

# BRAVE WORDS.

Democratic Doctrin That Has the Right Ring to It.

# DEMOCRATS CAN WIN

Next Year If They Will Unite and Stick to the People. The Party Has a Great Opportunity. Its Principles Are Now Stronger Than Ever. Many of the Larger Papers Are in the Pay of the Trusts and Can't Be Trusted.

From Mr. Bryan's latest great speech the following extracts are culled. They are words that have the right ring, that breathe true democratic principles that are calculated to enthuse, and that point the way to democratic success in 1908:

As the Democratic party believes in the right of the majority to dictate the policy of the government, so it believes in the right of the majority to control the policy of the party.

The attorneys general of the various states have endorsed another democratic doctrine, namely, the right-to-each state to control its domestic affairs, and this endorsement will strengthen our party's position.

The democratic party is a people's party; it stands for a government of the people, by the people and for the people. It demands that the government shall be administered in the interest of the people and by those whose sympathies are with the people and not with the exploiters.

Every question, whether it concerns labor, transportation, transportation, labor or imperialism, presents the issue between the few and the many-between a government administered for the benefit of a class and a government administered for the benefit of the whole people.

The democratic party has no reason for existence unless it champions the cause of the people and it can only do this when the voters control its policy. The people are honest, and they are intelligent enough to know the cause of their sufferings and to select the remedies.

What the party now needs is to prove to the people that it can be trusted to carry out the desired reforms, and this confidence can only be established by rooting out of the democratic organization every member whose business connections are such as to bias him in favor of the corporations which have been securing privileges and favors against the people.

With a platform which is really democratic, with candidates who really represent the platform, and with an organization that is really in sympathy with the platform and the candidates, the democratic party can enter upon a vigorous campaign with splendid prospects of success. Will the rank and file undertake the work and thus pave the way for a victory?

On the trust question, on the tariff question, on imperialism, on the labor question-on every question the democratic party insists that its policy shall be guided by the people and that the party shall act in the interest of the people. In all matters concerning the structure of government, the democratic party stands for the largest participation of the people in the control of their public affairs, state and national.

The representatives of plutocracy and of aristocracy speak contemptuously of the opinions of the people; Jefferson did not, and the democratic party prefers to follow Jefferson. The rank and file of the party furnish the votes, and in their hands is the destiny of the party. The primary system overthrows the boss and places the machinery of the party in the hands of the masses. This is as it ought to be, for the masses are brave when the politicians are timid, and the masses can tell what they want when the self-appointed leaders misrepresent them or misinterpret their wishes.

The campaign of 1908 is approaching; the public is awake as seldom before. Economic problems are being studied as they were not studied until 1896-that was the beginning, and investigation has gone on with accelerated speed. The time has arrived to prepare for the coming campaign, and the planning must be by the democratic masses. No man or group of men can dictate a platform or nominate the candidates. The platform must be written by the voters, and the candidates must be selected by the voters, then we can have enthusiasm and hope of success. Each individual, whether he calls himself a leader or not, can propose, but the decision must be made by the rank and file of the party.

Democratic principles are stronger than ever before. The president has endorsed our democratic doctrines-the regulation of railroads, the prosecution of the trusts, the income tax and arbitration, but the republican leaders have refused to follow him. What a strength it will be to us to quote the president in support of our doctrines while the republican leaders oppose them. When have we had such an advantage before? Secretary Taft goes a step farther than the

president does on the tariff question and gives us arguments which we can use in favor of tariff reform, and then he weakens on the proposition and asks to have tariff reform postponed until after the election for fear an early revision might hurt the republican party.

The Democratic party has a great opportunity at this time. Have the federal courts trespassed upon the rights of the states? It is the people who suffer. Have our elections been corrupted and our politics debauched? It is the people who suffer. Have the monopolies stifled competition and plundered the public? It is the people who suffer. Has the United States Senate become the rendezvous of the representative of predatory wealth? It is the people who suffer and to the people we must look for relief through the election of senators by direct vote. Do high import duties tax the many for the benefit of the few? It is the people who suffer. Do the railroads extort an excessive rate to pay dividends upon watered stock? It is the people who suffer.

There are a few metropolitan papers, calling themselves democratic, which are now urging the democratic party to become the exponent of predatory wealth. It were better for the party if these papers did not call themselves democratic, for they do the party far more injury by presuming to speak for it than they could do if they openly opposed the party. These papers not only misrepresent democratic sentiment themselves, but they constantly quote each other as the exponents of democratic sentiment, and what is worse, they are quoted by republican papers as reflecting democratic sentiment. They sometimes admit that the masses favor a progressive policy but in a "holier than thou" tone castigate the masses and call upon the "superior" element to save the party from its own folly. Some of these papers are owned bodily by favor-seeking corporations, and their editors are employed to chloroform their readers while the proprietors pick their pockets. Others are owned by men who are aristocratic rather than democratic in their sympathies and whose leanings toward plutocracy are due to a habit of mind or a perversion of heart, but whatever the reason, these papers do not represent the rank and file of the party and do not appreciate the party's opportunities or its obligations.

### ENTERTAIN NEGRO BISHOP

Bishop Potter and Wife Drives With Bishop Ferguson.

A special dispatch to The News and Courier, from Richmond, Va., says Bishop and Mrs. Potter, of New York, who are occupying the residence at No. 600 West Franklin street during the General Convention of the American Episcopal Church, Friday evening entertained at luncheon Bishop Ferguson, of Africa, the only negro invited to a seat in the House of Bishops.

The action of Bishop Potter in thus receiving a negro into his home circle on terms of social equality and breaking bread with him at his table is worthy of special consideration because of the fact that the occurrence takes place in the heart of the South, where racial lines are more strictly drawn than in other sections, and in a house where such an entertainment could not have occurred during its occupancy by its owners.

While the dinner in honor of the African Bishop was quiet, it has been the occasion of considerable comment Friday night among those who have heard of it. The matter is being considered by the general public as a slur upon the South, the hospitality of which Bishop Potter is accepting.

George St. Sullivan Stephens, color ed, a newspaper representative, who lives at Miller's Hotel negro hostelry, where Bishop Ferguson is also stopping during the Convention, was authorized Friday afternoon by Bishop Potter to conduct Bishop Ferguson to his carriage when the colored Bishop left the House of Bishops in the State Capitol. Later Bishop Potter and Mrs. Potter and Dr. Huntington, of New York, entered the carriage with Bishop Ferguson and were driven to Bishop Potter's residence, where dinner was served.

A telephone message to the house with a request to speak to Bishop Ferguson elicited the information that he had finished dinner and gone back down-town. Bishop Ferguson left work at his hotel that he would not return for dinner. This is the only occasion of Bishop Ferguson being entertained socially in Richmond. There were no other guests present so far as can be learned.

### POISONED HIMSELF

Because of the Death of Her Father and Brother.

After grieving over the death of her father for a year, Miss Pauline Simpson, a wealthy and prominent resident of McKeesport, Pa., committed suicide by swallowing the contents of a bottle of carbolic acid.

Two years ago her brother was killed in a railroad accident at Cincinnati. Just a year James Simpson, superintendent of the National Tube Co., came home from his office, and fell dead at his daughter's feet from heart failure.

Miss Simpson became very morose after her father's death, and frequently expressed to her friends her intention of ending her own life.

It is nothing new for Bishop Potter to dine negroes at his home in New York, and if he likes that kind of company we have no right to object to his indulging his taste in that respect there, but a decent respect for his hosts should have prevented him from indulging it at Richmond, Va.

Some people tell the truth only when a lie will not answer the purpose.

# KILLED BY A NEGRO.

Mr. Nathan G. Garrick, a Young Farmer, the Victim.

The Murder Was Committed by Handy Gloster Near the Place Where Constable Valentine Was Murdered.

Handy Gloster, a negro tenant on the place of Mrs. Samuel Dibble, near Cope, shot and killed Mr. Nathan G. Garrick, on last Monday afternoon in the presence of Mr. W.H. Champey, constable for Magistrate C. P. Brunson, of this city. There are a number of negro tenants living on this place, and Mr. Garrick was Mrs. Dibble's agent, and Gloster had given him considerable trouble during the year. Gloster is said to be a bad, turbulent fellow, and evidently had made up his mind to have it out with Mr. Garrick when he could safely do so. He owed Mrs. Dibble \$250 rent, which he was very slow about paying. All the other tenants had settled up, but he had not paid a cent, and did not seem to care whether he paid or not. It was Mr. Garrick's duty, as Mrs. Dibble's agent, to collect the rent from Gloster. In attempting to do so, Mr. Garrick and Gloster had several rows, but did not come to blows. Finally Gloster told Mr. Garrick that he would not pay him the rent but would come up to Orangeburg and pay Mrs. Dibble himself. This was some weeks ago, but Gloster did not come to Orangeburg and pay the rent as he said he would do.

In the meantime, Mr. Garrick kept a close look out on Gloster, and found out that he had shipped some of his cotton to a merchant at Blackville. It was evident to Mr. Garrick that Gloster did not intend to pay the rent at all, and was apparently getting ready to skip the county and possibly the State. Under these circumstances it was clearly Mr. Garrick's duty to report the matter to Mrs. Dibble, for whom he was acting as an agent, which he did on Monday morning. Mrs. Dibble turned the matter over to her attorney, Capt. B. H. Moss, to attend to. Capt. Moss got Mr. Champey constable for Magistrate C. P. Brunson, to go out to where Gloster lived and collect the rent.

Mr. Champey, who is a cool, discreet man, left the city Monday morning to execute his mission. He went to Gloster's house and while talking to him about the rent and running off his cotton, Mr. Garrick approached from behind, but was not seen by Mr. Champey until Gloster rushed by him and grabbed a pistol that Mr. Garrick had in his hand and shot him before Mr. Champey could interfere. The ball penetrated the heart and Mr. Garrick fell dead after walking a short distance. The shooting was witnessed by Mr. Champey and the wife of Gloster. It took place near the house of Gloster.

Mr. Champey then arrested Gloster and started for Orangeburg with all haste, as he was afraid that if the murder leaked out that Gloster might be roughly dealt with. As soon as he got to a phone he notified Sheriff Dukes, who, with his usual promptness, started out to meet Mr. Champey and his prisoner. He met them about two miles from the city and accompanied them to jail, where Gloster was kept until a few minutes of eight o'clock, when he was taken to the train and carried to Columbia and lodged in the Penitentiary for safe keeping. While we have not heard of a single threat of violence on the part of anybody, we think the precaution taken by Sheriff Dukes in sending the prisoner to Columbia was the proper thing to do.

Mr. Garrick evidently carried his pistol in his hand, as he had had trouble several times during the year with Gloster, but there is no evidence that he attempted to use the pistol. In fact it was in a case. He had just returned from Orangeburg after having reported the fact to his employer and Gloster's landlady that Gloster was making way with his cotton and she had better take measures to protect her interests. This report caused the sending of Constable Champey to Gloster's home to collect the rent.

Mr. Champey, no doubt, had told Gloster what Mr. Garrick had told his employer in Orangeburg, and also that he, Mr. Champey, had been sent to collect the rent due by Gloster. This no doubt made him more angry than ever with Mr. Garrick. Knowing the mission of Constable Champey and seeing him talking to Gloster, and remembering the many rows he had had with Gloster during the year, it was perfectly natural for Mr. Garrick to approach Gloster with his pistol, handy for use in case he was attacked.

As Mr. Champey was between Gloster and Mr. Garrick it was an easy matter for Gloster to spring on Mr. Garrick and catch his pistol before it could be taken out of its case. Being a more powerful man than Mr. Garrick it was an easier matter for Gloster to wrench the pistol out of his hand as he did and murder the man that had caused the constable to be sent after him. The fact that Mr. Garrick did not shoot Gloster is strong evidence that he merely had his pistol in his hand so as he could use it if attacked by Gloster, but there is no evidence that he attempted to use it. Had he had the pistol out of its case and pointed at Gloster he would certainly have had time to shoot the negro before he was overpowered and disarmed by his murderer. When Gloster jumped around Mr. Champey and caught the pistol, he and Mr. Garrick were quite near each other with Mr. Champey between them.

The fact that Gloster shot and killed Mr. Garrick after he had disarmed him shows that his feeling was bitter against his victim, and he did not hesitate to murder him in the presence of a sworn officer of the law, who could and would have pro-

# DON'T LIKE HIM.

Roosevelt Not in Favor With Wall Street Gamblers.

# WENT BACK ON THEM.

Having Contributed Largely to His Campaign Fund in the Last Presidential Election, They Thought They Had Bought Him, But After Serving Them Two Years He Kicked Out, and Now They Turn to Cortelyou.

The Washington correspondent of The State says George Bruce Cortelyou has gone to New York. Of all the people who are scared at the panicky state of affairs in and about Wall street, George B. is the scariest. His little presidential boomlet would be blown into smithereens in very short order were a real panic to come, and he has been so close to Wall street all his life that he is wholly unable to differentiate a real panic from a break in securities in Wall street and the consequent failure of one or two of the big trust companies in that vicinity.

For in spite of all the throwing of cold water on it, it is well understood here that the young man from New York who has had such a skyrocket career has his eye on the White House, and the only way he can get there is to be put there in the same way that McKinley was put there, namely by the backing of the financial interests.

For whatever conspicuous circumstance Theodore Roosevelt may go down into history, it is beyond peradventure that with the financiers, frienzied and others, who trade on what is termed "confidence" and who manipulate the people's money upon this "confidence" so as to amass their enormous fortune, he will pass down the halls of fame as the man who would not stay bought. Because he would not stay bought, there is no man in public life or private who is so unanimously hated as Roosevelt by Wall street.

The money interests of New York have always hated Roosevelt. The one time they pretended to love him was when they bought him up in the last presidential election with large campaign funds. He stayed bought for a couple of years, during which time he was the hero of Wall street. But when no longer able to stem the tide of public clamor for the ousting of those who had betrayed the people's trust and committed all sorts of outrages he turned upon them with his mighty flow of words.

Wall street opened its phials of wrath against the man they had elected and who would not hold out against the people and let them in spite of the law continue their deeds of depredation. They still have faith in Cortelyou. He is the man with whom they made the trade in 1904. As campaign manager for Roosevelt he collected the money and the understanding was that the administration was to let the frienzied financiers and trust depredators alone.

Cortelyou is still faithful to his promises, expressed or implied, but he can not control his chief. So Wall street's candidate for the presidency is Cortelyou. He promptly went to New York to help out the Wall street crowd, and he helped them out. Of course, Mr. Roosevelt approves of this helping out, for the mere matter of depositing a few million dollars in banks in New York is such a customary thing and is so little understood by the people that there is comparatively little danger of an outburst from the people, ones feel that the little deal helps them out by reestablishing confidence in the banking institutions of the country.

But the very day of the failure of the Knickerbocker Trust company in New York and while Mr. Cortelyou was up there conferring with J. Pierpont Morgan and other magnates about how to relieve the situation and prevent the people from losing confidence in the men who have been untrue to their trusts, Mr. Roosevelt was down in Nashville declaring that during the 16 remaining months of his term he would continue to aggritate and put into operation "My Policies."

One prominent financier in Wall street declared that the man responsible for the financial crisis in New York, which this financier thinks means the whole country, is Roosevelt. Men are declaring that every day, but this man submitted to an interview on the subject and it was sent out over the wires. These who hate Mr. Roosevelt say further that if this be so it is a thing of which he is proud.

ected him had he been in any danger. These evident facts make a strong case against Gloster, and he will have a hard time to convince a jury that he did not murder Mr. Garrick in cold blood.

It will be noticed that Gloster's wife refused to surrender the pistol when requested to do so by Constable Champey. This circumstance also shows the feeling of Gloster not only against Mr. Garrick but against Constable Champey. According to the testimony, Gloster instead of surrendering the pistol with which he had committed the murder to the officer of the law present, he threw it to his wife and she refused also to surrender the weapon that her husband had used to commit a foul murder. The above facts, taken in connection with the fact that Gloster and Mr. Garrick had had several difficulties during the year on account of Gloster's meanness and overbearing disposition, leaves little doubt but that he took the first opportunity to murder the man that had prevented him from evading the payment of a just debt.—The Orangeburg Times and Democrat.

# PRICE OF PAPER.

The Publishers Everywhere Are Objecting to the Raise.

Subscription Rates Will Have to Be Raised to Meet the New Conditions in the Publishing Field.

The Fourth Estate says while the outcry of publishers against the high prices of paper is practically universal the defenders of the present tariff deny that the repeal of the duty on pulp would mend matters. But upon the whole the feeling against the "paper trust" is intensely bitter and knows more and more so as the subject is talked over. The statement that the paper mills are run at a small profit, despite the rise in prices, is generally laughed at.

The widespread dissatisfaction among publishers cropped out recently at a meeting of the Western Pennsylvania Associated Dailies at the Hotel Lincoln, Pittsburg. Ostensibly the meeting was called to complete the organization of the association, but all routine work was forgotten when the paper question came up.

The one fact of vital interest brought out was that the "paper trust" has raised the price of paper from \$2 a hundred to \$2.80 and \$2.90 a hundred, and is even refusing any quotation on future delivery orders. It was charged that the trust has contracted for the entire product of 40,000 tons of the Canadian mills at a uniform price of \$1.80 a hundred, of which it pays a duty of 30 cents a hundred, making a handsome profit on the transaction. The consumers represented at the meeting said that if the duty were removed they could import their paper from Norway or Sweden and save money.

The New York Evening Post says the increased cost of paper and the general situation are worrying the newspapers that are using wood-pulp paper. As already shown, the cost has gone up tremendously, and what is more, the supply is by no means abundant. White paper is now costing \$13 more per ton now than a few months ago, and the end is not yet.

The Post sees great danger to the press unless the people come to the rescue of the papers and patronize them at a higher subscription rate. The whole country will suffer if an unnatural rise in the cost of newspaper living should either restrict freedom of utterance or force the press into the hands of a few capitalists willing for one reason or another to accept a low profit, or none at all.

The New York Commercial says "this is a matter that comes vitally home to the millions upon millions of newspaper readers in the United States-people who in recent years have seen the price of every other article that enters into the cost of living steadily advancing while their newspapers alone have been unchanged in price or have actually declined, for unless this steady rise in the price of paper is speedily checked through one agency or another, the prices of newspapers must be materially advanced sooner or later."

"It is an open question whether the cost of some 'trust' controlled products-like mineral oil, for instance-would have been higher had these industries been conducted without any combinations; the chief indictment against these 'combinations' is the stifling of competition, killing off the smaller producers; but the exactions of the 'paper trust' threaten to put up prices on a product consumed by five-sixth of the population."

The Patterson Call says "those who have studied the subject deeply say that the importation of all the paper and material that Canada could produce would not materially affect the price. The demand for paper is so great that the price will remain high, without doubt, in the opinion of experts. The real remedy will be in the direction of inventing some new method of making paper, and if reports be true, some encouraging prospects for that achievement are in sight. It ought to be possible to find some material out of which paper is made that can be raised by cultivation, instead of having to depend on spruce trees, over which man has comparatively little control."

The Louisville Courier-Journal

Be that as it may, those who have watched the course of the people and the ways of Wall street manipulators are of the opinion that the New York financiers are themselves to blame. They are the ones responsible for the lack of confidence in them and their schemes. That once any scheme backed by prominent New York financiers was considered a good investment whereas now anything backed by them is under the shadow of suspicion is no fault of any one except of the men who have been guilty of such wholesale swindling that the public generally is inclined to feel that they ought to be behind the bars. There is no doubt that Roosevelt would like to have all the credit for running in these swindlers, and there is little doubt that the people very largely attribute it all to him. He is a remarkable man. He keeps his ear close to the ground and he knows what the people throughout the country want. Cortelyou does not know his own mind. He gets his opinion in the way of his type from the cke sn and patrons of the Wold rf-Aub me dining rooms, and one and allstoria o the opinion that "the people" consist of those who buy and sell stocks on the New York stock exchange. That is why Cortelyou and his friends in New York have the absurd idea that he could under any circumstances stand the ghost of a chance for the presidency. ZACK MCGHEE.

the increased cost of production of which many industries are complaining has not passed the publishing house business by. The burdens of the newspaper publisher have grown enormous in the past two years. All the important items of expense in getting out a paper nowadays are from 25 to 50 per cent. more than they were a year or two ago. The price of print paper has steadily risen until it has reached exorbitant figures. (Never has the publishing business been so burdened. In some places newspapers have been compelled to raise their rates of advertising and subscription.

The Reading Telegram says "to add to the perplexities of newspaper publishers, who are facing a tremendous rise in the cost of making newspapers without finding as yet a workable way to distribute the burden, the Canadian government is threatening to put an export duty on wood pulp, which, if done, would soon doom American forests to extinction and force a recasting of the entire publishing business. The spruce forests of Canada are ample to meet the needs of publishers for generations to come and under reasonable restrictions to open them to American needs would be a source of immense profit to Canada. An arrangement so obviously desirable to both parties should not be complicated by the interposition of export duties."

Harper's Weekly says "the publishers ask that the duties 'on all materials entering into the manufacture of printing-paper be immediately repealed.' This is a movement which will appeal to intelligent persons. War is not invoked. Destruction is not threatened. Criminal statutes are not demanded. But the publishers assert that they suffer by reason of the tariff; that the paper-makers are given an unfair advantage also by reason of it; and they ask for remedial legislation. Taking this action in connection with the action of the Manufacturers' association one is led to wonder if the interests that first procured protection are to be the first to ask to be saved from their political device."

"The newspaper publishers are simply asking for free raw material. They speak as manufacturers. Mr. Roosevelt, however, is of the general opinion that his party cannot promise tariff revision until after the presidential election, if, indeed, it will then see its way to do so. To his mind it seems that the party's chances will be injured if the country obtains any inkling of its opinion on this leading subject."

When the big papers of the country like those quoted are kicking about the rise in the cost of making newspapers, our readers can understand to what straits the average country paper is put to make both ends meet. We see but one remedy, and that is to increase the income of the paper to meet the increased cost of production or go out of business.

### The Deadly Hot Supper.

This is the season of the year when the deadly hot supper is on deck among the negroes. The second victim in this county this season is Laurence Murray. He gave a hot supper at his house on Mr. D. H. Bair's place in the Fork on Monday night, Sept. 30, and during its progress Jake Milhouse, Casey Baxter and Boyd Baxter, three young bucks who were present, got into a shooting scrape and as a result Murray got a bullet or two in his stomach. He lingered until Monday when he died. Coroner Rickenbaker held an inquest on Tuesday. The verdict charged the killing on the three bucks mentioned above. They were arrested when the shooting took place but were released on bond. They will now be put in jail to await trial.—The Orangeburg Times and Democrat

Doubtless the way of the transgressor may be hard, but the people who travel thereon have no time to get lonesome.

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# MYSTERIOUS KILLING.

Young Physician Shot and Killed Negro Woman in Union.

Only a Few Months Ago She Tried to Kill Him-Woman Dies and Dr. Linder Surrenders to Sheriff.

A dispatch from Union says at one o'clock on Tuesday of last week Dr. W. L. Linder, a prominent young physician of that city, shot three times Lucy Lipey, a negro woman, who, going to his office on the morning of March 25 of this year, shot him in the back without warning. The weapon used by Dr. Linder was a 32-calibre pistol, one ball entering the right breast and the second slightly below.

The shooting occurred on Main street, Dr. Linder being on the side walk and the woman in the door of Swigert's cash store, in the act of coming out. As Dr. Linder fired the shots his father, Dr. S. S. Linder, chanced to be coming up Main street and was only a short distance away. He sprang towards him and attempted to prevent him from firing another shot.

In the slight struggle that ensued Dr. S. S. Linder is said to have called for help and was heard by Mr. M. D. Hulett who was in the Palmetto Drug Company, two doors below. Dr. Hulett ran to his assistance, and was handed the pistol by Dr. W. L. Linder. As she was that she is said to have fallen to the pavement and falling cried out, "My God, I'm Dead." Her sister, who had been in the store with her, caught her as she fell.

In a short while Dr. J. H. Hamilton and Dr. Hardy reached her side and after an examination she was placed in a hack and taken to the Rice Drug Co., and then to her home near the old baseball grounds.

Immediately after the unfortunate affair Dr. Linder, with his father, went to Chief of Police Long and surrendered himself. He was turned over to Sheriff Sanders by Chief Long and is now in jail.

Lucy Lipey, after being shot, made her will. It was written by Dr. M. J. Hardy, a colored physician, and in it she gave all her property to her father and mother at her death, and at their death to her brothers and sisters.

She also made an ante mortem statement, the substance of which is that she forgave Dr. Linder for shooting her, that she never thought of shooting him again, that she was not armed when she came up town, that she did not see Dr. Linder until he fired, that earlier in the day she passed him at the Main street railroad crossing in the buggy with his father, that she spoke to him and thought he spoke to her, that of this she was not certain.

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