

SIX MEN DEAD

As the Result of a Terrible Explosion in a Coal Mine

THREE FATALLY HURT

The Mine Caught Fire at Once and Late Sunday Night the Flames Were Shooting Up From the Shaft Nearly One Hundred Feet in the Open Air.

Near Roslyn, Wash., Sunday night, at least — men were killed and three perhaps fatally injured in a gas explosion in coal mine No. 4, of the Northwestern Improvement Company.

When the explosion occurred, a column of fire was thrown hundreds of feet into the air, igniting the shaft plant and adjoining buildings. Under the intense heat the hoist of the shaft crumbled and fell. Cinders were blown in all directions, several buildings in parts of the little mining town taking fire. The citizens were unable to extinguish the fires and the Roslyn fire department was called out.

The mine in the neighborhood of the shaft was burning fiercely late Sunday night, flames shooting up from the shaft nearly one hundred feet into the air. The electric pumps, which supply the town of Roslyn with water, were cut off and the water in the city was very nearly exhausted. It was reported that the shaft was caving in and that other explosions might occur at any moment.

Rescue parties will be sent into the mine from the slope connecting with the shaft as soon as it is safe for men to approach.

MULE KILLED BY TRAIN.

With Buggy It Had Been Left to Wander at Will.

A Newberry dispatch to The State says the down freight on the Columbia, Newberry & Laurens railroad, which passes Newberry about 8:30 every evening on its way to Columbia, struck a mule and buggy at the crossing on the street leading to Helena, the next crossing above the fatal Clive street crossing, where so many accidents have occurred heretofore, Saturday night, killing the mule and demolishing the buggy.

It seems that the train was running very slowly, about six miles an hour, and the mule with the buggy was unattended. The mule had been left unhitched by its owner, Lee Rutherford, colored, in town, nearly a mile from where the accident occurred, and had walked off with the buggy, going in the direction of its home. The mule was of average value and is the second that Rutherford has lost this year.

SAMUELS RESIGNS.

Sends His Resignation to a Big Mass Meeting.

A Chester dispatch to The State says at a mass meeting of citizens at the court house Friday night Mayor Henry Samuels submitted his resignation to take effect immediately. Mr. J. L. Glenn of the local bar read the resignation, which was accompanied by a request that the meeting adopt no denunciatory resolutions.

Messrs. M. S. Lewis, T. H. White and L. D. Childs made remarks, calling upon the press, pulpit and citizens generally to accept the resignation and drop all further adverse comment.

The resignation and the accompanying suggestions were unanimously adopted and the big audience present went home with the outlook clear for a bigger and better Chester.

Another Newberry Murder.

As a result of a negro barbecue Saturday Newberry county has another murder to her credit. The negroes in the lower section of the county, about seven miles below Prosperity, had a barbecue on Mr. Burr Stockman's plantation. From the facts gathered by the coroner, it seems that John Wheeler walked up with a double-barreled shotgun and with little or no provocation shot Payton Rawl.

Shoots the Sheriff

Sheriff H. J. Pope of Taylor county, Ga., lies in a hospital dangerously wounded, having been shot three times in attempting to arrest J. R. Brown at Butler, Ga., late Sunday night. The surgeons entertain little hope for his recovery. The officer is too seriously injured to make any statement about the shooting and as there were no eye witnesses details of the affair are meagre.

After Many Years.

A Charleston man who lost his gold rim spectacles in Cuba about the time of the Spanish war has been made happy by the receipt of the glasses a few days ago through the mails. It has been a long wait, but there is satisfaction at last in getting back his spectacles. The leather had almost all rotted off the metal case which had been found in a trench around Santiago, but still the glasses are in good condition.

UTICA CRIME SOLVED

THEODORE RIZZO HELD FOR MURDER OF 2 CHILDREN.

Lured Three Children to Lonely Ravine for Purpose of Assault, and Then Shot Two Dead.

After puzzling over the case since September 12, the authorities of Utica, N. Y., have finally solved the mystery of the murder of Theresa Procopio, seven years old, and Ferdinand Infusino, two and a half years old, and the shooting of the latter's six-year-old sister, Fanny, the crimes which were committed in an isolated ravine on the outskirts of Utica, and which, for several weeks, threatened to always remain a mystery. The police have not only cleared up the case, but in the arrest of Theodore Rizzo, who has been arraigned and held for court on a charge of first degree murder, they have the brute who butchered the children. So complete was the chain of evidence which Chief of Police Brophy wove around the prisoner that the latter broke down and confessed to the crime when told of the evidence against him. Rizzo's confession has not yet been made public, as the 18,000 Italian residents of Utica are in an inflamed state of mind over the atrocious deed, hence fears for the prisoner's life are entertained.

Rizzo's confession is complete and binding, he having told the police the full details of the crime. He admits that he lured the three Italian children to the lonely ravine for the purpose of criminal attacking either the Procopio or the Infusino girl, and then when they resisted and declared their intention of telling on him he shot all three of them to seal their lips.

When he left the ravine he thought all the children were dead. The Procopio girl and little Ferdinand Infusino were, but Fanny Infusino, though sorely wounded, soon regained consciousness. She saw the body of her brother lying in the mud at the bottom of the ravine and she dragged it out among the goldenrod that fringed the side of the ravine and then kept watch over it until a neighboring woman discovered them the next morning.

Fanny Infusino was taken to a hospital, where she recovered, and the police immediately set to work on the case. They made but slow progress, as clues were very few, but the fact that Rizzo was seen coming from the ravine soon after the crime occurred gave them something to work on. They built up a strong case against the Italian, but it threatened to fall flat when the Infusino girl failed to identify him.

She said, however, he looked something like the man aside from the fact that her assailant had long hair, whereas Rizzo's was cropped close to his head. The police soon discovered that he had had his hair cut like this on the day after the murder, and when he was fitted out with a wig the girl identified him. He was immediately taken into custody, and his confession followed.

MASSACRE CHARGED TO LITTLE.

Mrs. Little in Affidavit Declares He Wore Bloody Clothes.

A dispatch from Bluefield, W. Va., says the wife of Howard Little, who was arrested about a week ago charged with the murder of "Aunt Betsy" Justice, Geo. A. Meadows and wife and three children, confessed a few days ago that she washed his bloody clothing the day after the murder and in her affidavit she says also that he left their home about dark on the night of the murder and returned the next morning with his clothes all bloody and torn and said that he would kill her if she told anything about his condition. He borrowed a 32-calibre revolver a few days before the crime was committed and returned it on the following Wednesday with two chambers empty. The body of George Meadows was exhumed and two bullets taken from it by Doctors Richardson and White were almost identical in weight with the bullets taken from shells belonging to the weapon Little had borrowed.

Little's wife also turned over the lantern that he brought home with him that night which showed file marks as if some one had tried to cut off the bloodstains. He was seen in the barn next morning folding papers across his knee apparently counting money and he gave twenty dollars to a woman with whom he had planned to start for the west a few days after the murder was committed, with which to buy clothing and prepare for the train. Having done this she returned one dollar and eighty cents to Little at which time she swears he threatened her life if she revealed any part of her secret.

Requisition papers have been applied for and as soon as they can be secured Little will be removed to Lebanon to await his trial. Threats of lynching are freely made.

Shoots Himself.

At Winston-Salem, N. C., Albert C. Wharton, one of the most prominent citizens of that section, committed suicide a few days ago by shooting through the head. He had been suffering from melancholia for several weeks.

TRIAL OF BLACK

Suddenly Ended by Judge Memminger Ordering a Mistrial.

JURY READ A NEWSPAPER

A Copy of The State Found Its Way Into the Hotel Room Occupied by Jurors, and One Member Talked Through a Window to One of His Employes.

The State of Saturday morning gave the following story of the trial of John Black, which was brought to an unexpected and sensational termination Friday: Judge Memminger directed "mistrial" to be written on the record on account of jurors having a newspaper containing matter relating to the case. The whole matter is without parallel in the history of the courts of this State.

One of the jurors, J. D. Perry, had had verbal communication with the clerk in his meat market, C. M. Dorn, and the latter had been arrested and put in the county jail. When court assembled Friday morning, Judge Memminger made an official inquiry into the matter. He had questioned Perry and Sessions, another juror, and was making inquiries of the foreman, J. David, when it was brought out in the most unemotional way that a copy of The State had been read by the jurors in the rooms in which they were locked up Wednesday night to keep them from reading newspapers and otherwise receiving information from the outside world.

Judge Memminger was dumbfounded. He had asked the question in an apparently perfunctory manner, and the reply was entirely unexpected. Mr. David was unable to tell much about the newspaper matter and Judge Memminger had every juror brought into the court room separately and put through a searching examination.

It was learned that The State of that morning contained extracts from other papers making caustic reference to the jury which liberated J. S. Farnum, and there were also pointed comments in the editorial columns of The State. The headlines over the articles detailing the trial of John Black were also referred to.

Judge Memminger ordered the jury discharged without pay and he held in custody J. D. Perry and C. M. Dorn until it could be determined what to do with them. Later they were discharged from custody, but were ordered to be within call of the court at any time, for Judge Memminger will be in Columbia next week in the civil court and will then announce his decision.

The trial of John Black, charged with bribery, etc., was thus for the present brought to a conclusion. The effect of Judge Memminger's action will merely mean another trial. There was speculation as to whether or not it would be tantamount to an acquittal, technically, but Attorney General Lyon said that the horn books of the law show that directing a "mistrial" in an emergency of this kind does not mean that defendant has had his liberty put in jeopardy before the jury, for issue was not given to the jury to make final determination. But even if the case should be declared to be at an end here, the commonwealth would have no trouble to bring another.

There has been some speculation as to what was the attitude of the jury toward the case. Several rumors were afloat. One was to the effect that the jury stood 8 to 4 on the bribery charge. One intelligent juror told a reporter of The State that the jury stood 7 to 5 for conviction on the bribery charge and that it was even stronger for conviction on the corruption and rebate count in the indictment. This juror said there would never have been an acquittal.

When the court took recess Thursday evening, the prosecution announced its case closed. The defense Friday morning would have announced no witnesses and the arguments would have started. The prosecution would have sprung a surprise by having its principal speech made by Solicitor W. H. Cobb, who had been too busy with his own heavy docket to prepare himself in the former case.

But as soon as court opened Friday morning Judge Memminger called before him F. T. Grimsley, a deputy sheriff, and inquired into the matters of the night before. Grimsley told of arresting C. M. Dorn and A. T. Keith Thursday night on Hampton street under the room in Wright's hotel occupied by the jurors in the Black case. Dorn was employed by one of the jurors, J. D. Perry, and was talking to him about matters at their meat market.

Judge Memminger then questioned Dorn and Perry and also Juror Sessions, who was in the room with Perry at the time. The foreman of the jury, J. David, was sent for and while under examination by Judge Memminger related the fact that the jurors had been reading a newspaper.

After quizzing the jurors singly and separately, Judge Memminger said to the jury: "I want to say to you, after the investigation I made this morning, I can not see but one course to pursue, and that is a mistrial of this case will have to be ordered. I do not think the matters which have been brought out show that there

has been any corruption among you, but there has been serious indiscretion, and the indiscretion is such that if a verdict of guilty were rendered in the case, under the authorities, the defendant would be entitled to a new trial.

"I have to look at both sides of a case, and I must look from the standpoint of the State as well as that of the defendant. If I allow the case to go to you, with these matters before me, as have been brought out, the State would have no redress whatever, if you find a verdict of not guilty. The only thing I see to do is to order a mistrial of the case.

"I am extremely sorry that this thing should have happened, that you should have been guilty of this indiscretion. Every precaution was taken to see that you should be surrounded and protected from outside influence, and that you should have every possible comfort while in attendance on this case. It appears from what most of you have said that you fully realize that you ought not to be reading a newspaper in the jury room pertaining to the case, and if you had proper realization of your responsibility, as you ought to have had, as soon as it was brought to the attention of any of the jury that a newspaper was in there it should have been reported at once to the sheriff; that would have given an encouragement to the belief that you did realize the responsibility which is upon you as jurors; but none of you did that; the foreman did not communicate it to me.

"It is also on account of the incident which occurred last night, which I doubt if it be any more than an indiscretion on the part of the juror and on the part of the young man who had the conversation with him, but that in combination with the other matter, your having had access to a newspaper and reading the newspaper in your room, and notwithstanding the strict guard kept over you, these combinations would tend to cast suspicion on any verdict you might render, and it would not be satisfactory to anybody to have a verdict from the jury when this sort of things has happened.

"Now as to what I shall do to you this is a matter, gentlemen, that I will have to decide; it is a responsibility cast upon me. I have no hesitancy in knowing what to do with respect to the man who communicated with the juror and I shall hold him and put punishment upon him for contempt of this court, and as to the juror who allowed himself to be communicated with, who actually did not resent the communication from the outside, but actually condoned that communication by immediately sending out a communication to the bailiff, which was brought to me, asking that the man be let out on bond instead of resenting that communication, interference or conversation with anybody from the outside, which undoubtedly subjects the juror to serious criticism.

"As to that juror I will ask him to remain in the custody of the court. I will make up my mind later in the day the proper course to be pursued with reference to him. As to the other jurors, I am going to discharge you gentlemen, am going to let you go and withhold your pay certificates until I think about this matter seriously and earnestly, with a strict regard to what I ought to do in discharging my duty to the people of South Carolina in this matter. You all can go, with the exception of Mr. Perry, who had the communication; you will not get your pay certificates at the present. I will determine later on what course I will pursue in respect to what shall be done about your case in this matter.

"The clerk will enter an order of mistrial on the record, and all jurors will be discharged from further attendance without pay certificates, except Juror Perry, who will remain in the custody of the sheriff. Mr. Dorn must also remain here, and I will dispose of his case. As to A. T. Keith, I do not see anything in reference to his conduct for which I can hold him responsible. You can let him go."

NEW TRIAL DENIED.

Judge Wilson Overrules Motion of Attorneys for Craft.

A Lexington dispatch to The News and Courier says Judge John S. Wilson, after hearing argument for four hours, refused to grant a new trial to Thomas Craft, a young white man in jail at that place under life sentence in the Penitentiary for having killed Garfield Hutto, another young white man, on the night of December 29, last year. This means that Craft will have to go to the "pen" unless the Supreme Court overrules the motion of Judge Wilson. Craft's attorneys will fight the case to the bitter end, it is said, and the prosecution is equally determined. The grounds upon which the motion was asked is after discovered evidence, the claim of the defence being that Hutto was killed by another party and that Craft is innocent.

Col. D. C. Sanders Dead.

A dispatch from Walterboro says Col. D. C. Sanders, member of the House of Representatives for Colleton county, died at his home Sunday morning of acute Bright's disease at the age of 58. A widow, two sons and a daughter survive him.

Jumps the Track.

Near Huntington, W. Va., one man was killed and four others injured, one probably fatally, when a Chesapeake & Ohio, engine jumped the track and turned over into a ditch Friday. Engineer G. W. Perry died shortly after being taken to the hospital.

EATS HIS CHILD

Driven by Hunger, Arctic Hunter Commits a Fatal Crime

TO PRESERVE HIS LIFE

The Man's Fishing and Hunting Season Had Been a Failure and Driven Mad by Hunger, He Killed One of His Children and Ate the Little Victim.

A Sunday's dispatch from St. John's, N. F., says tragedy in the far North formed the burden of the news brought to port today by the Hudson Bay Company's steamer Adventure which arrived with the crew of the lost Dundee whaler Paradox, and the story of an Eskimo, who driven to cannibalism by starvation, ate his child.

The Paradox, one of the fleet of whalers, met the fate of her companion ship, Snowdrop, when she was crunched in the ice floes off Baffin Land, early in August a year ago. The crew, with scanty provisions, made their way over the broken ice towards the mainland, and were picked up this fall by the steamer.

The Hudson Bay mounted police report, through dispatches brought by the Adventure, the cannibalism of the starving Eskimo. The man's fishing and hunting season had been a failure and driven mad by hunger, he cut the throat of one of his children and then ate the little victim. When the man's neighbors learned of the horrible crime, they attacked him according to the primitive law of their race. The outcast beat off all assaults, shot down several of the attacking party and escaped into the wilderness. His fate is unknown.

INSISTS HE IS INNOCENT.

Man Accused of Killing Wife Submits to Interview.

At Spartanburg Dock Foster, who is held in the county jail under suspicion of having murdered his wife, Martha Foster, and buried her mutilated body in a woodland on the outskirts of the city, submitted to an interview, but would answer few questions. "God knows I am an innocent man," he repeated time and time again. He has not explained his movements on Tuesday and Tuesday night, nor has he produced any other than himself who saw Mrs. Foster in a hack with a negro and a white man Tuesday evening. Foster was last seen with his wife Tuesday afternoon in the woods where the body was found.

CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER.

Homicide Trial at Aiken Results in Verdict of Guilty.

The first of the quintette of white men of Horse Creek Valley to be tried at Aiken for murder was Thomas Rogers, charged with the murder of Paul Jones. The case was concluded Friday afternoon, and resulted in a verdict of guilty of manslaughter. The killing occurred at Johnston, about seven weeks ago, this being the first of the homicides to occur there recently. It appears that the men had previously quarreled, and when Jones was killed Rogers was under the influence of whiskey. Jones was cut with a knife which dismembered him, and he died some time later.

Trolley Wreck.

At Pittsburg, Pa., two men were killed and eight other passengers seriously injured, three of them probably fatally, Sunday night in a street car accident there. While a car was rounding a corner at a fair rate of speed one of the axles broke. The car swerved around and upset, the dead and injured being caught in the wreckage. All the victims were passengers.

Killed the Right Fellow.

Enraged at his wife because breakfast was not ready on time, Edward F. Muller, a special detective living in New York, shot at her with a revolver Sunday and when he saw her fall, turned the weapon against himself and blew out his brains. His wife was not even scratched by the bullet. She had fainted from pure fright. Muller died almost instantly.

Fiends Convicted.

At Laurens George Davis and John Vance, colored, were a few days ago convicted of rape on the person of a white woman in the Gray Court section of the county, with recommendation to mercy. Under the new Wharton law Judge Shippen sentenced the two negroes to twenty years in the penitentiary, it being now left in the court's discretion as to the penalty under a recommendation.

Broke His Neck.

Elsin Yawn, a farmer living between Helena and Chauncey, was found dead, lying beside a road about dusk Sunday. He was returning from Chauncey, when he was thrown by a mule, breaking his neck and bruising his skull against a rock as he fell to the ground. He leaves a wife and several children.

SEMME AND THE SUMTER

SOME INTERESTING GLIMPSES OF OUR STATE HISTORY.

The Brave South Carolina Soldier After Whom the Southern Cruiser Was Named.

In speaking of the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Admiral Raphael Semmes, the Indianapolis News says: Throughout the South yesterday the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Raphael Semmes, who bore the title of admiral in the Confederate navy, was generally observed. That he was a man of talent and a skillful seaman is without question, as is also the fact that he, as commander of the Alabama, which was finally pounded to pieces off Cherbourg, France, by the old Kearsarge, did greater havoc to Northern shipping than any other man that ever sailed a privateer.

The name of Sumter, that of his first vessel, was as familiar to the North perhaps as was that of the famous privateer, the *Bonne Homme Richard*, commanded by John Paul Jones, of Revolutionary memory, but most readers probably thought the name Sumter was given to the Semmes vessel in recognition of Fort Sumter, in Charleston, S. C., harbor, the first United States stronghold to fall into the hands of the Confederates. The name of Sumter, however, is that of a Revolutionary hero, who, with Francis Marion, may be named as the most distinguished sons of South Carolina in that struggle. In the North the name of the first-named hero is comparatively an unfamiliar one, while the name of Marion has been given to counties, cities and towns in many States, North as well as South.

Thomas Sumter called "the Carolina Game Cock," as Francis Marion was called, "the Carolina Swamp Fox," was born in South Carolina in 1754 and died June 1, 1832, having lived to the extreme age of 98 years, outliving by ten years stout old Brig. Gen. John Stark, of New Hampshire, who died May 8, 1822, at the age of 94 years. Stark won great honor by defeating Baum, who commanded a force of Hessians, on August 16, 1777, at Bennington, and afterward defeated a force under Breyman, victorious which led to the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga, which in turn brought France to the aid of the colonies as an ally.

Thomas Sumter, after the capture of Charleston, S. C., by the British in 1780, took the field as a brigadier general at the head of a body of light horse and immediately became one of the most active and able partisan leaders of the South. His bravery, endurance and unvarying cheerfulness and determination caused him to be adored by his followers. "The war over, political honors awaited him. He was repeatedly elected to Congress, was minister to Brazil and several terms in the United States Senate. And this was the hero whose name was given to the fort in Charleston harbor, where the flag was fired upon, rousing the North to action, and this the name of the commerce destroyer commanded by the Confederate admiral whom the South remembered yesterday.

HAD A CLOSE CALL.

Two Men in Auto That Rains Train Have Wonderful Escape.

As a train bound for Manhattan was pulling out of the Twenty-second avenue station, Bath Beach, a few days ago, an automobile in which were two men dashed down the avenue toward the bay. The chauffeur put on the brakes, but struck the rear car of the train, and to the passengers it looked as though the two men had been killed. The driver escaped with a bad shaking up. His companions were hurled in the air and landed on his side. When he got up he brushed his clothes, and Dr. De Moud, who examined him, said that his escape had been nothing less than a miracle. Not a bone was broken. Both men went home without giving their names.

Hit by Ball Bat.

Fifteen-year-old Joseph Goodman, who lived with his parents at No. 117 Anes street, East New York, was watching a number of boys playing ball near his home. He was standing close behind Max Meyer, also fifteen years old. The latter swung his bat with all his might and accidentally struck Goodman in the stomach. They carried the boy to a drug store, but by the time an ambulance arrived from St. Mary's hospital Goodman was dead.

Disabled by Bees.

While engaged in renovating a house at Clifton No. 2, Spartanburg county, H. B. Hughes, a carpenter, stirred up a humble bee nest, and before he could retreat to a place of safety, the bees applied their business end to his hands and legs. He was forced to quit work and had to be carried home in a buggy, and he was so badly stung that he could not walk.

Wanted to be Executed.

At Paris, Virginia, Eugene, a workman, on trial for the murder of his wife, declared that he killed her at her own request because her suffering from consumption was greater than she could bear. The man's story was not believed, the medical examiner having declared Baudin a degenerate. Nevertheless the court acquitted him.

DRIVEN TO CRIME

Strange Misfortunes of a West Virginia Hatfield.

DIED IN THE PENITENTIARY

Robbed of His Savings They Were in Part Recovered and Then Old Man Poisoned His Wife—An Unusual Case in the History of the State of West Virginia.

A dispatch from Washington says a romantic story has been disclosed by postoffice inspectors regarding Harrison Hatfield of the family of feudists of that name, who died recently in the penitentiary at Moundsville, W. Va.

Harrison Hatfield lived near Horse Pen, in the mountains of West Virginia. He was widely known as "Old Hatcher," and was leader of the Hatfields in the McCoy-Hatfield feud, which amounted almost to civil war and disrupted several counties on the borders of West Virginia and Kentucky. One of his eyes was shot out during a raid which the Hatfields made into Kentucky several years ago. The Hatfields owned large areas of land in West Virginia from which they realized considerable money.

"Old Hatcher deposited \$2,554 in the Guyan Valley bank at Logan, W. Va. Subsequently, having need of the money, he authorized Alexander H. Trent, postmaster at Horse Pen, to direct the bank to forward to him the money by registered mail. Hatfield called at the postoffice repeatedly for the registered letter, but when it arrived on April 24, 1907, he had left the office only a short time before to assist an intoxicated friend who could not get astride his mule alone. Hatfield directed Postmaster Trent to take special care of the letter, lest it be destroyed by fire in the postoffice.

An investigation of the fire and of the disappearance of the letter was made by postoffice inspectors. It was discovered that Postmaster Trent had obtained a typewriter from a Chicago concern by fraudulent representations, to which he confessed. Later Postmaster Trent and his father were indicted for having stolen the registered letter. Postmaster Trent finally confessed to the theft and made a proposition looking to the refunding of the money. He produced from a jar hidden under the barn the sum of \$1,280, which, with \$500 obtained from his bondsmen, was eventually turned over to Hatfield. Trent was convicted of the crime, but escaped from jail and is a fugitive from justice.

Becoming insane from worry over the loss of his money and the sudden elation at the recovery of a part of it, Harrison Hatfield poisoned his wife, who was an Indian woman. He was sentenced to the penitentiary for life and there he died only a few days ago. It was not until his death that the postoffice inspectors felt justified in revealing all the facts respecting the case.

LEFT HIS CHILD.

Sack Pleads Guilty and is Fined Two Hundred Dollars.

A Spartanburg dispatch to The News and Courier says H. A. Sack, money delivery clerk of the Southern Express Company at Savannah, entered a plea of guilty to the charge of deserting his child in Spartanburg last Saturday night. He was sentenced to serve nine months or pay a fine of \$200. He paid the fine. The case against Mrs. Sack, charged with deserting the child, was not pressed. Sack says that his wife, to whom the child was born about four weeks ago, was nervous and excited, and when she took the train at Spartanburg left the child in the waiting room of the station.

Gets a New Trial.

At Columbia Wash Meilin was granted a new trial by Judge Memminger Friday afternoon following arguments by Attorney Benet and Solicitor Cobb. Meilin was convicted of manslaughter at this term of court. He was charged with the murder of Mrs. Victoria Griffin, a middle-aged white woman, whose throat was cut with a razor and who was knocked in the head with an ax by her murderer or murderers.

Driven to Suicide.

Worried by the responsibility of assisting Aeronauts Wright and Carless, at New York, in the preparations for their aeroplane flights at Governor's Island, Quartermaster Sergt. Caron, of the Twenty-ninth Infantry, committed suicide at Fort Jay, Thursday night, shooting himself through the head with a rifle.

Sentenced for Extortion.

Abraham C. Ely, formerly Mayor of Burkeville, Va., who was convicted recently of using the mails to extort money from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was a few days ago sentenced to eighteen months in the government prison at Atlanta.

Rulers of the World.

An exchange says it was Capt. Cook who first sailed around the world, and it was Dr. Cook who has first hitched his sled to the North Pole. It is the cooks that rule the university.