PARKER REPLIES.

Says Blease Admitted Knowledge of the Lanahan Matter

IN A TALK WITH HIM

At Wright's Hotel in June, 1906, and in Justice to All Parties Concerned Calls on Blease to Name the "High State Official" Who Represented the Lanahan Firm Before the State Board.

To the Editor of the News and Courier: Please pardon a few words in answer to Senator Cole L. Blease in his recent remarks in the State Senate with reference to my testimony before the winding-up commission.

The absurdity of the charge of conspiracy as made by Mr. Blease must be apparent, but there may be some conditions not understood by all. Neither Capt. Smyth nor myself was a supporter of Governor Ansel in the recent campaign. For myself, though I had the highest personal regard for him, I differed with him on the issues of the campaign and voted for another.

I have never had a communication with him or any one else referred to by Mr. Blease with reference to my testimony, except with Mr. Avery Patton, to whom, after having been subpoenaed as a witness before the winding-up commission I wrote on December 30, urging him "not again to put me to the humiliation of appearing in a matter about which I know practically nothing." To this letter I have had a reply and had not seen Mr. Patton until I appeared before the commission a few days since.

Mr. Blease asks the question why I waited until after Mr. Lanahan's death to answer the question as to who Mr. Lanahan had told me was representing him in South Carolina. I agree with him that it was unfortunate that the answer had to be made subsequent to Mr. Lanahan's death, but I had no choice in the matter.

No one knows better than Mr. Blease why the question was not answered two years ago at the time of [illegible] General, and two other members of the investigating committee. Having been excused by the investigating committee from answering the question then, it certainly would have been improper and inconsistent for me subsequently to have rushed into print to make public statements which I had asked the Legislative committee to excuse me from making before them. Having been excused then from disclosing the personage referred to by Mr. Lanahan, I was not called upon to note any denial by him that Mr. Blease was the person referred to. It will be noted, however, that Mr. Lanahan never denied any part of the conversations referred to by me in my testimony. He merely denied that he had told me that Mr. Blease represented him, which at that time I had not testified to before the committee, because, as stated, I had been excused.

Mr. Blease certainly surprises me, however, in his statement to the effect that he had no idea that I referred to him in my statements before the investigating committee. When I testified in June, 1906, Mr. Lanahan had been advised of my having been subpoenaed and of the necessity of my testifying to my conversation with him if the Court decreed that I should do so; furthermore the attorneys representing Mr. H. H. Evans had been advised before I testified of the purport of my testimony.

As the intimacy between Mr. Blease and Mr. Evans was well known, I had presumed that it had been communicated to Mr. Blease what my testimony would be.

This precaution was confirmed in my own mind by statements of Mr. Blease to me. On the evening of my testimony, whilst Mr. Haynsworth and I were supping together at Wright's Hotel, Mr. Blease, who had been taking supper at a table some distance away, stopped at our table a moment, and after expressing his approval of the position I had taken with reference to testifying said in effect that he was familiar with all the facts with regard to the employment of the party referred to by me by Mr. Lanahan; that he had no apoligies to make to anyone for voting to excuse me from giving the name, but that in justice to the party referred to he wanted to say that that party had not undersood fully the service expected of a m when he accepted the employment, and when he did learn what was expected he declined to serve furthr, and received less than two hundred dollars for his compensation.

I understood the statement of Mr. Blease to be a diplomatic acknowledgement of his connection with the matter, and, as, expressed in legal terms, "a plea of confession and avoidance." Mr. Blease now denies that he had any connection with Mr. Lanahan.

I may add that I am advised by Mr. Wm. Elliott of Columbia, who was my attorney in the proceedings before the Supreme Court, that Mr. Blease made to him practically the same statement as made above.

In justice to Mr. Blease himself, and in justice to the memory of Mr. Lanahan, Mr. Blease is now, it seems to me, called upon to say who was the "high State official," whom Mr. Lanahan had employed, as he has acknowledged full acquaintanceship in the matter. Whilst I cannot conceive that I have been mistaken as to statements made to me by Mr. Lanaham, still if there be error in what Mr. Lanahan stated to me, Mr. Blease can clear it and should do so.

Respectfully,
Lewis A. Parker.
Greenville, S. C., February 17, 1908.

AFTER THE EXPRESS COMPANY

Railroad Commission Says It Must Publish Its Rates.

The Railroad Commission has adopted an order relating to express rates which is very important. Bills in line with this order have from time to time been presented in the General Assembly and there have been some complaint in regard to the policy of the express companies in regard to the matters treated in the order, which is as follows:

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 12, 1908.
To the Southern Express Company.
It is hereby ordered:

1st. That on or by March 15, 1908, the Southern Express company file with this commission, print and keep posted, and keep open to public inspection, at each of their offices or agencies in this State, schedules showing all rates and charges for the transportation or carrying of any freight; and said schedules shall contain classification of all freights. Said schedule of rates, charges and classifications to be open to public inspection at any time during office hours.

2d. That no rate, or change of classification of any article, be made until 30 days' notice be posted at all offices or agencies and not until this commission has had 30 days' notice and its consent given to the proposed the proposed rate or change in classification.

3d. On or by March 15, 1908, the Southern Express company shall paste conspiciously on each package received by it for shipment collect, a label as herein set out:

Amt . . . . . .
Weight. . . . . .
Date. . . . . .

5th. On each of these labels shall be written in ink, or indelible pencil, by the forwarding office, amount collect or to be collected, the weight of the package and the date received for shipment.

B. L. Caughman,
Chairman.
John H. Earle,
J. M. Sullivan,
Commissioners.

TWO MORE JUDGES

To Fill the New Circuits Created This Session.

Messrs. J. W. DeVore, of Edgefield, and S. W. G. Shipp, of Florence, were Thursday afternoon elected judges of the two new circuits created by this legislature.

Mr. J. W. DeVore was chosen judge of the eleventh circuit, consisting of Lexington, Saluda and Edgefield. He was opposed by Mr C. M. Efird

Mr. DeVore represents Edgefield in the house, and his opponent, Mr. Efird, is supreme court reporter. Mr. DeVore defeated Mr. Sfird by a vote of 89 to 70.

Mr. S W. G. Shipp, of Florence, defeated Mr. W. Y. Montgomery, of Marion, by a vote of 92 to 69. The twelfth circuit consists of the counties of Florence, Horry, Georgetown and Marion.

The new judges will begin the discharge of their duties with the begining of the spring terms of court in May.

SPEEDY JUSTICE.

Quick Work in the Trial of a Confessed Fiend.

Committed assault Thursday, arrested and jailed Friday, indicted the following Monday, tried, convicted and sentenced to be hanged Tuesday, is the record established by the Trazewell, Va., Circuit Court in the case of the Commonwealth against Walter Rippey, the convessed negro rapist. Rippey was tried for assault on Mrs. Mary Dancey. Mrs. Dancey testified and in the course of her story was several times overcome, and the Court had to wait until she regained her composure before proceeding. The recital was one of the most harrowing in the annals of crime in that section. The jury was out a short time and when the verdict was returned Rippey was sentenced to hang on March 25.

LATIMER DEAD.

The Senator Dies Thursday Morning After a Short Illness.

SHOCK TO STATE.

The Senator Was Operated On For Appendicitis at a Washington Hospital on Sunday.—At First He Got Along All Right, But Peritonitis Followed and He Soon Passed Away.

Senator Asbury C. Latimer died at Providence Hospital at Washington on Thursday morning after a few days illness. He was taken sick on Sunday night and was taken to the hospital at once, where he was operated on for appendicitis. He got on very well until Tuesday, when complications set in, and the Senator grew rapidly worse until Thursday morning, when he passed away at nine o'clock..

Mrs. Latimer and two daughters were present when the end came. Senator Latimer was about fifty-seven years old. He has been in the Sesate nearly six years. Before going to the Senate, he served ten years in the House as a Representative. He was a candidate to succeed himself and would have been voted for in the primary this Summer.

His remains were brought from Washington Thursday night in charge of a committee of Senators and Representatives on a special train and interred at Belton, at which place he lived. Senator Latimer was a high-toned up-right gentleman. He had been for years a member of the Methodist Church. He leaves a wife and several children.

Among the prospective candidates developed for the unexpired term to be filled by the Lgislature, are E. Marion Rucker of Anderson, Ex-Speaker of the House Farnk B. Gary of Abbeville, Senator LeGrand Walker of Georgetown.

FOOLISH YOUNG MAN.

Gets in Serious Trouble For Raising a Money Order.

A foolish young man by the name Kingsmore. Deputy United States Marshall A. Fisher, of this city went for Warren and returned with him to this city on Tuesday.

The foolish young man admits the charge and the only excuse offered was that he did not know why he did it. The facts in the case are as follows: On November 2, 1907, Mrs A. E. Beverly, Waren's aunt, purchased a money order at the Bamberg postoffice for $1.81 in favor of a Chicago mail order house. The money order and order for goods were given to Warren to mail, but before doing so he changed the order to $9.81 ond added several articles for his own use.

When the package arrived at the express office it was delivered to Warren, who removed the articles which he desired for his own u/e and carried the balance to his aunt, who was perefctly ignorant of the irregular part of the transaction. The matter was reported to the postoffice authorities by the Chicago house and the inspector was not long in locating the guilty party.

Warren was taken before Robert Lide, Esq., United Staets Commissioner, who bound him over in the sum of three hundred dollars for his appearance at the United States Court. Warren is a young white man about twenty-two years of age. —Orangeburg Times and Democrat.

DRANK DISPENSARY DRY.

Georgians Closed North Augusta Shop for a While.

The troubles of the North Augusta dispensary continue to exist. The people of the little South Carolina town have tried to close the liquor shop and failed on several occasions; but the people of Augusta have been more successful. The little shop was closed, the third time since its opening during the early afternoon, because the stock had again been exhausted. And the dispensary trade in or from Augusta is increasing every day.

KILLED HIMSELF

Because His Sweetheart Refused to Smile on Him.

"Smile just once at me, dear," pleaded John Tripp, aged 20 years, of his sweetheart, Mrs. Ester Pollock Davis, a grass widow, 21 years old at the latter's home at Indianapolis, Ind., on Wednesday night. Failing to get the desired smile, Tripp fired two shots into his body and fell, mortally wounded, at her feet. Tripp was a railroad man, recently from LaFayette, Ind.

WENT FROM THIS STATE.

Man Who Killed Another in Mississippi is From Spartanburg.

J. F. Wilder, who shot and killed W. L. Booth of Dallas, Texas, at Epps, Mississippi, last Saturday afternoon, is a native of Spartanburg county. He has a brother living in Spartanburg and has many relatives in the county. Twenty years ago Wilder was running a saw mill engine at Woodruff at 50 cents a day. He left here 15 years ago for Mississippi, where he operated a saw mill on his own account. He made money fast and is now worth about one million.

Another Supreme Court Needed.

The Dorchester Eagle says: "There is complaint now that the county is put to unneccesary expense to care for one J. M. Walker, who has been confined in the county jail for more than a vear. The case was tried nearly a year ago and Walker was sentenced to 15 years in the state penitentiary, but has remained in jail here pending a decision from the Supreme court. The county is paying $9 per month board for Walker and the board is getting tired of it. An investigation into the matter has been orderby the supervisor." The Legislature has just established two more circuits to relieve the congestion of cases that accumulates in the circuit courts, and may be at the next session it can be induced to establish another supreme court to work off the congestion of cases that has accumulated on the hands of the old one.

An Object Lesson.

In the hold of one lake steamer, 421,000 bushels of wheat were carried recently from Superior to Buffalo. Think of the pretty baking and loaves of bread involved in that single boatload of grain. It weighed about 25,260,000 pounds and will mill into 18,945,000 pounds of flour, convertible into more than 20,000,000 pound loaves of bread---three loaves a day for each man in Admiral Evan's fleet during the whole cruise of a year and a half. Assuming that this wheat was [illegible] ty tons capacity were hauled to Superior to make that one cargo. Here we have an object lesson of the value to farmers of water transportation and what the canaling of our waterways will mean.

Morgan and Rockefeller.

The "interests" that inspired the Aldrich Currency bill will hardly know it when the Senate gets through with it. "Whatever the minor eccentricities of it's varigated texture" remarks the New York Journal of Commerce, "one vicious pattern will run all through it. It will provide for an emergency addition to the regular volume of currency, secured by a deposit of miscellaneous bonds and heavily taxed. This will be a mere exaggeration of the radical defect of the existing system, gathering the corrupt humor, with which it is infected into a morbid exerescence." This severe criticism from the leading business and financial newspaper of the country, should cause a Republican Congress to pause before it fnrther complicates our cumbersome financial structure by makeshifts.

Controlled by the Few.

Senator La Follette says that seventy six men, holding 1600 directorships in the great business enncerns of the country, control the business of the nation and that the railroads are controlled by eight men. No wonder the last Republican National Convention refused Senator La Follette a seat in that convention, and that there is an evident conspiracy to keep him out of the coming convention. The Republican machine does not allow such home thrusts to be made by those labeled Republicans.

FORMER Secretary of the Treasury Shaw is running about the country like a politician out of a job, but anxious to get one.

THE Ohio Republicans are so bitter against each other that they are appealing to the Courts to decide which owns the "machine."

THE Anderson Mail thinks that Southern states that send Foraker delegates to the Chicago convention should require them to leave their razors at home. Not a bad idea.

SUICIDE STATISTICS.

Childless Marriages a Cause---Rate High Among Germanic Nations.

Among 1,000,000 suicides of all classes, it has been found that 205 married men with children destroyed their lives; 470 married men without children; 526 widowers with and 1,001 widowers without children.

With respect to the women, 45 married women with and 158 without children committed suicide, while 104 widows with, and 238 without offspring, completed the list.

On the race of things, says the Illustrated London News, it would appear that in childless marriages the number of men suicides is doubled and in women trebled. Leaving the case of actually insane persons out of count, it would also appear that in males suicide is more frequent than in females.

Equally interesting is that phase of the subject which deals with the causes. One table dealing with 6,782 cases shows one-seventh caused by misery, one twenty-first part by loss of fortune, one forty-third by gambling, one nineteenth by love affairs, one-ninth by domestic troubles, one sixty-sixth by fanaticism, and by foiled ambition and remorse one-seventh and one twentyseventh respectively.

The geography of suicide is also of high interest. Westcott says the highest proportion in Europe is shown by the Germanic races, Saxony having "the largest suicide rate of any country." In Norway the rate was very large for a time, its decrease being attributed to the greater restrictions now laid on the liquor traffic.

The Celtic races have a low rate, and this is evinced by the figures for Ireland and Wales. Mountainous regions are said to show a lower rate than lowlands. In the highlands of Scotland and Wales, and in the high areas of Switzerland, suicide is rare.

Times and seasons also operate, apparently to influence the act of self-destruction. Roughly speaking, the curve line of suicide, calculated through the year, rises from January to July, and decreases for the second half of the year. The maximum periods have been found to fall in May, June and July. I believe indeed June is found to show a marked predominance as a suicide month.

One reason for such preeminence in the warm season of the year is set down as represented by the onset of hot weather affecting the system and tending to disturb the mental equilibrium of the [illegible] for different means of committing suicide from other lands. The most common European methods is by means of hanging, but in Italy this mode of self-destruction is rare.

Drowning comes next in order, and twice as many women as men perish in this way each year in Europe. Shooting is frequent in Italy and in Switzerland. Cut throat is common in England and Ireland; it does not seem to constitute anywhere else a frequent mode of ending life.

Poisoning is a specially Anglo-Saxon method of suicide, we are told while suffocation by the fumes of carbonic acid gas, inhaled in a closed room, is very typical of suicide in France.

SOUTH AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

They Run East and West Instead of North and South.

Although to the North American exponents of that project there has seemed a discouraging lack of interest in the Pan-American railroad men, there has really been no cessation of the activity of the latter in pushing development in their more immediate spheres

"Let us build the lines the country needs," they say, "and don't ask us to go out of our way to further a scheme which, however practicable from an engineering point of view, would not pay us dividends in this century, and possibly not in the next.

"We concede that we might benefit indirectly through the increased stability of government that would follow the building of an intercontinental line, but that benefit is too remote to interest us at a time when we have ample opportunity for expending all our available funds in the construction of lines that will [illegible] returns from the day they [illegible] opened."

So it happens that [illegible] here has never been so much activity in railway construction [illegible] South America as at the present moment, almost without exception the new lines are following [illegible] valleys rather than the mountains running east and west rather than north and south.—Review of Reviews.

Mr. Huntem—I'm going to India to hunt six months.

Miss Catchem—And I suppose you'll forget all about poor me.

Mr. Huntem—My dear, it will take a terrible fierce elephant to make me forget you.

You can't make a nagging woman believe that she hasn't the sweetest disposition in the neighborhood.

NEW YORK'S HISTORY IN FLAGS.

Dutch, English and American Emblems That Have Waved over the City.

The first European visitor to Manhattan island was Henry Hudson who in 1609 sailed up the river now bearing his name. The flag under which he sailed was that of the Dutch East India Company, which was the flag of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, orange, white and blue arranged in three equal horizontal stripes, in the centre of the white stripe being the letters "A. O. C."—Algemeene Oost—Indise Compagnie (General East India Company).

From the time of the discovery no visitor came into these waters of which there is record until 1612, when Manhattan was settled under the East India Company, which continued in possession until 1622 when the government fell into the hands of the West India Company. The flag of the Dutch West India Company was the same as that of its predecessor save that it bore the letters "G. W. C."—Geoctroyeore West-Indese Compagnie (Privileged West India Company).

This was the dominant flag till 1664, when this island was surrendered to the English, and the Union Jack (crosses of England and Scotland) of Great Britain supplanted the tricolor of Holland and the name of New Amsterdam was changed to New York. The Union Jack at present is derived from the union of the three crosses of St. George, St. Andrew and St. Patrick, adopted in 1801, when the act of union with Ireland was passed.

In the month of July, 1673, the Dutch again took possession of the city, which they occupied until November 10, 1674, when by virtue of a treaty of peace between England and Holland the Union Jack again floated over the city.

From this time there was no interruption in the supremacy of the English until the year 1689, when the memorable rule of Leisler, speedily terminated by his death, occurred. He was a warm supporter of William and Mary, and it is possible that, while he held possession of the fort, the flag of William, not then proclaimed King of England, might have floated over New York. But there is no record of this.

Were it so however, it could have been but for a very brief period, and the English flag waved undisputed until the era of the American revolution.

Chief of the American Forces, and on his way to take command at Cambridge and Tryon, the English Governor, who had arrived the day before. It was about this time that the first raising of any but the English flag in New York occurred. Before this, indeed, liberty poles had been raised and cut down again; but now, March, 1775, a Union flag, with a red field, was hoisted in New York upon the liberty pole on the Common bearing the inscription "George Rex and the liberties of America," and upon the other side "No Popery."

The British, under Gov. Tryon, vacated New York in 1775, but there is no record which gives any positive date as to the raising of the American flag here.

The city was held by American troops after this event, until September 13, 1776, when Washington retreated to Harlem and afterward from the island, and the city was occupied by Sir Henry Clinton and from that time held by the British until the close of the war. They evacuated the city November 25, 1783. Since then no flag but the Stars and Stripes has waved over the city in token of power and authority.

THE WALLS OG JERICO.

Important Discoveries Being Made by an Australian Professor.

Professor Sellin's excavations on the site of the ancient city of Jericho are yielding unexpectedly rich treasures. In his last letters to the Vienna Academy of Science the professor writes that over a hundred men are digging at five different points.

One of the most interesting finds is the historical city wall, built of burnt lime bricks. It was some ten feet in thickness, rising from a stone foundation. On the western side of the city the wall was nearly forty feet in width. At another point a private house was found built over another house of a still earlier epoch.

Other discoveries include lamps, plates, cups, needles, weights, mortars and mills of bronze and stone, some of very rough and primitive handwork, and others very finely executed. In the inner city remains of rows of houses have been discovered, and the ancient Hebrew lettering proves that the old Hebrew characters were in use.

Professor Sellin hopes to renew the excavating work next winter. In the mean time he says that the work already done has opened up a wealth of material for the student of the pre-Israelite and Canaanite period. —Pall Mall Gazette.

Two Kinds—"A drowning man will catch at a straw," "And so will a thirsty man."