

LIFE FOR LIFE

Milton Kiser Hung at Camden for the Murder of Jailer Cook.

HE WARNED ALL OF SIN

The Crime for Which Kiser Paid the Penalty Was a Most Brutal One—It Was a Deep Laid Plot, in Which He Had Two Accomplices.

Milton Kiser, alias Henry Huntley, was hanged at Camden Friday morning at the county jail at about eleven o'clock for the murder of Jailer John Cook. The following account of the crime and the hanging we take from The State:

Last Spring Jailer Boone was delivering supper to the prisoners when he was assaulted by Al Fields, a notorious criminal with a number of aliases, and several other prisoners.

Six of the prisoners escaped and all were recaptured except Fields, who is still at large. Jailer Boone lingered some time as a result of his wounds and was finally taken to his old country home, where he died several months later.

John Cook was appointed jailer in the place of Mr. Boone during the past summer. While a carnival was in town Mrs. Cook took her children to the carnival grounds to see a balloon ascension.

As soon as Mrs. Cook got away Mr. Cook was called from his room by Mary Jones, a negro woman, who told him that the water pipes in the cell above hers, occupied by Henry Huntley and Jim Cox were leaking and the water was dripping on her bed.

While Jailer Cook was bending over examining the water pipe he was struck in the head with an iron spittoon by Huntley. The spittoon weighed about 10 pounds. Huntley and Cox then took his keys away from him and threw Mr. Cook into a cell and made their escape, taking the negro woman with them. The woman was captured the night of the escape, but it was several days before Cox and Huntley were captured.

Huntley and Cox confessed later that they had entered into a compact with the woman to make their escape at the first opportunity. They stuffed cotton taken from their mattresses into the drain pipe and caused it to overflow and got the negro woman to call the jailer.

They were tried at the November term of court and were ably defended by lawyers appointed by the court. Cox was given a ten-year sentence and Mary Jones one of five years.

A crowd of about 100 negroes and whites loafed round the jail this morning while the hanging was taking place, many of them eager to see the hanging, but could not, as all views had been screened.

Sheriff Trantham summoned ten witnesses and four deputies—Willie Whittaker, first deputy; W. D. Starling, second, and Mr. Herron, third.

The negro passed a restless night, but showed no signs of breaking down. This morning he gave out a statement to the press and to two negro ministers, Fevs. Brown and Boykin, saying that whiskey, gambling and women were responsible for his committing the crime and said for blacks and whites to avoid them, as they would soon get the best of them.

He said that when he struck the jailer he did not intend to kill him, but only to stun him. He said that he was ready to meet his Jesus and did not fear death.

Sheriff Trantham read his death warrant at 10:30 and placed the handcuffs on him. When asked if he had anything to say, he said, "Yes." "I want you, one and all, to turn your back on sin and don't let old Satan lead you wrong, for this is what it will bring to you" (pointing to the rope). While the rope and black cap were being adjusted he was continually saying, "Lord, save me this morning."

"Good-bye, Henry," said the sheriff. "Good-bye, all of you," said Huntley. The trap was then sprung. Two minutes later death was pronounced by Dr. Dunn and the body was cut down. It will be buried in the potter's field.

Huntley is from North Carolina, but has been working around Halle's gold mine and the upper part of this county for the past year or so. He was awaiting trial for a charge of larceny when he killed the jailer. He was a very large negro and was very uncouth looking and bore a reputation as a "mean negro."

Mrs. Cook, the wife of the dead jailer, was present at the hanging and said that she had come to the jail with her maid made up that if everybody talked she would spring the trap.

Sheriff Trantham and Jailer Rowe had two policemen on the outside of the jail, who kept perfect order among the morbid crowd. This is the first hanging that has taken place in this county for over 20 years.

Will Help Them. The Bishop of Greenoble, Spain, has issued a decree forbidding the reading of two local papers, because they are hostile to the Catholic church.

SOME PLAIN TALK

TOO MUCH VICE, WRECKS, SUICIDES AND MURDER FOR HER.

Mrs. Gabrielle S. Mulliner Indulges Gives Her Views of Things at a Woman's Meeting.

The New York World says before seventy-five women Mrs. Mulliner read a long paper in which she discussed the menace to society of women of the half world, unfaithful husbands and divorcees. She classed the city of New York as one huge receptacle of everything foul under the sun.

"There is more vice per capita in New York," said Mrs. Mulliner, "than in any other city of the world. There are more wrecks, more suicides, more illiteracy, more accidents upon the public highways, more thefts, more murders, more depravity, more misery and distress. And the woman who surveys it all and understands it all and wants to better it all is beginning to make of herself a true suffragist."

Mrs. Mulliner said the old Puritan standards that had inspired the writing of "The Scarlet Letter" had been mashed flat. Women, she said, were looking upon the breeders of evil, feminine home wreckers and the like with pity and patience instead of working for legislation that should punish the woman who enters a home and steals a husband as it punishes the thief who breaks in and carries off the silver.

"There is such a thing as the unwritten law," went on the woman lawyer, "and the written law often countenances it, upon the spur of the occasion, a husband kills the man he finds with his wife. Why should he not be just as much the recognized right of the wife to kill the woman who steals her husband? That thief is not stealing alone from the family; she is stealing from the social welfare and that of the soul in futurity. Hers is a marvellously wicked crime."

"It is the woman whom the law allows to walk the streets and openly attract men by her bedizement that is the criminal at the base of New York's degeneracy, and at the base of the evil in all cities. She is the community wife. And the decent women are not helping conditions by upping her in the matter of the hobble skirt, the mob hat and the paint and cosmetic. But even the demi-montaine and the woman who tolerates her existence are not the ones to blame. It is the law itself and the rottenness in politics that sees the thing calmly through that is to blame. Good women should work to become elective constituents of right-minded men upon the Board of Aldermen and in other positions significant to the public good."

"Raise the standard by setting a value on chastity! Make an infringement of that standard punishable by law."

Mrs. Mulliner next presented her pet topic, divorce. "Every co-respondent ought to be imprisoned in the penitentiary for a certain term," she asserted. "Such an offender against the public good is a criminal of the worst type."

Every woman at the meeting pledged herself to keep a close watch on her own drawing room and to do her part in the proposed purging of society.

DEATH CAUSED BY CARBON GAS.

Chicago Physician Succumbs to Odors Inhaled From Gasoline Engine.

A muffler on the gasoline engine of his automobile caused the death Friday night of Dr. John Alostus Hemsteger, a prominent physician of Chicago. He died from the effects of carbon dioxide inhaled on Wednesday while cleaning the apparatus on his machine. The death is said to be the first of its kind on record.

Hemsteger, finding a quantity of carbon had accumulated in the muffler and engine cylinders, poured a mixture of wood alcohol and kerosene into them to clean them out. He then started the engine and opened the cut off valve in the muffler. The garage door was closed and there was no other outlet for the forming carbon gas that rushed into the room. The physician was almost overcome, but managed to open the door of the garage, which let in the fresh air.

He was taken to his residence, where he died the next day. Physicians who held an autopsy assert that death was due technically to poisoning of the heart by the carbon gas. Dr. Hemsteger was 56 years old.

WHOLESALE POISONING.

Nearly Every Resident of a Texas Village Made Ill.

Six deaths have occurred and practically all the members of the entire village of Telfener, in Victoria county, Texas, are ill, ascribed to the eating of food prepared with flour containing arsenic.

On Monday the village grocer poured several sacks of flour into a sifter barrel and one of his first customers was Joe Brown, a negro. After the morning meal the entire family became ill, two of Brown's children dying the same night.

Since then four other deaths have occurred. How the drug and flour came in contact has not been determined.

DARING FLIGHT

MADE AT CHARLESTON BY A YOUTHFUL AVIATOR FRIDAY.

Jimmie Ward, Eighteen Years Old, Circles the Harbor Over the Forts. Goes Out to Sea and Returns.

Jimmie Ward, the 18-year-old aviator, in a Curtis 25-horse power aeroplane, gave some fine exhibitions of his skill at Charleston on Friday. He made a daring flight across two rivers, the harbor and out over the Atlantic ocean, breaking the world's altitude record for low-powered machines, and winning a prize of \$5,000 by circling over two of the strongest fortifications on the Atlantic coast, demonstrating the efficiency of the aeroplane as a scout in time of war.

Landing gracefully on the beach in front of Fort Moultrie on Sullivan's Island, he handed a note to Col. Marsh, which the latter signed. Ward then reentered his machine, rose from the beach and flew back across the harbor in a direct line to the aviation field north of the city. He covered a distance of about 2 1/2 miles in 5 1/2 minutes.

Very few people saw Ward begin his flight from the aviation field, his unsuccessful attempt of the day before having aroused a spirit of skepticism. News of the daring attempt spread rapidly, however, and many roofs in the city were packed when the airman made his return flight.

Leaving the aviation field, he flew first to the navy yard on Cooper river, circling above the plant. He then flew down the river a distance of about five miles to the city, over the upper end of which he passed. He turned eastward, crossed the Cooper and Wando rivers and the harbor at a height of about 1,000 feet.

Reaching Sullivan's Island at the northern entrance of the harbor, and on which Fort Moultrie is situated, he circled back over the harbor at a height of about 2,000 feet, passing close to Castle Pinckney. Heading seaward again, he passed directly over Fort Sumter at the entrance of the harbor and swept for a distance of about a mile and a half over the waters of the open Atlantic.

Turning he flew about the Isle of Palms and Sullivan's Island and landed on the beach in front of Fort Moultrie, amid the cheering of soldiers and officers. A note which he handed to Col. Frederick Marsh, in charge of the fort, was signed by the latter and Ward brought it back to the city with him on his return. It was on the return trip that he broke the world's altitude record for small machines. At a point directly above Mount Pleasant, a village on the edge of the harbor and opposite to the city, he attained a height of 1,300 feet, as shown by his barograph. As the aviation field came into view, Ward, at that time over Cooper river, shut off his power and glided for a distance of a mile and a half, landing safely and easily. He was shaking as though palsied as he posed for his picture, so terrible had been the strain.

74 VESSELS LOST

And Fifty-three People Out of 1,461 Lost Last Year.

Out of a total of 6,561 persons involved in 1,463 disasters to vessels of all classes within the scope of the United States life saving service, only fifty-three were lost, and about seventy-four vessels were completely destroyed, according to the annual report of S. L. Kimball, general superintendent of the service, for the fiscal year, which ended June 30 last.

The next expenditures for maintaining the service for the year were \$2,249,375.68. The enactment of the bill passed at the last session of Congress by the Senate providing for retirement pay for members of the life saving service and others of the field service and others of the field service incapacitated for duty is urged in the report.

Of the 1,646 vessels of all kinds which met with accidents, the life savers rendered service to 1,047, valued with their cargoes at \$10,179,230. Other succor rendered by the life saving service included the rescue of 127 persons from drowning, surgical aid to 60 persons suffering from gunshot wounds, broken limbs or bruises and the recovery of 150 bodies of persons who had met death through ice or in other ways. Nine of this number were suicides.

CAUSES CHILD'S DEATH.

Goat Makes Mule Runaway and Upset a Carriage.

Willie Coleman, the 6-year-old boy of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Coleman, who was hurt in a runaway accident at Florence a few days ago, died Thursday night in the infirmary there. It will be remembered that the child and his parents and W. L. Lewis and his wife were returning from a visit in the country riding in a surrey drawn by a mule. The mule got frightened at a goat and dashed around, turning the vehicle completely over and throwing the occupants to the ground. All of them were bruised a little but the Coleman child was seriously injured about the head and congestion of the brain set in.

Two Killed by Gas.

Mrs. H. O. Bannister, wife of the manager of the Western Union telegraph office at Raleigh, and her 17-month-old son were asphyxiated by a gas heater in the bath room of their home in that city Saturday afternoon. The mother entered the bath room, followed by her child. Later the servant was horrified to find the lifeless body of Mrs. Bannister on the floor and that of the child across the chair.

What It Cost.

Edmond Terry, a French economist, figures that to maintain Europe's armies the past 25 years over \$29,000,000,000 have been spent and 195,000,000 and 3,800,000 private have been constantly excluded from productive industries.

OHIO'S CHOICE

Sends Pomerone to United States Senate in Place of Dick.

HELPS HARMON'S CAUSE

Governor Wilson in New Jersey is Trying to Send a Good Man in Place of Kean and From New York It is Hoped a Good Man Will Go.

The Washington correspondent of the Augusta Chronicle says Governor Harmon has won out again and strengthened himself at home and abroad through the action of the caucus of the Democratic members of the Ohio legislature in selecting Allee Pomerone for United States Senator to succeed Charles A. Dick.

The friends of Pomerone in the Ohio delegation are confident that his selection will be a great thing for the party nationally, and bring into the United States Senate another strong man. It is especially pleasing to friends who are backing Julian Harmon for the Democratic nomination in 1912, for they believe that this new evidence of his strength at home will help him naturally abroad.

The United States senatorship fight in Ohio is one of the four in which the Democratic party is vitally interested. The other contests are in New York, New Jersey, and one that will be precipitated in West Virginia to select a successor to Senator Elkins.

If the Ohio contest had brought about any charges of corruption or bribery, or even anything favoring of unseemly tactics, it would have been embarrassing to the party and particularly distressing the Democracy in these early days of its triumph. If the interests of the people was not to be served by the retirement of men like Charles A. Dick, Chauncey Depew, and John Kean, then the country would not be disposed to trust the Democratic party with complete national control.

Contests in New York and New Jersey are now on. In the former state it is reported that Tammany is in complete control and that Charles F. Murphy can put in the United States senate any man he chooses. The strongest candidate here is being brought to bear on Murphy to the end that he may name the right kind of a man. However, any man chosen will be known as Murphy's choice.

Woodrow Wilson, the new governor of New Jersey, is making a hard fight to prevent the election of former Senator James Smith. He is backing James F. Martine, who was endorsed for the senatorship in the Democratic primary. It is said Smith is not a proper man to represent New Jersey in the senate, and that his selection would be a calamity for the party.

When the primary was on it was not thought remotely possible that he would offer. Now that the opportunity for the people to express their choice is past, he wishes to submit his claims to the legislature which he believes is friendly. Advice received, however, are to the effect that Woodrow Wilson has enough strength to defeat the election of Smith, even if he is not able to win with Martine.

Defying the criticism that has sprung up as the result of his active participation in this fight, which has led to him being called a Dictator, Governor Wilson has insisted that he is a leader and not a boss, and that he is commissioned by the people to do the very work he is doing.

Unless the Ohio legislature can be "influenced" as was the Illinois legislature which chose Lorimer, it is safe to say that Pomerone will come to the senate. He had barely enough votes to elect in the caucus, and there has been talk of a bolt and the selection of someone else; but little weight is attached to these stories. The Democrats in the Ohio delegation say Pomerone is all right and has no interest to serve apart from those of the people.

Had a man of large wealth, or one prominently identified with the big corporations, been chosen from Ohio, it is conceded it would have seriously embarrassed Governor Harmon. It is not too much to say that he has been strengthened as a presidential candidate by the action of the democrats in his state. The general impression here is that he will give a good account of himself during the next two years, and strengthen the favorable opinion already formed of him as a leader.

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SMALL POX SCARE

SUMTER REFUSED TO ALLOW TWO MEN WITH DISEASE

To Get Off the Train There, Quarantined Them All One Day and Sent Them Back.

The Sumter Watchman and Southern says Thursday morning when the eleven o'clock train came in two cases of small pox would have been unloaded upon Sumter had it not been for the work of Dr. C. W. Birnie of that city who saved Sumter from the unwashed-for and dreaded visitors, who were two colored men bound from Marion to Lynchburg, one of them just getting over the disease and the other just taking it. They were not allowed to get off at Lynchburg, their desired destination, and so were brought on to Sumter where they would have been set free had it not been that through the warning of Dr. Birnie, Mayor Jennings had had time to notify the health officer and station him with a policeman at the depot to keep away any such undesirable visitors. The Watchman and Southern says:

"It seems that the men came from Marion and were bound for Lynchburg or at any rate that was the way their ticket read. Dr. Birnie got on the train at Florence with them and when the two men got off at Lynchburg and were immediately hustled back on the train by the city officials at that place, who had received notification of the kind of visitors they were about to receive, Dr. Birnie at once made it his business to find out what the conductor expected to do with the two cases of small pox. He found that the conductor expected to take them on to Sumter and turn them off the train there. He did not have time to get off the train at Mayesville but he got some one to telephone Mayor Jennings of the two cases of small pox and what the conductor expected to do with them, when he got to Sumter.

"At Sumter Mayor Jennings got in a hurry as soon as he had received the telephone message from Mayesville for he knew that it would not take the train long to get here and something must be done before it arrived. He at once got the health officer by phone and told him what his duty was. He also sent a policeman along to see that things moved smoothly and to help the health officer in case of need. So when the train pulled in there they were both waiting to see that no cases of small pox got off in the city of Sumter. This they saw to, and when the conductor insisted, they mildly told him that they would tie his train down to the track and keep it there all day for him. The conductor objected to his even more than carrying on the cases of small pox which were in the smoking apartment of the colored coach. The matter was finally settled by the coach being run outside the city limits and left on a side track while the rest of the train pulled out for Columbia.

"Health Officer Towles kept a strict quarantine on the coach all yesterday until last night when the evening train pulled out. The coach with the two small pox patients was attached to it and the health officer rode as far as the city limits to see that the train did not stop and that the two undesirable citizens were taken to their home town, or to some place where they were wanted more than they were in Sumter."

Small pox seems to be getting common in different parts of the State, and it would be best for the authorities in this city to be on the lookout. People with the disease should not be allowed to be traveling about the State as the negroes above mentioned were. Watch the trains.

GIRLS IN SUICIDE PACT.

Sisters Drink Poison in a Confectioners Store.

Arms entwined and facing a mirror to watch their dying expressions, Mabel and Isabella Boisseau, sisters and members of a prominent St. Louis family, drank carbolic acid Saturday night in a confectionery store. Mabel died at the city hospital and her sister Isabella is not expected to live.

Before taking the poison one of the girls requested the proprietor to call a policeman. Not until Mabel pulled off her chair, writhing in pain, was any attention paid to the girls. The second sister dropped to the floor a second after Mabel had collapsed.

"We are tired of living," was the last message written by the partners in the suicide pact. The despondent girls drank the poisons from soda water glasses.

Breaks Insanity Record.

Forty-two men and women were adjudged insane Saturday in probate court at Cleveland, Ohio, by Judge Alexander Hadden. This is believed by the officials to be the largest number of persons declared mentally unbalanced in one day by one judge in any city in the world.

Breaks Butter Record.

Pontias Clothilde de Kell, a blue-blooded Holstein-Frisian cow, owned by the Stevens brothers, of Liverpool, N. Y., has broken the world's seven-day butter record by producing 37.28 pounds. The previous record was 35.55 pounds.

WANT CORN SHOW

WILL BE URGED TO MEET IN COLUMBIA THE NEXT TIME.

A Strong Delegation Will Be Sent to Invite the National Corn Exposition to the Capital City.

The State says the second South Atlantic States Corn Exposition will be held in Columbia during the week of December 4 of this year and the prospects are that the Exposition will be a success from every standpoint.

South Carolina in cooperation with other Southern States will send a strong delegation to Columbus, Ohio, to extend an invitation to the National Corn Exposition, to be held in Columbia in 1911.

The national corn show will be held in that city this year, from January 30 to February 12. There will be over 25,000 exhibits, with prizes aggregating \$50,000.

Every effort will be used to secure the national corn show. Should the Exposition be brought South, and to Columbia, it will be held in connection with the South Atlantic States Corn Exposition.

It is expected that at least \$20,000 will be secured as prizes for the second South Atlantic States Corn Exposition. An active campaign for the Exposition has already been launched by the management. Several large contributions for the Exposition have already been pledged.

The first corn exposition to be held in the South, which was held in Columbia from December 5 to 9 was a complete success. There were over 700 exhibits. It is expected that there will be several thousand exhibits for the second exposition. The exposition is a permanent affair.

National Corn Exposition. The following dispatch from Columbus, Ohio, where the fourth National Corn Exposition will soon meet, will give some idea of what it really is:

The program for the fourth annual National Corn Exposition, to be held January 30 to February 11, in the eight immense buildings on the Ohio State Exposition grounds, has just been completed, and provides for one of the greatest national agricultural exhibitions ever held in the world.

The buildings are connected by inclosed walks comfortably heated and brilliantly illuminated, in all resembling a great summer garden with palms and plants and tender growing crops giving the visitors a "chiff of nature" which will more remind them of a balmy June day than of the winter season.

The great National Corn Exposition will be a round-up of all State agricultural shows and agricultural meetings. The name, "corn exposition," does not mean that only corn will be shown, for all grains and grasses, the prize winners only, in the various State shows, will be in competition for the valuable national trophies.

More than 25 States will have competitive exhibits. Twenty-five State agricultural colleges and experiment stations will have scientific exhibits, each demonstrating its most advanced experimental work. These exhibits, which will be in charge of expert demonstrators, will deal in a practical way, with nearly every phase of the science of agriculture.

For instance, North Carolina will emphasize the cotton industry, from the growing plant to the manufactured article, with cotton gin and loom in actual operation; while Illinois will especially emphasize its soil work. Never before in the history of the world has there been such a showing of results in agriculture, based on scientific investigation.

The federal department of agriculture will be represented with its famous exhibit, which fills two large furniture cars, and which has just been returned from the international exposition at Buenos Ayres.

Important among the many meetings, exhibits and other special features of this greatest of agricultural exhibitions may be mentioned the meetings of the American Breeders' Association, the Ohio Dairymen's Association, the National Rural Life Conference, the Ohio Conservation Association, the Ohio Corn Improvement Association and numerous live stock associations.

There will be special features of vital interest to the Y. M. C. A., churches, colleges, schools, the farmers and the city men and their families alike.

VERY BAD BOYS

Two Young Bandits Under Arrest Shot and Kill a Policeman.

HOLD UP HOTEL CLERK

They Are Captured, and While Being Taken to Prison on a Street Car, Murder the Officer Who Arrested Them and Make Good Their Escape.

William Muzzary, twenty years old, and Algot Jackson, discharged bell boy and night porter respectively of the Hotel McKay at Duluth, Miss., early Friday held up, robbed and shot the night clerk. Both were arrested and placed on a street car after a chase through the Interstate bridge district and while being taken back to the city, asked that they be allowed to go inside the car.

The request was granted. One of the youthful bandits quickly pulled a revolver from a pocket that had escaped the notice of Policeman Harry Chesmore, who had made the arrest, opened fire on the officer and killed him. He was shot twice in the lungs and once in the forehead. The robbers then held up the passengers and crew of the street car and at 6:30 a. m. made good their escape over the Northern railroad bridge.

The two boys entered the hotel about 3:45 o'clock Friday morning. Clarence Stubsted, the night clerk, and Charles Feasted were standing beside the desk.

"Hold up your hands!" shouted one of the boys, pointing a revolver. The clerk and porter thought the boys were joking. To show that they were in earnest, one of the boys fired a shot through the floor near the desk and the clerk and porter put their hands up.

The boys then marched them into the dining room and ordered them to stand up against the large iron post in the middle of the room. While one of the bandits covered the two men with the revolver, the other hastily gathered some table linen and tied their hands to the post above their heads.

The boys then returned to the desk and went through the cash register, taking about \$50 in cash, and made their escape. The two men were later released by a rubber man from the bath parlor in the basement and they then gave the alarm.

SOLVING GREENWOOD MYSTERY.

Young White Man Arrested for Attacking Miss Pinson.

Fletcher Golden, an eighteen-year-old white boy, has been arrested at Greenwood in connection with the alleged attempt of robbery at the home of J. F. Pinson on Reynolds street. The evidence on which the arrest was made is circumstantial, being based on the finding of a pair of trousers, which are said to have been identified as his, in a vacant building near the Pinson home with some of the young lady's hair in one of the pockets. Young Golden is a carpenter and has been doing some work out in the country, though he comes home at night.

An interesting feature of the affair is that young Golden's father is the man who shot at a thief who attempted to rob Pinson's store about a year ago and went so far as to identify the man by his voice, fixing it on a young man here who proved conclusively that it was a case of mistaken identity.

There is considerable interest in the case, there being many differing opinions. The peculiar hour, 7 a. m., at which the robbery was attempted puzzles most people and also how it was possible for a cut, so severe as to cut the young lady's hair, could be made without cutting her skin or ear. Golden asserts his innocence.

STARTED TO DEATH.

Woman Miser Dies in Miserable Room of Cleveland.

The death from starvation of Mrs. Susannah Drum, seventy-six years old, at the Cleveland, Ohio, infirmary Saturday night, brought to light the story of an aged woman who, for two years past, lived in a small, squallid room, clothed herself in rags and finally starved herself to death in order to save every penny that was within her grasp.

On December 29, on complaint of neighbors of her queer actions, she was taken before Probate Judge Gadden to be examined as to her sanity. But the old woman was so ill and weak that she was sent to the infirmary.

She was supposed to be penniless, but after death came there was found in a cloth bag around her neck \$150 in bills, two bank books calling for several hundred dollars and a mortgage on a farm at Berlin, Ohio.

Given Three Years.

In the circuit court at Salem, Va., Thursday afternoon a jury in the case of J. H. Body, white, charged with killing James Mack, a negro, returned a verdict of involuntary manslaughter and fixed Body's punishment of three years in the penitentiary. A motion will be made for a new trial.