

Health.

dition, changes of tempera-
ds. This means that the
that is, material it can
warmth, and when
the wildest stream of
action of our
an it can use,
putting into
If we make
or play, we
is small
ing of kin
catch any
health only.
ills in every
anything that

only contagion
one else has it,
to his sur-
with his own. It
system to neutralize
today are discarding
us, and if we work
is painful to
So long as
more disorder we create the
working for us, trying to repair
nature is vanquished, and can
the dissolution of the body; for action, which is vibration, is what
body in form, and when it ceases the body has nothing to hold it
in form, and it falls to pieces.

Live so that we shall catch health instead of disease; let us make
ourselves good conductors of life; if we are now diseased, let us make our-
selves good conductors as quickly as possible. If we are so weak and enervated
that we cannot make the effort alone, we can get help from the strong mag-
netic currents of some other who understands the law of magnetic attraction,
and such a one will not only strengthen the magnetic currents of the feeble
one, but teach them how to help themselves and be their own conductor.

The Blessing of Work.

By the Rev. T. B. Gregory.

LABOR makes all that we eat and drink taste good to us. Labor
gives the sound, refreshing sleep that no opiate can supply.
Labor insures the good digestion and rich red blood that no
prescription of the apothecary is able to give.

More than this, labor confers the priceless boon of self-
respect. The worker is a man—the rest are mere manikins—
puppets in an idle play.

Who do their part of the world's work, thereby advancing the world's
progress, the proud consciousness of being useful.

With their feeling do they walk through the world. Upon the varied
industries united effort is pushing out the frontier of civilization they
can look the consciousness that they are a part of it all, a living, vital part.

To the hand, material and moral, which rises more and more impos-
sibly above them, they feel that they are contributors, since it is by their
muscle and brain, by their labor of hand and head, that it has all come about.

And is not a most exhilarating thought! Can the petted, pampered
darling, in his luxurious idleness, have the glory of such thought
bought for with all his money?

Let no man bemoan the fact, then, that it is his lot to labor. It would be
a piece of prerogative to say that labor is "honorable." Not since the
French Revolution has the world thought otherwise.

But labor is more than honorable—it is glorious and blessed. It gives a
tinge to the cheek and a glow to the heart. It makes a man manly and self-
respecting. It confers the proud consciousness of co-partnership with the
advancing world.

Find something to do, then, and do it. Look about you for some useful
task to which you may seriously and lovingly dedicate your energies; and be
glad and proud of the opportunity of finding one.

Be a man, not a mankin. Be a worker, not a drone. Thus shall you find
the only real pleasure—that of knowing that you are doing something toward
making the race of mankind wiser, happier and better.—New York American.

Honor or Honour---Which?

By Professor Thomas R. Lounsbury.

THE historical survey shows that in the vast majority of instances
the forms in -or have supplanted everywhere those in -our.
About two dozen words in common use have outlived to some
extent the revolution which has brought the others to this one
termination. As the few survivors from the general wreck, they
are now regarded by some with tender interest. They have to
others the very genuine attraction of being anomalous. They
are exceptions to a general rule and contribute an additional perplexity to
the existing perplexities of English orthography. As their form is not based upon
analogy, which all can understand, but upon derivation, which only a few can
know, or at least think they know, the mystery of their peculiarities is secret-
ly felt to indicate a sort of social and literary superiority. Furthermore, their
employment is regarded as being of the nature of an appeal to nobler senti-
ments than those which owe their origin to considerations of mere utility.

The reference to derivation leads to another consideration. The history
of the word which has been given disposes effectually of the common but
utterly baseless assertions that the form honor came late into the language,
and that it had its origin in America. But there is another assertion widely
circulated and generally accepted which, on account of the pretentiousness
of the ignorance displayed in it, is somewhat more exasperating. We are con-
stantly told that this word should be spelled honour because it came from the
French honneur. Were we to concede the fact to be true, the inference
drawn from it would seem hardly warranted. If we keep to the u because
it is in the French word, would not our happiness be increased by retaining
the e also? Why, indeed, should we not spell it with two n's instead of one?
In the sixteenth century, when derivation was rampant, this was occasionally
done.—Harper's Magazine.

Be Careful of Your Carriage

By O. S. Marden.

NEVER allow your physical standard to drop. Keep up your energy;
walk as if you were somebody and were going to do something
worth while in the world, so that even a stranger will note your
bearing and mark your superiority. If you have fallen into
a habit of walking in a listless, indolent way turn right about face
at once and make a change. You don't want to shuffle along like
failures we often see loitering about the streets, with their hands
in their pockets or haunting intelligence offices, wondering why fate has been
so hard with them. You don't want to give people the impression that you are
discouraged, or that you are already falling to the rear. Straighten up, then!
Stand erect! Be a man! You have royal blood in your veins. Emphasize it
by your bearing. A man who is conscious of his kinship with God and of His
power, and who believes thoroughly in himself, walks with a firm, vigorous step,
with his head erect, his chin in, his shoulders thrown back and down, and his
chest well projected in order to give a large lung capacity; he is the
man who does things.

You cannot aspire, or accomplish a great thing or noble thing so long as
you assume the attitude and bearing of a coward or weakling. If you would
be noble and do noble things, you must look up. You were made to look upward,
to walk upright, not to look down or to shamble along in a semi-horizontal posi-
tion. Put character, dignity, nobility into your walk.—Success.

No Need to Watch America.

Orders were issued yesterday to
close the Halifax dockyard, and its
300 employees were given one week's
notice of dismissal. This is said to
be in line with the new plans for
reorganizing the British Navy, which
change the system under which a
fleet has had its headquarters at Hal-
ifax or Bermuda, substituting for this
fleet a large flying squadron in touch
with other waters, and leaving only
two or three British ships on station.
It is said that the Ariadne will be
withdrawn not to be replaced.

The dockyard is one of the most
extensive properties held by the Im-

perial Government in Halifax. Large
workshops have been erected and
many ships of the British Navy have
been repaired there. Year after year
improvements have been made, and
almost any kind of work can be done
there upon short notice.
It is stated that the Admiralty
House will be dissolved or sold for private
purposes and that perhaps the
Naval Hospital will no longer be re-
quired. It is probable that the ground
vacated by the closing of the works
will pass to the control of the
Intercolonial Railway, which is han-
dled for room.—Consular Re-
ports: From Consul-General Hollo-
way, Halifax.

Twice a year 80,000 men and boys
scattered from one end of England to
the other must be fitted out with new
clothes. These are the employees of
the postoffice department, and it is no
small task to provide these garments,
to say nothing of making sure that
each is well fitted. The department uses
287 miles of cloth, 303 miles of lining,
besides 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 buttons
and the other things which go into the
making of a garment. To simplify this
work the device of "fitting sizes" has
been resorted to and as a result the
men are clothed with automatic pre-
cision and with only 2 per cent of mis-

Admiral Togo is a small man, turn-
ing gray, with a short-cropped naval
beard and a face that shows little emo-
tion, says Frederick Villiers, in his
book, "Port Arthur." Most polite in
manner, he paid us every attention:
The great man had a peculiar way of
standing with both hands spread out
on his hips and his arms akimbo. I
took a sketch of him in this position,
and then I found a most amusing co-
incidence. His officers, from the chief
of his staff down to the middies, all
aped their beloved chief and stood
with their arms and hands in the same
attitude.

MANY DIE IN FIRE

Nineteen Charred Bodies Tell Grim Story of Death

ROASTED IN A TENEMENT HOUSE

More Than 40 Others Were Injured,
and Only a Few of the Sleeping In-
mates of the Building, Which is on
the New York East Side, Escaped
Unhurt.

New York, Special.—Nineteen persons were burned to death in a fire which destroyed the five-story house, 1,005 Allen street, early Friday. More than 40 were injured and only a few of the sleeping inmates escaped unhurt. Several of those who perished were roasted to death in plain view of thousands in the streets. Coroner Goldenkrane declared after an investigation that he had reason to believe the blaze was the work of an incendiary. He issued subpoenas for the fire marshal, tenement house and building inspector and health and police officials to appear before him at the inquest Thursday.

The fire started in the basement and spread with frightful rapidity to the roof. The victims were caught in traps of flames, the halls and exits being rendered impassable in a few minutes after the blaze started. The building was one of the usual tenement and the disaster was the worst in the history of the East Side. The district attorney's office has begun an investigation to place the blame for the great loss of life. Chief Croker, of the fire department, asserts that the police and the tenement house departments are to blame for the violations of the fire escape law. The tenement house department officials, however, say that the blame is on the shoulders of the fire commissioner.

Of the nineteen dead, three bodies, those of a boy and two girls remain unidentified.
Crowded fire escapes in the rear of the tenement house were largely responsible for so many deaths and injuries among its population, which approached 200 souls.

The scenes were heartrending. The fire started in the basement, occupied by Isaac Davis, his wife and three children. When Davis reached his home early this morning and went into his store on the same floor he saw a kerosene lamp in the rear explode. He awoke his wife and both tried to put out the flaming lamp but without success. A policeman who heard the cry of alarm rushed to the scene and every effort was made to arouse the sleeping people. Meantime the flames had spread with startling rapidity and the occupants of the upper floors were unable to find themselves confronted by a wall of flames on nearly every side. Panic-stricken people rushed to the fire escapes only to find them littered with rubbish. On some of the escapes the rubbish was so closely packed that it became impos-

sible to pass certain points and men, women and children stood literally roasting to death as the flames reared through windows around them. One of the escapes was manned by Police-
man John J. Down, who had run a plank across to the window of an adjoining building. He rescued nearly a dozen persons, but finally fell 20 feet to the paved yard and shattered his shoulder. Dozens of people were taken from the crowded fire escapes and upper windows. By this time the building was a furnace and the rescues were effected in many cases only through heroic efforts of the firemen. Lieutenants Bonner, son of the former chief, descended the now red hot fire escapes five times. Four times he brought down a woman or a child in his arms. The fifth time he was descending with an unconscious woman but staggered and was barely saved from death. Once Bonner rescued a little girl from a window where she stood surrounded by flames. She pleaded with him to leave her on the escape and go in after his little brother whom she said had fallen unconscious. Bonner jumped into what looked like a furnace, found the boy and saved him.

Rojevstevsky Recalled.

Washington, Special.—There is high authority for the statement that the Russian Second Pacific squadron has been recalled by the Russian government. While not regarded as a sure sign of peace, the recall of Admiral Rojevstevsky's squadron, in the opinion of European chancellors, is regarded as a hopeful sign that peace is at hand.

Treaty Likely to Fail.

Washington, Special.—The discussion of the Dominican treaty, in the legislative session of the Senate Tuesday, resulted in the drawing of party lines. The Democrats who have been reported as likely to support the treaty will return to the fold, it is said, and on both sides of the chamber it is admitted there is little prospect that the convention will be ratified. The Republicans have been depending on some Democratic support and have counted as certain the votes of Senators McHenry and Foster, of Louisiana, and Clarke, of Arkansas.

Swarming With Hungry Russians.

General Kuroki's Headquarters in the Field, via Fusan.—The country is swarming with hungry, disheartened Russians, who are surrendering squads to any passing Japanese officers have refused to criticize the lack of mobility displayed while driving the Russians beyond Tit Pass. Most of the foreign attaches with the Russian army, including two American and English officers, were captured at Mukden.

Burned on Wagon.

Greenville, Special.—Five bales of cotton belonging to J. C. Roe, of Traveler's Rest, were burned on a wagon in the country road a few miles from the city. The staple was almost a complete loss. The theory is advanced that the cotton was set on fire from a cigar which was being smoked by one of the parties who helped load the cotton, or by matches being dropped in the wagon, which might have ignited by friction caused by the jolting of the wagon.

Passed Forged Check.

Newport News, Va., Special.—John Rodgers, alias John Roddey, who has been acting as steward at the Newport Naval Hospital, was arrested on the charge of passing a forged check on the German Savings Bank of Memphis, Tenn. The man was arrested on a minor warrant, and the police recognized him from a description sent out from Memphis.

Third Patterson Trial.

New York, Special.—The district attorney's office has announced the trial of Nan Patterson, who is charged with the murder of Caesar Young, will be moved to April 10th next. This is the third trial. The first resulted in a mistrial and the second ended in a disagreement.

Philippine Bonds Delivered.

Washington, Special.—The delivery of Philippine bonds issued under the new act of Congress for \$2,500,000 was made Wednesday. These securities will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent, redeemable in 10 years and payable in 20 years. Bids for the issue were received at the War Department March 10th.

DECISION IN LIBEL CASE

State Supreme Court Hands Down Important Opinion.

WILL SUCCEED BATE

Frazier Selected in Place of Deceased Statesman

Columbia, Special.—An important decision was handed down in the Superior Court involving libel suits of \$10,000 each against The Charleston News and Courier and The Charleston Post by Augustus M. Flood, who was referred to in both publications as a "colored man," in their mention of his suit against the Charleston Street Railway. The decision is against the newspapers and the cases go back to the assessment of the amount of such damages as a jury may see fit. The reference to Flood as a colored man was an error which the one paper fell into by reason of the other's lack of diligence, and both papers promptly apologized when the mistake was called to their attention. In the complaint Mr. Flood alleges that the reference to him as a colored man damaged his social and business position to the extent of \$10,000 in each case. The defendants demurred on the ground that under the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments of the Federal constitution to refer to a man as a negro is not libelous per se and that to refer to a white man as a negro when he is not a negro is an apparent mistake which can do him no harm. The Supreme court reserves this position and holds that in spite of the Federal constitution it is libelous per se to refer to a white man as a negro, inasmuch as the laws of this State forbid social equality by its Jim Crow car laws, its laws against miscegenation and its laws which prohibit the newspaper case is written by Chief Justice Pope and is very exhaustive. Among the parallel cases referred to is one in which a reporter referred to a white man as a "cultured gentleman," the "intelligent composer" "set it up" "colored gentleman," and the proffreader changed it to "negro." The Supreme Court says: "The only question presented by this appeal is, 'Is it libelous per se to publish a white man as a negro?' To call a white man a negro affects the social status of any white man as referred to." Authorities are quoted on this point and the court continues: "When we stop to think of the racial distinction subsisting between the white man and the black man, it must be apparent that to impute the condition of a negro to a white man would affect his, the white man's, social status, and in case any one published a white man to be a negro, it would not only be galling to his pride, but would tend to interfere seriously with the social relation of the white man with his fellow white men; and to protect the white man from such publication it is necessary to bring such a charge to an issue quickly."

In Strauder vs. West Virginia, the court held that these amendments, designed to accord members of the negro race the same protection in life, liberty and property which was already enjoyed by the white race, and nowhere does the court in that state refer to the social relations of each race. The statute law of this State forbids the association of the two races, in such a way it excludes the negro from white society and vice versa. By the miscegenation statutes, the intermarriage of the two races is forbidden and made a crime. Railroads are required to furnish separate coaches for the two races. White children and colored children are forbidden to attend the same school. Various opinions are quoted to show that publishing a white man as a negro has been held to be libelous by various courts. The court then quotes the language of the three amendments to the constitution of the United States referred to and argues that it must be apparent from consulting the texts that there is not the slightest reference to this "take pleasure" it is stated in the opinion, "in bowing to the authority of the United States in regard to these amendments, but we would be very far from admitting that the social distinction subsisting between the two races has been in any wise affected." In concluding the court holds: "We, therefore, hold that these three amendments to the Federal constitution have not destroyed the law of this State, which makes the publication of a white man as a negro libelous, but libel. The judgment of this court is that the judgment of the Circuit Court be reversed when it sustained the demurrer in this case and the action is remanded to the Circuit Court for such other proceedings as may be in accordance with law."

New Trial in Chadwick Case.

Cleveland, O., Special.—The attorneys for Mrs. Chadwick filed a motion for a new trial on the ground of error in admitting incompetent testimony, excluding competent testimony and errors of law in the trial. The motion raises technical points as to the composition of the jury and alleges that newly discovered evidence is at hand which the defense could not with due prudence and diligence have discovered in time to present at the trial. Judge Taylor will probably set the time for the hearing of argument of the motion today, and it is expected that the arguments will be made Thursday.

Two Men in Fatal Fight.

Gastonia, N. C., Special.—One of the most shocking and deplorable tragedies ever enacted in Gaston county occurred at 12.30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon at Harden, ten miles north of Gastonia, when Mr. Earle G. Carpenter shot and killed Mr. A. M. Kale, superintendent of the Nims Manufacturing Company, of Mount Holly, and was himself mortally wounded. Kale died instantly. Carpenter is in a precarious condition, and it is hardly probable that he can live through the night.

The Murder of a Negro.

Charlotte, N. C., Special.—With a large load of coal as a weapon, Andy Hall, a negro laborer of this city, Wednesday committed an assault upon George Gaffney, an employee of Mr. C. B. Flournoy, and inflicted an injury from which death followed in a short while, at the Good Samaritan Hospital, where he received every attention until the end came.

Forged Name to Application.

Valdosta, Ga., Special.—Justice of the Peace N. Chism, of Cutler, was given a commitment hearing before United States Commissioner Powell this evening on the charge of forging names to an application for a pension. He admitted his guilt, but says that he did not know it was wrong. His bond was fixed at \$500, and he will be confined in jail at Savannah until the bond is made. Deputy Marshal Goodwin left with him for Savannah Monday night.

Fourth Assistant Postmaster General.

Washington, Special.—The President sent to the Senate the nomination of Peter V. DeGraw, as Fourth Assistant Postmaster General. Mr. DeGraw is a native of New Jersey, but has spent most of his life in New York, Philadelphia and Washington. He has had great experience in newspaper work, in the telegraph business as manager of large corporate interests, and recently, as the eastern representative of the publicity department of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Ex-Confederate to Escort President.

Louisville, Ky., Special.—The Geo. B. Eastin Camp, United Confederate Veterans, has accepted the invitation of the committee on arrangements to act as an escort to President Roosevelt upon the occasion of his visit to Louisville, April 4. Thirty years ago the camp acted in a similar capacity when President Hayes was entertained here.

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CAUCUS ACTION IN TENNESSEE

Contest Expected to be Three-Cornered, For the Late Senior Senator's Seat, Resolves Itself into the Choice by Acclamation of the Present Governor, No Other Name Being Presented—Names of McMillin and Taylor Withdrawn, After Test Vote—Nominee 49 Years Old and New to Public Life.

Nashville, Tenn., Special.—Governor James B. Frazier was Wednesday afternoon nominated for United States Senator by the Democratic caucus of the State Legislature. The vote was by acclamation, no other name being presented to the caucus. When that body convened, it was supposed the contest was to be a three-cornered one, friends of former Governors Benton McMillin and Robert L. Taylor having been actively at work in their interests. A test vote came, however, in an effort to adjourn the caucus until Monday next. The motion was defeated, 36 to 34, and it was apparent that the Frazier men were in the majority. Friends announced the withdrawal of ex-Governor Taylor and of Mr. McMillin from the race. The effort to postpone action was productive of some talk fraught with feelings, the phrases "snap judgment" and "conspiracy" being rather freely used. After the defeat of the motion, however, Governor Frazier's nomination followed amidst much enthusiasm, which continued through the Governor's graceful speech of acceptance.

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AN IMPORTANT MOVE

Large Milling Interests To Try Reduction of Hours of Labor.

President Roosevelt M

and Wholesome
THE GLORY OF TRUE HEROISM

Union, Special.—A very important move that may have far reaching effects on cotton manufacturing interests throughout the South will be inaugurated on Thursday, March 16th, when the three big cotton mills, of which Col. T. C. Duncan is president, and Mr. W. E. Touchstone superintendent, and the Excelsior Knitting Mills, Mr. Emile Nicholson president, will voluntarily reduce the 66 hours per week schedule and adopt the 10 hour a day system.

The Duncan Mills, in which this will be done, are the two Union cotton mills and Buffalo cotton mills, in Union's suburbs, and the Excelsior mills, which operate a total of 162,000 spindles and 4,400 looms, employ 2,600 operatives and directly affect 7,000 people. Through the work hours each day have been shortened, the wages paid spinners and piece workers will remain the same, and it is believed that the product will be equally as large and of better quality.

The matter of adopting a 10-hour a day system has been under consideration for some time, and was today officially decided upon by the board of directors and made known to the public. It is understood that the operatives in all the mills, having an intimation that the mill management was favorably disposed to the plan, petitioned unanimously, agreeing to accept the same wages for their work as on the longer day system, and the disposition to curtail hours does not signify that the mills are short on cotton, as it is stated on highest authority that there is a supply on hand to run all of them many months.

These adoption of this plan makes these mills the only cotton mills in the South operating under the 10-hour a day system, except in Virginia, where it is law, and a few in North Carolina. Whether or not the plan will go into effect in Col. Duncan's other mills, Seneca Cotton Mills and Pine Creek Manufacturing Company, at Camden, which together operate 36,000 spindles and 900 looms, has not yet been announced. Neither can it be learned today exactly what the other four large mills in Union county will do about reducing hours.

Pardon Asked and Refused.

Gov. Heyward last week pardoned three convicts whose terms had expired or are about to expire and refused pardon to seven others. Some of the cases have already attracted attention.

Wm. S. Shipes, of Edgefield, after having served two years of a sentence of three years for housebreaking and larceny, was given a pardon. He was sentenced in March, 1903, the jury having been out two days and two nights. All of the jurors asked for the pardon and the judge and solicitor recommended it. There is said to have been grave doubt as to the prisoner's guilt.

Claude Dorn, also of Edgefield county, was convicted of having falsely packed cotton. He had nearly finished his term of servitude and his citizenship was restored on petition of a number of people.

Tom Lambert, of Beaufort, received a commutation of sentence from \$75 to \$50 on the charge of riot.

The most notable case, on account of the prominence of the relatives of the convict, was that of Sam Stags, of Spartanburg county. Stags was convicted of having killed John Chapman three years ago. It is now alleged that he was convicted on perjured testimony. Solicitor Sease and Judge Ernest Gary declined to recommend Stags' pardon. The witness alleged to be guilty of perjury has not been arrested and convicted of that crime. Those presenting the petition in favor of Stags make affidavits that Eugene Norman, who was one of the State's chief witnesses, stated that he swore falsely at the trial, and it was upon Norman's evidence that conviction was secured.

Bill McClintock, of Laurens, is under a ten years sentence on the charge of manslaughter. No good reason was given for interfering with the sentence. Bill killed Lee Phillips on the 30th of August, 1903. The deceased had come to McClintock's house as a boarder and had run off with McClintock's wife. Like George Haynes, McClintock waited a day or two before going after his wife, and this operated against him at the trial.

John Wax was convicted in Newberry county of burglary and larceny, and sentenced to serve fifteen months on the chaingang. He has served all of this time with the exception of two months, but Governor Heyward saw no reason why this should be taken from his sentence.

A refusal was recorded in the application of John Johnson, who was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 or serve 30 days on the chaingang for assault and battery in Greenwood county.

A refusal was given in the application in behalf of Austin White, of Greenville, who is under sentence for manslaughter.

The case of Glenn Rodgers is one of particular interest. He was convicted in Union county on the charge of rape. The papers asking for the pardon are numerous. Solicitor Sease asks that the pardon be granted. The mother of the girl in the case seeks a pardon, and Judge Gago states he does not remember the case, and does not express any opinion. Ten of the jurors ask for the pardon, but Governor Heyward was not of the opinion that he should interfere in such a case, where a conviction has been had.

Killed on Reedy River Trestle.

Greenville, Special.—James Burgess, watchman at the Carolina Mills, was run over and instantly killed on the Reedy river trestle by Southern railway train No. 36, arriving from Atlanta. Mr. Burgess lives at the American Spinning Company's village and was on his way home from his work. The road from the Columbia and Greenville Junction makes a sharp curve between the junction and the southern end of the trestle and it was impossible for the engineer to see the trestle until he was on it.

SPOKE

President Roosevelt M

and Wholesome

THE GLORY OF TRUE HEROISM

In an Address Before a National Gathering the President Emphasizes the Prime Importance of a Wholesome Home Life to the Perpetuity of the Nation and the Happiness of the Individual.

Washington, Special.—An address by President Roosevelt was the feature of the evening session of the National Congress of Mothers, now holding its triennial convention at the Metropolitan M. E. church. There was an immense attendance. The President was formally introduced to the audience by Mrs. Frederick Schoff, of Philadelphia, the president of the congress. He read his speech, but occasionally interjected some extemporaneous remarks to emphasize a point. The President spoke as follows:

"In our modern industrial civilization there are many and grave dangers to the future of the nation. The splendors and