The Marlboro' Democrat.

"DO TH, GREAT LIBERTY, INFIRE OUR SOULS AND MAKE OUR LIVES IN THY POSSESSION HAPPY OR OUR DEATHS GLORIOUS IN THY CAUSE."

VOL. XXI. BENNETTSVILLE, S. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1906. NO. 9.

FOUND GUILTY

And Deposed from the Minstry and the Church.

NOTICE OF APPEAL

To the General Conference of the Church Given by Creighton, Who Says He Will Fight the Case to the Bitter End. Some Plain Talk.

The jury of thirteen from the South Carolina Conference appointed by Bishop Wilson to try the Rev. C. W. Creigton, of the Christian Appeal, for libeling the presiding elders of the conference in stating that they constituted a ring to control the conference and that for years they had been grafting on the people and the preachers by being able to control the appointments, reported its verdict to the conference Wednesday morning. The verdict "sustains the charge" and finds that "he is hereby deposed from the ministry and is expelled from the membership of the Methodist Episcopal church, South."

Three of the thirteen voting members of the jury refused to sign the report. They are the Revs. J. B. Traywick, W. B. Wharton and W. H. Ariail.

Soon as the report was read, and it was received in silence, there being no discussion of it under the church law, Rev. A. Coke Mann, a defense witness and a strong supporter of Mr. Creighton, arose to a question of personal privilege.

"All I want to say," he began trembling with emotion, "is that if that verdict is true and correct, similar charges should be brought against threefourths of the 'membership of the church in this state, for the same talk is being indulged in against the ring Mr. Creighton has attacked throughout this——"

"I rise to a point of order," said the Rev. Dr. John O. Wilson, at one time a presiding elder and for a number of years editor of the Southern Christian Advocate, jumping to his feet and interrupting Mr. Mann.

The point was at once sustained, and after the Rev. Dr. J. W. Daniel, [illegible] Creighton, had given [illegible] to the general con- [illegible] hence, the conference formally adjourned and the annual appointments were read. About two-thirds of the members of the conference had left the city in spite of Bishop Wilson's request that members leave only on permission of the conference, and only a small crowd heard the verdict. Mr. Creighton did not appear on the floor of the conference.

He says he has just begun his fight against what he terms the ring controlling the conference and that he proposes to preach and lecture throughout the state in addition to carrying on a most stinging campaign in his newspaper. He says the laity knows that he is right."

"Of course the verdict is a severe blow," said Mr. Creighton, "but I do not feel cast down or discouraged. The jury was packed with men prejudiced against my case. The Rev. Mr. Walker, for instance, who heads the list, conducts a negro school in Augusta, and everybody knows that I have attacked that sort of thing unsparingly as the cause of friction between the aces in the south.

"There was ample evidence from the Rev. Messrs. C. B. Smith, A. B. Watson, P. A. Murray, A. Coke Mann, and others, to sustain the charges I preferred against the presiding elders and others controlling this conference through the appointments, nine-tenths of which they dictate, that they constitute a ring to run things, and graft on the preachers and the people. They would not allow me to have a stenographer, but we will demand a transcript of the evidence from their stenographer, in order to perfect the appeal."

Following is a copy of the verdict:

"The committee appointed to try the case of C. W. Creighton, charged with gross immorality, report that they have carefully and prayerfully considered the same and find as follows:

"Charge 1: Specifications 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10 and 13 are sustained.

Charge 2: Specifications 4 and 6 are sustained.

"And that these specifications sustain the charge, and he is hereby deposed from the ministry and is expelled from the membership of the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

"(Signed) George Williams Walker, D. M. McLeod, A. N. Brunson, J. D Crout, C. C. Herbert, W. M. Duncan, R. L. Holroyd, D. Tiller, John G. Beckwith, L. L. Bedenbaugh, committee.

"L. F. Beaty, chairman; J. M. Steadman and S. B. Harper, secretaries."

It should be explained that charges 1 and 2 are not different except as to time. The offense under the first charge occurred prior to the last conference and others occurred since the last conference.

The presiding elders Mr. Creighton attacked were H. W. Bays, J. S. Beasley, John E. Carlisle, H. B. Brown, W. P. Meadows, Marion Dargan, R. H. Jones, E. P. Taylor and J. W. Kilgo.

Following is a summary of the charges against Mr. Creighton, on which the committee acted:

Charge 1. "We charge C. W. Creighton with gross immorality."

Charge 2. "We charge C. W. Creighton with gross immorality, which said gross immorality occurred subsequent to the last annual conference, but before the investigating committee began its work."

This alleged gross immorality consisted of lying and slander as specified in the detailed charges.

The specifications under these two charges on which Creighton was found guilty and the report of the committee was based are, in brief, as follows:

"Specification No. 3, under charge 1: The assertion made by Mr. Creighton that the presiding elder exercise the power of a self perpetuating body, in violation of the laws of the church, this assertion being denominated on the specification as follows:

Specification No. 4: The assertion that the presiding elders shelve men who for any reason do not sympathize with them and approve their methods, promote those who stand by them and support each other in doing it, this assertion being declared to be maliciously false.

Specification No. 5: The assertion that the presiding elders agree upon a method of forcing up their salaries in violation of the law of the church.

Specification No. 7: An editorial in the Christian Appeal of March 19, 1905, in which it was charged that the presiding elders were guilty of heartless conduct in grinding and exacting exorbitant proportion of the preachers' salaries.

Specification No. 9: An editorial in which the following occurs: "When we take into consideration the competency and efficiency of the presiding elders and the amount of service which they render to the church, we discover a clear case of graft." The presiding elders mentioned in this connection are Rev. W. J. Stokes (since deceased), Revs. W. P. Meadows, J. S. Beasley, J. W. Kilgo, H. B. Browne and H. W. Bays.

Specification No. 10 refers to an editorial in the Christian Appeal, attacking the Rev. E. O. Watson, who was at that time acting as editor of the Southern Christian Advocate, and who had in that paper called on Mr. Creighton to specify what he meant by the use of the term "graft." Mr. Watson is referred to in this editorial in contemptuous terms.

Specification No. 13 relates to an attack on Rev. Dargan, who had assumed personal support of a missionery at an expense of $750.

The article calls this contribution by Rev. Mr. Dargan "A conscience fund."

Under charge No. 2, specification 4 relates to Creighton's charge that the presiding elders of the Southern Carolina conference brought charges against him that they knew to be false. Specification No. 6 relates to an article by Mr. Creighton, referring to Mr. R. H. Jones and co-conspirators, charging conspiracy of the part of the presiding elders.

The other specifications which are not referred to in the report of the trial committee, it is presumed, were not sustained for lack of sufficient evidence. They were of the same general character as those which were sustained and which are outlined [illegible] based upon other [illegible] of the same nature [illegible] Christian Appeal.

The character of C[illegible] was first attacked in conference [illegible] years ago and a committee of investigation was appointed. This committee consisted of Rev. M. L. Carlisle, Rev. T. C. O'Dell and Rev. R. W. Barber. The committee reported in 1905 at Spartanburg that they did not have sufficient evidence on which to go to trial of the charges and reccomended that the case be left in the hands of the presiding elder, in whose district Mr. Creighton was stationed. This presiding elder was W. T. Duncan, of the Cokesbury district. Mr. Creighton appointed the following committee to investigate the charges; Rev. T. C. Odell, W. A. Massabeau and Peter Stokes. Their report was made at the present session and upon that report the committee of trial was appointed whose report was submitted Thursday.

Blew Seven Into Fragments.

One white man, five negroes and an Indian were literally blown into fragments by the explosion of dynamite in a tunnel on the right of way of the new South and Western Railroad Friday night at Charlotte. The white man had been ordered to open a box of dynamite for blasting purposes and started to comply. One blow from a hammer exploded the contents and only a small fragment of the white man, who was blown through the tunnel, has been found. Six others were dismembered and seven were seriously injured. A mule and car were blown through the portal of the tunnel and down the mountain side. The car was wrecked, but the mule escaped unscratched and of his own volition galloped off to the stable. Not a single person in the tunnel escaped injury. The construction force is tunnelling through a mountain in a remote corner of the State and owing to its inaccessibility and inability to secure telephone communication the names of the dead and injured cannot be learned. The Indian was a Cherokee from the reservation at Whittier, Swain County.

One More State.

The delegates elected to the Constitutional Convention in Oklahoma and Indian Territory assembled this week to begin the framing of the Constitution of the state of Oklahoma. Of 112 delegates nearly 100 are democrats. After the Constitution is finished it will be submitted to the two Territories for ratification. State officers will be elected, and if the Constitution is ratified Oklahoma will, by proclamation of the President, become the forty sixth State of the Union. The State officers will all be democrats. It will elect two United States Senators who will also be democrats. There will be five Congressmen, at leastthree of them will be democrats.

Water Comes High.

Water seems to be a scare article in some parts of California. The Greenwater correspondent of the Sacrimento Bee says there was a water famine in Greenwater last week, and for three days the precious fluid sold at $20 a barrel and at $1 a gallon in small quantities. The supply comes from Allen's well, thirty miles east of Greenwater, and when the teams played out under the heavy traffic the price jumped up. Finally new horses and a bigger tank were secured and the prize dropped to $7 a barrel There are more than a thousand people in Greenwater, and the nearest water is thirty miles away. A full sized bath costs about $10.

HUNG AT LAST.

Old Man Rawlins and Alf Moore Side by Side.

PAY DEATH PENALTY

For the Murder of the Carter Children a Few Miles From Valdosta, Ga. On the Gallows Rawlins Declared His Boys Innocent.

J. G. Rawlins and Alf Moore were hung at Valdasto, Ga., on Tuesday of last week for the murder of Willie and Carrie Carter, two children of Rev. W. L. Carter, who lived on a farm adjoining Rawlins' a few miles from Valdosta. Both Rawlins and Carter were Baptist preachers. Several years ago a dispute arose as to the line between their respective farms. Litigation and bad blood resulted. Carter was wounded by a shot from ambush and had Rawlins arrested on the charge of attempted murder.

THE CRIME.

On July 13, 1905 a night attack was made on the Carter home. Two of the children, Willie and Carrie Carter, were shot just outside the house and shots were fired without effect at Carter and his wife and other daughter. The wounded boy managed to drag himself to the house and informed his parents that Milton and Jesse Rawlins had shot him. He died the next day. After shooting the children, the attacking party attempted to set fire to the house, but were fired upon and driven off without further casualties.

The trial, which lasted two weeks, resulted in a verdict of death for the elder Rawlins, his sons Milton and Jesse, and Alf Moore who was a negro. The third son, Leonard Rawlins, was given a life sentence, as accomplice. Every legal expedient was resorted to, but the verdicts have been sustained in each instance. The conviction of all the men was secured chiefly through the confession of Alf Moore, who claimed that he and the boys were present at the Carter house when [illegible] en were shot, but that th[illegible] done by Milton Raw[illegible] [illegible]med that old man [illegible] instigator of the [illegible] carried it out.

THEIR LAST VISIT.

Side by side the white man and the negro, principals in the bloodiest tragedy that has ever shocked the heart of south Georgia, paid the penalty of crimes upon the gallows in Lowndes county jail, before an approving party of probably fifty witnesses. The scene leading to the execution was at times pathetic and then at times almost sensational in their human interest.

At 9 o'clock, Mrs. Rawlins and her two grown daughters, all dressed in black and weeping, were permitted to enter the prison corridor. They remained with the condemned husband and father until 9:50, when they left after the final good-by had been said. As the heavily veiled women passed out, the great throng in the jail yard and streets made way for them, the men lifting their hats out of respect to their grief.

At 10 o'clock the newspaper men and several friends of the condemned men were admitted. Rawlins was dressed in a negligee shirt, without collar. He wore a black sack coat and plaid trousers. He stood in the narrow corridor into which the door of his cell lead and at the other end of the corridor were his sons—Milton, Jesse and Leonard Old man Rawlins, standing six feet and over, a perfect giant of strength and a picture of health, held his right hand high above his head on the bars of the cell and with his left made emphatic gestures.

PLEADS FOR HIS BOYS.

"Gentlemen," he said, "to one and all I want to say that my boys are innocent, I am standing in the presence of God and the very shadow of death. If what I tell you is a lie, then J. G. Rawlins is responsible to his maker. If you believe the lie of the negro, then you are responsible to your God. Hear me, men, my boys are innocent, they never had anything to do with the killing of the Carter children.

"Mr. Davis," he said to Captain E H. Davis, a member of the jury, which convicted him. "I have no ill will toward you, you did what you thought was honest and right, but you are wrong and the truth will appear some day. I have forgiven you and I ask God to do the same thing." To others the old man made the same statement, thanking some for their kindness and good wishes, now and then denouncing his attorney and the judge.

"When you hang old man Rawlins today," he cried with feeling, "you will be lynching him; this is mob law and not justice that I am getting; I've been mobbed in Georgia, in the name of the law."

Then turning to the three boys, the old man would point his finger at them and declare their innocence. "I wonder what's the matter with the sheriff, I wish he would come on," Rawlins declared, "I am tired of waiting, I wonder what's the matter, what time is it."

SPEAKS OF HIS WIFE.

Turning to the upturned faces, Rawlins said: "Please be kind to my boys, they are not guilty, but before God I would rather you would hang them next Friday and let them follow me than to send them to the penitentiary. The penitentiary will make educated devils of them."

Dr. McCord, Rawlins' spiritual advisor, pulled a store tag from the new coat that the condemned man wore and Rawlins, half smiling, said: "If my wife had seen that she would have taken it off, poor woman, poor woman."

Rawlins walked from the steel corridor into the jail hall and placed his hands upon the bars and pressed his face close to the window. "Gentlemen and ladies, and all," he began, "listen to me; my boys are innocent."

His plea for his three boys seemed to make his own peril pale into significance. Frequently he would almost yell at the crowds. "Now, do you understand me? Do I make myself plain?"

MOORE DENOUNCES RAWLINS.

Rawlins addressed the crowd for five minutes and at 10:25 Alf Moore, the negro, was led from his cell to the front second story window of the jail. Moore looked long and eagerly into the sea of faces, in which there were many black ones. Moore's denunciation of old man Rawlins showed great bitterness in the negroe's heart, as he attributed his present condition to his partner in crime.

"Listen one and all of you white folks, and black folks," cried the negro, gesticulating wildly, "Milton Rawlins killed the Carter children. I swore this on the stand in the court house and I swear it again today. These will be my last words, people; Milton Rawlins killed the Carter children."

As the negro spoke old man Rawlins sat unmoved, not more than three feet away. "It's a lie," almost hissed Rawlins under his breath. Finally Sheriff Passmore ordered all in the street below to stop questioning the negro.

At 10:35 a. m., after speaking ten minutes, Moore cried: "Good-bye" at the top of his voice and he and Rawlins were led toward the execution chamber. En route, Rawlins stopped for a photographer to make a picture of him.

"I do this just so my wife and children can have one," he repeated several time over to the photographer, during the process of taking the picture, the man never flinched a muscle and his expression was stolid and almost indifferent.

Into the execution room the jailers and guards and party were ushered. Rawlins leading the way and Moore following closely behind.

AT THE GALLOWS.

At the foot of the steps leading to the gallows, Rawlins sat down on the first step. The negro walked toward him, holding out his hand. Then followed an almost heated colloquy in which both men told the other they had sworn the truth, each referred to the fact that he stood in the shadow of the gallows and on the very brink of death, but Rawlings maintained that his boys were innocent and the negro swore that the statement was not true, and that he himself, had told the truth.

The heated interview was brought to a close by the sheriff, who announced [illegible] prayer would be offe[illegible] [illegible] on the steel floor, while above all loomed the grim death trap, decorated with weights and levers and ropes. The prayer, a most fervent one, was offered by Rev. W. W. McCord, formerly of Atlanta.

This was followed by a benediction and the party was in the act of moving towards the scaffold, when the negro began a prayer, wonderful for its wording and earnestness. But even in his final prayer to his Master, the negro's bitter heart showed there was no forgiveness there for Rawlins, whom he declared had brought him to his doom. When Moore had finished the two men took their positions on the scaffold, the trap was sprung and in a few seconds they were landed into eternity.

SAID HELL AWAITED HIM.

The night before he was hung Rawlins denounced the editors, the lawyers and the preachers, saying they were all cowards. He said there is no such thing as justice in all the world, and that his hanging would be assassination. He said he had never killed a man in his life, and that the negro did the crime for which he was to be lynched. He said that the sheriff was the luckiest man that ever lived because he heard that old Carter was going to make him move out of the county: "How lucky it would have been for me if I had dropped dead before I got in trouble with Carter," he said.

"The Bible tells of the evil spirits that live to haunt men; we are distinctly told of the evil spirits that went from a man into a drove of hogs causing them to drown themselves in the sea. I want my spirit when I am dead and gone to haunt the court official to the end of their days."

He also jumped on the newspapers He said he believed that nine hundred and ninety-nine in a thousand of the editors would go to hell because they were too cowardly to fight against public sentiment." Rawlins declares that he will go to hell, but that it will only give him an opportunity of piling coals of fire upon his enemies.

FACED HIS CELL.

The fact that it was the last night on earth did not appear to be a source of much worry on the part of the old man, who paced up and down his narrow steel cage talking, singing or praying as the opportunity presented itself. He was visited by his wife and daughters and many friends called at the jail during the evening, some being admitted, while others were satisfied to stand on the sidewalk and talk to the prisoner through the second story window.

Although Rawlins could not be seen through the window, he listened attentively to all that was said and would shout back his answers in strong voice. Just before midnight a minister of the gospel who had known the condemned man when the latter was preaching, drove up to the jail, held a shouted conversation with the prisoner, sang a hymn, repeated a brief but earnest prayer and drove away.

It was just midnight when Rawlins' last visitor disappeared and everything became quiet about the jail. The old man slept a portion of the night, but very little, for at 2 o'clock in the morning a noted evangelist, Sam Griffin, with strong lungs and zealous prayers, took his stand in the middle of the street in front of the jail and just opposite the cell of the condemned man.

"Hello, Rawlins!" he shouted through the window. "How are you feeling?"

"Yes," replied Rawlins and the conversation could be heard for blocks away.

"Then let us tell the Holy Ghost about it," the preacher shouted back.

"All right, tell Him," answered Rawlins.

The street preacher prayed and sang at the top of his voice until the police were appealed to and he was made to move on.

Thus passed into eternity a man who at one time was an honored minister of the gospel. What a solemn lesson the sad close of this man's life teaches us all. At some time he strayed out of the path of honor and entered the broad road of destruction, and according to his confession followd it to hell.

SHOT BY WOMAN

FORMER SENATOR FROM UTAH WOUNDED IN WASHINGTON.

Mrs Anna Bradley, of Salt Lake City, Fires Three Shots Into His Body.

Former United States Senator Brown, of Utah, was shot in Washington last Saturday by Mrs. Anna Bradley of Salt Lake City. The shooting occurred in Senator Brown's apartment in the Raleigh Hotel, where Mrs. Bradley also had registered under the name of "A. B. Brown." She was taken into custody and was locked up for the night in the matron's room of the first precinct police station.

Two shots were fired, one grazing Brown's left hand and the other entering the abdomen and lodging in the pelvic cavity. After working over him for nearly two hours the surgeons decided that at present at least they would make no further attempt to find the bullet. It was stated to-night that while Senator Brown's condition was critical his wounds are not necessarily fatal.

Mrs. Bradley arrived here shortly after noon. After being assigned a room she immediately went to Senator Brown's apartment. There was no witnesses to the shooting, but a floor maid heard the shots and notified the management. According to her statement, Mrs Bradley came to Washington to demand that Senator Brown marry her. She said that their relations were well known in Salt Lake City. "I asked him if he was going to do the right thing by me," she said, maintaining a remarkable composure. "His reply was that he put on his overcoat and started to leave the room and I shot him. I abhor acts of this character, but in this case it was justified." While expressing no [illegible] she was glad th[illegible] at Senator Brown might re[illegible] "I was practically penniless when I got here Saturday," she said, having only $1.25, and, after paying the cabman, all the money I had in the world was $1." She says she urged Senator Brown to marry her, that he had been instrumental in the divorce between her husband and herself, and that as his wife was dead he now could "do the right thing" by her. This, she said, he positively refused to do

Mrs. Bradley is a brunette, about 38 years old and frail of stature. Her first act, after being taken to the police station, was to send for Senator Sutherland, of Utah, who called on her Saturday and had a talk with her. Senator Sutherland regretted being brought into the case, but said that Mrs. Bradley had sent for him because he was the only man there whom she knew. To him she told the story of her relations with Senator Brown. She alleged that two of her children owe their parentage to Senator Brown and that she had named one of them after him. Mrs. Bradley was reluctant to speak of her former husband, but questioning brought out the fact that he now is living in Nevada with a second wife.

Further questioning disclosed the fact that Mrs. Bradley for two years, 1900 to 1902, had served in the capacity of secretary to the Utah State Republican committee, and also at one time was editor of the official organ of the State Federation of Women's Clubs. She declared that she had a sister in the newspaper business in Salt Lake, but that she would not communicate with members of her family because she knew that they would come to her assistance.

Manager Talty, of the Raleigh, was notified of the shooting within two or three minutes after it occurred. He hurried to Senator Brown's room to ascertain the facts.

Senator Brown, despite the seriousness and shock of the wound retained consciousness and was perfectly calm and collected. He made no statement to Mr. Talty beyond saying that he had been shot by Mrs. Bradley.

The woman continued in the room while Mr. Talty was attending to Senator Brown, but offered no assistance. Finally, Mr. Talty ordered her to leave the room. She declined with absolute coolness to comply with the order.

"I will remain here," said she. "I am the mother of his two children."

An officer from the first precinct police station placed Mrs. Bradley under arrest. She made no resistance and offered no further explanation of the shooting. She was asked for a statement of the incident, but referred all those who inquired to Senator Sutherland of Utan

Assumes Office.

Wm. W. Finley, recently chosen as the successor of the late President Samuel Spencer of the Southern railway assumes the active duties of his office Friday and will make his head quarters in this city. The policies of the late president will be carried out and no material changes in the system or the personnel of the active branch of the road are contemplated by Mr. Finley.

General Shooting Scrape.

Two persons dead, two seriously wounded and two slightly injured is the result of a fight which occurred at Greenville, Miss., Friday Felix Holman, a negro from Arkansas, shot and killed Celina Holman, a negress in a boarding house for negroes. One policeman was killed and another wounded before the murderer was arrested and put in jail.

HE TALKS OUT

Summary of President Roosevelt's Message to Congress.

FLAYS THE TRUST.

And Says They Should Not Be Allowed to Make Campaign Contributions. Pleads for Army and Navy as Best Agency for Peace. Other Suggestions.

The message of President Roosevelt read before the second session of the Fifty-ninth congress, consists of nearly 25,000 words.

Only twenty five words are devoted to the Panama canal. A special message will be sent congress later dealing with this most absorbing question.

For the first time in many years the message deals more with the past than the future. A feature of the message is the simplified form of spelling and is one of the first official documents given to the public since this abbreviated method was adopted.

His first recommemdation is that in furure inexorable laws be enected prohibiting corporations from contributing to political campaigns.

The second paragraph of the message deals with the government's right of appeal in criminal cases and embodies an earnest plea for such laws as will give the government this privilege.

The practice of setting aside judgments and granting new titles is vigorously condemed by the president.

The president contends that the right of injunction in labor cases should be aholised and he declares it and instrument which is savagely abused in many instances.

The duties, as well as the good opportunities, of judges are discussed in detail and the president makes an especial plea for a higher and more effective judicary throughout the country.

Lynching is condemmed in the most emphatic lauguage and the race riot in Atlanta is pointed to as one of the evil results of race passion.

As a remedy for race hatred and a preventive for lynching the president points to earlyschool training and manual education of both races.

Capital and labor are discussed at great length, with remedies suggested and moral lessons pointed out. The message declares that much of the friction between the employer and the employe is the result of the work of the demagogue and urges that the two classes get on better terms of acquaintanceship.

The eight hour law is approved in the United States, but shown to be very undesirabe in Panama, where the conditions and men are totally different.

The labor of women and children in sweatshops and factories is scored and better and more stringent laws against it urged.

The liability of the employer is given especial attention by the president and pertinent suggestions made in reference to who shall share the responsibility for accident to the employe.

The president believes prompt and searching inquiries should always be made in disputes between capital and labor, and arbitration employed wherever possible.

The president insists that coal lands, still owned by the government, should be held and leased to miners on a royalty basis.

Several pages of the message are devoted to a review of the term corporation, the general effects of trusts and the legislation already inaugurated to permit the possibility of competition.

The messages endorse the inheritance tax and approves the tax on incomes. The president states that the rich man is under a peculiar obligation to the goverenment for protection which the poor man does not owe.

Technical and industrial training are urged as the best foundation for the young man and the young woman to build for the future. The tiller of the soil, the mechanic and all others who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow are given earnest advice.

Irrigation and forest preservations are briefly mentioned.

The president cordially endorses the movement to build a memorial amphitheatre at Arlington for use of the Grand Army of the Republic on memorial days.

The president calls especial attention to need of national laws relating to marriage and divorce. Race suicide, from a Rooseveltian point of view is given particular attention in the message.

The president urges that more encouragement be given American shipping that better water mail routes be established and faster and larger ships be put into service for the country's commerce.

Currency reform is urged and the past fluctations in loan money reviewed, with several suggestions for national bank issues.

A lower tariff or else free trade in Phillipine products is strongly urged, with the declaration that all is well in the oriental possesions and peace almost secured.

The message insists that American citizenship shoule be conferred upon the citizens of Porte Rico and the expenses of the federal court of Porto Rico should be borne by the United States government.

It is stated that the administration of the affairs of the Phillipphines, Hawaii, Porto Rico and othef insular possessions should be directed by the department of state or department of war of the United States.

The Alaska Yukon Pacific exposition meets the endorsement of the president who ask that proper encouragement be given the enterprise which has been launched by Alaska.

Fair treatment to all nations and especial cordial hospitality for the foreigners within our gates are urged by the president. He recomends that an act be passed providing naturalization for all Japanese who come to America intending to become citizens.

From his message it is evident that the president was well pleased with conditions he found on his recent visit to Cuba, for he states that peace has been restored and the provisional government will give way to self-government within a few months.

The Rio conference is reviewed and the reception of Secretary Root in South America was especially fortuate in cementing the ties between the United States and her neighboring tropics.

With a tribute to Secretary Root the president declares thar no longer is the Monroe Doctrine misunderstood by the Republics in the South.

Conditions in Central America, the friendly relations existing between the United States and Mexico, the Algeciras conference and other questions of international import are reviewed and discussed in an optimistic manner.

The president calls especial attention to the pelagic killing of seals and all seal hunting violations, both in this country and in foreign waters.

Vital importance is attached by the president to the second Hague conference in the interest of universal peace.

Probably the feature of the message lies in the earnest appeal of the president to congress that the present high standard of the army and navy be maintained as the greatest agency of peace with our neighbors and the world.

THE LAST FIVE DOLLARS

Of a Large Fortune That Had Been Squandered.

Holding up a five-dollar bill, the Rev. William P. Chase, pastor of the Park Baptist Church of Tottenville, S. I., Sunday night preached a sermon on temperance.

The bank note came in the minister's mail Wednesday. Upon the white edge were written these words: "The last of an ill-spent fortune of $850,000, dissipated by the sender within three years. When you get this the suicide's grave will have ended my life of shame. Whiskey, morphine and opium have ended my life. Take warning. Beware!"

The message was not signed. When the pastor failed, after there days, to discover the identity of the owner, he determined to preach a sermon with the bank note in his hand, and all Tottenville crowded the church to hear it.

Mr. Chase took his text from First Timothy vi:10: "For the love of all kinds of evil." During the whole of his discourse he held the banknote in his hand and the awed congregation sat spellbound.

"This is a sermon from the shadow of the tomb," the minister said. "This bank note is the last terrible warning sent to brother men by a man whose soul is lost and who knows that it it cannot be regained. It bears a double message because its owner, first bound hellward through the possession of too much wealth, came at the last into the portals of hades through his sinful dissipation of his riches."

The minister says he probably will give the $5 bill to some temperance organization.

Killed by Elevator.

Three men were killed, one was fatally injured and five others were severely hurt at Waynesboro, Pa., Thursday by the fall of an elevator in the Geiser Manufacturing company's shops. Eleven men were on the lift, together with a five-ton milling machine and heavy truck, when a cable parted. The men were dropped 25 feet with the machinery into a pit and George Freeman, John Torson and Marar Poplan were crushed to death. Nicholas Brunson was fatally injured. All of the injured were brought to the hospital in this city.

Lost At Sea.

The Assateague life saving station reported Friday that the three-masted schooner Florence I Lockward, from Norfolk for New York with a cargo of lumber, stranded on Williams shoal off Assateague, Virginia, Friday night and is a total lost. Capt. Taylor and his crew were rescued by the life savers. The schooner went aground during a heavy gale and quickly pounded to pieces in the heavy sea. The schooner was built at Norwalk, Connecticut, and was owned by J. H. Smith of Boston. The vessel was 103 feet long, had a beam of 30 feet and a dept of 64 feet.

Want To Re-Enlist.

At the instance of Secretary Taft Sergt Mingo Sanders and Private Elmer Brown, of the 25th infantry, colored, Saturday filed with the military secretary applications for re-enlistment in the army. One of these has been referred to the President in order that he may determine whether or not any of the men of the 25th infantry who were recently discharged without honor shall be re-enlisted and if so on what conditions.

Ships Imprisoned.

Specials to the Detroit News from Sault Ste Marie says: "Twenty vessels are caught fast in the ice in St. Mary's River, the cold snap of the past few days having caused six to eight inches of ice. The Lake Carriers' Association has organized an ice crushing expedition to leave Sault Ste Marie Sunday morning, under the leadership of the steamer Algomah, to attempt to release the imprisoned ships."

Mexicans Killed.

News has just came from Monterey, Mexico, of a mine accident, which occurred last Tuesday at the Avino mines, and which resulted in the death of 12 Mexican miners, who were at work in the shaft. The accident was due, it is reported, to the carelessness of some one in letting a big flow of water into the lower level, where the men were discovered.

FATAL FIRE.

Four Students and Three Firemen Loose Their Lives in

A BURNING BUILDING.

Three Students Burn Up in a Dormitory and Three Volunteer Firemen Are Crushed Under Falling Walls at Ithaca, N. Y., on Friday.

At Ithaca, N. Y., seven persons met a tragic death Friday morning in the worst disaster that ever befell Cornell university. Three of the victims were volunteer firemen of the city of Ithaca and four were students of Cornell university. The firemen all were prominent in the city. They were:

A. S. Robinson, attorney; John Rumsey, hardware merchant; Esty Landon, a salesman.

The students were:

O. L. Schmuck, Hanover, Pa.; F. W Grelle, South Orange, N. J.; W. H. Nichols, Chicago; J. M. McCutcheon, Pittsburg. Schmuck got out of the building, but went back for his room-mate, Nichols, and in the attempt to rescue his comrade he was so seriously injured that he died in the hospital.

One student, O. J. Pope, a freshman of East Orange, N. J., was seriously injured, and three others were slightly injured. They are R. R. Powers, a senior of Atlanta, Ga.; W. W. Gostz, a sophomore of Milwaukee, Wis., and H. M. Curry, Jr., a sophomore of Pittsburg.

Rumsey, Landon and Robinson, the Ithaca volunteer firemen, had managed to train a hose on the north side of the house when the wall tottered. There was a cry of alarm and several men standing near managed to get out of the way, but the three named were caught under the mass of debris and killed.

A few minutes after the flames were discovered the Chi Psi chapter house was all ablaze, the flamers, fanned by a strong northwest wind, and the students were trapped in the dormitory on the third floor. Many of the boys jumped to safety, while those who hesitated were carried to the ground by the falling walls.

No alarm was turned in until half an hour after the fire had been discovered and it was an hour later before the volunteer fire department could get to work. There was a long climb from the lower part of the city to the college grounds and by the time the firemen arrived the interior of the building was almost burned out. They could do nothing but prevent the adjoing buildings from taking fire.

The money loss is nearly $200,000, since the original cost of the building erected by Mrs. Jennie McGraw Fiske was about $150,000 and extensive interior decorations had been made.

The cause of the fire is unknow, though it is supposed that it started in the kitchen. Cornell university is immeasurably appalled by the terrible catastrophe and academic work is almost suspended.

The burned building was built by Jennie McGraw Fiske, the benefactor of Cornell, whose will was contested by her husband, Prof. Willard Fiske. She abroad, seeking help for an incurable disease, and never entered her beautiful mansion alive. Her body was taken there for the obsequies.

Cut off Girls Hair.

Michael Kurovik, a foreigner of Homestead, Pa., attacked Edna Story, 17 years old, in her home Saturday night and cut off her hair with a razor. He narrowly escaped lynching at the hands of an infuriated mob. Miss Story met Kurovik in a hallway and without a word he seized her and with one slash of the razor cut the greater part of herhair from her head. from Releasing thegirl, the man escaped the house The girl'scries attracted a large crowd of men, who captured Kurovik an were preparing to hang him when he was rescued by a squad of police. Surrounded by the mob, the officers rushed Kurovik to the police statian, with several hundred excited people in pursuit. For half an hour the mob lingered around the station, but dispersed when addition officers arrived to guard the jail.

Two Men Killed.

Two men were killed in an explosion of a magazine of Oriental powder works near Uniontown, Pa., Friday morning. The building was totally wrecked. The body of an Italian was burned almost to a crisp, but a man named Hickle lived a few minutes after being rescued from the debris. The explosion occurred at 8:45 o'clock and shook the earth for miles around. Windows were rattled in Fairchance, two miles away, and in Uniontown, five miles away A large force of men were working in the mill adjoining the magazine, but none were injured.

Shoots Himself.

E. T. Williams, assistant postmaster at Griffin, Ga., Friday morning went to his father's home at Woodbury and while there walked out on the rear porch, about 2 o'clock and using a shotgun fired one load of shot into his left breast and shoulder, inflicting a fatal wound and is now dying. He was a very popular and prominent young man. Despondency is the supposed cause of the tragedy.

Killed His Murderer.

A special from Pine Bluff, Ark., says J. F. Gulpepper, former chief of police and widely known throughout the Southwest, was shot and instantly killed in a pistol duel with a negro named Brock early Thursday. After receiving mortal wounds, Gulpepper fired at the negro, sending a bullet through his heart.