

## FALLEN ASLEEP

Dr. Jas. H. Carlisle Passed Away at Spartanburg Thursday Morning

## FUNERAL HELD FRIDAY

Full of Years and of Honors, South Carolina's Grand Old Man Lays Down His Burden and Enters Upon a Higher Life in the Heavenly Land.

Dr. James Henry Carlisle died at 7:45 o'clock Thursday morning at his home on Wofford College campus in the city of Spartanburg. The end came quietly after several days' critical illness.

Last Monday morning early he was taken with a fainting spell, but after medical attention by the attending physician, Dr. H. R. Black, he quickly rallied. Tuesday he took a turn for the worse and Tuesday night he was not expected to live through the night. Wednesday morning he showed signs of returning consciousness and about 9 o'clock Wednesday morning he was partly conscious.

Early Wednesday afternoon he became delirious and continued to grow worse. Wednesday night Dr. H. R. Black left Dr. Carlisle's bedside at 8 o'clock, leaving his patient in charge of a skilled trained nurse; medicines were administered to soothe the delirious mind and bring rest. At 2 o'clock Thursday morning Dr. Carlisle was reported by the nurse to be resting under the influence of an anesthetic, but that he was growing apparently weaker.

The end came so quietly that no one could tell just when life was breathed out. At 7:45 it was announced that Dr. Carlisle was dead. The wonderful strong constitution that had never known abatement either by dissipation or unwarranted exposure had made a stout fight against death. Several times he had rallied from attacks that were thought to be final, but the harvest of a well spent life was full with the ripening of the years.

Funeral was Very Simple. The funeral, which took place at 4 o'clock Friday afternoon, was very simple, and was held in Wofford College chapel in the presence of a very large crowd of people from all over the State. There was no speech making or tributes from an eminent member. The life of the grand old man spoke more eloquently than the lips of any man could have spoken in his praise.

Two members from each of the classes in college and two from the fitting school, were chosen as active pallbearers, as follows: Senior Class—R. Leon Keaton, Keaton; W. F. Klugh, Greenwood. Junior Class—M. S. Livezey, Waynesboro, Ga.; D. T. Outz, Johnston. Sophomore Class—G. M. Crum, Orangeburg; C. R. Mooley, Laurens. Freshman Class—B. M. Keller, J. T. Moore.

Fitting School—J. H. Anderson, W. C. Moore. The honorary pallbearers were E. T. Hodges, R. A. Child, C. A. Wood, J. L. Glenn, Marion Dargan, W. E. Burnett, J. B. Cleveland, H. P. William, J. A. McCullough and D. H. Moss.

The services were conducted by the Rev. R. S. Truesdale, pastor of Central Methodist church, where Dr. Carlisle held his membership. He was interred at Magnolia cemetery, Spartanburg.

Formal announcement of the death of Dr. Carlisle was made to the students of Wofford College at Chapel Thursday morning by President H. N. Snyder. He was filled with emotion as he told the students that the former president had finished his work here and had gone to reap his reward. Following the announcement, Dr. Snyder said there would be no exercises Thursday and Friday. The old College bell, the ringing of which had been sweet to the ears of the deceased educator for more than fifty years, was tolled, 43 times being given. Dr. Carlisle is survived by two children, James H. Carlisle, Jr., and Miss Sallie Carlisle, and two brothers and one sister. Mrs. William Morrison, and Thomas Carlisle, of Blackstock, S. C., and Capt. J. W. Carlisle, of Spartanburg.

## KIDNAPPED GIRL RETURNED

Mysteriously Left Near Home of Her Father.

Jeannie Lopez, the four and a half year old girl who was believed to have been kidnapped while at play in front of her home in East Thirtieth street, New York, on September 7 last, was mysteriously returned to the vicinity of her home before daylight Tuesday.

A policeman found the child alone in the darkness of two blocks from the tenement occupied by her parents. A long towel was wrapped several times about the child's head, either to muffle her cries or conceal her identity.

Since the girl was stolen her father, who is a prosperous fruit dealer, had received numerous letters demanding large sums of money and threatening to injure or kill the child if the ransom was not paid.

Blind and in Prison.

At Patterson, N. J., when William Fason, a blind negro, was denied a drink in a saloon he drew a revolver and fired promiscuously around the barroom. Although he could see nothing, his bullets killed two men and wounded two others. As a penalty, the court has just decided that Fason must spend forty years in State's prison.

## WILL DO THE WORK

NEW COTTON PICKER SAID TO BE AN ENTIRE SUCCESS.

Claims That It Will Pick a Thousand Pounds an Hour Without Injury to Bolls or Plant.

The practical working of the Price-Campbell cotton picking machine was demonstrated on the plantation of Senator John L. McLaurin, near Bennettsville one day last week in the presence of a large number of planters and other citizens, and it was claimed for the new machine is true, it can be truthfully asserted that the days of hand picked cotton will soon be a thing of the past. It is asserted that the machine picked cotton at the rate of a thousand pounds an hour, without injury to the plant or unopened bolls. About 90 per cent of the open cotton was obtained at the first picking, and by running the machine over the same rows again, it got about 90 per cent of the balance, making 99 per cent. There was a considerable amount of trash in the cotton, but many practical farmers said they had seen more trash in hand-picked cotton.

A hundred-acre field of cotton was bought last summer from Senator McLaurin by Theodore H. Price of New York for the demonstration of the machine. No cotton had been picked in the field, and the bolls which opened early in the season had been damaged by dust and smoke in the field, and the foliage had become dry and rotten, so that the cotton naturally had a poorer appearance than if it had been picked soon after opening. Some of the cotton was ginned and submitted to buyers here, who classed it as low middling to strict low middling. They said they had bought a great deal of cotton this season which was not as good as that picked by the machine. Upon the invitation of Mr. Price, a number of Northern capitalists came down and witnessed a private test of the machine. They saw a bale of cotton picked in an hour and then ginned. The party included V. Ernest Macy, Marshall P. Slade, W. H. Loftus, N. F. Carpenter, Geo. W. Baxter, Rodolph H. Kiesel, George C. F. Fisher and Elwood Hendrick of New York; Herbert E. Walmsey, Jr., of New Bedford, Mass.; Stephen C. Lowe, F. P. Sheldon, Frederic S. Goodwin, C. L. Hathaway, F. W. Perkins and O. D. Hammond of Boston, S. H. McKibbin and George P. Gordon of Pittsburg, and Joel Hart of Atlanta. They were fully convinced that the machine is a success. The machine is driven by an automobile engine, and the driver sits in front and steers the machine, astride a row of cotton. It moves over a row as fast as a man can walk, picking about an acre an hour. The projecting "booms" run in front of the machine, on each side are rollers, and lift up the limbs that are all gathered up and pressed into a space about a foot wide. While the stalk is thus held, small steel spindles reach through it from both sides, reaching every inch of space. On one side of each spindle is a row of small teeth, so short that they will not catch hold of anything except the cotton fiber.

These spindles are revolving rapidly and when a lock of cotton is touched it is caught and wrapped around the spindle. The spindles then move out of the plant, stop, revolve, and the cotton is taken off by ribs similar to the breast of a gain. It falls on conveyors, which empty it in bags at the rear of the machine. A boy sits on the rear of the machine and packs the cotton in the bags. The boy would not be needed if the bags were large enough to hold a round without packing. Very few pieces of locks are left in the burs. The cotton left is usually in whole bolls or locks. It is spindles either miss them or else are already headed when they come in contact with them. When a spindle engages a lock, it usually spindles it all out. Running the machine over a row the second time illustrates the fact that practically all the cotton could be gotten the first time by combing the capacity of the machine, which can be done by rearranging the battery of spindles.

Argus Campbell, of Pittsburg, the inventor of the machine, saw the machine work. He has been working at it eight or ten years. It has also been improved by other inventors, working under the direction of Mr. Price, who has thrown his whole soul and energy and vast financial resources into the development of the machine. He does not even read the cotton market reports wired to him at Bennettsville, so intensely is he engrossed in the work of the machine. He spends each day out on Senator McLaurin's plantation, and is usually accompanied by Mrs. Price, who is with him at the McCall hotel at Bennettsville.

Launch Party Missing.

The launch Sarah L., five days out of Walker, Minn., is believed to have gone down with all on board on Leitch Lake in the storm which swept the lake. A government boat has been sent out to look for the wreckage or dead bodies.

Enduring Monument.

Kansas City, Mo., has lost a benefactor in the death of Thomas H. Swope, millionaire and philanthropist. He was eighty-one years old and his finest gift to that city was the park which bears his name. It contains 1,400 acres and is worth more than \$2,000,000.

Wofford's adopted president has ever been a spiritual magnet, drawing out the highest and noblest in the young men who have come under his influence. His stately form, his graceful movement, his loving yet firm voice, and his benign face, have blended in an imperious call to young manhood that has found a response in every heart that has known him.

If you seek the monument of Dr. Carlisle look about you in church and state, and see the mighty hosts of Wofford's men of sterling worth, whose lives are a benediction to the nation, and you will find his enduring memorial.

The last time that Dr. Carlisle appeared in public was during the summer school for teachers at Wofford College, when it was the pleasure of the teachers to hear an interesting address on school life of long ago, and on Washington's visit to South Carolina after he had been

## A USEFUL LIFE

Dr. James H. Carlisle Passes Away Surrounded by Loved Ones.

## WAS TRULY A GOOD MAN

Brief Sketch of the Distinguished Educator's Life and His Great Work for the Young Men of South Carolina as President of Wofford College.

James Henry Carlisle was born in Winoosboro, Fairfield county, South Carolina, May 4, 1825. His father, Dr. William Carlisle, was a native of Ireland and came to this country in 1818, settling at Winoosboro, where he was a practicing physician for many years. Young James Henry Carlisle received his primary schooling in his native town. Later on his parents moved to the historic town of Camden, where the young man was prepared for college, being taught by Professors McCandless, Hatfield and Major Laird.

He entered the sophomore class of the South Carolina College February 1, 1842. During his course at the college he was under Dr. Robert Henry, who had charge of the department of languages, and Dr. Leiber, who was in charge of the department of economy and civil law. Dr. Carlisle graduated in 1844; being the second honor man in his class, the first honor man being G. P. H. Nelson, who was killed in the battle of the "Crater."

Being the second honor man it fell to his lot to deliver the English oration. His subject was "Shelley," the poet. It is said that this oration elicited much favorable comment and many predictions were made of his future career, but his achievements have surpassed the most sanguine hopes of his most ardent friends.

The real teacher, like the poet, is born, not made. Young Carlisle immediately passed from the school room as student, to the school room as teacher, being elected principal of the Old Fellows' Institute in Columbia, which position he held for four years. In 1844 he was elected to a position in the Columbia Male Academy.

In December, 1850, Benjamin Wofford died. He left by his will one hundred thousand dollars for the purpose of establishing an endowment college for literary, classical and scientific education, to be located in his native district, and to be under the control and management of the conference of his native Episcopal Church of his native State. A charter was duly secured and the trustees held their first meeting to organize under it at Newberry, November 24, 1852.

Thus was established the institution which was destined to be the centre of the intellectual life of South Carolina Methodism, and which was to be a potent influence in the production of the highest type of citizenship for the State of South Carolina. One of the United States Senators from this State, one of the Supreme Court Judges, several circuit Judges and many other officials of the State are graduates of Wofford College, while under the presidency of Dr. Carlisle.

Since 1854 the history of Wofford College has been largely determined by James H. Carlisle. In 1855 he was elected president of the institution. At different times he has taught mathematics, astronomy, civics, ethics, the English Bible. He was more thoroughly conversant with Southern history than any living man. He is the author of an excellent text book on astronomy, entitled, "The Young Astronomer." Time and again flattering offers from other institutions have been made, but to all of them he ever gave a courteous refusal, preferring to serve that institution of his church to which he consecrated his lofty character and resplendent abilities.

The honors that have come to Dr. Carlisle have always been unthought of. Being modest and unassuming, the very idea of seeking a personal honor seems utterly foreign to his noble nature. He was elected a member of the first general conference of his church of which laymen were succeeding one as long as he felt able to go. He was a delegate from his church to several Ecumenical conferences. He was a member of the secession convention, signing the famous ordinance. He was a representative in the late confederate legislature, 1862-4. These were the first and only political offices he held, though time and again he has been urged to accept positions of honor and trust in State and nation.

Wofford's adopted president has ever been a spiritual magnet, drawing out the highest and noblest in the young men who have come under his influence. His stately form, his graceful movement, his loving yet firm voice, and his benign face, have blended in an imperious call to young manhood that has found a response in every heart that has known him.

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## TEACHING FARMING

SCHEME OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE FARMERS' UNION TO

Establish in Each State a School to Teach Actual, Practical Farming Means Much.

The movement recently broached by President Charles S. Barrett of the National Farmers' Union looking to the establishment of schools in each State of the Union as purely schools for actual teaching of actual, practical farming—in other words farms and school combined—is the most novel and radical movement of the kind ever conceived by anyone. In discussing the matter W. M. Sherrill, of Denver, Colo., says: "I have recently read in The Atlanta Constitution a lengthy article by Mr. Barrett, giving his idea of the possibility and practicability of such schools and I must say his idea, while novel and radical, as before said, seem to me both sure and practical. For instance, his idea that there shall be one great national training or farmers' school centrally located and subsidiary small feeding schools to not only teach, but practice real enough old-time farming (not piddling) is certainly a movement, if carried out, would mean an absolute revolution in farms and farmers everywhere—especially in the South. Mr. Barrett, as is well known, is a practical, cultured, sane man; and he says his idea has been in his brain many years; that he is going to work the scheme, and promulgate and carry it out in every detail."

It is known that so many farmers in the South, say in North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, are dragging not a living, scarcely, but a hand-to-mouth existence on old without red gully hill sides and dales. It is in his aim and determination to show these worthy men (none more worthy than God's green earth) that these conditions are wrong; need to be so; can be changed by actual training schools for young men, making farming what it surely and really is—a study and a science.

We all know, if once some of the dear old-time farmers could be got to see that "book-farming" is not nonsense, not a bugaboo, but a necessity, if farming is to be rightly done. I say if these schools can be run so as to show them, through training their sons in farming schools, transform with high intelligence and intensity and to "bring up" the so-called worn-out farms (not worn out, as supposed all too often), if the farm school can do any such work as this, their establishment will surely mean more for us all, whether in town or country, than any movement I have heard of in a great time.

Mr. Barrett is already at work; he has money and support behind him; he is not talking as a visionary; he has studied the situation, and is going to do what he has long felt and desired and ought to be done. In what I write I do not mean to place the farm head and shoulders above other occupations. We are to consider the thousands of wage-earners and all other classes, I do mean that, so much depending on right farming, that the farmer of all men, needs schooling—just as the lawyer or the doctor or the minister must have such to have any success or standing whatsoever. I do not think this a movement to "turn the heads," so to speak, of this class. Where did right schooling ever do such? But I do believe it a sane and necessary and feasible movement, which heaven knows I wish hearty success.

WENT TO HIGHER COURT.

Man Who Was to Have Been Tried in Court Stricken.

George Walters, about 59 years old, who was to have been tried this week in the Government Court on the charge of operating an illicit stilling plant, fell unconscious from a sudden stroke of apoplexy in the hall leading into the court room, about 6 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. It is believed that he will die. Walters was apprehended in June by Officer Merrick in Oconee county and has since then been under bond for appearance. He is originally from Georgia. He was moved to the Salvation Army City, having no friends or relatives in the city. It is not improbable that in falling he fractured his skull on the stone floor of the hall. He lingered until midnight, when he died.

NEGRO DESPERADO KILLED

After Shooting a Magistrate and a Negro Child.

At Sumter Wednesday while Magistrate Douglas Jenkins and Deputy Charles Jenkins were attempting to arrest a desperate negro named Geo. Mitchell, the latter fired upon and severely wounded Magistrate Jenkins and child in the neck, crippling it for life. The officer, returning the fire, killed Mitchell instantly. The coroner's jury exonerated them. There was intense excitement for a time, the Jenkins being prominently connected. The official verdict is that Mitchell got exactly what he deserved, and that the community in which he lived is better off without him.

High Praised.

Bishop Candier once said that he would rather his boy would simply go into a room where Dr. Carlisle's old coat was hung up than to be under the real tuition of any a so-called great educator.

## LUNATIC SLAYED

ASYLUM INMATE IS STRANGLED IN LONELY PLACE.

Dead Man Attacked Physician in Letters to the Newspapers, and He is Accused of the Murder.

Dr. A. G. McGowan, for twenty years a leading physician of Jackson, La., in jail on the charge of having murdered H. A. Judson, of New Orleans, an inmate of the State asylum for the insane here. Judson's body was found in a lonely spot near Wakefield, La. He had been allowed to leave the asylum the preceding day in company with an assistant supervisor. Judson was seen with Dr. McGowan later. Dr. McGowan in under Federal indictment on the charge of mailing objectionable letters to prominent men and women. For the past five years the postal authorities have been puzzled by repeated mailing of these letters and it was not until a few months ago that secret service men discovered evidence that is said to have pointed to Dr. McGowan. No trace can be found of the guard who left the asylum with Judson, who was considered a harmless lunatic. While residing in New Orleans he sent many letters to the newspapers criticising the mayor and one object of his attack was Dr. McGowan.

MINE EXPLOSION. Terrible Disaster in Oklahoma Mine Near Hartshorne.

Ten miners are dead, two are injured and one is missing as a result of an explosion in mine No. 10, of the Rock Island Coal Mining Company near Hartshorne, Okla. Nine bodies were recovered. The men are believed to have gone beyond a "dead line" with lighted lamps in entering the mine, the lamps igniting escaping gas. The fact that Dan Hughes, a sub-boss, was with the other men, suggests the theory that the men were arranging the air courses to carry out the gas when one or more of the men passed over the "dead line." Hughes was alive when taken from the mine, but never regained consciousness.

This is the third largest catastrophe in the history of the McAlester mining district. In the Donagan mine near Wilburton, in 1905, nineteen men were killed. Twenty-nine men were killed on August 26, 1908, in the Hailey-Ola mine near Haileyville.

TYPHOON PLAYS HAVOC.

Loss of Life in the Archipelago May Be Heavy.

A dispatch from Manila says a typhoon of unusual severity swept Northern and Central Luzon on Sunday. Wire communication beyond Dagupan and Luzon is cut off and details are lacking. One message from San Fabian says that the loss of life is considerable and that the damage to property was heavy. At Hongkong many casualties attended the typhoon that played havoc with native shipping and damaged other vessels at various points on the coast during the night.

At Macao the Portuguese gunboat Patria was lifted from its moorings and carried up the canton river, where it was stranded on a flooded rice field. Many houses were blown down in the vicinity of Macao, where junk and fishing smacks in large number founded, involving many casualties.

FIRE BY THE GOVERNOR.

The Dorchester Board of Registration Removed.

By a proclamation made public Wednesday, Governor Ansel Sumner removed from office Elias Doar and R. M. Limehouse, members of the Dorchester county registration board, for misconduct in office in registering negroes and others from lists furnished them without examination and for issuing certificates to a number clearly not entitled to register because some could not read and others had not paid their taxes as required by the Constitution. The Governor's action was taken after a full investigation, including personal interviews with the men deposed. A. W. Rumph, the third member of the board, "who is an old man and in ill health," will be allowed to resign.

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## FOUND GUILTY

Bigham and Avant Convicted of Murder and Sent Up for

Three Years and a Half

It Will Be Remembered That Avant and Bigham Shot and Killed Bigham's Wife on the Evening of September 4 Last, at Murrell's Inlet.

Three years and six months imprisonment in the State penitentiary was the sentence passed by Judge Watts Friday afternoon at Georgetown upon W. B. Avant and G. C. Bigham, for the killing of Mrs. Ruth Crisp Bigham, the jury having returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter after two hours' deliberation. Thus ends the story of a deed that has shocked the people of the entire State.

The correspondent of the State says the majority of the people are inclined to think the sentence extremely light. In spite of the very light, though, the killing of Mrs. Bigham has not been explained, mystery still enshrouds the affair. The fight for the accused men centered around the fact that they considered the "object," which proved to be Mrs. Bigham, a trespasser and that there was reason for suspicion. This was ably combated by the State, although the prosecution was at disadvantage in not having reply to Mr. Ragdale.

Considerable surprise was created when the defense permitted the case to go to the jury without offering any testimony. The State touched another phase of the case when in the testimony of M. J. Pearce of Waterloo, Laurens county, it was shown that Mrs. Bigham while on a visit to her old home in August had received a letter and telegram from her husband, the contents of which caused her to weep. The matter of unhappy married relations was merely hinted at in this manner. Mr. Pearce had seen this letter and the tears of the deceased woman.

Mr. A. C. Leonard, one of the State's witnesses, was on the boat to Georgetown, with Mr. and Mrs. Avant at the killing. Avant told him "it was a sad occurrence, but I believe any one else would have done it under the excitement and fright. Dr. Bigham doesn't blame me; he told me to shoot." That word "excitement" played a great part in the argument by counsel, particularly in that of Mr. Ragdale. Attorney J. W. Wingate opened for the defense, speaking but 10 minutes, dealing largely with the duty of jurors.

He was followed by Solicitor Cooper of Laurens, who spoke for 30 minutes. Mr. Cooper dealt somewhat at length with the law on trespass.

Mr. Cooper pointed out that according to the testimony Mrs. Bigham was sitting on the beach near the shore, with Mr. and Mrs. Avant at the killing. Avant told him "it was a sad occurrence, but I believe any one else would have done it under the excitement and fright. Dr. Bigham doesn't blame me; he told me to shoot." That word "excitement" played a great part in the argument by counsel, particularly in that of Mr. Ragdale. Attorney J. W. Wingate opened for the defense, speaking but 10 minutes, dealing largely with the duty of jurors.

Solicitor Wells argued that since the defense was based on a specific statute, section 2, the burden of proving the fitness and applicability of this statute rested on the defense. Then he attacked this plea with much vigor, making a telling impression on the jury. He endeavored to show that because these men were frightened was no sufficient excuse for the act. "The law doesn't exempt them because they are arrant cowards," said he.

Mr. Ragdale, for the defense, closed the arguments, making a powerful appeal to the jury in behalf of his clients. He endeavored to show an absence of any motive for the killing, a fact which the State has not attempted to establish. He ridiculed much of the State's testimony and sought to discredit some of its witnesses.

While the appeal was eloquent, moving the hearts of many in the audience, strong and forceful, in terms elegant and refined, still it was scarcely more than an attempt to play on the sympathies of the jury. He attempted to show that by the testimony it was dark when the shooting occurred, that Avant and Bigham seeing this suspicious looking person on the premises were only acting in defense of their homes and loved ones. Several times during Mr. Ragdale's speech both the defendants, Avant and Bigham, were moved to tears and sobbing, their faces buried in their hands.

Judge Watts' charge was short but to the point, touching was about phases of the law that might apply in this case. On murder and manslaughter the jury were thoroughly instructed and section 2 was especially brought to their attention. Criminal carelessness or negligence, a disregard of human life, were also touched upon at the request of Solicitor Wells.

Judge Watts told the jury that if the testimony satisfied them that the "person" were acting in a suspicious manner and had been acting within their legal rights, as indicated in the section.

The clause "deeds when halted," which had been stressed by Solicitor Cooper was defined by Judge Watts as not necessarily "running away," but that a person might flee and yet not move faster than a walk.

Many have questioned the matter

## WANT HIM FREE

FOOLISH, SENTIMENTAL WOMEN IN ATLANTA PETITION

Governor Brown to Pardon a Double Murderer Because He Claims a Change of Heart.

A dispatch from Atlanta says Gov. Brown is being besieged by a delegation of Atlanta women, interested in religious work, who made an earnest and tearful plea for the life of John Harper, convicted of the murder of Sheriff Ben Keith in Murray county and sentenced to die.

The delegation included representatives of the King's Daughters and active workers in some of the leading churches of Atlanta. They urged that since his conviction Harper had experienced a decided change of heart and if given a chance to live would be an entirely different man. However, they were not hopeful of securing his release but would be satisfied with having his sentence commuted to life imprisonment.

In connection with the governor's action on this case, it should be borne in mind that Harper, although public sentiment seems to have changed towards him in his own country recently, was reputed to be a desperate man and it was for a homicide that Sheriff Keith was seeking to apprehend him at the time he was killed.

The case has been before the courts and the pardon board in various shapes for several years. At one time after his conviction Harper succeeded in making his escape and was at large for about six months before his recapture. Since then he has been confined for life keeping in the Tower in Atlanta, where he has been visited almost daily by religious women who have greatly interested themselves in the man.

Harper's case has been before the pardon board several times. When all hope seemed to be lost the defense would assert that new evidence had been discovered and secured a respite in order to have it heard. In this way Harper has escaped from the very shadow of the gallows six or seven times. His father has played out, now, however, and his last die has been thrown.

In its report on the case, it is understood that the prison board was divided, there being two for extreme punishment and one in favor of commutation of sentence.

A JOKE THAT LASTED.

Conductor Gave Exhibition of Work in Handcuffs.

A dispatch from New York says Constable Blocher of Leonia, N. J., is a practical joker of the first water, at least he was until he had an experience the other day, which may have soured him on practical jokes for a while. Before the other afternoon he went down to Fort Lee with a pair of handcuffs in his pocket. He was fairly itching with a desire to have his little joke and at last the opportunity came. Coming back on the Hudson River trolley line he playfully snapped the steel bracelets onto the wrists of the conductor of the car. The conductor did not enjoy the joke so much as the constable and the other passengers, but he laughed good naturedly with them, while he asked Blocher to free him. The constable, still shaking with laughter, fished out his key, put it in the lock and—broke it off! The conductor had an awful time ringing up fares, collecting nickels and punching transfers with his unmanicured hands and not until he got back to Fort Lee could he get off duty and have the handcuffs filed off his wrists.

DECLARES IT GAMBLING.

Can't Collect Note Given for Stock Speculation.

The supreme court of the United States refused to take cognizance of the case of Majors vs. Williamson, involving responsibilities for a note given to pay a debt assumed in connection with a speculation on the stock exchange. The debt was contracted by Williamson in Memphis, Tenn., and a note was given with Mississippi real estate as security. The laws of Tennessee and Mississippi prohibit gambling, and it was contended that under such laws the note could not be collected. The United States circuit court of appeals sustained this view and the effect of the recent ruling is to uphold the finding of that court.

Two Men Hung.

Alabama had two hangings on Friday. Willie Stevens, white, was hung at Luverne for the killing of his wife and daughter, and at Grove Hill Louis Balaam, a negro preacher, was hanged for the murder of a deputy sheriff.

A Bold Robber.

In view of the scores of passengers on the Chicago to New Orleans Illinois Central train, two highwaymen held up and robbed Conductor Dawson Wednesday night when the limited train stopped at Harvey, a Chicago suburb, for water.

of both defendants being principals in the commission of the deed, some thinking that Avant, who admitted firing the shot, was or ought to be more responsible than Dr. Bigham. Judge Watts cleared up the matter in his definition of principals and accessories. "A person who is present when a felony is committed, encouraging, aiding, inciting or abetting is equally guilty with the person who actually commits the crime," said Judge Watts.

## PEOPLE ROBBED

When They Pay the Republican Tariff Tax on Their Clothing

## THEY PAY TO THE MILLS

The Wholesale Manufacturers Have to Pay More for Cloth, Linings and Trimmings, and So They Are Compelled to Raise the Price and Cheapen the Quality.

One of the matters which the people had in their mind when they asked the government to arrange the tariff law so that it would bear a little less oppressively upon them was clothing. Clothing costs far more in the United States than it does in any other part of the world, though this country produces most of the world's cotton and a great part of the world's wool. In spite of the fact that this nation sells abroad vast quantities of both of these principal materials for clothes-making, and that with improved machinery and intelligent labor it ought to beat the world, the price of clothes is higher here than it is anywhere else in the world; and the reason is that the tariff schedules are so high as to tax all the people through every article of clothing they buy, almost entirely for the benefit of a few millionaires who have done nothing to earn this tax special privilege.

Congress did not lower the wool schedule. It is asserted, in its defense, though until the full extent of the sleight-of-hand work accomplished by Aldrich is laid bare, nobody can be sure of that. Congress did not lower the cotton schedules, but it did raise them, and it raised most heavily those covering articles which most people buy because most people can afford nothing better. These things were done by the tariff law which President Taft praised, and for voting against which he has chastised the insurgents of the west.

These abstract facts are made more interesting by a few figures. Clothing has already increased in price, and still further increases are promised for next spring. The suit of clothes that you used to buy for \$16 is now \$20; and the additional \$4 represents your tribute to the wool trust and the mill-owners, though there was a large tribute in the old price of \$16. The wholesale manufacturers have to pay more for cloth, linings, and trimmings, and so they are compelled to raise prices—and what is worse, to cheapen the quality of the goods.

The consumer has this tempting choice: He can pay \$25 for the kind of suit that he bought last fall for \$20, or he can pay the old price of \$20, and get for it the kind of suit that he