

## WILL MAKE RACE

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Will Oppose Governor Blease

## URGED TO ENTER FIGHT

The Hon. Ira B. Jones Quits His High Office to See the Nomination for Governor of South Carolina Against Governor Blease in the Democratic Primary Next Year.

A special from Lancaster to The News and Courier says the pressure brought to bear on Chief Justice Ira B. Jones from all parts of South Carolina to become a candidate for Governor has been so great and the arguments employed so convincing that the eminent jurist, intensely patriotic citizen, and Christian gentleman, has determined to enter the race, and accordingly on Monday, Judge Jones forwarded to the Governor his resignation to take effect on January 9 next. Tuesday the Chief Justice gave out the following statement to the Lancaster News:

"You are authorized to state that if Providence permits I will certainly be a candidate in the primary next August for nomination as Governor."

The announcement of Chief Justice Jones' candidacy will be received with much interest in the State.

Resigns His Office.

The following letter was received Tuesday by Governor Blease at his office in Columbia:

Lancaster, S. C. Sept. 11, 1911.  
Hon. Cole L. Blease, Governor, Columbia, S. C.—Dear Sir: I hereby tender my resignation as Chief Justice, to take effect January 9, 1912. Very respectfully,  
Ira B. Jones.

Calls Blease's Bluff.

The forwarding to Governor Blease an official statement of his resignation as Chief Justice, and within twenty-four hours the definite announcement that he would enter the race for Governor next summer, place Chief Justice Ira B. Jones as the first certain candidate to test the issue with Governor Blease for the gubernatorial term of 1913-14. Mr. Jones has taken the stand which Governor Blease recently in Charleston declared he would not take, and has taken the risk of being the "stake man without a job," which the Governor said he would be should he resign his position as Chief Justice of the South Carolina Supreme Court.

The resignation and announcement have been rumored in various quarters of the State for several weeks, but they come as a complete surprise even to those who have been expecting his candidacy. By many it has not been considered that he would relinquish the highest judicial office in the State, of which he may have been certain for life, at a salary equal to that of the Governor, in order to become a candidate for the Executive office.

Friend of Senator Tillman.

It is universally conceded in political circles that Chief Justice Jones at any time would make a formidable opponent for any office in the State. He is a product of the reform movement, one of the ablest and most aggressive leaders of the warm political fights of the early '90's, but his career on the Supreme Bench has been highly distinguished for fairness and judicial integrity no less than for scholarship, learning and ability. The Chief Justice is a personal as well as a political friend of Senator Tillman, having identified himself with the reform movement in 1890.

In the fall of 1875 Mr. Jones removed to Lancaster, where he has since resided. It was then a town without railroad or telegraph facilities. It is said that when the future Chief Justice reached Lancaster he had \$10 in his pocket, and no friends or acquaintances in the new town. He is essentially a self-made man, in the best sense of the term.

In 1890 Mr. Jones was sent to the House of Representatives from Lancaster. He at once took first rank with the leaders of the reform movement. In the house his personality immediately made itself felt as he became chairman of the most important committee, that on ways and means. A newspaper man who reported the proceedings in those stirring days recently said that when Ira B. Jones led a fight in the House, it was as good as won. When Speaker John L. M. Irby was elected United States Senator, Mr. Jones was made Speaker.

## THAT HOSEIERY MILL

WHAT THE GRAND JURY SAYS OF THEIR WORKMEN.

Finds It Is Not Injurious to Health of Convicts or That its Maintenance a Nuisance.

In speaking of the Hosiery Mill at the Penitentiary the Richland County Grand Jury says: "In accordance with your honor's instructions, and the performance of what we conceived to be our general duties and within the authority invested in us, we have made a most careful and exhaustive investigation and examination of the alleged nuisance existing at the hosiery mill, devoting much of our time at this session of the court to this particular matter.

We beg to report that we first made a personal examination of the hosiery mill, inspecting each of the departments therein, and also the hospitals and other buildings at the penitentiary. Thereafter, we summoned before us and examined the following witnesses: Col. D. J. Griffith, superintendent State penitentiary; Dr. Robert Wilson, Jr., chairman State medical board; Dr. W. M. Lester, member State medical board; Dr. Jennings, present physician at the penitentiary; Rev. Mr. Abney, chaplain at the penitentiary; J. M. Graham, who operates the hosiery mill; Dr. Boyd, the health officer of the city of Columbia; Drs. Pope, Harmon and Butler, former physicians at the penitentiary.

We find that many of the convicts worked in the hosiery mill are those who can not be worked either upon the public highways or upon the State farms, and we also find that quite a number of convicts are sent to the penitentiary from the county jails and chaingangs who are sick and frequently horribly diseased and are unfit for work on the county chaingangs or elsewhere.

We made especial inquiry as to the number of deaths from consumption, and were agreeably surprised to find that the mortality from this dreaded disease had greatly decreased. We found that the number of deaths from consumption from 1900 to 1905, inclusive, was 58; from 1905 to 1910, it was 22; and during the year 1911 and up to the present time only three had died of consumption, and two of these had the disease when they were brought to the penitentiary this year.

We beg further to report that in our opinion the sanitary conditions of the hosiery mill are good and just as nearly perfect as possible; the floors, machinery, fixtures and other departments being neatly and cleanly kept, and we do not find any conditions existing which are injurious, either to the health of the convicts or to the public at large, or any facts warranting us in finding a true bill charging the maintenance of a nuisance at said hosiery mill.

The only improvements we think could be made would be the installation, on the third floor, of exhaust fans and ceiling ventilation, and we would recommend that the proper authorities be requested to look after these alterations and improvements.

In our examination of the penitentiary buildings we were shown every courtesy by the superintendent, Col. Griffith, and we find that he is rendering the State valuable services in the discharge of his duties, and that the prisoners are humanely treated and are as well kept as could be expected under the circumstances."

electd Chief Justice to fill the term expiring in 1914. He thus had more than two more years to serve had he not resigned.

## Will Make Hot Fight.

Chief Justice Jones is a man of most impressive personality, virile, aggressive, alert, absolutely fearless. Quick in debate, thoroughly familiar with South Carolina affairs, he would at any time and against any opposition be a difficult man to handle on the stump, and should Governor Blease stick to his determination to offer for re-election next year, the candidacy of Mr. Jones makes it certain that there will be at least one antagonist able to cope with the Governor, whose stump speaking ability is highly regarded by his friends.

What position Senator Tillman will take with regard to a race for Governor between Messrs. Blease and Jones is a matter upon which there is considerable speculation among those interested in politics. It is conceded that an active and avowed champion of either candidate by the senior Senator would be an important factor. While the Senator is not likely to take any active part in the campaign, those who are closest to the Senator in politics expect him to support Jones, as the Chief Justice has been more in accord with the Senator than the Governor has been.

## Thousands Die Daily.

The Yang Tse River, in China, is forty-five miles wide at places. The great flood stretch over a territory seven hundred miles in extent. Seventy thousand survivors surround Nanking, where three thousand are dying daily. Similarly distressing details are being received from many cities. It is feared that the waters will not subside before the middle of October. The floods this year are unusually early and caught the crops before they had matured.

## GOES FOR TAFT

The President is Shown Up in His True Colors By Governor Harmon.

## WHO FLAYED HIM ALIVE

Before a Gathering of the Democratic Clubs in Boston the Chief Executive's Attitude Towards the Tariff Was Attacked by the Chief Executive of Ohio.

President Taft's attitude toward tariff reform was attacked by Governor Harmon of Ohio in a speech before the gathering of Democratic clubs. Governor Harmon said that the president's course in vetoing tariff bills passed by the special session of congress indicated that he had been reached by "wrong advisers." Speaking of the president's objections to these bills he said: "These and other marks of paternity suggest the question whether the vetoes may not have been adopted offspring, like the defense of Ballinger."

"He needed no commissioner," said the speaker, "when he promised a general reduction before his election, nor when he called the special session to keep the promise, nor when he signed the bill that broke the promise, nor when he confessed that the woolen and cotton goods duties were too high, nor when he made the agreement with Canada. His position is simply that those who by trickery of tariff making laws have secured a license to impose exorbitant prices on the American people shall go on doing it, in spite of the action of both houses of congress, until five men who are not responsible to the people, nor even experts, shall advise him how much these fever taxes ought to be reduced and how to do it scientifically. He then admits they are too high on these absolute and universal necessities of life, but he fears these bills may cut them too much. All the men, women and children in the land must continue to suffer for an admitted wrong which affects health and comfort rather than run any risk of causing too much shrinkage in profits made excessive by law. The people must not even have the benefit of the doubt.

"If the present tariff charges had knowledge and skill it could well be said that an 'unscientific' remedy is good enough for an unscientific wrong, especially when those who apply the remedy have the advantage of dealing with actual results while those who did the wrong acted only on conjecture. But the Payne-Adrich-Smoot law had a far worse siren than ignorance. And it is a reflection on our plan of government to say that the flagrant inequities of that law shall go on defying good sense, common knowledge and honest purpose until a commission without legal responsibility or authority shall decide how the duly chosen law making body may deal with them.

"I believe in the veto power. But it is to be employed only on the clean and positive conviction of the executive that the public interest so requires. He is allowed ten days to consider and decide. If he remains in doubt at the end of that time action of his part is dispensed with and the judgment of the legislative body become effective without it. For the president to defeat the action of congress, especially when it follows the plain mandate of the country merely because he is not certain about it himself and wants to wait for somebody else to advise him, is a new and perilous departure from the wise design of the constitution.

"We have had tariff commission before but none of them ever accomplished anything but delay. And if ever time is money it certainly is to be beneficiaries of a favor tariff. The consumers of the country were entitled to at least partial immediate relief. This congress gave and the president took away. His tenderness was all for the few who profit by the present excessive rates. He hardened his heart to the multitude who are compelled to pay the exorbitant prices which include them."

"Not content with calling the majority in congress unscientific, incompetent and ignorant," continue Gov. Harmon, "though in his vetoes he did so in parliamentary phrase, the president now, in public speeches, charges them with insincerity, employing the ruder language of the stump. He says they were 'playing politics.'"

This gives a fellow feeling for Messrs. Clark and Underwood and their association. For when I set about the reforms in Ohio which I was elected to secure I found myself confronted by a general assembly Republican in both branches, which undertook to discredit my administration in every way it could. It smothered or defeated measures proposed to prevent further grafting with the treasury funds, to limit taxation and distribute it fairly, to reduce expenses and secure effective conduct of the public business. When I persisted in urging measures for these and other worthy objects, though I knew the fixed purpose to make my efforts fruitless, I, too, was charged with playing politics, while I was pursuing a course from some unworthy motive, and my motive except to promote the general welfare is unworthy in a public of-

## THEY HAD ROUGH TIME

FOUR YOUNG PEOPLE WERE MAROONED ALL NIGHT.

Quartet of Philadelphians Pass Hours of Terror While Relatives Search Vainly for Them.

Marooned all night and until noon Monday upon a small island in Middle River, half-way between Ocean City, N. J., and Tuckahoe, two young men and two young women, members of well-known Philadelphia families, were rescued half-famished and numbed with the cold.

The quartet was composed of Baynard Kendrick, son of John R. Kendrick, president of the Trades Publishing Company; Maurice Mulhern, son of a Philadelphia fire marshal; Miss Eleanore Morse, daughter of Harrison E. Morse, and Miss Louise Green, daughter of Robert M. Green. They were rescued by Commodore C. Howard Schermerhorn, former sheriff, George Barrett, of Camden, and George Jeffries, Commodore Schermerhorn's helper, and brought back to Ocean City. The exhausted girls were put to bed and are recovering from their terrible experience.

The young people started Sunday on a trip to Tuckahoe river in Kendrick's motorboat, Floret. By mistake they went up Middle river, the two having one mouth in Great Egg Harbor Bay. They had not gone far when a cable afloat of the propeller displaced a union and water began pouring into the boat. The boys pumped the water out as fast as possible in order to reach help at the river's mouth, while the girls bravely helped to bail the sinking craft.

Just as they reached Swan pond race and as the boat was about to collapse, they sprang waist deep into the water and upon the meadows, taking with them two camp stools and a light lunch. They were all thinly clad and throughout the night suffered from the cold, fog and mosquitoes. They had nothing to drink from noon yesterday until the rescuers reached them with stimulants and food.

The young people had lost their reckoning of time and as the sun beat down on them mercilessly on the dreary meadows this morning they almost gave themselves up for lost. To add to the terror of the girls a monster hawk kept whirling near the party. The hawk had to be fought with oars to keep him off.

At sight of Commodore Schermerhorn and Sheriff Barrett the quartet gave a cheer. They were first discovered by the white dresses of the girls. Search boats sent out by John R. Kendrick and Mr. Morse sounded the waters of Great Egg harbor bay all through the night.

When Congress meets again in December, Senator Smith said, he is going to introduce a bill to require the Secretary of Agriculture to show in his monthly cotton census, not only the amount of cotton in the field, but the number of bales in warehouses and who owned these bales. Throughout his speech, Senator Smith was heartily cheered, and he spoke until faces in the auditorium could not be distinguished.

The Convention was called together at noon. Capt. Reuben F. Kolb, commissioner of agriculture for Alabama, was made temporary chairman. He presided until Commissioner of Agriculture E. J. Watson, of South Carolina, was made permanent chairman. The Rev. C. A. Stakely opened the Convention with a prayer.

Addresses of welcome were made by Capt. Kolb, Lieutenant Governor Zeed, Mr. R. B. Evans, representing Governor O'Neal, President Gunter, of the city commission, and President Kolb of the Montgomery Commercial Club, in behalf of Alabama and the city of Montgomery. These addresses were responded to by State Senator J. A. Bush, of Georgia.

The convention will be brought to a close Wednesday night with a demonstration in honor of the Hon. Oscar W. Underwood, leader of the National House of Representatives, who will reach this city with a party of good roads advocates from Birmingham. It is thought that Senator John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi will also be in the city by that time.

## STRUCK BY ENGINE.

Eugene Hackett Killed at Crossing in Greenwood.

Eugene H. Hackett, a citizen of Greenwood, met an awful death Monday morning at 7 o'clock, when an incoming freight train struck him, as he was crossing the track in a buggy. Mr. John Richter, who was in the buggy with him, escaped with his life. The train, which was moving at a terrific speed, struck one of the back wheels of the buggy and carried Mr. Hackett with it for a distance of about 50 yards, his body being terribly mangled.

## Young Girl's Body Found.

The body of Miss Myrtle Hawkins, 17 years old, the pretty daughter of very prominent people of Hendersonville, N. C., was found floating on the waters of Lake Oseola Sunday morning. Discovery of the body deepens the mystery caused by the disappearance of the girl from her home last Thursday.

## FARMERS MEET

Cotton Growers Meet to Refute the Lies About Size of the Crop.

## SMITH MAKES SPEECH

At Gathering in Interest of Better Prices for Cotton, South Carolinian Roundly Denounces Gamblers and Criticizes Department for Inaccuracy of Cotton Reports.

One thousand men from every cotton growing State in America met Tuesday in Montgomery and conferred to devise ways and means to rebut the figures of the Federal cotton report and to secure a better price for cotton.

There were present Congressmen, United States Senators, the commissioners of agriculture or their representatives from every Southern State, together with hundreds of farmers, bankers, business and professional men whose homes are scattered throughout the South.

While nothing further than organization was effected officially, Tuesday's meeting of the cotton growers proved their earnestness by the appointment of four committees to be known as the committee on resolutions, marketing and financing the cotton crop, national legislation and statistics, estimates and conditions of the cotton crop.

These committees were appointed early in the day and made to consist of the commissioners of agriculture of each state, three delegates from each State and President Barrett, of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union.

One of the principal speakers of the day was Senator E. D. Smith, of South Carolina, who in scathing terms denounced the so-called gamblers of Wall Street, Liverpool, New Orleans and foreign markets, and cried that the Southern farmer must declare his financial independence of these people. He said the farmers should demand a fair profit on his cotton and ventured the assertion that if the New England farmer had such a monopoly crop as the cotton crop he would demand and receive 30 cents a pound for it.

Senator Smith also made an attack upon the accuracy of the Government cotton report; and said that the Southern farmer had lost enough money because of it to establish an insurance department; or to insure proper figures. He declared, too, that Attorney General Wickesham wanted to break the so-called monopoly to boost the price of cotton but crushed no illegal combination to force prices down.

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## Editor Killed Editor.

Ernesto Mendoza, editor of El Combate, made good the name of his paper by killing Rudiofo Fernandez editor of the Guines de Rumbou.

Both papers are published weekly at Gaines, about 14 miles from Havana. The men met in a street that town and Fernandez attacked Mendoza with a cane. The latter drew his revolver and shot Fernandez.

## Beer Laid Him Out.

Morris Katz, aged thirty-two years, of Baltimore, Md., undertook to drink one hundred glasses of beer, but after drinking thirty-five glasses, a coroner's jury was called in who gave it as their legal opinion that Katz overestimated his capacity for beer.

## Tried to Kill His Wife.

Because his wife insisted on wearing his negligee shirt, Thomas Tullie, a mechanic, aged 38 of New York, stabbed her eight times. She probably will die.

## A GOOD TRUE MAN

CHARACTER OF THE OPPONENT OF THE GOVERNOR.

Always Has Been a Close Political and Personal Friend of Senator B. R. Tillman.

Ira B. Jones, of Lancaster, Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court, Monday telegraphed to U. R. Brooks, clerk of the Supreme Court, the announcement of his resignation, to take effect January 9, 1912. Chief Justice Jones is a close personal and political friend of Senator Tillman.

It has been rumored around for some time that Justice Jones might take the field for the governorship. Mr. Jones has been a member of the Supreme Court since 1896. He was elected chief justice upon the resignation of Y. J. Pope in 1909. Since that time he has served with no little distinction as head of South Carolina's tribunal of last resort.

Justice Jones, who was born in Newberry, December 29, 1851, is a graduate of Erskine college. He attended Newberry college for two years, but went to Erskine to complete his education. After leaving college, he taught in Newberry and Edgefield counties, at the same time studying law. In 1872 he was admitted to the bar and opened an office in Newberry. He also became assistant editor of the Newberry Herald in 1875. Mr. Jones moved to Lancaster.

From then on he began to interest himself actively in politics. He was elected to the Legislature from Lancaster county and in 1890 was appointed chairman of the ways and means committee of the house. Subsequently he was chosen speaker, serving in that capacity until 1896. In 1886 he was made chairman of the Democratic executive committee of Lancaster county and also of the executive committee for the Fifth Congressional district. He was vice president of the constitutional convention of 1895.

He was elected to the supreme court by the legislature in 1896 and became chief justice 13 years later. In 1875 he married Miss Rebecca H. Wyse, of Edgefield county.

## Approves of Jones Course.

A dispatch from Spartanburg says the resignation of Chief Justice Jones was interpreted as but a forerunner to an announcement of Justice Jones' candidacy for governor. State Senator Carlisle, when informed of the chief justice's action, said he had always been very much impressed with Justice Jones and he believed he was the very man to make the race.

"And his resignation," said the senator, "under the circumstances is just the right thing for him to have done. I am delighted that he has decided to enter the race."

Ex-Gov. Evans said when told of the resignation of the chief justice: "That's the way to go at it." He said he would not comment further. Associate Justice Hydrick was taken completely by surprise and said that being in his position he could not comment.

## GRANDMOTHER AT TWENTY.

Remarkable Record of Young Woman of Atlanta

A grandmother of two children at the age of 2 and 3, at 30 years, is the record of Mrs. E. W. Bender, of Atlanta, Ga. It is claimed that Mrs. Bender is the youngest grandmother on record and her case is one of the most remarkable outside of tropical countries.

Mrs. Bender, who is 31 years old, was born in 1880 in South Carolina. She was married to E. W. Moore, at Columbia in 1892. She was only 13 years and three months old when her first child was born. The child, a daughter, was married in 1909 to Edward Sinclair, and in January, 1910, gave birth to twins, the mother being barely 15 and the grandmother not yet 30.

In January of this year Mrs. Bender's daughter gave birth to another child, the third of the grand-children. Mr. Moore died when Mrs. Sinclair was an infant. Later his widow married E. W. Bender and that union has been blessed by several children. Physicians claim it is rare in this part of the world that a woman become a grandmother even in the early thirties.

## Editor Killed Editor.

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## FLOOD IN CHINA

Great Havoc Has Been Done Among the People of That Country.

## BY FLOOD AND FAMINE

It is Estimated That More Than Five Million People Have Lost Their Lives in the Yangtse Valley in That Unhappy Country During the Last Decade.

A cablegram from Peking, China, says the flood situation in China is the most serious in years. Reports state that the troops are driving the flood refugees from the cities. The English papers in Shanghai say: We suppose that half the population of the Yang-tse Valley must be supported through the coming winter or starve. Probably this is the most appalling disaster in the history of China.

Flood and famine in the Yang-tse Valley have claimed at least 5,000,000 souls during the last decade, according to conservative computations of missionary societies and other authorities who have received authentic reports from the death-ridden districts.

In the famine of 1906-07, the most awful camp of which history has any record was established outside the walls of the ancient city of Tasing Kiang Pu, situated on the grand canal about 100 miles north of the Yang-tse river. There 500,000 men, women and children were herded into huts of mud and reeds.

Despite the efforts made by the Chinese government, by devoted missionaries and well disposed foreigners thousands died every day and the deaths in that section of the country in the nine months from October, 1906 to 1907, must have run to three quarters of a million.

A very large contingent of Chinese and influential foreign residents believed that the greatest responsibility confronting the Chinese government today is the solving of an engineering problem that will save the lives of the 150,000,000 people who inhabit the Yang-tse valley and make possible for continued human occupation one of their richest territories in the world.

The constant yiccrugrrrrg-IngVth the constantly recurring floods are due partly to denudation of nearly all tree life, as deforestation has been going on for hundreds of years. Another cause is the conformation throughout much of the territory. Huge dams hold the waters from reaching natural channels in many places and completely submerge millions of acres every time the Yangtse, fed by the torrential rains in the mountains get on the rampage.

The engineering problems referred to are staggering. Here is territory 700 miles long and 200 wide that at periods recurring at least every three years is fully or partly flooded. Canals and reservoirs would seem to be the only remedy unless the great Yang-tse recedes.

## POOR FOOLISH GIRL.

Fooled and Deserted by a Slick Tongued Scoundrel.

The Greenville Daily Piedmont says one of the most pathetic cases that the police of that city have had to deal with in some time was that of the arrest of a beautiful young lady of Prosperity, who is said to have been a graduate of the G. P. C., and who left her home in Prosperity several days ago. Here is the sad story as told by the Piedmont:

"It is said she had gone to a number of cities in this section with a traveling man, who had persuaded the pretty young girl to leave home, promising to marry her. After following the travelling man for several days and he failing to marry her, the young girl came to Greenville. While there the police received the information to arrest the young girl and hold her until the arrival of her parents."

"The officers found the girl and notified her parents of her arrest. They came to Greenville and carried her back to Prosperity. The young lady is a handsome girl, with very attractive manners and well-educated. The parents of the young girl are heart-broken over the sad occurrence and were surprised at her leaving home."

## Lost His Own Life.

While attempting to save the life of his sister Ethel, aged 16, William Lee, aged 12, was drowned in the Isle of Hope river near Savannah. The struggle of her children was witnessed by the mother, whose screams brought assistance. The girl was finally rescued by J. G. Hardee, but as she was taken ashore the boy went down for the last time.

## Swung For Triple Crime.

After he had slashed the throat of Mrs. Albert Vaughan, daughter of a white farmer, shot and killed one of his own race and assaulted an aged negro, Arthur Dean, a negro, was taken in hand by a mob of white men and negroes and hanged from a mill shed on the principal street of Augusta.