

## AT SEAT OF WAR

### Progress of the Japanese Against the Forces of Russia

## MANY SOLDIERS WERE MOVING

### Reported That a Large Detachment of Japanese Infantry Were Detailed to Make Demonstration.

Paris, By Cable.—An official dispatch received here from Tokio announces that one of the most important movements of Japanese troops yet made occurred Wednesday. One of the main branches of the army, consisting of three divisions and including a division of guards, is now going on board transports. The previous landings of Japanese forces in Korea and elsewhere are said to have been small compared with this simultaneous sailing of three divisions, aggregating approximately an army of 30,000 to 50,000 men. It is believed, but this is not sure, that the destination of this force is a point near the mouth of the Yalu river or a spot on the Liao-Tung Peninsula, flanking Port Arthur.

Another official dispatch says a Japanese transport has been sighted off a town south of the mouth of the Yalu river.

## Open to the World.

Washington, Special.—Mr. Allen, the American minister at Seoul, cables the State Department that Wiju has been declared open to the commerce of the world by the Korean government.

The United States was the first power, so far as known, to apply to the Korean government for the opening of Wiju to the world's trade. This action was taken while Japan and England were urging the opening of Yong-am-phi, lying at the mouth of the Yalu river on the Korean side. The view taken by the State Department was that if we could secure the opening of Wiju, 150 miles up the Yalu above Yong-am-phi, the effect would be to practically open the whole of that stretch of the river to commerce, so that the project really was much larger than the mere opening of a port at the mouth of the river. Wiju lies on the opposite side of the river and is very near to Antung in Manchuria which the Chinese government has already by treaty with the United States declared to be an open port, although this never has been admitted by Russia. It is understood that the opening of Wiju is directly attributable to Japanese activity in Korea, for while the country was under Russian influence Mr. Allen, the American minister, was unable to induce the King to open a single port in addition to Chemulpo. It is probable that the State Department at once will take steps to have America represented at Wiju by a consular or commercial agent.

## TWELVE PERSONS INJURED

### The Florida Limited Wrecked Near Atlanta.

Atlanta, Special.—The Florida Limited, on the Western & Atlantic Railroad, south-bound, was wrecked eight miles from this city Tuesday. The cars were overturned and 12 persons were injured, two of whom may die. The seriously injured were: Mrs. Foster, Tokus, Ky.; Mrs. M. C. Keating, St. Paul, Minn.; Internal injuries; Mrs. E. T. Glennon, Chicago, face cut, badly bruised; J. W. Emerson, Atlanta, mail clerk, back sprained; Will Burdine, dining car waiter, internal injuries. The train, which was an hour and 20 minutes late, was running at a high speed. It carried a full complement of passengers including many from Chicago, Cincinnati and Western cities. The news was telephoned to the city and a wrecking train was immediately sent to the scene with physicians. The wreck was due to the breaking of an axle.

## Biscuit Manufacturers.

Atlanta, Special.—Biscuit and cracker manufacturers of the United States, representing 165 industries, met in annual convention in this city Wednesday. The opening session was devoted to the recent improvements in the preparation of biscuit and cracker goods, and the modern methods of packing and shipping employed.

## \$16,000,000 for Improvements.

Philadelphia, Special.—The spring municipal election was held Tuesday and all the candidates on the Republican ticket were elected. The proposed \$16,000,000 loan for municipal improvements was approved by a large majority. George A. Castor was elected to Congress from the third district at a special election held to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Henry Burke, Republican.

## 107 Russians Killed.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—The report circulated here that the Russian cruiser Boyarin was blown up last Saturday, and that all her officers and crew, 107 in number, were lost, is confirmed from a private source. The Boyarin was 348 feet long, 41 feet beam and 16 feet draught. She was of 3,200 tons displacement and her armament consisted of six 4.7-inch guns; 12 3-inch guns; two 1.4-inch guns; and 10 machine guns. She was also fitted with six torpedo tubes. The Boyarin was last reported as having taken part in the engagement of February 1st at Port Arthur.

## NEEDS OF THE NAVY

### Discussion in Congress on War Matters Affecting Us.

The House Friday began consideration of the naval appropriation bill, ten hours being allowed for general debate. During the general discussion, Mr. Fitzgerald, Democrat, of New York declared that our naval program was to procure a naval force greater than that of Germany. He further said: "In all sections of the country the conviction, rightly or wrongly, is firm that the present occupant of the White House is apt to involve us in war with some other nation," adding that the same belief has been had with respect to the head of another great nation, "which may account," he went on, "for the fact that at a dinner on Lincoln's birthday, at Grand Rapids, Mich., that Baron Von Stenberg thought the highest tribute he could pay to President Roosevelt, was to declare that he very greatly resembled the Emperor of Germany."

Mr. Fitzgerald said further, that "if the prevailing belief is justified, and if the President is to be given four years of power in his own right, now that the great representative of the conservative force of the Republican party, the late Senator from Ohio, Mr. Hanna, is gone to his reward, it may be wise for us to catch even Great Britain in our naval program. Should he (the President) not be made to feel that the sentiment of the country is for peace and not strife?"

"Since the Spanish-American war, it is true, the people seem to have been carried away with the glamour of military achievements. The spirit of the man-on-horseback, for so many years sore an affliction to the people of France, apparently stalks unrestrained throughout the land. A shrewdly conducted movement was initiated about two years ago to cultivate a public sentiment in favor of a mighty navy. Many prominent men, whose business interests were closely identified with the shipbuilding industries, then banded together for the avowed purpose of popularizing vast expenditures for the naval service. So stupendous have the expenditures for the naval and military establishments become that important and needed public improvements have been indefinitely deferred."

Referring to the statement of Admiral Dewey that the sea force should consist of 48 battleships, Mr. Fitzgerald said that confirmed his assertion that the naval programme is based upon the theory that our navy should be larger than that of Germany. "It is time to call a halt upon such talk of an inflammatory character that is heard throughout the land, declared Mr. Fitzgerald, adding: "Public officials are the chief offenders by loose, indefinite and bombastic statements. The naval committee in its report are not entirely free from the disease. In conclusion he asked: "Are we to have a great navy merely to furnish summer holidays, that big officials may play at war?"

Mr. Fitzgerald quoted the following from the report of the naval committee: "The rapidly developing complications of the whole Eastern situation demand that our navy shall be as effective as possible."

"Why, what have we to fear, except the impetuosity of our present Chief Executive?" he asked. Mr. Foss made an urgent appeal for the upbuilding of the navy, emphasizing the necessity of ship construction in times of peace with the query: "What would naval arms today if we could call back some of our sunken ships?" He said, in conclusion, that when it became necessary for this government to strike, it should be prepared to strike a blow like that struck by Dewey at Manila. Mr. Foss was strongly seconded by Meyer of Louisiana, the ranking Democratic member on the committee, who combated the statement that the navy was too heavy, as charged and declared it indispensable that we should have a strong navy. Referring to the Panama canal, he said he was for the canal and also for a navy to safeguard it.

Mr. Gaines, of Tennessee, made an appeal for the tobacco grower, contending for the removal of the tax imposed on stemmed leaf tobacco, when stem-leaf is used.

## Field Day in the House.

Saturday was a field day in the House. The House adjourned at 12 o'clock and under consideration and the discussion encompassed various topics, much of it revolving more or less around politics. After Mr. Drayton, Republican, of West Virginia, of the committee on naval affairs had pleaded for a larger navy, Mr. Hitchcock, of Nebraska, declared that there was gross national extravagance in the annual appropriation bills. He asserted, too, that the larger items in the army and navy supply bills went to the benefit of the Panama canal, the trust and the ship-building trust. He gave notice that on Monday he would attempt to amend the bill to provide for a government armor plate factory. He said the armor plate factory had made enough profit during the past five years to pay handsome dividends, pay entirely for its plant, to have money left over. He declared that the government, which was supposed to be after the trusts, was making large contracts with them.

## Russia Accepts.

Washington, Special.—Russia, gladly and willingly favored the suggestion of Secretary Hay, that as far as possible the belligerents in the Far Easters were to localize hostilities and respect the neutrality of China in the interest of a continuance of the peaceful intercourse of the rest of the world. "My government expressed the conviction that Mr. Hay's suggestion was prompted by motives of the highest humanity, and was mutually advantageous to the belligerents."

## THE CAUSE OF THE WAR

### The Situation Explained in Detail—Reasons Are Given for Conflict.

So far as Korea is concerned, when nine years ago Japan achieved her brilliant triumph over China, she was battling for essentially the same thing she is battling for now, the integrity and independence of the hermit kingdom under Japanese control, and the consequent opening of it to the trade and enlightenment of the world. Then, in dictating terms of peace to China, she went further and demanded and obtained the Liao-Tung peninsula, giving assurance, however, that all other nations would be permitted to enjoy in that territory the same commercial advantages so desired for herself.

The treaty, known as the treaty of Shimonoseki, was signed on April 17, 1895, but drew forth an immediate protest from Russia on the plea that Japanese occupation of the peninsula would be a menace to the peace of the Far East. In this Russia induced Germany and France to join her, and all these began threatening preparations, and Great Britain, then under the Rosebury government, while not uniting in the protest, advised Japan to yield, as under the circumstances she could do nothing else. She withdrew, and as things turned out, Russia was simply making a cat's paw of the powers, she prevented Japan from holding the peninsula because she wanted it herself. Strategically she proceeded to occupy it, and to build formidable fortifications at its extremity, and subsequently seizing the opportunity presented by the Boxer movement, she incited a side issue with China, claiming that the Chinese had muddled the stream in Manchuria, and grabbed that province, which is the hinterland of the peninsula.

Now that war is actually on Japan has served notice that in this conflict she proposes to reach for more than she has defined in her demands. In other words, she will not attempt to control Korea, and see that the door is kept open in Manchuria, but will endeavor to drive the Russians out of the province. And recognizing the military demands, she is now exercising general direction of the naval movements in the Far East. Grand Duke Boris is a lieutenant in the Hussars, and is considered a good soldier, but is not a general. He is tall and fair with a peasant face. As the occupant of the responsible post of inspector general of cavalry he will be able to advise Gen. Kuropatkin, who is an infantry specialist.

Nicholas is one of the few Grand Dukes who married a commoner, and though his marriage has not been recorded, it is none the less a happy one. His wife was the widow of a wealthy merchant named Bournein. With Gen. Kuropatkin's appointment as commander-in-chief of the army and the present of the Grand Duke Alexis in the Far East, the opinion is strengthened that while Admiral Alexeyev remains in command, the active direction of operations will pass out of his hands. The action of the commander of the United States gun-boat Vicksburg in declining to join the commanders of other foreign warships in a protest against the attack of the Japanese fleet at Chemulpo, which resulted in the sinking of the Russian cruisers Varieg and Korietz promises to cause much discussion here. The Novoe Vremya's London correspondent cables that the protest of the British fleet against the Japanese attack on the ground that it was a breach of neutrality proved ineffectual because the American commander would not assent.

## Russian Troops Met Disaster.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—With reference to sensational stories several days ago of a disaster to Russian troops at Lake Balkal, one report saying that three regiments were drowned while attempting to cross the ice-covered lake, it is explained that the trans-Balkal line was blocked during the night by an avalanche of snow from a neighboring mountain. The train having the troops aboard dashed into the obstruction, the locomotive was derailed and in the next five cars one soldier killed, five severely and fourteen slightly injured.

## Tablet Plant Destroyed.

New York Special.—The factory of the Frazier Tablet Company, at Sixteenth street and Eighth avenue, Brooklyn, was completely destroyed by fire Sunday night. H. W. Frazier, president of the company, who was in the office, discovered the fire, which started on the floor, from some unknown cause. Mr. Frazier estimates the damage at about \$30,000, on which there is \$250,000 insurance.

## Make Disturbance.

Vienna, By Cable.—Following the success of the Russian arms, several hundred Slav students gathered in front of the church and created a disturbance. They then proceeded towards the United States consulate, where they intended to make a hostile demonstration, but the police closed all the streets leading to the consulate, and after some opposition succeeded in dispersing many of them.

## Bryan's Tribute.

Tallahassee, Fla., Special.—Wm. J. Bryan, when informed of the death of Senator Hanna, said: "He was one of the most forceful figures in modern politics. He won his place at the head of his party in the Senate, by his extraordinary executive ability and by his skill in organizing the forces that control that party, and even his political opponents recognized the strength of his personality and many admirable qualities."

## FOUGHT HIS WAY UP

### Heroism of the Russian Leader on the Field of Battle

## RUSSIAN CHIEF IN THE FAR EAST

### The Exploits of the Most Popular Man in the Army of the Russian Czar.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—The appointment of Gen. Kuropatkin, who Saturday was relieved of his position as Minister of War to be chief command of the Russian army in the Far East, was gazetted this morning. With the possible exception of Gen. Dragovtsov, formerly Governor General of Kieff, and later member of the Council of State, Gen. Kuropatkin is the most popular man in the Russian army, as a bluff old soldier who has fought his way up from the bottom of the soldier's scale to the rank of the Minister of War, he is the ideal of the enlisted man. No one in the Czar's army has seen more fighting and no one can tell a story better. As Minister of War he was considered a just chief who gave rewards and administered punishments without fear or favor. The appointment of Gen. Kuropatkin to direct command in the Far East has been received with enthusiasm and inspires complete confidence.

Gen. Kuropatkin will be accompanied to the front by Grand Dukes Boris, Alexis, Nicholas and Michael Nicolaevich. The exact mission of Grand Duke Alexis is unknown but it is undoubtedly an important one, as he has been in supreme command of the Russian army as president of the board of the admiralty, taking an active part in the negotiations preceding hostilities. His career as high admiral is well known and brilliant, and he has already surrounded himself with a notable staff. The Grand Duke Alexis is now in uniform, and is expected to go to the front in well understood, he may exercise general direction of the naval movements in the Far East.

Grand Duke Boris is a lieutenant in the Hussars, and is considered a good soldier, but is not a general. He is tall and fair with a peasant face. As the occupant of the responsible post of inspector general of cavalry he will be able to advise Gen. Kuropatkin, who is an infantry specialist.

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## Editor Not Jailed.

New York, Special.—In a dispatch to the Associated Press from San Juan, P. R., under date of Oct. 25, 1903, the fact was announced that Hobart S. Bird, editor of The San Juan News, had been sentenced to two months in jail for libelling Judge Ramos, and had begun to serve his sentence. Mr. Bird made an appeal for a writ of habeas corpus before the Supreme Court, which was granted on the day following his arrest, and he was released from arrest by order of the court. This fact was not recited in the subsequent dispatches and in justice to Mr. Bird this statement should have been made.

## Six Men Arrested.

St. Louis, Special.—In an effort to close up a pool room that has for a long time operated in the outskirts of Madison, Ill., across the river from St. Louis, three constables, augmented by a posse of citizens, and bearing warrants for the arrest of six men connected with the pool room, precipitated a riot last night which resulted in the shooting of six men. One man died.

## Crews Received.

Tokyo, By Cable.—The crews of the Nisehin and Kasuga, the two cruisers purchased by the Japanese government from Italy, were formally received Friday in Tokyo. There was an enormous crowd of spectators. The spectators were welcomed by Mayor Ozaki, who said they had done more than undertake a perilous journey. They were the bearers and embodiment of the sympathy for Japan and of the enlightened West.

## OUR CONSUL BARRED

### The Russian Beer Takes Chances With the United States.

Washington, Special.—Secretary Hay has been informed that Edwin V. Morgan will not be granted an exequatur by the Russian government, authorizing him to act as United States consul at Dalny. Mr. Morgan is now on his way from Washington to his post. He will sail from San Francisco, and touch at Yokohama, at which point the State Department will be able to advise him a month hence what course to pursue. This decision on the part of the Russian government was not altogether unexpected, but it is nevertheless the subject of grave consideration by the State Department officials. It can be stated that up to this moment a decision has not been reached as to the answer to be made to the Russian government. It is explained that the reason for Russia's action is purely military; the army officers desiring that there shall be no foreign officials on the Liao Tung Peninsula during the progress of hostilities. It is also suggested that as the United States would be charged with the responsibility for the protection of the Japanese there would be many chances for severe friction, which it is very desirable to avoid.

The announcement is made that the decision in Mr. Morgan's case does not apply to the newly-appointed United States consuls at Mukden and Antung. These consulates are in Manchuria and the State Department, taking the ground that the province is part of China, will apply to the Chinese government for exequaturs for these consuls, not recognizing the right of any other power to intervene.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—The government report of the naval action off Chemulpo, Korea (Feb. 8) says the Russian cruisers Varieg and Korietz sank a Japanese cruiser and a torpedo boat, and sent the Japanese flagship before returning to the harbor.

The government received from the officers of the Varieg and Korietz, who are now at Shanghai, their account of the fight at Chemulpo. The account shows the admiral's handling of the two Russian warships in the face of overwhelming odds. The officers confirm the statements that when the Japanese squadron of eight warships appeared off Chemulpo they were met by small torpedo gun-boats, and the Korietz and the Varieg were sent out to reconnoiter; that the Korietz, on sighting the Japanese squadron, immediately returned to the harbor and rejoined the Varieg, and that the Japanese followed to the mouth of the harbor and sent the Russian flagship to reconnoiter; that the Japanese threatened to enter the harbor and engage the Russians there. As this would have endangered the other vessels in the harbor, including the French and other foreign warships, Capt. Roussin, of the Varieg, as senior officer, boldly gave orders that both vessels steam out and meet the enemy. The fight outlasted the attack of the Japanese warships, and the eight Japanese warships resulted, according to the officer's report, in the sinking of two Japanese warships, one cruiser and one torpedo boat destroyer and the crippling of another. The Russian ships were reported to have sunk the Japanese flagship, and to have entered the harbor, where the captives decided to blow up their ships to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy. The survivors of the crews were taken on board the Russian ships, and the Russian captain against the Japanese attack on the ground that it was a breach of neutrality proved ineffectual because the American commander would not assent.

## WORLD'S FAIR TOPICS.

### No foreign Government will have a finer showing at the World's Fair, in point of its national pavilion, than Brazil.

The St. Petersburg Finance Department, anxious to expedite the account of the war, has decided not to exhibit at the World's Fair.

Germany has appropriated \$875,000 for its exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition. Only one vote in the Reichstag was recorded against it.

Missouri's forestry, fish and game exhibit at the World's Fair will cover nearly two acres of ground, and will be situated west of the Forestry, Fish and Game palace.

The two-story log cabin, which will be Maine's building at the St. Louis Exposition, is 140 feet long, fifty feet wide. In its construction 50,000 feet of the best spruce logs were used.

The French pavilion at the World's Fair is a replica of the Grand Trianon at Versailles. The walls of the central room will be hung with bug old tapestries from the royal apartments at Versailles.

The great dome of the Festival Hall at the World's Fair is practically finished. The dome is larger than St. Peter's at Rome or St. Paul's at London. It is estimated to have been constructed on a building.

The windows of the Idaho Building at the World's Fair will be transparent, showing the wonderfully beautiful scenery of the Shoshone Falls in Idaho, which are 220 feet high, sixty feet higher than the great Niagara Falls.

The Niagara Falls exhibit will be located at the entrance to the Mines Building, and is thirty-two by sixty-four feet. There will be on exhibition a model of the Niagara gorge from a point one-half mile above the Falls to the lake and showing the Falls in a perfect manner.

## LABOR WORLD.

Waitresses in Philadelphia will form a union.

Glassblowers are on a strike at San Francisco, Cal.

Engravers of the country are soon to have an international union.

Garment workers at Fort Worth, Texas, have organized a union.

Reorganization of labor in England's Royal Dockyards is being carried out.

It is said that fifty per cent of English employers absolutely favor unionism.

St. Paul (Minn.) unions have determined to take a hand in politics at the spring elections.

The Cigar-makers' International Union has \$750,000 in the treasuries of its subordinate unions.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners has a membership of more than 12,000 in Massachusetts.

Chicago (Ill.) painters are to take a referendum vote on their proposed wage scale for this season.

Laborers in the clay pits at Beverly, Mass., have struck because of a reduction of ten cents a day in wages.

Less than one-tenth of one per cent of railway employes in the United Kingdom get more than \$14.00 a week.

The American Union label for clothing has been copied and adopted by the United Garment Workers of Great Britain.

Bell Telephone Employees at Pensacola, Fla., have gone on strike because of a refusal of the company to sign an agreement.

Eight cotton mills, with 2000 employes, at Concord, N. C., will reduce their working time from seven to four days a week.

The yearly income of labor unions in Great Britain is nearly \$10,000,000, and they have by their treasuries the sum of \$18,320,000.

Fifteen Men Torn to Pieces. Ogdon Special.—Twenty-five killed, fifteen injured, several fatally, and a great amount of railroad property destroyed, is the result of the explosion of a car load of dynamite at Jackson, Ogdon, on the Southern Pacific. The explosion was caused by a collision of freight trains, on account of the failure of the air brakes to work. Eight of the dead and five of the injured are Americans; the others are Greek laborers. Everything within half a mile was wrecked. The town of Terrence, fifteen miles north, was shaken as if by an earthquake. The bodies of the dead were torn to bits, and scattered hundreds of feet.

## Roosevelt Endorsed.

Nashville Special.—The Sixth Congressional district Republican executive committee has decided to call the district convention to meet here April 6 to select national convention delegates and alternates and to nominate a candidate for Congress. Resolutions on the death of Senator Hanna were adopted. The administration of President Roosevelt was endorsed. A motion to endorse W. P. Brownlow for national committee was carried, but the endorsement was not made, it being suggested that the matter properly belonged to the State convention.

## PALMETTO CLEANINGS.

### Floor Events of the Week in a Brief Form.

### Tragedy Near Gaffney.

The Columbia State gives an account of a serious crime committed near that town. His communication is as follows:

"Last Saturday Mr. George Brown, a farmer living about six miles from the city, came to town and was returning to his home that night pretty well under the influence of whiskey. He was in the wagon with Mr. James W. Allen, on whose place he lived, and Mr. Isaac Phillips. When they were near Mr. Allen's home the three became involved in a personal difficulty. They got out of the wagon to have the fight out. While they were fighting the mules went off and left them. Some negroes came up soon in a wagon and the three men rode with them for some distance and got out of sight again. Allen and Phillips went home but Brown was not heard from any more. His wife became uneasy and notified the sheriff, but the man was not found. Saturday afternoon about dusk a negro woman found the dead body of Brown in a field beyond his home and about a half to three-quarters of a mile from where the fight occurred. The sheriff and coroner went out and a jury was empaneled. A number of witnesses were called and the trial of the jury was that Brown had come to his death from wounds inflicted with a sharp instrument by Allen and Phillips. Brown's body was about 100 yards from the road, in sight of the road and near a footpath, but it lay there for exactly a week before it was discovered. The examination disclosed the fact that he was cut five times, and that one cut extended into the opening in the heart, yet the body was three-quarters of a mile from the place of the difficulty and beyond where the men lived. There is considerable mystery about the affair. How a man could walk so far after being cut through the heart is a mystery. One other queer thing is that the team Allen was driving did not go home though in sight of it, but went on by. Allen and Phillips have both been arrested and lodged in jail. The case made against them is a pretty strong one. Allen is a veteran about 60 years old and Phillips is about 50. The murdered man was about 22 and leaves a wife and one child. He came from North Carolina about Christmas.

### An Important Decision.

The railroad commission has adopted an important amendment to rule 5 (which has reference to demurrage charges) to the effect that hereafter no demurrage charges shall exceed \$1 per day per car and that in no case shall the total claim for demurrage exceed the value of the goods delayed plus 20 per cent. The 20 per cent addition was made in order to make it impracticable for the roads to confiscate such articles as wood. This is the arrangement prevailing in North Carolina. The inspiration for the amendment was a suit that has been brought against the Southern Railway, a North Carolina shipper for \$222 worth of demurrage on a car of wood, the value of which is generously estimated at \$20.

### Six Prisoners Pardoned.

The governor yesterday pardoned Charlie Ragsdale, of Chester, convicted of rape on a negro girl in 1890 and sentenced to life imprisonment. The pardon was issued on a petition signed by the jury, solicitor and all county officials who set forth that the later evidence shows that the testimony given at the trial was not reliable and prompted by jealousy by another negro. A pardon was also granted to Jacob Singleton, Joe Sheppard, Will Holmes, July Kyler and Will Kyler, who were convicted of manslaughter in Colleton county in 1902 and given two years each. There was considerable doubt as to whether the crimes which they were tried and the judge had agreed in sentencing them to ask for a pardon at the end of a year, which he did.

### Affected by Baltimore Fire.

Winnabor Special to Columbia State Fair.—The big Baltimore fire has affected the Granite Company, which had a \$200,000 contract for granite work on the custom house that was building at that place and was in the hurried region, had to shut down its stone cutting department as a result of the fire. The granite company, which had nearly delivered all its work, will not suffer any direct loss as the stone was sold f. o. b. Baltimore, but the indirect loss will be considerable as it may be several weeks before work can be resumed. Many of the cutters have left, while others are remaining with the hope that the shutting down will be only temporary.

### Freight Train Goes Over.

Piedmont, W. Va., Special.—A freight train of 18 loaded cars ran away on a 17-mile grade near Everett, Va., just west of the embankment and wrecked over the cars. Fireman Francis F. Egan was killed, his body being buried under the wreckage. Porter Kenny, engineer, sustained a broken leg. The train is a mass of tangled debris and the track much torn up.

### Palmetto Brevities.

The Glen Springs Hotel has been leased to Mr. Bryan Lawrence, of Augusta, Ga.

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