

NOT BELIEVED

Lady Smith At Last Succored By General Buller.

ANNOUNCEMENT MADE IN LONDON

STRUGGLE IN NATAL.

LONDON, March 1.—Thursday, 9:45 a. m.

STRUGGLE IN NATAL.

LONDON, March 1.—Thursday, 4:50 a. m.

HEAVY SNOW-FALL.

AGAINST PASSES.

KILLED BY OFFICERS.

PHILIPPINE BILL.

INTERVENTION.

GREAT HARDSHIPS.

COTTON PRICES BOOMING.

CERVERA'S SHIPS.

DENTISTS BANQUETED.

CHURCHILL'S REPORT.

UTAH POLITICS.

A RECEIVER.

MILES' OPINION.

A SHIP CANAL.

RUSSIA AROUSED.

thies may be. In my position it would not be diplomatic for me to say too much, but whoever is in the right, we must admire the 400 patriots who stood off for ten days 50,000 of the British army.

London, Feb. 28.—A dispatch from Arundel says the British troops have again occupied Rensburg.

Cape Town, Monday, Feb. 26.—There are now 600 prisoners at Modder river, most of whom surrendered Friday and Saturday. They are kept guarded between wire fences.

IS CLARK'S ENEMY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Congressman Campbell, principal counsel for the prosecution in the Clark case, was on the stand during the greater part of the day, before the senate committee on elections. He said that while he had attended the primary conference of the friends of Clark, which resulted in the anti-Daly campaign, he had not heard much of the talks having gone to sleep. He had given the Clark people no formal notice when he decided to discontinue his allegiance to Clark, and he did not become unfriendly to Clark until he became dissatisfied with his campaign methods.

HEAVY SNOW-FALL.

Chicago, Street-Traffic Suspended by the Wintery Weather.

Chicago, Feb. 28.—Chicago was snow-bound today by the heaviest fall of snow ever recorded by the local weather bureau. In the 24 hours ending tonight at midnight, 11.4 inches of snow fell, and the effect was disastrous on travel and traffic. Street cars were blocked, trains stalled, and many accidents were caused by storm.

AGAINST PASSES.

Chicago, Feb. 28.—A dispatch to the Times-Herald from Des Moines, Ia., says: After an all-day discussion, the Hughes Anti-Free Pass bill lacked one vote of passing in the house. Various attempts had been made to kill the bill with amendments and by the indirect means of laying it on the table. The morning votes indicated that the bill would pass, but during the noon recess several members changed their minds and voted "no" on the final roll-call. No motion to reconsider was made.

KILLED BY OFFICERS.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 28.—Lon Curry, one of the train robbers who was engaged in the Wilcox, Wyoming, hold-up on the Union Pacific last June, when something like \$30,000 was secured, was shot and killed by officers near here this morning while resisting arrest.

PHILIPPINE BILL.

Washington, Feb. 28.—Aldrich called up the conference report on the Filipino bill and the conference bill. After Aldrich's explanation of the conference report of the Filipino bill, McLauren addressed the senate on the Philippine question. He strongly advocated the retention of the islands.

COTTON PRICES BOOMING.

New York, Feb. 28.—Great excitement prevailed in cotton circles today on the heavy buying, largely for European account. During the morning prices for old-crop options advanced from 12 to 17 points, making the highest prices since 1895.

CERVERA'S SHIPS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: All chance of saving any of the Spanish armored cruisers sunk off Santiago has gone. Word has reached the navy department that the Cristobal Colon, which was pushed on the beach by the cruiser New York after the battle with Cervera's command, has slid into deep water. The department long ago gave up the idea of saving the Colon.

DENTISTS BANQUETED.

Chicago, Feb. 28.—A banquet was tendered by the Odontology Society, of Chicago, at the Victoria hotel, last night to Dr. Morton Smale, Dean of the Dental Hospital of London, and Dr. E. Lloyd Williams, also of that institution, who are making a tour of inspection through the dental colleges of the United States under the authority of the British government.

UTAH POLITICS.

Salt Lake City, Feb. 28.—The state democratic convention will meet tomorrow, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for congress and to elect delegates to the national convention. The state republican convention will meet Friday.

A RECEIVER.

New York, Feb. 28.—Ex-Mayor Grant was today appointed temporary receiver of the Third-Avenue Railroad company, by Judge Lacombe, of the United States court.

A SHIP CANAL.

Chicago, Feb. 28.—A special to the Record from Joliet, Ill., says: Six hundred of Joliet's leading citizens gathered at the opera house last night and organized for the fight in behalf of the extension of the sanitary canal as a ship canal from Lockport to the Mississippi river. The plan of sending a large delegation to Washington to secure, if possible, an appropriation for the ship canal was approved and a committee appointed to select the members of that delegation. This committee will report during the coming week.

RUSSIA AROUSED.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 28.—The newspapers here outdo the rest of the continental press in bewailing Cronje's defeat and in violently abusing Great Britain. They declare the Transvaal

has fully demonstrated its right to complete political independence, with an outlet to the sea. They suggest that the best help for the Boers would be to create a diversion against Great Britain elsewhere and maintain it is the duty of Europe to intervene and end the most inhuman of the wars England has ever waged for predatory purposes.

THE EARTH SHOOK.

Anaheim, Cal., Feb. 28.—Jas. Pachstein and W. R. Krebs, who have arrived here from the Santiago mountains report that there have been many earthquake shocks in that section since last Christmas, being very severe on January 22 and February 2d. No serious damage is known to have been done, as there are few habitations there.

BOUGHT A RAILWAY.

New York, Feb. 28.—An outlet to Montreal has been secured by the Rutland Railroad Company by the purchase of the United Counties railroad. The United Counties railroad runs from Iversville to Sorel, Quebec province, a distance of sixty-six miles. Besides it has running powers over the Montreal & Atlantic railway.

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S ADDRESS TO HIS COUNTRY IN 1790

Say, Eagle, Ain't we great? Ain't we really immense? Ain't we the greatest That ever happened? From your lofty perch on The palladium of our liberties Sweep your piercing eye around The wide horizon and see for yourself. There is nothing like us On earth, And we are getting more different Every minute. By Jimmy Christmas, I had no idea when I started in With this country Where we were coming out, Why you hadn't more than Got out of your shell, And now your wings Spread from the clustered Antilles To the splendors of the Orient; And when you scream, The echoes hurtle round the world And principalities and powers And decaying dynasties Take to the tall timber. And the flag; The glittering and glorious Star-Spangled Banner, Which Europe thought was merely A dishrag. When I first swung it to the breeze, Is now the Blooming bunting of a boundless bairn-wick. And the Fourth of July? Well, say, Eagle, It's going to be the Birthday of half a world, Of which I am Father of the best part, And stepfather to the balance. You can roost on the ridge pole Of the Greater Republic And scream a lung out, But it won't be so much as a murmur To the way I feel, This very minute. And handicapped as I must be Under the circumstances, I'm with you in spirit, Old Baldy, And every time you flap your wings And scream, I burst a button off, That's the kind of an expansionist I am, And if you will put A Star-Spangled girdle Round the world, I'll tie the knot in it. That will stay tied, And don't you forget it. Go on your spread, Oh Eagle, And Star-Spangled Banner fly high; I'm with you forever, and wish you A perpetual Fourth of July. —William J. Lampton, in New York Sun.

FAME'S PATHWAY.

The most manifest sign of wisdom is continued cheerfulness.—Montaigne. A contract has been signed by Maitre Labori, who was counsel for Alfred Dreyfus during the trial at Rennes, to lecture for 13 weeks in the United States next autumn. General Jamont, the French commander-in-chief, when on a recent tour of inspection along the coast, narrowly escaped drowning at Quiberon. In the dark and the fog he walked over the quay and fell into the sea. His aide de camp and orderly sergeant at once plunged in after him and succeeded in bringing him to land. An interesting engagement is announced from Florence—that of Count Ugolini della Gherardesca, one of the finest old Florentine names, and mentioned by Dante in the "Inferno" to Middle Wrangell, a daughter of Baron and Baroness Wrangell (nee Princess Galtzine) of Florence. Middle Wrangell is lady-in-waiting to the Empress of Russia. MARRIAGEABLE AGES. In Austria a man and woman are supposed to be capable of conducting a home of their own from the age of 14. In Turkey any youth and maiden who can walk properly and can understand the necessary religious service are allowed to marry. Tom Gould, who was once the keeper of the most notorious dive in New York, is dead, and died in poverty and obscurity, a victim, in a large degree, of the vices to which he had pandered. After his glory had departed he became a salesman for a whisky manufacturer, and recently, when asked by a friend how he was getting along, he replied: "I am selling whisky by the barrel and buying it back by the glass."

UNDER TWO GOVERNORS

SOUTH CAROLINA'S PARALLEL TO THE KENTUCKY SITUATION.

The Situation in 1876-7 in the Palmetto State was Like That in the Blue Grass State a Present in Some respects—Release of a State From Its Turmoil.

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 24.—To South Carolinians the struggle for political ascendancy in Kentucky, the conflict between military and civil authority, the state of society where every man is a self-enlisted soldier armed and waiting the signal to engage in bloody work, is perhaps more realistic than to the people of any other commonwealth in the union. While the result in this state in 1876 was in several respects unlike the political mix-up in Kentucky, there is a remarkable parallel in certain lines of procedure. Although nearly a quarter of a century has elapsed, the two chiefs of the contending forces survive—Hampton and Chamberlain—now on the same side of the political fence; Judge A. C. Haskell, chairman of the democratic executive committee in that campaign, dashing and dashing now a Columbia banker; Gen. John B. Gordon of Georgia, a picturesque figure bearing the moral support of Georgia democracy and giving his personal material aid—these and many others then most active are living. Few can recall all of the most stirring incidents in that vital period in the state's history, while the younger generation, save in the general results given in histories, is in ignorance of the details.

After a memorable campaign when the "red shirt" was the badge of democracy, during which Gen. Wade Hampton, in opposing Gov. Daniel H. Chamberlain for re-election, addressed meetings in every county, the election was held on Nov. 7th. The canvassing board, composed of the state officers, three of whom were candidates for re-election, met the following week to canvass the returns. On the face of the returns, Hampton had a majority of 1,135 over Chamberlain, and W. D. Simpson, democratic candidate for lieutenant-governor, had a majority of 130 over his opponent. With the exception of Gen. Johnson Hagood, who as candidate for comptroller-general received a majority of over 200 votes, the returns showed the republicans had won all the other offices, by from 7 to 200 votes.

It was the province of the house of representatives to canvass the vote for governor and lieutenant-governor, but before sending the returns to that body, the canvassing board threw out the entire vote in Edgefield and Laurens counties, heavily democratic, alleging frauds and intimidations. This gave the state to Hayes for president and Chamberlain for governor and made the house of representatives republican, giving that party fifty-nine members to fifty-seven for the democrats, there being "no election" for eight members from Edgefield and Laurens.

The contention of the democrats was that the state board of canvassers should only act ministerially on the face of the returns and send the vote to the legislature. Had this been done, the members from Edgefield and Laurens, taking their seats on the prima facie vote, would have given the democrats control of that body. But the state board held that it had the right to decide as to the fraudulency of elections in any county; then the appeal could be taken to the house.

While the matter was being discussed by the canvassing board, members of the democratic executive committee went before the supreme court, a republican body, and obtained a writ of mandamus requiring the returning board to count the Edgefield and Laurens votes. The board, notified, it is supposed, of this action, declared the result, throwing out those two counties, and adjourned sine die. The supreme court then issued warrants against all the state officials on the returning board for contempt of court. There was some doubt as to whether the warrants would or could be served, but Sheriff Dent, although a republican, did not hesitate to go with Col. A. C. Haskell when called on at midnight. Together they visited the homes of the several officials, aroused them in some cases by throwing small stones on their windows, made the arrests of took them to jail. Two days later United States Circuit Judge Bond arrived in Columbia. On the representation that the state officials had been imprisoned for counting the congress vote, he ordered they should be transferred from the custody of the sheriff to that of the United States marshal. This was done and the prisoners immediately released on their own recognizances, and the case ended.

The supreme court, failing to carry the point with the returning board, ordered the clerk of the supreme court to issue certificates to the eight democrats claiming seats from Edgefield and Laurens, saying that on the face of the returns they had been elected. In the senate there were eighteen republicans and twelve democrats. Gary of Edgefield, Todd of Laurens and Maxwell of Anderson were not allowed to take the oath as senators. An important question that had weight with President Grant was raised by the democrats. They asserted that if they stayed out of the house the republicans could not muster a quorum. The constitution provides that the house should be composed of 124 members, a majority of whom should constitute a quorum, which would be 63. The republicans claimed a majority of the members elected would be the quorum, and that only 116 members had been elected, of whom 59, a quorum, were republicans.

At this time there were nearly three full regiments—twenty-seven companies—of United States troops in South Carolina under command of Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Ruger, whose headquarters were in Columbia. Col. H. M. Black was also stationed here. The legislature was to meet at noon on Nov. 28th, and the night before, at the request of Gov. Chamberlain, a force of soldiers was sent to the state house, taking possession of the building. At the hour of meeting the democratic members of the house, with the contested Edgefield delegation in front, Col. John C. Shepard, since governor of the state and at present a state senator, being chairman of the delegation, marched by two from Carolina Hall to the state house, Gen. Hampton, Col. Haskell and other members of the executive committee bringing up the rear. It was decided that if the Edgefield men were not admitted none of the members would enter. The guard at the outer gate admitted the body but the procession was halted at the door of the hall of representatives. The Edgefield delegation presented their certificates from the supreme court to the officer of the guard, standing at the door and he refused to admit them. The democrats retired to Carolina hall, where the Wallace House was organized by the election of Col. William H. Wallace, speaker. The republicans meantime organized what was known as the Mackey house. E. W. Mackey of Charleston being elected speaker.

Two days later, after an understanding with Gen. Ruger that he would take no one from the floor of the house or interfere except to preserve order, Col. A. C. Haskell proposed to the members of the Wallace House to take them into the hall of representatives. They agreed to follow him and one hour before the time set for meeting, the body, headed by Col. Haskell and Col. James L. Orr, again marched to the state house. Col. Orr is now one of the largest cotton manufacturers in the state. A man of towering form and intrepid, he was well chosen for teaching the door it was found that the military guards had not yet been posted. A deputy United States marshal and the negro sergeant-at-arms were on guard with the doorkeeper. As that official reached to take the first certificate handed him to examine, Haskell and Orr threw the doors open; the sergeant-at-arms was twisted by their bodies, and held the doors open while the democrats rushed into the hall. At noon the republicans came in and there was much confusion. Mackey went on the rostrum and ordered Wallace to vacate. Wallace, on a show of violence, called on Sergeant-at-Arms Brown to protect the speaker. That official went upon the rostrum and held Mackey under his pistol. The republican speaker, who had gotten possession of the gavel, sat by the democratic speaker. He was warned that a number of men had been assigned the duty of killing him at the first hostile move made by any republican. In the confusion of entering the hall the democrats had neglected to appoint a doorkeeper, so the republicans held the door while the democrats had the sergeant-at-arms and many deputy sergeant-at-arms, Gen. John B. Gordon being one of them.

For two days and nights democrats and republicans lived in the hall, eating and sleeping there. On the evening of the second day, Gen. Ruger, through his staff officer, Major McGinnis, notified Speaker Wallace that after 12 o'clock the following day he would not permit the democratic members from Edgefield and Laurens on the floor. Wade Hampton, John B. Gordon and A. C. Haskell immediately sent a joint letter to Gen. Ruger, of which the following is the concluding paragraph: "It is proper to say we relied on your honor as a man and your character as a soldier to maintain your pledged position of non-intervention. The democratic members from Edgefield and Laurens are entitled to their seats by the judgment of the supreme court of this state, and we have advised them to remain in that hall until removed by your troops, that the issue may be made in this centennial year of American independence whether we have a government of law, as constituted by the courts, or centralized despotism, where the only law is force. Let the American people behold the spectacle of a brigadier-general of the army seated by the side of Gov. Chamberlain in a room in the state house and issuing orders to a legislative body peaceably assembled in one of the original thirteen commonwealths of this Union."

It is said that on the receipt of this letter Gen. Ruger went. The threatening action was not taken. On the evening following rumors were afloat, and information was brought the democrats' headquarters that they were to be entrapped. The "Hunkey-Dory" clubs of Charleston, several hundred strong, composed of stevedores, wharfmen and thugs, were, it was related, to be brought to Columbia that night and smuggled into offices and committee rooms in the state house. The next day, one by one, the republicans would withdraw and when they had all retired the doors would be opened and the tiers turned in on the rats. The soldiers would clean the hall of the living and dead and the Mackey House would resume its meetings.

Messengers were quickly sent out to every corner of the state and in a very few hours between three thousand and five thousand armed democrats were in Columbia. It was decided to swear in 500 assistant sergeant-at-arms to cope with the "Hunkey-Dory" men. Badges were printed and while they were being issued to the men at headquarters the democratic legislators were seen issuing from the state house. Tears of chagrin were shed by some of the leaders. It seemed that, as it was desired above all things to keep the peace, and a conflict with the "Hunkey-Dories" seemed imminent, a vote was taken and all but seven men agreed to withdraw. There is to this day great doubt as to whether there was a single member of the Charleston club in Columbia.

The Wallace House returned to its quarters, and it being reported that President Grant said he would recognize the house that got sixty-three members, the democrats soon won over six republicans. When President Grant was approached, he said his declaration had been that he would recognize no house with less than sixty-three members, but he would not recognize this house. Having a majority, the Wallace House then canvassed the returns and declared Hampton and Simpson, the gubernatorial ticket, elected. At this time Hampton was recognized as governor by the supreme court, the question coming before that body through a pardon issued by Chamberlain to a negro. The supreme

court was then composed of Chief Justice Moses, and Associate Justices Willard and Wright, the latter a negro. Simultaneously Chamberlain and Hampton issued pardons. That from Hampton was recognized by the superintendent of the penitentiary; the other refused. The negro pardoned by Chamberlain had a writ of habeas corpus taken out on his behalf, and on that the supreme court made its decision. The state bank also refused to honor Chamberlain's warrants. Chamberlain was inaugurated on Dec. 10th, taking the oath of office before a notary public, and by so doing losing his rights as a hold-over governor. On Dec. 12th Hampton took a double oath, to be on the safe side, before Judge T. J. Mackey and Trial Justice J. Q. Marshall. After leaving taxes, the Mackey House adjourned. The Wallace House also adjourned before Christmas, having called for 10 per cent of the taxes, which was promptly paid to Hampton. It also elected Gen. M. C. Butler United States senator.

Troops remained quartered in the state house all this time. On March 23d R. B. Hayes sent a duplicate letter to Hampton and Chamberlain, inviting them to Washington to convey their views of "impediments to a peaceful and orderly organization of a single and undisputed state government in South Carolina, and of the best methods of removing them. It is earnestly desired to be able to put an end as speedily as possible to all appearance of intervention of the military authority of the United States in the political derangements which affect the government and affect the people of South Carolina."

The contestants went to Washington. Gen. Hampton said that all he asked was the withdrawal of the troops; he pledged that no violence would be used against Chamberlain or any other republican officials, and that the constitutional rights of all classes would be respected. Chamberlain declared his inability to maintain his rights without the troops. At a cabinet meeting held soon after these interviews it was decided the troops should be withdrawn from South Carolina on April 10th. That was the only action taken by Mr. Hayes; he did not, as is popularly supposed, recognize Hampton as governor. On April 10th Chamberlain issued an address to the people of the state, saying, in substance, that it was useless for him to continue the fight without the support of the troops; he was confirmed in belief of his rights, but was deprived of the power of enforcing them. He did not criticize the president for withdrawing his support, but prayed God the future might show that he had acted wisely.

The Mackey House collapsed. The democrats agreed to take back those members who apologized. Most of them did so; a few, including Speaker Mackey, refused, and were expelled. An extra meeting of the legislature was called for April 24th. While Lieut.-Gov. Gleaves, a negro, was making a speech in the senate, contending that he had the right to hold the office by right, Lieut.-Gov. Simpson took the oath, and swore in three democratic senators, whose election had been contested, before the republican majority realized what was being done. So after a struggle of five months the republicans withdrew under protest, leaving the democrats in the offices.

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SIBLEY'S SENSE OF GRATITUDE.

It appears that there was a story back of the fervent defence of Secretary Gage Mr. Sibley made in the house the other day, although Mr. Gage had no suspicion of the fact until several days afterward, and was not even aware that he had ever known Mr. Sibley, says the Washington correspondence of the New York Tribune. It seems, however, that the latter once lived in Chicago, and began his business career there about thirty years ago, selling oil for a Pennsylvania refiner. It so happened one day that he needed \$1,000 for immediate use, and made a draft for that amount on his employers, but the Cook county bank, where he kept his account, refused to cash it for him, and would accept it only for collection, which, at that date meant several days' delay. Having an immediate necessity for the money, Mr. Sibley took his draft to the First National bank, which then occupied the corner of State and Washington streets, and told his story to Mr. Gage, the cashier. Mr. Gage asked a few questions, and then said: "I guess we can take chances on you. Although I never saw you before, I'll back my judgment of your honesty by giving you the money."

Mr. Sibley deposited his draft, got the cash, attended to his business, and Mr. Gage never saw him again until a few days ago, when he came into the treasury department, introduced himself and told this story in explanation of the speech he made in defence of Mr. Gage. "I have been waiting thirty years for a chance to get even with you," he said, "and was glad of the opportunity offered me in the house the other day."

Mr. Gage does not remember the incident, but Mr. Sibley, although he is now a multimillionaire, says he has thought of it every time he has heard Gage's name mentioned in the last thirty years.

Major William C. Beardsley, who died in Auburn, N. Y., a few days ago at the age of 84, studied law in the office of William H. Seward, with whom Major Beardsley's oldest brother was at that time associated. He was postmaster of Auburn at the age of 25, held the office of presidential elector on the democratic ticket in 1852, and for many years was conspicuously identified with the banking interests of the city in which he lived. He had a hand in reorganizing the Grand Trunk railroad of Michigan, and was treasurer of the Merchants' Union Express company before its fusion with the American Express company. A man that is compelled to work cares not how badly his work is done; but he that takes off his coat willingly and rolls up his sleeves cheerfully, and sings while he works, is in right earnest. Without love there is no knowledge. Carlyle.