

RAIN OF SHOT

Fired Into the Czar's Palace During a Religious Rite.

POLICEMAN KILLED.

An Officer Explained the Affair by Saying that the Bullets Were Fired by a Battery in Reply to a Salute.

Czar Displayed Splen- did Nerve.

A cablegram from St. Petersburg says the ceremony of the blessing of the waters this year was accompanied by an event more mysterious, unprecedented and extraordinary than any afforded by the annals of Russian history.

The festival of the Epiphany, the blessing of the waters, had just concluded at 10 o'clock Thursday afternoon when, simultaneously with the salute fired from the St. Peter and St. Paul fortress, a rain of bullets swept over the little chapel built over the frozen Neva in front of the winter palace where Emperor Nicholas and every member of the Romanoff family were participating in the service.

Fortunately the bullets passed over the heads of all present, striking the opposite wall and clattering down on the parquet floor of the white salon. Everybody had been laboring under a more or less nervous strain because of the strike situation and the windows were hastily vacated and the greatest excitement reigned within the palace.

In the meantime there was no evidence outside of what occurred. The crowds of people who form black lines along the quays, the palace bridge, the steps of the Bourse and every other point of vantage in the white Aleria landscape did not betray the slightest excitement. Neither did the imperial party in the chapel below.

Additional particulars show that the emperor had a miraculous escape. There is no doubt that the missiles came from a gun of the Bourse battery which was loaded with grape, not with shrapnel. Some of the bullets actually struck the little open chapel in which the emperor was standing, out the staff of one of the staircases and fairly riddled the basement windows of a palace, killing a policeman and wounding an officer and a soldier.

During the ceremony of the blessing of the waters of the Neva, Thursday, in the presence of the emperor as the usual salute was being fired an accident happened. A charge of grape instead of a saluting charge was fired from a gun belonging to one of the batteries stationed near the Bourse.

The State says: "In the celebrated case of Nan Patterson, bail in any amount was refused the defendant even after the prosecution had failed to make out its case against her, and yet in this State a man who has killed his own son is released within a week on a paltry bond for \$1,500. We need not be surprised that life is held so cheap by the populace of South Carolina when judges put such low estimates on it."

RED HOT TALK.

Malignant and Common Liar and a Typical Flagguard.

Are the Compliments That Georgia Politicians Are Paying One Another in Newspapers.

SOME LURIED TALK.

Your desertion of your former friends, the betrayal of their confidence, the refusal to put your gubernatorial chestnuts out of the mill by the sacrifice of your candidate for president of the Senate, your miserable masquerading as a reformer and utter want of candor corroborates your confession that you are a 'bad man,' which is consequently accepted without further proof. You insinuate that the Legislature was wrongfully and corruptly lashed by corporations into voting for me for speaker, to the shame of the state, and I now demand the specific charge and proof of that insinuation. You insinuate that state house officials have been wrongfully and corruptly influenced, and of this I demand the specific charge and proof. You insinuate that the Democratic party is improperly dominated and controlled. I demand specific proof of the assertion I demand that you charge and state specifically when and where, and under what circumstances and by whom any official in the executive, judicial or legislative departments of this state have been wrongfully or corruptly approached or influenced. I will add that the associated railroads has its political agent, and that I am informed you are such a paid political agent, and are constantly chasing through the lobby of the capital when its interests are affected. You charge that when or before the 1st of January you were wrongfully and corruptly approached or influenced. I will add that the associated railroads has its political agent, and that I am informed you are such a paid political agent, and are constantly chasing through the lobby of the capital when its interests are affected.

OSBORNE HITS BACK.

Osborne replied to the above as follows: "The Marlborough Observer very properly remarked that Morris represents all that is bad in Georgia politics. It is fitting that he should be the spokesman of those who have so lost their sense of honor and shame as to sell their political influence for money. They know it. They dare not engage me in controversy, so they select a typical blackguard to father their unprincipled attack. The charge I made was based upon statements made to me by two men who helped write the last card. I have challenged them to deny it. I am now awaiting their denial. The following facts are given for the information of the public. On Monday morning, in a conversation with a reporter in an Atlanta daily, Morris stated he would not answer my card, because I had not answered him. On Monday afternoon Morris was summoned to Atlanta.

Thursday there was a conference of all the newspapers, including their candidate for president of the senate, who had been summoned by wire. This card is the result. Morris had no more to do with this card than he did with the one that preceded it. The language used being the purest blackguardism, coming from a typical blackguard, and being used for no other purpose than to disgust the public with this controversy, is denied by me with the same contempt with which I hold the author. Inasmuch as Morris suggests that this is his last appearance, I feel the following letter will be appropriate to his exit: "Bill Jones, mercenary. Better come and look after your hired man, who I caught him striking in the advance of your line, and endeavored to make him captive. I pulled him on a high plane and assigned him a task, but he was entirely unuseful to his surroundings and fell off. The last I saw of him he was wallowing in the slough and was in imminent danger of being strangled by his own vomit. I am sorry. At one time I felt that I could make him a useful member of the party, but God had given me the power to work a miracle, I might have made a gentleman of him, though I do not claim this to be possible, even if the contingency I name had happened."

W. W. OSBORNE.

Voted Early and Often. In the election contest now being heard in Denver, Col., one Jos Tetter a water, testified that on election day he voted at least forty times. He said that slips containing names and addresses were given him by men whom he knew to be prominent in the politics of the lower wards of Denver and he was instructed to vote the Democratic ticket. He agreed to cast these votes for \$1 each and cast more than twenty before noon. A certain route was designated for his work for the forenoon and he was cautioned to change his clothing occasionally. In the afternoon he said he cast twenty more ballots for which he received fifty cents each.

Life Is Too Cheap. The State says: "In the celebrated case of Nan Patterson, bail in any amount was refused the defendant even after the prosecution had failed to make out its case against her, and yet in this State a man who has killed his own son is released within a week on a paltry bond for \$1,500. We need not be surprised that life is held so cheap by the populace of South Carolina when judges put such low estimates on it."

EXPERT NEEDED.

Comptroller-General's Report to the General Assembly.

VERY STRONG PAPER.

He Wants All Officers Receiving or Disbursing Public Funds to Have the Same System of Book-keeping.

The Report Contains Other Valuable Suggestions.

One of the ablest and hardest working officials in this state has had in a decade in Comptroller-General Jones, head of the tax department, an unenviable position in view of the tangled conditions that have prevailed for many years on account of poor machinery with which to carry out the tax laws. In his annual report he takes hold of the problems before him.

COUNTY TAX OFFICIALS.

With regard to county tax officials Comptroller Jones makes the following recommendations: "1. That a uniform system of book-keeping be installed for all officers charged with receiving or disbursing public funds. 2. That the comptroller general be empowered to appoint an expert accountant to visit frequently during the year the various county officials and make examinations of their books. 3. That a sufficient sum be appropriated to purchase the necessary books and blanks required in introducing a uniform system of book-keeping. 4. That an amount sufficient to cover salary and expenses of an expert accountant be appropriated. 5. That the term of office of auditor and treasurer be fixed at four years."

AS TO COUNTY FINANCES.

"Dispersary Fund.—The present law requires county boards to meet once a month in the auditor's office and divide the dispersary profits between the town and county. The county auditor is required to report the same to the state board of control. This law is practically ignored, for we find the county auditors, with a few exceptions accept the county treasurer's statement of the dispersary funds received. I would recommend that the law be amended requiring the county board to meet as above on the first Wednesday of each month.

BORROWING MONEY BY COUNTIES.

In increasing annual settlements we find that many counties are borrowing money from the state treasury in many instances ignorant of the amount of money borrowed, or they are unable to give any definite information as to the exact amount of these funds until all hands make an investigation. The law relative to borrowed money for county or school purposes should be amended so as to require all notes to be signed by the county supervisor and county auditor and countersigned by the county treasurer before they become a legal obligation against the county.

Reports of Magistrates.—Magistrates should be required to make a full and complete report monthly to the county auditor and county treasurer, of all fines and licenses collected and pay the same into the county treasury before warrant is issued by the county for their salary.

Reports of County Treasurers.—The county treasurer should be required by law to make a report on the 1st and 15th of each month to the comptroller general, the county supervisor and county superintendent of education, covering his entire receipts and disbursements. A penalty should be provided for dereliction of this duty.

County Supervisor.—The supervisor should, under a heavy penalty, be required to enter on the claim book every obligation of the county, showing in appropriate column its disposition by the board of county commissioners.

Supervisor and County Superintendent of Education.—That a penalty be provided by law where the county supervisor or county superintendent upon any fund, unless the report of the county treasurer shows a balance to the credit of that fund; that a warrant drawn by the county supervisor or county superintendent of education shall designate the particular fund and the fiscal year to which it belongs. This is necessary in order to keep the special fund of the county and schools separate and distinct.

FIRE BUSINESS GAINS.

Fire business in South Carolina for 1903 with figures of 1902, for purposes of comparison: Risk written 1903, \$96,945,176; 1902, \$90,014,213.84; gain \$6,930,962.17.

Premiums received, 1903, \$1,191,069.46; 1902, \$1,140,867.37; gain \$50,202.09.

Average rate, 1903, \$1.23; 1902, \$1.25.

Losses paid, 1903, \$557,571.70; 1902, \$522,326.22; decrease \$35,245.48.

Reserves, 1903, \$1,191,069.46; 1902, \$1,140,867.37; gain \$50,202.09.

Life business in South Carolina for 1903 with figures of 1902 for purpose of comparison: Risks written, 1903, \$1,840,326.60; 1902, \$1,803,007.70; gain \$37,318.90.

Premiums received, 1903, \$2,334,721.83; 1902, \$2,630,480.11; gain \$304,758.28.

companies licensed to do business in this state be required to pay the following fees:

An annual license fee of \$250; filing and abstracting annual statement \$200; each agent annual license fee of \$2; 1-2 per cent, on gross premiums received in this state payable quarterly.

That the above amount collected shall be all taxes and licenses required of such insurance companies. That no county, city or town can impose any additional tax or license fee.

An outstanding liability exists in the charter under the laws of this state shall be required to pay the following fees:

Annual license fee \$50; filing and abstracting annual statement \$10; each agent, annual fee of \$1. One per cent, on gross earnings received in the state.

That all fractional insurance companies be required to pay an annual fee of \$5 for filing and abstracting annual statement. Under this law the state would derive an estimated revenue as follows:

Annual license fees \$35,000; fees for annual statements \$2,800; fees for agents' annual licenses \$4,000; 1-2 per cent, on gross premiums \$102,075; total estimated revenue \$143,875.

ASTONISHING INEQUALITY.

Comptroller General Jones, in his report, calls attention to the salaries of county auditors in the following table:

Table with 3 columns: County, Salary, Population. Lists counties like Abbeville, Aiken, Anderson, etc., with their respective salaries and populations.

WOULD RAISE SALARIES.

The above statement clearly shows that the salaries now fixed by law are not based, as required by the constitution, "in proportion to the population and wealth of the county." The salaries based on the population would work an inequality, but when the population and work required is taken as the basis, there is no reason for the present inequality. It is absolutely necessary to have well qualified men for these positions; this fact should not be disregarded, and in fixing the same, the compensation should be such an amount as would secure the best business talent.

The compensation of the county auditors and treasurers in the smallest counties should not be less than \$900, and even this amount is small in comparison with the salaries paid for less responsible positions in business.

I would therefore recommend that all salaries of county auditors and treasurers of this state be readjusted and that these offices be placed upon an equitable basis.

The salaries of the county auditors and treasurers in the following counties should be placed at \$900, the state to pay \$600, and the counties \$300: Hamberg, Berkeley, Dorchester, Chesterfield, Clarendon, Dorchester, Horry, Lee, Oconee, Pickens, Saluda, Union and Williamsburg.

That \$1,000 be the salaries in the following counties, the state to pay \$650, and the county \$350: Abbeville, Chester, Darlington, Edgefield, Fairfield, Florence, Georgetown, Greenwood, Lexington, Laurens, Marion and Newberry.

The salary of the county auditor and treasurer of Spartanburg county should rank next to Charleston; Orangeburg next to Spartanburg; the counties of Anderson, Greenville, Richland, York, Aiken and Sumter should be put upon the same basis.

That other counties be easily adjusted to these norms.

It appears that some of the inequalities now existing arise from local legislation, although the constitution prohibits the same.

Drowned by Tidal Wave.

A cablegram from Christians, Norway, says fifty-nine persons perished as the result of an avalanche of rocks at Naxos, north of Bergen, Sunday. A mass of rock was suddenly precipitated into Loevand lake from a neighboring hill, causing an immense wave twenty feet high which swept the neighboring shores. Houses, people and cattle were swept away by the rush of water, and it is known that fifty-nine persons perished. Thus far only four bodies have been recovered. A great sorrowful wailing stopped the relief work as the surrounding district is unable to send help.

A Fatal Fall.

An investigation into the sudden death of Mr. W. C. Petch, in Charleston, was held by the coroner, but a verdict was rendered that it was due to an accident, falling down the steps in the hallway of his home on Sunday night, and it was thought that there had been foul play. Mr. Petch clerked in a dry goods store and was unmarried.

AMAZING STORY

Of Hypnotism Is Told by a Young English Woman.

TRILBY IS OUTDONE

In the Story of a Governess, Who Was Ordeally and Shamefully Treated.

She Says by a Man She Hated, But Whose Word She Had to Obey.

A dispatch from London, England, says through the newspapers that there has just come to light in that city a tale of hypnotic influence that is almost beyond belief. The famous and original Svengali of Geo. Du Maurier's story, "Trilby," seems to have been far outdone by one Alfred White or Sternberg, whichever his name may be, if the story told by a pretty girl named Alice Gray is true.

Miss Gray is the daughter of a London dress man in moderate circumstances. The past year has been for her an unutterable horror, misery and shame. Her health has been shattered, her nervous system wrecked by her experiences, and her only prayer is that her friends may protect her from further cruelty at the hands of the man from whom she is powerless to protect herself.

Miss Gray returned a year ago last August from Germany, where she had been traveling as a lady's companion. In November she answered an advertisement for a lady clerk, which required applicants to call at 15 Ashdown road, Kingston. Here she was employed by Alfred White, as he called himself. He stipulated that she must live in the house with him. As his wife and children were also living in the house, she made no objection.

Miss Gray found that White's business was selling sewing machines, Blais, music boxes and cheap jewelry to domestic servants on the installment plan. From the first day, she was clear the girl White exercised a strange and potent influence over her. Her hand shook when she signed her name to an employment contract, and she trembled when Mr. White looked at her. She loathed the man, she says, yet could disobey him in nothing.

It had been arranged that she was to go home every Sunday, but after the first three Sundays White stopped this. Miss Gray's sister Kate called several times and saw White several times and saw White several times and saw White several times.

White's strange influence over her. At this time Alice's mother was dying, at their home, and the father and sister did not pay the attention they might otherwise have to the girl's strange story. She complained again of her unhappiness, but her family gave little heed.

On March 19 the girl's mother died. Immediately afterward Kate Gray was sent to White's house by her father, and brought Alice home with her. She stayed at home a week, White sending daily messages to her, asking her to come back to him. They were brought by his wife, his office boy and others.

After Monday, April 3, Miss Gray, and her sister went for a walk. On their way home they far from their house, they saw a pony trap, with White driving it. He stopped and commanded Alice Gray to get in beside him. The girl declares to her father and sister that she did not want to go; that she hated the man and dreaded to put herself again under his influence; yet she could not resist White's command. She got into the trap and the driver drove away, leaving Kate Gray speechless with amazement.

Kate ran into the house and told her father what had happened. Together they went to White's house and asked for Alice. A big, powerfully built man came to the door and White. This man and Gray eventually came to blows, and Gray went for the police. A police inspector searched the house, and found Alice Gray. Pale and trembling she was taken home, and there told her father and sister that she was in the house the first time they called, locked in a closet. She had been threatened with awful things if she cried out, she said.

A few days later Alice went to answer an advertisement for a governess. She disappeared, and from that day, April 8, until October 18 she was utterly lost to her family.

On April 8, Alice says, White met her in the street, evidently having been posted in advance by some mysterious means, on her errand. He took her by the arm and marched her out to lodgings in Hammarström. A few days later they moved to Brighton. Meantime Gray had obtained a warrant for White's arrest, and the latter was nabbed while on a visit to his original place of business in Kingston. He promised that if the police would set him free he would tell them where the man and Gray were. Gray agreed, and White gave the Brighton address. Gray and the police went there, after setting White free, but found an empty house, the girl having been spirited away again, to another part of London.

From that time on, according to the girl, she led a life of horror. White, she says, treated her brutally and shamefully. Letters written to her and forwarded from the Kingston address were received by White and destroyed. White never left the girl alone long and never went out without taking her along. Once, she says, when he had locked her in a room, she broke the lock with a screw driver and hammer she had secreted. White, she says, appeared just as she was escaping from the room and took vengeance on her by beating her, tearing off all her clothes and slashing her hand with a razor.

After that she never tried to escape from him, even though he took her driving in the pony trap, and left her alone in it while he went into houses to sell articles. Often, she would see him peering around the corner of a house, stealthily watching her when he thought she did not see him. His wife disappeared about this time. Miss Gray says. She does not know what became of her.

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A singular feature of the case is that two letters were received by Miss Gray's father, both declaring that she was well and comfortable. She declares that she wrote them under White's hypnotic influence.

Her ordeal ended in a long imprisonment in a room in a house in Loeb street, Tooting. Here, she says, White locked up all her clothes so that she could not get at them, and on some days would give her no food except a cup of tea. He often threatened to kill her, she says, and always carried a razor in his pocket. At this time she did most of the business by mail, read-mem leaving the house.

After six months of indefatigable search, Gray and his daughter Kate finally traced White to the house in Tooting. He had fled when the rescue party arrived, and Alice Gray was dragged out of a window. The police are now trying to find White, whose real name is said to be Sternberg. Miss Gray is with friends in a little village in Surrey. She and her friends declare that White has spies in this little place who are watching her movements and have made overtures for her to return to White.

This 20th century Svengali is described by Miss Gray as being a slender man of middle height, with dark brown hair and a mustache covering a mouth that never closed, his teeth always showing. His eyes are large and dark and "seemed to flash red when he was angry."

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

The Railroad Agent at Perry Arrested and Charged With Fraud.

The Columbia State of Wednesday says W. J. Posser, agent of the Southern Railway company at Perry, was arrested in Columbia Wednesday on the charge of embezzling money from the company. He is quite a young man, and his father, who conducts a business at Swainsboro, was in Columbia vainly trying to get together the tangled ends of the young man's business affairs. Posser seems to have lived beyond his means.

Having had some misgivings as to the way things were being conducted in the office at Perry, Geo. E. Zaly, the traveling auditor, checked up the books of that office on the 13th of January and discovered a shortage of \$300. An investigation of this shortage led to the discovery that Posser had been manipulating claim receipts and had forged the signatures of claimants who had been paid by the railroad company. He had misappropriated the money for his own use and had made fraudulent entries on the books.

The American Surety company is on Posser's bond and the inspector in his territory was notified at once. He caused a warrant to be sworn out against Posser. Magistrate Moorman, and when Posser was taken to Columbia at the demand of the railroad people he was arrested.

This is not the only charge made against Posser. He was the agent of the Southern Express company at Perry and is indebted to them in the sum of \$471. He had obtained this latter sum of money by manipulating collections on packages sent "C. O. D." That part of his shortages and shortcomings was investigated by Mr. F. D. Fant, route agent of the Southern Express company.

Posser will be arraigned before Magistrate Moorman and after that will be taken to Salley where the preliminary hearing will be held by Magistrate J. H. Eason. The magistrate whose jurisdiction is nearest to Perry while the inspector of the surety company expresses regret, he feels that he must push the matter, as his company is largely represented on the sureties of people in public service in this State and shortcomings cannot be overlooked.

Killed by Bandits.

Ira A. Sanger was slain by Mexican half-breed bandits in the mountain wilds of Sinaloa, Mexico. Robbery was the purpose of the murder. Mr. Sanger was a resident of Colorado, near the Mexican border section of Mexico along the Texas border for three years interested in mining and ranches. His companion in these ventures was George L. Stewart, of Chicago, who has just reached El Paso, Texas, with news of the murder. The victim probably was ambushed, Mr. Stewart reported. Mr. Sanger was well-to-do, having property and investments worth, according to the El Paso estimate, between \$40,000 and \$80,000. Usually he carried considerable sums with him, but Mr. Stewart declares he had but a small amount at the time of the attack. Mexican rurales were sent out after the murderers. Mr. Sanger was about 35 years old.

Still Fighting.

Lieut. Gen. Chaffee, chief of staff, received a cable message from Gen. Corbin, commanding the Philippines division at Manila, saying that he has received the following dispatch from Brig. Gen. Carter, commanding the department of the Visayas, dated Tacloban, January 14: "Lieut. Avery, one Philippine scout and two native employees were wounded in action at Dolores River, on January 10. Private Austin, hospital corps, was wounded, and nine of the constabulary were killed in an action near Marog, Samar, on January 8. Lieut. Avery and Private Austin arrived here today." The officer referred to in the above dispatch is First Lieut. Morton L. Avery, of the Philippine Scouts.

Who Can Answer?

The Columbia State says: "We want to know, Was there ever a post-office robbery in one of our South Carolina towns where the robbers failed to gain ingress by means of a hammer secured from 'A neighboring blacksmith shop?' It is only a coincidence or do all South Carolina postoffices do blacksmithing 'on the side?' We are anxious to secure exact information concerning these points." We pass.

Good It True.

In the city of New York it is announced that open gambling has been wholly stopped. Indeed, gamblers, openly or under cover, seem to have been put entirely out of business. It was a vast undertaking upon which Attorney General entered upon 24th it seemed almost impossible for him to succeed, but he has again illustrated the truth of the saying that where there is a will there is a way.

WHAT CAUSED IT?

A Boiler Exploded at the State House Friday Morning.

Legislative Commission Has Been Appointed to Make Investigation Into the Cause.

The Columbia State says under very peculiar circumstances one of the boilers at the State house burst Friday morning at 9 o'clock. The life of James Fudge, the fireman who was endangered, but he was not seriously hurt. The financial damage will be about \$1,000, all of which falls upon the contracting company as the plant had not been accepted by the commission and was being put through a test for 30 days.

The cause of the explosion of the pipes in the boiler was the fact that the water had been allowed to get low. Fireman Fudge, who started up the heat Friday morning, has been employed in that capacity for several years, even when the old boilers were used, and has had experience enough to be a safe man. He states that the gauges on the boiler indicated that the gauges on the water in sufficient quantity when he arrived Friday morning and he went to work to build the fires. The first intimation he had of danger was when the doors of the fire box were blown open and steam was pouring from the boiler nearest the door to the boiler room. This boiler had heated more rapidly than the others because it is directly under the chimney and the draught is stronger. Fudge had a very hard time getting to a place of safety, as the doorway was cut off by clouds of steam.

Mr. U. R. Brooks, Jr., the State chief of police, who in charge of the beating plant temporarily, was named the commission in charge of completing the State house, was summoned by phone. From his statement of conditions, there is something very strange about the matter and on his representations to the commission, the legislature adopted a concurrent resolution on the subject to a commission to investigate this matter.

Mr. Brooks states that when he left the State house the night before the explosion, all the fires in the boiler had been put out. According to his custom he made an inspection of the four boilers, trying each gauge on every boiler, and all were found to be in good condition, and the amount of water registered in each boiler was three gauges. This was also observed by two firemen, Harrison and Beckman, the engineer in charge of construction, Mr. Linley, and the steam fitter, Mr. Ragan.

It is asserted positively that the valves that control the water in the gauges glasses were open, being left open all the time except when repairs are to be made or the glasses to be cleaned. Had there been no water in the boilers, the glasses would have shown it with this valve closed. Friday morning after the accident, it was seen that the gauges were still open, and this was caused by the valve being closed. The valves on all of the gauges were closed, but between the time the engineer left Thursday night and Friday morning, according to Mr. Brooks' statement.

The extent of the damage is that eight sections of one boiler was blown out. The three other boilers are in excellent condition and there will not be any lack of heat. One boiler could heat the entire State house except on very cold days. There was but eight pounds of pressure of steam on the boiler when it burst. Mr. Brooks notified Mr. Linley, the engineer of construction, and a careful inspection was made. It is charged by some that the valves were tampered with, letting the water out of the boilers during the night.

The senate passed the concurrent resolution providing for an examination, and the house agreed. Mr. Prince, Mr. Morgan and Mr. Fraser were appointed on the part of the house. Mr. Morgan was excused as he is unwell and Mr. Cotman was substituted. Jesse G. Gentry, chairman of the State house by virtue of his office as secretary of state, Friday made the following statement:

"In justice to myself I desire the statement made that I have no authority or control of the boilers or heating apparatus of the State house, several months ago having advised the board of engineers and firemen to report for duty to the commission who are charged with the installation of the new plant, and to take all orders and directions from them. No complaint or request has been made to me by the commission.

"Upon the passage of a resolution by the house and senate directing that the heating and electrician interfere with the heating plant, I, as engineer, came to the aid of the instructions, and I advised him not to interfere in any way with the system. "From such information as I have been able to gather I am convinced that the accident this morning was due to no defect in the plant, but to the inefficient attention of those in charge of it." "J. T. GANNETT."

National Good Roads Meeting.

Gov. Hayward Wednesday appointed the following delegates to the meeting of the National Good Roads convention which met in Jacksonville last week. Mr. F. H. Hyatt of Columbia, president of the South Carolina Good Roads convention; Mr. J. B. McBrayde of Florence, Col. Richard Singleton of Aiken, Supervisor D. M. Miles of Spartanburg, Hon. John A. Banks of St. Matthews and Mr. F. H. Weston of Columbia. In connection with this meeting object lessons in road building was given under the auspices of the Jacksonville board of education.

Will Retire.

The Columbia Record says: Governor Hayward has made the formal announcement that he will retire from public life after serving his second term as governor. Many Carolinians had the governor in view for United States senatorship, though he himself has never suggested in any way that he would be a candidate for that place. The fact that his friends desired to honor him with such a position is but another evidence of his popularity of the governor and the high regard in which he is held by the people. A great many things may happen before another election for senator takes place, but for the present the people of the state may congratulate themselves that they have two more years of Hayward, anyway.

Had His Way.

The Newberry Observer says: "The following, which is vouched for by a Columbia physician, may prove interesting reading to some who are kicking against compulsory vaccination. A man at the Gramby mill village in Columbia refused to be vaccinated and would not permit his family to be, and as it was not compulsory he had his own way about it. Shortly afterward he took the smallpox and died. Just before he died his physician told him of his condition and said: 'If he wants to leave any request he must do it quick. His response was that he wanted his wife and children vaccinated at once. His request was carried out; but his wife came near dying too, as the vaccination had not had time to act as a preventive or modifier of the disease."

LIGHT WANTED

On the Changes Made During the Late Campaign That

THE TRUST'S MONEY

Was Freely Contributed to the Republican Campaign Fund to Buy the

Election. Senator Stone Said the Charge Remained Unanswered.

The charges of impropriety made in connection with the campaigns of 1896 and 1904 were for a time Wednesday revived and made the subject of discussion in the United States Senate. The question was raised by Mr. Stone in a speech in support of his resolution providing for an investigation of the charges. He used much freedom of