

## THE RACE PROBLEM

Speech By President Roosevelt At Lincoln Dinner

### IS CONSERVATIVE IN EXPRESSION

The Chief Executive Appeals to the North For Added Friendliness to the South Because of Conditions For Which the South is Not Alone Responsible and Makes Acknowledgments to Crusaders Against Lynching—Backward Race Must be Trained Without Impeding Forward Race—Must Maintain Race Purity.

New York, Special.—As the guest of honor at the Lincoln dinner of the Republican Club in this city Monday night, President Roosevelt made a speech on the race problem. He appealed to the North to make its friendship for the South all the greater because of the "embarrassment of conditions for which she is not alone responsible," declared that the heartiest acknowledgments are due to the ministers, law officers, grand jurors, public men and "great daily newspapers in the South who have recently done such effective work in leading the crusade against lynching," and said that the problem was "to adjust the relations between two races of different ethnic type, that the backward race be trained so that it may enter into the possession of true freedom, while the forward race is enabled to preserve unharmed the high civilization wrought out by its forefathers."

### The President's Address.

In his second inaugural, in a speech which will be read as long as the memory of this nation endures, Abraham Lincoln closed by saying:

"With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations."

Immediately after his re-election he had already spoken thus:

"The strife of the election is but human nature practically applied to the facts of the case. What has occurred in this case must ever recur in similar cases. Human nature will not change. In any future great national struggle, compared with the men of this, we shall have as weak and as strong, as silly and as wise, as bad and as good. Let us, therefore, study the incidents of this as philosophy to learn wisdom from, and none of them as wounds to be revenged. May not all having a common interest unite in a common effort? For my own part I have striven and shall strive to avoid placing any obstacle in the way. So long as I have been here I will not willingly planted a thorn in any man's path. While I am deeply sensible to the high compliment of a re-election, and duly grateful, as I trust, to Almighty God for having directed my countrymen to a right conclusion, as I think, for their own good, I desire nothing to my satisfaction that any other man may be disappointed or pained by the result."

"May I ask those who have not differed with me to join me in this same spirit toward those who have?"

### VICE NEGRO'S ARCH ENEMY.

Laziness and shiftlessness, these, and above all, vice and criminality of every kind, are evils more potent for harm to the black race than all acts of oppression of white men put together. The colored man who fails to condemn crime in another colored man, who fails to co-operate in all lawful ways to bringing colored criminals to justice, is the worst enemy of his own people, as well as an enemy to all the people. Law-abiding men should, for the sake of their race, be foremost in relentless and unswerving warfare against law-breaking black men. If the standards of private morality and industrial efficiency can be raised high enough among the black race, then its future on this continent is secure. The stability and purity of the home is vital to the welfare of the black race, as it is to the welfare of every race.

### NEIGHBORS CAN HELP MOST.

In the next place, the white man, who, if only he is willing, can help the colored man more than all other white men put together, is the white man who is his neighbor, North or South. Each of us must do his whole duty without flinching, and if that duty is national, it must be done in accordance with the principles above laid down. But in endeavoring each to be his brother's keeper it is wise to remember that each can normally do most for the brother who is his immediate neighbor. If we are sincere friends of the negro let each in his own locality show it by his action therein, and let us each show it also by upholding the hands of the white man, in whatever locality who is striving to do justice to the poor and the helpless, to be a shield to those whose need for such a shield is great.

### CRUSADE AGAINST LYNCHING.

The heartiest acknowledgments are due to the ministers, the judges and law officers, the grand jurors, the public men and the great daily newspapers in the South, who have recently done such effective work in leading the crusade against lynching in the South; and let us each show it also by upholding the hands of the white man, in whatever locality who is striving to do justice to the poor and the helpless, to be a shield to those whose need for such a shield is great.

Right Reverend Robert Strange, bishop coadjutor of North Carolina, as given in the Southern Churchman of October 8, 1904:

### MUST MAINTAIN RACE PURITY.

The bishop first enters an emphatic plea against any social intermingling of the races; a question which, in most of course, he left to the people of each community to settle for themselves, as in such a matter no one community—and indeed no one individual—can dictate to any other; always provided that in each locality, men keep in mind the fact that there must be no confusing of civil privileges with social intercourse. Civil law must not regulate social practices. Society, as such, is a law unto itself, and will always regulate its own practices and habits. Full recognition of the fundamental fact that all men should stand on an equal footing, as regards civil privileges, in no way interferes with recognition of the further fact that all reflecting men of both races are united in feeling that race purity must be maintained.

### NATIONAL DESTINY SAFE.

Let us be steadfast in our faith, but let us err on the side of generosity rather than on the side of vindictiveness toward those who differ from us as to the method of attaining the right. Let us never forget our duty to help in upholding the law, to a spirit which is wrong the humbler, and let us likewise act in a spirit of the broadest and frankest generosity toward our brethren, all our fellow-countrymen; in a spirit proceeding not from weakness but from strength, a spirit which takes no account of locality than it does of race, and which is a spirit which is resolutely bent on seeing that the Union which Washington founded and which Lincoln saved from destruction shall grow nobler and greater throughout the ages.

I believe in this country with all my heart and soul, I believe that one people will in the end rise to the level of every difficulty that rises before them. I could not have such confident faith in the destiny of this mighty people if I did not believe that one portion of that people, throughout our land, things on the whole have grown better and not worse, and this is as true of one part of the country as it is of another. I believe in the Southerner as I believe in the Northerner. I claim the right to feel pride in his great qualities and in his great deeds exactly as I feel pride in the great qualities and deeds of every other American. For weal or for woe we are knit together, and we shall go up or go down together; and I believe that we shall go up and not down, that we shall go forward instead of halting and falling back, because I have my abiding faith in the generosity, the courage, the resolution, and the common sense of all my countrymen.

### PROBLEMS WILL VANISH.

The Southern States face difficult problems; and so do the Northern States. Some of the problems are the same for the entire country. Others exist in greater intensity in one section, and yet others exist in greater intensity in another section. But in the end they will all be solved; for fundamentally one people are the same throughout the land; the same in qualities of heart and brain and hand which have made this republic what it is in the great today; which will make it what it is to be in the infinitely greater tomorrow. I admire and respect and believe in and have faith in the men and women of the South as I admire and respect and believe in and have faith in the men and women of the North. All of us alike, Northerners and Southerners, Easterners and Westerners, can best prove our loyalty to the nation's best by the way in which we do the nation's work in the present; for only thus can we be sure that our children's children shall inherit Abraham Lincoln's single-hearted devotion to the great unshakable creed that "righteousness exalteth a nation."

### LABOR WORLD.

The 1905 convention of the Blacksmiths' Union will be held in St. Paul, Minn.

Detroit (Mich.) mates think of forming a union of their own, and definite plans are being discussed.

The Chicago Federated Trades established the precedent of admitting clergymen as fraternal delegates.

A graduated scale of wages will shortly be adopted by the street railway company at the City of Mexico.

Part of the striking lumber wagon drivers at Chicago, Ill., have returned to work, having won the union wage scale.

In Wisconsin the eight-hour day is prescribed in manufacturing and mechanical establishments unless otherwise provided.

The workers throughout South Staffordshire, England, have been served with notices of a reduction in wages equal to three and a half per cent.

The request of the Western Maryland trainmen for shorter hours, an increase in pay and payment for overtime, has been refused by the company.

The minimum wage for union book and job compositors in Boston was increased from \$17 to \$18 per week in accordance with an agreement made a year ago.

The agreement between the Iron Molders' Union of North America and the National Founders' Association has been terminated by the Employers' Organization.

The Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor is constantly contending the statement that organized labor is unfriendly to the church.

American Federation of Labor organizers in the Pittsburg (Pa.) district are busy in an effort to get all local unions to affiliate with the Iron City Central Trades Council.

### Village Taken.

St. Petersburg, Fla., Special.—The Emperor has received the following dispatch from General Kuropatkin: "The Japanese during the night of January 31 attacked Djantchenan, on the left bank of the Hun river, opposite Changtan. They captured the village, but subsequently were driven out, with great loss. The Russian casualties were 100. The Japanese, after a severe cannonade, re-attacked our forces at Djantchenan at noon February 1. The Russians first retired, but ultimately reoccupied the village, though outlying posts are in the hands of the enemy."

## M'CUE GOES TO SCAFFOLD

### Confesses Murder of His Wife and Pays Law's Just Penalty

#### WAS STEADY OF NERVE TO THE END

Charlotteville Wife-Murderer Meets Death Without a Tremor, Walking Unassisted to the Place—No Statement Forthcoming When Asked at the Last Moment if He Had Anything to Say, But a Written Confession Was Given Out After the Execution by His Spiritual Advisers.

Charlotteville, Va., Special.—Without a tremor, J. Samuel McCue met death on the scaffold at 7:25 o'clock Friday morning for wife-murder. Hardly had his struggles ceased when his confession was given out by his three spiritual advisers, Revs. G. L. Petrie, H. B. Lee, and John B. Thompson. McCue listened calmly to the reading of the death warrant, and when Sergeant Rogers asked, "Do you think that if I gave you my arm you would be able to walk to the scaffold?" He replied calmly, "I can walk without your aid." On the way he stumbled once or twice and the officers offered assistance. It was not needed, however. There was no weakness. McCue had merely slipped on the frozen snow.

#### No Statement to Make.

Before he placed the rope about McCue's neck, Sergeant Rogers put his arm over the condemned man's shoulder and whispered something to him. When everything was ready Mr. Rogers again spoke to McCue, asking him if he had anything to say. "None at all," was his answer. The trap was sprung, and nineteen minutes afterward McCue was pronounced dead of strangulation. His neck was not broken. The body will be taken to Brookville for burial.

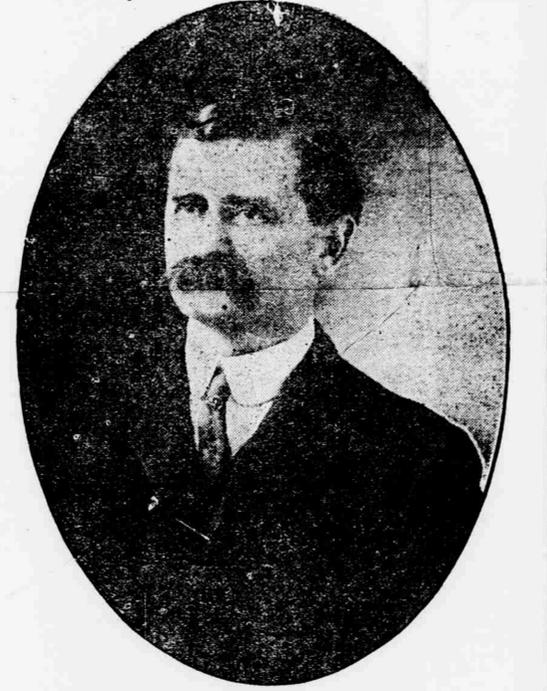
#### Confession as Given Out.

"J. Samuel McCue stated this morning in our presence and requested us to make public that he did not wish to be

leave this world with suspicion resting on any human being other than himself, that he alone was responsible for the deed, impelled to it by an evil power beyond his control, and that he recognized his sentence as just."

#### Story of the Crime.

On Sunday night, September 4, McCue accompanied his wife to church and they returned home about 9:15 o'clock. Within 15 minutes after he had retired to their room to retire for the night the city was aroused by messages announcing the murder of Mrs. McCue, and friends, physicians, and officers hurried to the McCue home. Mrs. McCue was found dead in the bath room, and McCue was lying on the floor with an abrasion on his cheek and feigning unconsciousness. He later asserted that the attack had been made by an unknown white man who had climbed through a window. Mrs. McCue had been dealt a blow that broke her nose and her left ear had almost been severed by a second blow. Death was caused by a gunshot wound just above the heart. McCue never was able to explain the presence in the bath room of a small piece of cotton undershirt which fitted exactly a torn place in the shirt which he had on when the officers arrived. The women figured in the reports cir-



J. SAMUEL McCUE,

culated as to the cause of the murder, and a letter filled with endearing language sent him by one of his women clients was produced at the trial. McCue had quarreled with his wife a number of times. She was 40 years old and the mother of four children. The coroner's jury held McCue for the murder three days after it occurred, and he had since been confined in the jail, vehemently protesting his innocence. His trial was concluded November 5, and he was convicted, the jury being out only 26 minutes.

#### Broke Into Jewelry Store.

Suffolk, Special.—The jewelry store of R. L. Brewer & Son, owned by R. L. Brewer, Jr., former mayor, was entered and robbed. The burglars got in by prying up with a crowbar a sill under a rear window. The practical loss was the theft of articles left for repair. A \$300 cash register was destroyed, but only \$4 in cash was taken. Mr. Brewer cannot ascertain his exact loss, but it is estimated at between \$500 and \$700.

#### May Punish Atchison Road.

Washington—Special.—Attorney General Moody has appointed Judson Harmon, of Cincinnati, who was attorney general during the second administration of President Cleveland, and Frederick N. Judson, a prominent lawyer of St. Louis, to investigate the alleged action of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad in granting rebates to the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company. This employment is with the view of taking legal proceedings against the company, if, after an investigation, such proceedings seem justified. Both lawyers have accepted the appointment.

#### Live Items of News.

The Hungarian colony in New York is making great preparations for the banquet to President Roosevelt on February 14.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles, in a statement in Boston, says he has no apology to offer for his treatment of Jefferson Davis in Fortress Monroe.

Many vessels are still held in the ice jam in the Delaware river and heavy rain and snow storms were reported in the South and Southwest.

#### Judge Campbell to be a Candidate.

Richmond—Special.—It is reported that former Judge Clarence J. Campbell will be a candidate for the legislature from Amherst county this year. Judge Campbell was removed from the Amherst county bench by the legislature for cowardly Rev. Mr. Crawford, of the Anti-Saloon League. He had acquitted Mr. Crawford of the charge of contempt of his court.

#### Fire in Jacksonville Jail.

Jacksonville, Fla.—Special.—What the officers believe to have been an effort on the part of a negro prisoner to escape by setting the jail on fire resulted in one negro being killed by suffocation and 15 escaping. The cries of fire in the Raspberry Park city jail, shortly after 4 o'clock, awoke Jailer Bryan, who rushed from his room to the corridor to ascertain the trouble. As he opened the door leading into the jail proper a dense smoke came rushing toward him. He immediately went to each cell and released the prisoners, and then sent in the alarm.

#### Fresh From the Wires.

The peace movement in Russia is growing fast.

Survivors of the wrecked Furnes liner Damara reached Pleasant Point, N. C., after a terrible experience.

Germany's success in capturing the contract for repairing the Turkish artillery continues to cause resentment in Paris.

King Oscar of Sweden, who is ill, turned over the Government temporarily to Crown Prince Gustaf.

## NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE

Work That is Being Done By the North Carolina Lawmakers.

Owing to the death of a member of the House but little was done in either branch of the legislature Thursday. The following bills passed their final readings: For the prevention of fraudulent trading. The bill provides against the use of a name, not that of the proprietor, and against a married woman conducting the store in her husband's name, and if a woman does business in her own name, the act makes her a freetrader.

A message was received from the House in a resolution of the death of Representative Phipps, and asking that a committee of four from the House and two from the Senate be appointed to accompany the body home.

The divorce bill. In the House Friday the only matter of importance was the divorce question.

Ward Bill Passes. In the Senate Friday was much discussion of the Ward liquor bill, it being a special order for noon. At the close of the discussion, Ward called on previous questions. Vann's amendment as to the size of towns was lost, but that providing that the law shall become effective January 1 next was adopted. All other amendments were voted down, and the bill passed its second reading—25 to 16. Gilliam objected to the third reading, and Seales' motion to suspend the rule and put it on a third reading failed to get the necessary two-thirds vote. The Senate then adjourned.

In the Senate Saturday there were a number of petitions and bills presented.

The act known as the Ward bill came up for third reading.

Ward Bill Passes. To amend the public laws of 1901 regulating the manufacture and sale of liquor in North Carolina, Stubbs offered an amendment providing that the act should not apply to incorporated towns where liquor is now being manufactured under the provisions of the Wills act. Stubbs said the amendment was but fair. Zollicoffer sent forward an amendment providing that

nothing in the bill should be construed to apply to the Wills act. The law of 1902, Stubbs' amendment was put and lost by a vote of 18 to 9. Ward accepted the amendment of Zollicoffer. Williams said he wanted to serve notice on the Senate that for several years he had stood by the Democratic party at a sacrifice to aid the men of the east. "I am not in favor of making the matter one of politics, but it has become a matter of politics and it has come to this, that the west must lose in politics, and it will proclaim in the west that the Democratic party at a sacrifice to aid the men of the east."

He denied that the rights of any people were being encroached upon, and that those affected were the men manipulating the various businesses, who were encroaching upon the rights of the State. McLean said the west was far in advance of the east in temperance, and that Williams was mistaken. Thorne replied to Williams and said that the east appreciated what the west had done for it, now the east wanted to help the west by driving from it. Williams suggested an amendment making the time when the act should go into effect, July 1st, 1905. Ward said, feeling sure the bill was going into effect, he did not desire to injure any man's business, and personally would not oppose it. Williams suggested that such towns as were now manufacturing whiskey would not be affected until January 1st, 1906, to which Eller agreed, but these amendments were lost and the bill passed third reading with only two votes in opposition.

The message from the Governor regarding the lands held by Schaffer Bros. of New York, was read, also the correspondence it transmitted. Zollicoffer offered a resolution relative to the South Dakota judgment, appointing the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Speaker of the House and Attorney General a special committee to investigate the South Dakota bond issue and ascertain what amount is due the bondholders and to issue a warrant upon the State Auditor to pay this sum.

The bill to protect water supplies, by providing that the act shall apply to water companies now organized and hereafter organized was taken up, the House having added an amendment to the bill, providing that it shall not apply to artesian wells. Boddie moved that the Senate refer the bill to the committee on the subject. The motion was adopted and the Senators from Buncombe and Yancey were appointed as a conference committee.

The House spent the day in a quiet manner. The following bills were ratified: To amend the charter of Hendersonville, relating to collection of taxes; to elect commissioners and justices of the peace in Washington county by the people; to amend the law relative to hunting on lands of another in Robeson county; to allow the commission of Wake county to make an appropriation to the Wake County Women's Association for the betterment of public schools; to protect owners of swine in Tyrrell county; for relief of Piedmont Land and Improvement Company; to regulate the time of holding courts in Jackson county; to incorporate the Rouse Banking Company; to amend charter of American Warehouse Company; to incorporate Haywood in statute; to prevent killing of squirrels in Wake, Dare and Tyrrell counties;

## TO AMEND CHARTER OF SOUTHERN CONFEDERATE

to amend charter of Southern Confederate of Music; to prevent hunting on lands of another without written consent in Martin county; to allow the board of education of Yancey county, to pay N. W. Horton \$40 out of the general school fund; to allow Caswell county to submit questions of its suing bonds for improving public roads to a vote of the people; to pay expenses of visiting committees to educational institutions, to pay expense of the inaugurating of the governor; to pay expenses of the committees in investigating the penitentiary farm or Roanoke river; resolution requesting Senators and Representatives in Congress from North Carolina, to authorize influence to secure proper appropriation for the improvement of Cape Fear river.

In the Senate Monday there was little done.

The following bills passed their third readings:

To incorporate the Tuckasee Railway; to incorporate the Asheville & Northern Railway; to amend the charter of Rocky Mount in regard to the improvement tax; to amend public laws in Allegheny relative to public roads in Allegheny; relative to the killing of bear in Cedar Creek, and Beaver Dam townships, in Cumberland county; for the better protection of travel in Tyrrell county; to amend public laws of 1899 relative to the issue of fire oil weapons in certain counties; to allow justices of the peace half fees in certain cases. A resolution to pay the stenographers in the engraving clerk's office \$4 per day; to pay the expenses of the committee visiting the insane asylums of Morganton and Goldsboro.

At 11:20 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

In the House the following bills passed final reading: To provide for working public roads in Macon; to amend to charter of Mount Airy in regard to a special tax for building a bridge across the French Broad river in Jackson county; to amend the charter of the Durham & Southern Railway; to allow Wayneville to make a contract for an electric light plant; to allow Durham to issue school bonds in an unincorporated territory within the corporate limits of Lincoln county a graded school district; to allow Goldsboro to issue bonds; to amend the Buncombe stock law; to incorporate Walnut in Madison county; to allow Camden county to levy a special tax; to provide sewerage for Monroe.

Election Liquor Bill. The House took up the bill making it a misdemeanor to sell or give away liquor within five miles of a voting place on election day, with an amendment incorporated by the committee providing that the bill should not be a drink, provided that he did not do so with intent to influence the election, following the election law of The Code. Messrs. McNeich and Alexander, of Mecklenburg; Davis, and Murphy, of Buncombe, spoke against the amendment, saying it would be well enough to suspend the dispensing of liquor in private houses even in private houses one day in two years, and claimed it would be better to do this than by adopting the amendment to practically license the giving away of liquor on election day. It would be impossible to convict anybody under the language of the amendment. Mr. Winborne said it was an outrage to brand every man a criminal, in the privacy of his home, should extend the common courtesy to a friend, simply because it happened to be on election day. Under the proposed law a man would be a criminal who gave his wife or cook a small dram to ease the toothache or such like affliction. Mr. Murphy, of Buncombe, again spoke, saying he had seen young men who were temperate dead drunk on free Republican election liquor in Buncombe county on election day. To require the State to prove the intent would be to come, regardless of politics, desired to break up this disgrace of using whiskey to influence elections. Mr. Powers offered an amendment striking out the words "with the intent to influence the election." This was adopted by a large majority. Mr. Winborne offered an amendment making it a crime to give away cigars and tobacco on election day, but this was defeated. Mr. Murphy, of Buncombe, contended that whiskey would take an elector's thinking faculties away, while tobacco would not. Mr. McNeich nodded approval at this argument and asked Mr. Winborne if he honestly desired the amendment to pass.

A \$3500 Verdict. Nashville, Special.—In the circuit court the jury in the case of the Southern Railway company vs. the United States Marble company reported a verdict for the defendant of some \$3,500 damages. \$1,200 being land and the remainder for damages sustained to other property and non-user of the property. The jury of view is said to have allowed \$200 more than the verdict calls for, and this has been the rule that the original jury of view was more liberal than the verdict of juries which sat on the case after appealed to court. This is one of the many condemnation proceedings.

Oil Men Support Kansas. Toledo, O., Special.—At a meeting Sunday of the Oil Men's Association, composed of crude oil producers in the Trenton rock-oil fields of Ohio and Indiana, the situation in Kansas was discussed by the 30 or 40 members present, and resolutions were unanimously adopted that the State of Kansas is entitled to the sympathy and moral support of the oil trade everywhere in its contest with the Standard Oil Company.

Favor Private Car Lines. Washington, Special.—A delegation of Georgia and West Virginia peach growers, headed by J. H. Hare, of Georgia, appeared before the subcommittee of the House committee on interstate and foreign commerce, investigating private car lines, in protest against any legislation that might have the effect of eliminating the use of private cars.

## DANOLK SEEMS OVER

Everything Was Quiet Enough Sunday In St. Petersburg

### WAS NO RIOTING IN ANY QUARTER

Demonstrations Were Not Attempted and the Only Disorder Was in a Theatre at Night When Abuse of the Czar Was Shouted by the Audience.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—The anticipated renewal of trouble among workmen today was not realized. Neither strikers nor students made the slightest attempt to demonstrate, and throughout the day the city presented a normal appearance. The Emperor's creation of a joint commission of masters and workmen, chosen by themselves, to investigate the cause of discontent among the laborers has made an exceedingly good impression, being considered definite evidence of the government's purpose to compel some of the rapacious masters who have paid starvation wages to do justice to their employes.

The Imperial decree ordering the formation of the committee reposes the presidency of the body in Senator Chidlovski, a member of the council of the empire, and instructs the committee to ascertain immediately the causes of discontent of St. Petersburg workmen and devise measures to prevent such discontent in the future. The committee consists of representatives of government departments, the various industries, and the workmen. The President is authorized to report in person to the Emperor and determine the number and mode of selection of the committee. At the Mali Theatre a scene was created by cries of "Down with the autocracy" and personal abuse of the Emperor. The demonstrators were ejected from the theatre.

The police continue to make arrests.

The Czar's Announcement. St. Petersburg, By Cable.—The news that Emperor Nicholas has endorsed the scheme for the revival of the Zemsky Svalok of the SIM EMPLOYERS involved in times of stress, has spread through the city and created intense satisfaction among liberal classes. The newspapers this morning were filled with articles descriptive of his plan. In the Russian institution, indicating that work had gone forth that the government had decided to listen to the voice of representatives of the people. Naturally, there is some skepticism as to whether the government intends frankly to take the steps, but the general verdict is that if the Emperor has succeeded in shaking off reactionary influences and now proceeds in good faith to summon the Zemsky Seabor, they will rally to his support the moderate Liberals, and perhaps around ways of the more enthusiastic in the country. Liberals are convinced that the meeting of such a representative body must be followed by important and widespread reforms.

Kansas City, Mo., Special.—Reports Sunday night from Missouri, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, the Dakotas, northern Texas, Indian Territory, Arkansas and Oklahoma, say that unusually cold weather prevails. In Omaha the thermometer registered 16 degrees below zero at 9 o'clock. High winds prevail in many localities, drifting the snow badly, and delaying railroad traffic in all directions. Reports from Oklahoma and Indian Territory say the thermometer was 5 below zero in several places, and ranged at zero all day. From all parts of the two Territories come accounts of suffering and death as the result of the sudden north.

Atlanta's Troubles Ending. Atlanta, Ga., Special.—With large forces of men, who have been repairing since the havoc of the recent sleet storm, continued their work all day (Sunday), both the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies and the telephone companies are getting their wires in better condition, and Atlanta is in closer touch with the outside world than she has been for a week.

The recent storm was the most destructive in the history of the city. The amount spent by the telegraph and telephone companies to restore normal conditions will reach an enormous sum.

Visiting New York. Washington, Special.—President Roosevelt left Washington Monday morning for a two-day visit in New York, during which he will make a speech at the Lincoln birthday celebration at the Waldorf-Astoria, spend a short time at the Press Club banquet at the New Astor House, luncheon at the University Club, dine in "Little Hungary," and visit friends.

Four Injured by Explosion. Erie, Pa., Special.—An explosion of natural gas at the home of the caretaker of the city water works reservoir seriously injured four persons this evening. Two of the injured were so badly shocked and burned that they may die. All were blown through a second-story window and down an embankment 30 feet high. The injured are: Louis Selter, aged 40 years and his wife; Harry Selter, aged 14 years, and Samuel Pfister, aged 65 years.