Judge Long had the man shackled and hand-ouffed in the court room and sent to Raieigh with a guard of 15 men. He was pardoned after a year's servitude. Some 12 years ago Hiram Wilson killed Young Honeycutt, in Yancey county, in cold blood. There were four trials and he was finally acquitted.

Tammany May Support Hearst.

New York, July M.—Charles F. Murhy, leader of Tammany Hall, and toay that it was possible that Tammany
lail would support William R. Hearst
or the Democratic nomination for Govroor in the next State convention. Mr.

furphy said:

"Mind, I don't commit myself. I don't
ty that Tammany will be for Hearst.
only say that his opposition to our
cket last year will not, of lizelf, make
impessible for Tammany to support
lim in the convention."

Negro Jailed in Time to Avert Lynching.
Louisville, Ky., July 24.—Henry Clayter, the negro arrested yesterday in Chicago, where he was about to marry a white girl with whom he had eloped from irvington, Ky., was placed in the county jail here for wafe keeping. Word was received by the police here that a mob was forming at Irvington to lynch Clayter.

COMPLAINT BY WARE-KRAMER.

Norfolk Concern Will File Charge With Department of Justice Alleging That the American Tobacco Co. is Violating Anti-Trust Laws by Maintaining One Price in the North and Another in the South—A Lively Fight in Prospect—Attempted Enforcement of Eight-Hour Law Causes Trouble—Life-Term for Mail Robber.

BY W. W. PRICE.

Washington, July 24.—Commissioner Garfield, of the bureau of labor, to-day said that the complaint recently filed by F. D. Ware, president of the Ware-Kramer Tobacco Company, of Norfolk, charging that the American Tobacco Company is maintaining one price for its products in the North and another price in the South, would be filed during the course of the next few days with the Department of Justice for such acfit to take in the premises. "Yes, a complaint alleging that the American Tobacco Company does not maintain the same price for its goods in all sections of the United States where its products are sold, in violation of the anti-trust laws, has been filed with this Department, and as soon as I have the time at my disposal I will take up the matter, and if there appears to be a violation of the law the questions involved in the complaint will be immediately lodged the Department of Justice for such action as may seem proper there," said Commissioner Garfield there," said Commissioner Garfield to-day in reply to inquiries as to whether such a complaint had been filed with him.

The Norfolk concern says that the American people charge \$3.90 and \$4 per thousand for its cigarettes in the States of Ohio, Illinois, Missouri and other States where their goods are not known, while in Virginia North Carolina, Baltimore, Philadel-phia, Atlantic City, N. J., and other sections where the independent prod-uct is making inroads, the American Company charges \$3.15 and \$3.25 for its goods, with from five to ten per cent, discount in free goods. When the Department of Justice takes this case up the prospects seem good for a fight to a finish to see if the American Tobacco people are guilty of violating the anti-trust laws, ENFORCEMENT OF EIGHT-HOUR LAW CAUSES TROUBLE.

Serious embarrassment is expected o result from the government's enforcement of the eight-hour law in accordance with the direction of President Roosevelt. Heretofore, the government has not attempted itself except when it is performed reservations of the United States, no effort was made to enforce the law; in fact, it has been a serious question whether the government had the au-thority, under the law, to force private contractors to live up to the though they were engaged on work for the govrnment. Through Samuel Gompers, presi-

dent of the American Federation of Labor, and other leaders of organized labor, complaint was made directly to the the President that the hour law was being violated. They urged that he see to its enforcement.

bor, for investigation. In some in-stances, it was found that the law, in effect at least, was being and had been violated. The reports made by Commissioner Neill to the President were considered carefully and in some ses the trouble was corrected eastly. In others, however, the question of the authority of the government to interfere arose. These required thought. It became evident, after consideration, that methods for the enforcement of the eight-hour law different from those which have been practiced would have to be adopted. Heretofore, the government has not constituted itself the prosecutor of violations of the law. It considered such cases as were presented to it, but the prosecution of the cases devolved on other interested parties. ed, the government enforced the law on Gideon:
—or rather, obeyed the law; but it did not undertake to become a deployed by the Golden Rule Company, tective to discover violations of the and the manager suspected him of

law.

Under the provision of the order issued recently by the President, it will be the duty of government officials and officers of the United States in charge of government work to see to the enforcement of the isw and the manager suspected him of the robbery. Worling on that clew, our inspectors learned that Gideon, a few days before the crime, had obtained a revolver, stating he was going on a hunting trip. It was ascertained, however, that he did not leave his camp, which was only a short distance from the scene of the robbery. and to prosecute offenders against it.

In pursuance of the order, directions are being prepared by the heads of Departments to their subordinates.

Camp, which was only a short distance from the scene of the robbery. The day after the robbery, Gideon feet camp and went to Hump, Idaho, and sent through the postoffice there of the government are being made by contractors engaged on government work. For instance, the Newport News Ship Building Company, engaged in the construction of a war vessel for the United States, will be required to work its men on that vessel in eight-hour shifts. At present, the company's men work ten hours and ten and a half hours. The company's relations with its employers are satisfactory to both the employers and employes. If the order of the President is enforced the anomalous condition will be presented of men working eight hours on a government vessel and men working in the next slip ten hours on a vessel being built for a private individual or corporation. This, it is suggestof the government are being made by in the next ellp ton hours on a vessel being built for a private individual or corporation. This, it is suggested, will upset the entire working organization of the company and will be a sort of interference with the company's business which the government has no right to cause.

It is avident, of course, that the idea of organized labor, in insisting upon the enforcement of the eight-hour law in this way, is to compent the eight-hour system. By using the government as a club, it seems not unlikely that the labor leaders, in part at least, may be successful. Before that success is achieved, however, the matter is likely to get into the courts, for private concerns evidence worked up by the part at least, may be successful. Before that success is achieved, however, the matter is likely to get into the courts, for private concerns evilable to get into the courts, for private concerns evilable to get into the courts, for private concerns certainly will resent the interference of the government in the matter. That the courts of private concerns evilable to get into the courts, for private concerns certainly will resent the interference of the government in the matter. That they will fight the case is evident and on evidence worked up by the inspectors, was found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment.

"Some similar cases have occurred in various parts of the Rocky Mountain region in the past few years, but the rick is so great that wan desperate for the United States, that the money."

AGAINST TOBACCO TRUST TRAIN PLUNGES INTO LAKE BIG MEETING AT FILBERT NINE KILLED; SEVEN INJURED

Fast Mail Train on the Great Northern Railroad Jumps the Rails and Falis Over a Seventy-Foot Embankment Into Diamond Lake—Locomotive, Mail, Baggage and Smoking Cars Submerged in Water—May be Days Before Bodies of Engineer and Firemen Are Extricated—Only Two Bodies Recovered.

Spokane, Wash., July 24.—At least nine lives were lost, seven per-sons seriously injured and a score of others sustained cuts and bruises in wreck of the fast mail train on the Great Northern a mile and a quarter east of Camden, Wash., 25 miles east of Spokane, late yesterday, when the locomotive, mail, baggage and smoking cars left the rails and plunging over the seventy-foot embank-ment were submerged in the waters of Diamond Lake.

The dead:

N. EDWARD MUNSON, engineer,
Hillyard, Wash.

FRANK BELL, fireman, Hillyard. CHARLES DANNER, mail clerk, GEORGE R. STRICKLAND, ex-

GEORGE H. CURTCEA. Spokane. umberman. T. J. DOLBOW, Spokane, UNIDENTIFIED MAN.

Immediately after the smoker truck the water there was a blinding fash which spread over the part of the car not submerged and a fire followed. The flames were extinguished by the passengers and the train crew. W. S. Ninnehan, a contractor for construction work on the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, broke through a window to escape from the burning and half submerged smoker. Mr. Ninnehan said: "We were coming at a fearful speed through that tunnel and we passen gers were wondering if the engineer had lost his senses, driving at that speed with a sharp curve ahead. I

think we must have surely been go-ing 45 miles an hour." Only two bodies, those of George H. Curtis and T. J. Dolbow, passen-gers, both of Spokane, have been reovered. The engine is believe to be bout sixty or seventy feet under water and the bodies of Engineer Munon and Fireman Bell may not be recovered for days. It is thought the mail and baggage care with Danner bodies of Mail Clerk and Baggageman Strickland may be recovered before night. The injured are reported to be progressing favor-

To Try Filipino Labor in Hawaii. Manila, July 24.-The Philippine ommission has adopted a resolution avoring the scheme of the Hawaiian Planters' Association to transport Filpino laborers and their families to Hawaii to work in sugar plantations. enforcement of the law, so far private contractors are concerned.

work done for the government. LIFE TERM FOR MAIL ROBBER. Notwithstanding the super ern facilities of travel and transpor tation of mails, which practically have eliminated the danger of robberies by the old method of "standand-deliver" at the point of a Winnester or a six-s the Postoffice Department frequently, in these days, have lively experiences. A half century ago, reports of stage President Roosevelt asked the labor A half century ago, reports of stage leaders to present to him specific robberles were frequent, but, as a instances of the violation of the law means of conveyance, the stage has and promised that he would have them investigated. If it should be found the law was being violated, he said a definite remedy would be applied. are employed, however, for the trans-Subsequently, Mr. Gompers and a portation of both passengers and

committee of the labor leaders laid mails and, occasionally, reports of before the President allegations of stage robberies are received. the violation of the eight-hour law. Chief Inspector William J. Vick-The papers in the various cases were ery, of the Postoffice Department the papers in the various cases in the papers in the various cases in the president to recently received an interesting recharges of that is port from the inspector in charge of the green the Spokane division of the arrest and conviction of John W. Gide alias "Jack" Gideon, for the robbery of a stage carrying the mails between Meadows and Warren, Idaho, The extreme penalty for the crime in Idaho is life imprisonment and Gid-

eon got the limit. As the driver of the mail stage was passing through a wild section of the State near Warren, on the 7th of July, 1905, he was confronted by Gideon. The eloquence of the robber's six-shooter overcame the driver and the stage was relieved of ten registered mail packages, two of which contained gold bullion aggre-gating \$1,300, mailed by the Golden Rule Mining Company, of Resort, Idaho. Chief Inspector Vickery tells the story of the fixing of the

Already protests against the action and sent through the postoffice there a registered letter to Frank Pope, Ontario, Ore. He also sent an ex-press package containing clothing to Pope. The marshal of Ontario, noti-fied by the inspectors, interviewed. Pope. He acknowledged having re-

TILLMAN AND OTHERS

The Senator Makes a Vigorous Argument in Favor of Continuing the State Dispensary, Contending That It Can be Purified—He Touched Upon the Race Question and Stated That More Negroes Than Whites Are in School in South Carolins—North Carolina Political History Recalled—Speeches Were Also Made by Mr. F. H. Hyatt, Dr. T. J. Strait and Congressman D. E. Finley.

Special to The Observer.

Filbert, S. C., July 24.—A crowd of men, women and children estimated at from 3,500 to 3,500 assembled in a grove here to-day and listened to speeches by Senator Tillman, Mr. F. H. Hyatt, of Columbia, a native of Anson county, N. C.: former Con-H. Hyatt, of Columbia, and Congressman T. J. Strait, of Lancaste and Congressman D. E. Finley, and Deire congressman D. E. Finley, and D. Yorkville, the two last named being candidates for Congress. Mr. Hyatt made a short speech in favor of good roads. Dr. Strait and Mr. Finley

discussed national issues.

The meeting was under the auspices of the Woodmen of the World and was a successful one at least from the standpoint of attendance and good rations, the latter being spread about in the grove in abund-ance. Music was furnished by a band from Yorkville, Congressman Finley introduced the speakers in an entertaining manner. Senator Tillman, he declared, had made a greater reputation than any other member dur tation than any other member during the past session, for 70 days of which he was in charge of the railway

rate bill. YORK COUNTY. Filbert is located in York county along with Yorkville, Rock Hill and other towns. The Yorkville Enquirer is strongly opposed to Senator Tili-man, and this county is also the home of Senator Brice, the author of the law under which a number of coun-ties have voted out the dispensary. A motion in the county convention to endorse the record of Senator Tiliendorse the record of Seman was tabled, through the efforts of what the Senator termed the ring.

Mr. Tillman was especially

Therefore Mr. Tillman was especially vigorous in speaking of the local sitmen be sent to the Legislature. The Senator looks well, despite his hard work in the Senate. He wears a targe canvas helmet somewhat after the style of that of the African explorer, and it is by no means unbe-coming to him. He made a vigorous speech, and was listened to attentive ly, and received considerable applause. His speech, however, was in-terrupted much by his friends and when the Senator stopped to answer them the force of his argument was considerably medified. He devoted most of his time to the dispenary question, contending that the sys-tem should be cleansed, but not abol-ished. The newspapers—The Charleston News and Courier, Columbia State and Yorkville Enquirer—came In for considerable criticism and when he had occasion to mention will increase materially the cost of North Carolina affairs, he had some thing to say with regard to The Observer, which he termed "an oldine Democratic paper.

SENATOR TILLMAN'S SPEECH.

Senator Tillman recalled that his first trip to York county was made to Tirzah, 20 years ago, where he made without preparation. He had appeared in the county seven times, which was more than he had spoken in any other county, "Despite the fact that I have climbed pretty high," said the Senator, "I have not gotten too big for my breeches." Again he had no opposition, for which he was sorry, especially on account of some people in York, who tabled a resolution dorsing his course. "I actually sorry for those fellows because have no opportunity to show up."
He denounced is strong terms those who had prevented the convention from endorsing him. "Did that confrom endorsing him. "Did that convention represent York?" he asked.

(A voice: "No.") "Well, you fellows plowed and did not go to the primaries. The question this year is you are going to vote; not if you are going to vote for Tillman, for you must vote for him or nobody." The Senator then discussed the vote which the dispensary was voted and asserted that one man in five h defeated the dispensary. He discuss the jug trade into the towns of York county, and the dispensary question in general. It is a question which has been settled over and over again, and yet its agitation continu The effort of the anti-dispensary pe ple was to kill the institution and to kill old Ben Tillman along to kill old Ben Tillman along with it. The speaker said he had no quarrel with the prohibitionists, but let them practice what they preach. "I despise the fellow who poses as holler than thou and when it domes to measure him up he has as many fly secks as I have. I am a practically prohibitionist; I only drink when I want to, and that is not often. I have not drank as much as 55 guillons in my drank as much as 59 gallons in my 59 years. The Charleston News and Courier is taking up a subscription to buy me the sixtleth gallon, but what some of those fellows really want is to drink that liquor at my funeral, but I am not going to die." He roundly denounced as a hypocrite a so-called prohibitionist who to Columbia and conferred with keepers in order to defeat the dis-

CAUSE OF DISPENSARY CORRUP. TION.

The cause of the stealing was explained. A \$3,000,000 business was placed in the hands of three men at \$450 a year and after the whiskey drummers had seen them the little fellows were represented as having \$100 bills in stove-pipe hats. The Legislature put the dispensary in the hands of unscrupulous men in the hope that they would steal and the people would kill the system. The dispensary has not been in the hands of its friends in eight years. "Having put it in the hands of had men they come and tell you the dispensary system is inherently rotten and cannot be cleaned." This he did not believe, but thought it could be put on an honest basis. If the newspapers would watch as closely to prevent stealing as they have to catch stealing it would stop. He discussed The Columbia's State's position with reference to the glass works and the Richland Distilling Company and accused the paper of inconsistency. The Senator devoted considerable time to an argument in favor of the dispensary—to the cleansing of it. "Are you running your own affairs, or are Brice and Grist bossing it?" he ask-