

THIRD TERM TALK

Ended by President Roosevelt Repeating What He Said

ON ELECTION NIGHT.

Republican and Democratic Leaders Freely Comment on the President's Announcement that He Will Under No Circumstances Stand for Re-election as the Candidate of the Republican Party.

President Roosevelt will not be a candidate for a third term. All doubt on this point was dispelled Wednesday by the authorized statement from the White House that Mr. Roosevelt still adhered to the declaration made three years ago. In the statement issued Wednesday President Roosevelt says he has not changed and shall not change the decision communicated to the public in 1904. The President's statement follows:

On the night after the election I made the following announcement. 'I am deeply sensible of the honor done me by the American people in thus expressing their confidence in what I have tried to do. I appreciate to the full the solemn responsibility this confidence imposes upon me and I shall do all that in my power lies not to forfeit it. On the fourth of March next I shall have served three and a half years, and this three and a half years constitute my first term. The wise custom, which limits the President to two terms regards the substance, and not the form, and under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination.' I have not changed and shall not change the decision thus announced.

Express Their Views.

The announcement that the President would not accept the Republican nomination if tendered came at too late an hour to become generally known in political circles, but among those who learned of it—Democrats and Republicans alike—the feeling was general that it left no element of doubt in the Presidential situation, so far as it relates to the third term talk, and that it definitely eliminates Mr. Roosevelt from the contest.

Some Democrats, however, express a belief that a Roosevelt stampede in the Republican Convention would shake his resolution, and that he would prove no exception to the historical precedent in that no American citizen ever refused a Presidential nomination.

Administration Republicans declare that the announcement gives great impetus to the Taft boom. Leaders of the Democrats, many of whom are at Washington, are shouting that it means "Bryan in a walk."

Speaker Cannon says the President speaks for himself and it would be inappropriate for him to interpret his words. Senator Foraker declined to discuss the matter.

Senator Hopkins said it shows him to be a patriot as well as a statesman, following as he is the traditions of Washington and Jefferson in limiting himself to two terms.

Senator La Follette said: "While such an announcement could be expected it was not expected to come so soon. I have no other comment to make at this time."

Representative Richardson of Alabama, said: "It is in accordance with what I have always said of him. I did not believe he would accept the nomination for a third term."

Among the Democrats who commented on the President's statement was Senator Tillman, who said: "This is by way of documentary evidence that the President has seen the handwriting on the wall. It means that Bryan will be the next President of the United States. Roosevelt is the only possible Republican candidate who could be considered formidable."

John Sharp Williams said: "I believe I am one of the few Democrats in public life in the country who has been saying all along that the President would not run for a third term. I believe he had too much knowledge of history to run the risk of threatening republican institutions with perpetuity of tenure in the Presidency."

I also thought he was a man of so much pride that even if he had come to regret his after-ponderance he would still stand to his representative platform, and a good chance for the Democrats to win."

Representative Bartlett, of Georgia, said: "It means a different candidate and a different platform. I think the Republicans will nominate a man on an entirely different platform and put into the platform those things which would not have been put in had Roosevelt stood for the nomination."

Representative James of Kentucky said: "It is a complete surrender on Roosevelt's part to the corporation element of the Republican party, and announcement in advance of a surrender and the forestalling of the defeated National Convention of the delegates for which he stands. This will make Bryan stronger than ever."

SHOT FROM AMBUSH.

Policeman Davis, of Salley, Probably Mortally Wounded

When in the Act of Unlocking the Guard House He Is Fired on in the Dark.

Chief of Police W. H. Davis, of Salley, was shot from ambush Friday night and may die. A shotgun was used and the charge penetrated his abdomen.

In a statement made directly after the shooting in the presence of several witnesses Mr. Davis stated that he had been shot by Morgan Boylston, with whom he is said to have had trouble recently.

Mr. Davis was formerly on the police force in Columbia, but has been in Salley about two years. Recently he had serious trouble with Mr. Boylston and his son-in-law, Mr. D. O. Manning, and when it became necessary to arrest them he had to use considerable force, and the two men indicted Davis for assault and battery and false imprisonment.

This case was to have been tried at the last term of court in Aiken, but was continued.

A few days ago Mr. Davis attempted to arrest Mr. Manning again and in doing so had to beat him up considerably. The case against him was heard by the city council at Salley Friday, but resulted in a mistrial.

Davis had a negro locked up in the guard house at Salley and Friday night he went to the building to release the prisoner. Just as he was about to unlock the door some one stepped out from behind the guard house and fired point blank at him, and the wounded man claims the shot was fired by Boylston.

The latest report from his bedside is to the effect that his wound is mortal. Davis has preserved order during his incumbency as chief of police and is held in high regard by the people of Salley.

ANCIENT FREE MASONS.

List of Grand Officers Elected at the Recent Meeting.

The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient Free Masons of South Carolina met in annual session in Charleston last week. The Grand Master's report showed the order to be in a most flourishing condition. After the transaction of all business the following grand officers were elected:

Grand Master, James L. Michie, of Darlington.
Deputy Grand Master, James R. Johnson, of Charleston.
Senior Grand Warden, George S. Mower, of Newberry.
Junior Grand Warden, George T. Bryan, of Greenville.
Grand Treasurer, Zimmerman Davis, of Charleston.
Grand Secretary, J. T. Barron, P. G. M., of Columbia.
Grand Chaplain, Rev. W. P. Smith of Spartanburg.

The Grand Lodge being called from the third degree to the first degree, proceeded to the installation of the newly elected Grand officers.

The following appointive officers were then announced:
Senior Grand Deacons: J. P. Duckett, Anderson, and J. G. Kinney, Bennettsville.

Junior Grand Deacons: W. J. Rogers, Darlington, and J. W. Roberts, Greenville.
Grand Stewards: A. L. Barton, Charleston, and J. K. Hood, Anderson.

Grand Marshal, John Kennerly, Edgefield.
Grand Pursuivant, G. L. Ricker, Sumter.

The following District Deputy Grand Masters:
First District, William G. Mazzyk, Charleston; second, S. H. Hodges, Beaufort; third, R. A. Gyles, Blackville; fourth, William A. Giles, Graniteville; fifth, B. E. Nicholson, Edgefield; sixth, R. A. Cooner, Laurens; seventh, J. C. Watkins, Anderson; eighth, O. R. Doyle, Calhoun; ninth, A. S. Rowell, Piedmont; tenth, B. B. Bishop, Inman; eleventh, Y. Hunter, Prosperity; twelfth, E. C. Secret, Lancaster; thirteenth, Joseph Lindsay, Chester; fourteenth, W. C. Davis, Manning; fifteenth, Louis Jacobs, Kingsree; sixteenth, William Eggleston, Hartsville; seventeenth, John C. Sellers, eighteenth, William L. Glaze, Orangeburg.

DISPENSARY LAW DISCUSSED.

Representatives of Eleven County Boards of Control Meet.

Pursuant to a call sent out by the Kershaw County board of Control there was held in Columbia Wednesday a conference of county boards, which was attended by representatives of eleven county boards as follows:

Kershaw, Richland, Orangeburg, Charleston, Lee, Barnwell, Laurens, Dorchester, Fairfield, Chester and Sumter. Dr. W. J. Dunn, of Kershaw, was elected president and Capt. J. H. Claffy, of Orangeburg, secretary.

The members of county boards present discussed the provisions of the Carey-Cochran law in detail and particularly as to such sections as now give practical difficulty in the operation of the dispensaries.

The matter of samples, which is not dealt with at all in the law, was chiefly discussed, and it was decided to ask the General Assembly to amend the law so that the boards can dispose of samples in some way legally.

GIRL RESCUED.

Held by a North Carolina Farmer as a Slave

IN A BARN WITH RATS.

E. T. Pender Hired Miss Olga Sjostedt by Advertisement and Then Tried to Starve Her.—He Laughed at Her Pleadings.—When Released, She Declares Negroes Received Better Food Than She.

Half starved, yet joyful over her release from what she declared to be slavery on a farm owned by E. T. Pender, six miles from Halifax, N. C. Miss Olga Sjostedt passed through Washington D. C., on Thursday.

With her was Thomas Broderick, formerly a detective at Asbury Park. That is the home of the girl, who is a trained nurse and who served in that capacity in the Spanish-American War.

"On the Tuesday before Thanksgiving I went to Halifax to work for Pender, whom I believe to be insane," said the girl, as she clung to her rescuer.

"Since then Pender has made me a veritable slave. If Mr. Broderick had not arrived, I would have killed myself, as I declared I would do in a letter written to friends."

Broderick's mission was a strange one. He had been told that if, by Sunday, Miss Sjostedt were not released she would destroy herself. Supplied with ample funds by the girl's friends, he hurried to the train and early Thursday he reached Halifax.

Hiring a rig, the detective sped over the miles separating the little town from the bleak, desolate farm. Arriving there he found Pender, a hoary-headed man beyond 60 years of age. He did not at first see the unfortunate nurse whose piteous appeals for help by mail had aroused Asbury Park.

Broderick, a big, powerful man, with a record for bravery, aggressively demanded that the girl be produced.

Pender snarled and refused to comply. Broderick then resorted to mild means. He quoted the law, he told Pender that he, having hired the girl, was responsible for her welfare.

He cited the fact as he knew it, that she had been given only two meals a day, both consisting almost invariably of cornmeal. The detective also told of letters, Miss Sjostedt had smuggled North, describing how she had been imprisoned in a barn, through the cleats of which snow and the bleak winds blew.

"This girl," thundered Broderick, "came into your employ through an advertisement. She was afflicted with a slight throat trouble, and thought the South was the place for her. You accepted her as house-keeper, and as such you should have provided for her. You haven't done so, and if you don't deliver her to me I'll have you hauled before a Judge."

Pender quivered and finally broke down. He led the detective to Miss Sjostedt, who at that moment, she said afterward, was contemplating means of suicide.

She had said: "It is better and easier to die by my own hand than to be starved to death by this lunatic."

Miss Sjostedt flung her arms around the big detective's neck when he told her he had come to release her. The pair got into the rig. Broderick kept one eye upon Pender meanwhile, and they covered the six miles of desolate country, where only half a dozen negroes and three or four white persons live.

Arriving at Halifax, they took the train northward, and reached Washington, en route to Asbury Park.

Miss Sjostedt was in nervous strain through the trip, but she had bravely braved through it all on her own. She left the shadow of the tumble-down barn, where Pender would thrust her at night and lock the door upon her, and where rats and mice scampered about, adding more horror to her pitiable condition.

"I never knew," she said, "that a white man—or a man alleged to be white—could treat a human being in the manner Pender treated me. He even laughed in my face when I begged for some nutritious food, and offered me the same old dried up, unpalatable corn meal. He fed the negroes working for him better fare than he gave me."

Broderick gave no explanation why, after he had rescued Miss Sjostedt, he did not have Pender arrested. It is believed he had reasons of his own to justify this move, his main object being to return Miss Sjostedt to her friends.

WATCHMAN MURDERED

And Robbed at Pee Dee Bridge in Marion County.

A special dispatch from Florence to The News and Courier says Mr. C. E. Kato, the bridge watchman for the Atlantic Coast L. & P. at Pee Dee River, was found lying beside the track in an unconscious condition between the river bridge and the station at Pee Dee Monday night, with two wounds on the head his money and watch missing indicating that he had been foully dealt with, and left for dead.

He was found by the station agent at Pee Dee and, as he was still alive, was brought to Florence on Train No. 89 for medical treatment, but died soon after reaching the Coast Line Hospital without regaining consciousness.

FIERCE RACE RIOT.

Thirty Blacks Reported Killed and Five Whites Hurt

WRONG FOR HUSBAND

Fifteen Blacks Burned to Death When the Whites Attacked the Lodge Room of the Latter.

A special dispatch to the Memphis News-Scimitar from Columbus, Miss., says some thirty negroes were killed one night last week and many more were wounded as the result of a fierce race war in Pickens County, Ala. Five white men were wounded.

It is said that owing to the discovery of a plot on the part of the negroes to raise against the whites every black in the community is in danger. This plot was carried on by means of a secret society which had lodge rooms in remote districts of Pickens county.

Fifteen negroes were burned to death in a lodge room near Reform, Ala., Tuesday night, when whites attacked the place and finding a number of repeating rifles and shotguns, fired the building.

The blacks were penned in by the continual shooting of the whites and those who were not killed in attempting to escape were roasted alive.

Near Gordon, three negroes were killed when a posse of white men attacked a lodge room. So far as has been learned, the burning of the other lodge rooms was without fatalities.

The trouble started with the arrest of Tom Lowe, a negro, on a charge of stealing a bale of cotton from Whig-Lowe, a white planter, who is also a deputy sheriff.

Deputy Whig Lowe and several other officers succeeded in arresting the accused negro. As they were riding to Gordon with their prisoner, they were fired upon from ambush by a party of negroes headed by Bob Lowe, the prisoner's brother.

Tom Lowe fell dead from a shot, which it is said was fired by his own prother, at the deputy sheriff. Deputy Lowe fell, mortally wounded.

A dispatch to The Atlanta Journal from Birmingham, Ala., says a long distance telephone message from Reform, the nearest telegraph town to the scene stated that there had been no persons killed since the Lowe tragedy.

The excitement in Pickens county was the result of the killing of a negro named Lowe and the serious wounding of a white man of the same name, the latter being a constable who was shot while friends were trying to take the negro from him.

The negro Lowe had been arrested for stealing cotton, which had been tagged. When relatives and other negroes approached the officer who had him, shooting became promiscuous and the negro was killed and Lowe was hurt.

Sixteen negroes are in jail in the western part of Pickens county, charged with participation in the excitement. Many negroes are related in that section of the county and for that reason the whites are armed to be ready for all emergencies.

The determined white men of Pickens county, in the vicinity of Gordon hearing reports that negroes were preparing for an attack, raided a lodge room and secured thirteen Winchester shotguns, which were loaded with buckshot, and every trace of a weapon taken in charge.

The leader of the gang of negroes said to be getting ready for a riot was reported to have boarded a train for Birmingham, and efforts have been made to have him stopped and placed under arrest. No killing took place during the raid on the lodge room.

Gordon is not on a direct wire from Birmingham, and information being received is meagre, though rumors prevail that seven negroes have been killed already since Saturday, when the first trouble began between the whites and colored.

LOST THEIR HANDS.

To Save the Lives of Their Fellow Workers.

At New York in order to save a number of comrades from death, Olive Jude and John J. McGlynn, iron workers, each lost a hand on Thursday. The two men were at work on the Long Island city tower of the new Blackwell Island bridge. They were working high up on the structure, and it was their duty to guide into place the great steel plates on which the girde rest. Before them were working a score of other men.

One of the great plates that had just been settled into place suddenly began to slide. Unless it was stopped it would plunge from its base onto the heads of the men working below. Jude and McGlynn saw the danger and, shouting to the workmen below, each threw an arm around a beam and each seized with his free hand the sliding plate. By a gigantic effort they slipped it to one side so that it rested against a beam. But they were unable to withdraw their hands in time.

Jude's right hand was cut off at the wrist and McGlynn's left hand was terribly mangled. Comrades rigged a tackle and drew the plate back so that they were released, meantime holding the two injured men so that they did not fall from the tower. At the hospital McGlynn's hand was amputated. Both will recover.

Two Islands Sold. Fanning and Washington Islands, of the Fanning Islands group in the South Pacific, were sold at auction at Suva, Fiji, on Saturday last to Father Broughner for the sum of \$125,000.

THE GOEBEL MURDER.

Youtsey, One of the Participants, Tells About It.

WRONG FOR HUSBAND

He Says Caleb Powers and Taylor Both Approved of the Plan to Kill the Governor.

At Georgetown, Ky., on Wednesday last week, Henry E. Youtsey, who is under a life sentence for complicity in the assassination of Gov. William Goebel, of Kentucky, some years ago, went on the witness stand and testified in the case of Cabel Powers, who is being tried there for the murder. Powers was Secretary of State of Kentucky when the assassination took place, and the shot was fired from one of the windows in his office in the State House at Frankfort, where Goebel had gone to be inaugurated.

Youtsey testified that he had talked with Dr. W. R. Johnson in the latter's office about the killing of Goebel and of the purchase by himself of smokeless cartridges in Cincinnati. He said before the cartridges were offered Johnson became impatient, and said he could shoot Goebel with his pistol from Secretary of State Powers' window, cursing Goebel at the time.

Youtsey then told of the plot to kill Goebel. He gave a detailed account of events leading up to the tragedy, and told of the preparations he had made for the shooting. He said he met James Howard, who did the actual shooting, on his arrival at Frankfort, a few days before the shooting took place.

Youtsey also told of placing guns in Powers office, of raising the window, and drawing the curtains, of pointing out Goebel as he approached the capitol and seeing Howard aim at Goebel. He then left the room and heard the crack of the rifle as he was descending the stairs.

Youtsey in his testimony cornered Powers directly with the tragedy by stating that he fixed the door for the entrance of the assassin and approved of the plan. In his testimony he also gave very damaging testimony against former Governor Taylor, State Treasurer Day, Superintendent of Public Instruction W. J. Davidson, W. W. H. Cullion and others connected with the state administration.

Youtsey further testified that Taylor dictated a letter to him asking for Howard to come to Frankfort to "do the job," and he stated that he would give \$1,500, a pardon and a military escort to the mountains to the man who would kill Goebel.

Youtsey identified the original affidavit which he gave Powers while both men were in the Louisville jail. In this document Youtsey made oath that he knew nothing against Powers to connect him in any way with the assassination of Goebel. The affidavit, the witness stated, was given to Powers at his request for the purpose of getting Powers a new trial as his case was then pending in the court of appeals.

An agreement, purported to have been given Youtsey by Powers in exchange for the affidavit was also put in evidence. The agreement was to the effect that the affidavit made by Youtsey for Powers should not be made public, and should be returned to Youtsey in fifteen days. Youtsey stated that he knew when he made the statements sworn to in the affidavit they were false, and that Powers said he must have it to get a new hearing. He said Powers wrote the agreement.

WILL SELL DIRECT.

Farmers Union Will Eliminate the Middle Man.

A special dispatch from Greenville to The News and Courier says Mr. W. C. Moore, financial agent for the Farmer's Union, returned to Greenville Wednesday from a trip to Europe. Mr. Moore went to England and Germany for the purpose of conferring with the spinners about making direct sales of cotton. He made a close study of the situation and, as a result, agencies have been established at Manchester, England, and also in Germany, through which Farmer's Union cotton will be sold direct to the spinners. Mr. Moore is enthusiastic over the plan and declares it will result in saving at least a dollar a bale on cotton thus handled. He predicts sensational prices later in the season when the cotton summer finally realizes the size of the crop and the fact that the farmer is not willing to take less than 15 cents.

DECIDE ON DENVER.

Democratic National Convention Will Meet There on July 7.

After deciding to hold the next Democratic National Convention at Denver, Col., and fixing the date, July 7, 1908, the national committee Thursday at Washington entered upon a spirited debate on the propriety of accepting more of the \$100,000 offered by Denver for the Convention than is actually needed to pay the contribution in money in that city. The opposition took the form of a resolution by Representative Clayton of Alabama declining money not actually needed for Convention purposes, but after a long debate the resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 81 to 14.

WIVES, BE FREE!

Says Prof. Thomas of the University of Chicago.

WRONG FOR HUSBAND

To Boss the Homes, He Says.—He Declared That Many of the Women Best Equipped for Motherhood Were Slaving It in Their Pursuit of Fashion to the Lower and Defective Classes.

Suggestions for a declaration of independence among wives were made Friday by Prof. William I. Thomas of the University of Chicago, sociologist and author of "Sex and Society."

He would have the women put away the "old-fashioned ideal of complete devotion and intellectual surrender to their husband's interests, think for themselves, and have some kind of a clearing in the jungle of conjugal responsibilities in which they could stand on their own feet and be mistresses of all they surveyed."

Prof. Thomas expressed his idea before the Chicago Woman's club, in an address upon "The Future of Marriage." The members listened with obvious delight, and when the professor had finished, one woman arose to declare that it was "the most gratifying paper ever read at the club," while Rev. Celia Parker Woodley, thanked the speaker by remarking that here was a specimen of "mere man" who was doing more to emancipate women than the women themselves.

After touching upon race suicide, woman's slavery to fashion, and the like, Prof. Thomas sounded the liberty bell for wives by saying: "Still another ideal of marriage is a more varied set of interests for the wife. With the household as it is now made up, it is not psychologically a good thing for one person to be dependent upon the will of another and solely attached to his interests. No matter how perfectly a woman is educated in the schools, she will not keep pace with men unless she has some concerns for which she is primarily responsible."

"This does not amount to saying that she must be financially independent, or a bread winner, though there is no objection to that. But her life demands some first hand reaction to the world, for the sake of her character and intelligence."

"Under the pressure of national selection man made a tardy alliance with woman and the home in primitive times. He has used woman as a lady figure on which to hang his wealth; has bought her cheap and bought her dear, but he has really never associated with her."

Prof. Thomas declared that the kind of wives men liked were of the house dog type, domestic animals, "docile affectionate, friendly, unselfish." "And in lending herself to this disposition," he said, "woman has been pliant."

"Woman likes leisure and luxury, and to be grander than other women. She is eager to be the best of her kind according to prevailing notions. The smallest foot, the smallest waist, the pinkest skin, the greatest modesty, the greatest timidity, the greatest helplessness; woman's attitude has been that if this is to be the game, she will play it, both to be petted by men and to excel other women."

Prof. Thomas declared many of the women best equipped for motherhood were leaving it, in their pursuit of fashion, to the lower and defective classes.

"If the fashionable women of Chicago, who are not at home to young men, were to be located, where would they be found? In the libraries? At the Art Institute? At the Chicago Woman's Club? Even engaged in entertaining conversation, No, they would be found in the department stores, the milliners' shops, at the silent sacraments of bridge whist, in the beauty bath; at the massage parlor, in the apothecary's."

VERY FAST TIME.

Ninety-Two Miles an Hour Made by Electric Engine.

The record for electric locomotives was attained at Clayton, N. J., Thursday in the tests being made by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The electric engine No. 028, belonging to the New York and New Haven & Hartford Railroad and known as the Jamestown Exposition engine, made a fraction over ninety-two miles an hour. The locomotive weighs 180,000 pounds. The officials say the tests have been highly satisfactory and that it has been demonstrated that trains can be run with safety at a speed of ninety miles an hour.

CASHER KILLS HIMSELF.

Illinois Banker a Suicide.—Bank in Fine Condition.

R. P. Easton, 48 years old, cashier of the State Bank of Hershey, Ill., committed suicide in his bank last week by shooting himself in the head. Easton had been cashier of the bank since its organization and was a stockholder. He was married and leaves a widow and two children. When the recent call for the condition of all the State banks in Illinois was made Easton's bank made one of the best reports ever sent out from that section of the State. The report showed the institution to be in excellent condition.

TWO WHITE BRUTES

Arrested at Union on a Most Serious Charge.

SEVEN MEN DROWNED.

They Attacked and Attempted to Assault a Young White Woman on the Highway.

A special dispatch to The News and Courier from Union says on Sunday afternoon a dastardly attempt at criminal assault was made, it is alleged, by Lester Becknell, white, upon Miss Fannie Vaughn, a respectable white girl of 16 or 18 years of age.

Miss Vaughn and Miss Sadie Willard came to Union last week from their homes near Santee on a visit to relatives.

On Sunday, a little before sunset, the two girls were walking on the Southern Railroad leading to Spartanburg. When a short distance up the railroad they were overtaken by Lester Becknell and a man who gives his name as W. C. Massey. The former is a native of Union county.

When these men came up with the girls Miss Willard turned and ran back to the home of her brother-in-law, but the men took hold of Miss Vaughn, carried her some distance up the track and into a thicket, where she was knocked down, beaten, about the face, and the men only desisted from their efforts to accomplish their purpose when they became alarmed at the outcries of the girl.

Upon being arrested Becknell remained stolid and weakly denied his guilt. Massey, on the other hand, pointed out Becknell as the guilty party, and stated that he himself only stood off and looked on while Becknell made his attempt.

No one having denied this account of the affair, Massey, who only came to Union last week, is being held in jail as a witness, while a warrant was promptly issued for Becknell on the charge of an assault with intent to ravish.

Miss Vaughn's brothers assaulted Massey after the occurrence and stabbed him in the back with a knife, but the wound is not a serious one.

MOURNERS MAKE MISTAKE.

Mother Wrongly Identifies Dead Boy as Her Son.

A dispatch to The News and Courier says when the body of the young man killed by a live wire in Camden and supposed to be that of Wilber Langley of Chester was carried there for interment, the coffin was opened at the request of young Langley's mother. No one doubted the identity of the corpse. Mrs. Langley herself not questioning that the body was that of her son, and she and other relatives of young Langley viewed it and wept over it as such.

Among those who came in the house of mourning to pay their respects to the grief-stricken family was Mrs. Orre, a neighbor of the Langley's. Mrs. Orre, like others of those present, was permitted to view the remains, and to her utter astonishment recognized in the dead body her own son, Lewis Sowell, a child by a former marriage.

The Langley's, following the announcement of Mrs. Orre of her discovery, were convicted of its correctness, and it was further confirmed by the appearance on the scene of young Wilber Langley himself, alive and well, who returned home from the country, where he had been at work, and was astonished to learn that he had been mourned as dead.

Young Sowell, who was 17 years old, leaves besides his mother, two brothers and a sister, Mr. Ernest Roy of Orangeburg County; Mr. Roy Sowell and Mrs. B. Lowry, of Lancaster.

TILLMAN WANTS TO KNOW.

Asks Investigation of Cortleyon's Action During Financial Crisis.

Senator Tillman Monday introduced a resolution in the Senate directing the committee on finance to investigate the recent proceedings of the Secretary of the Treasury in connection with the financial crisis and also to make an inquiry concerning clearing house certificates. The resolution was presented in two series, the first dealing with the operations of the Treasury Department, and the second with clearing house certificates, both being divided into three sub-divisions.

KILLED BY LIVE WIRE.

Employee of Carnival Company Is Shocked to Death.

A dispatch from Camden to The News and Courier says Tuesday evening Wilber Lewis Langley, of Lanning Wilber Lewis Langley, of Lanning, who was recently employed in the Persian Theatre of the Jones place, met with a tragic death. He was attempting to stretch a globe to an electric wire and in taking hold of the wire he was instantly killed. He was a young man apparently of about 20 years of age.

GETS A FORTUNE.

Pensacola Woman Thought She Was Ministering to a Pauper.

Miss Annie Burkhardt, twenty years old, thought she was entertaining a pauper in Thomas Caldwell, an aged recluse, who went to Pensacola, Fla., from Chicago and eked out a miserable existence by peddling fish and food. Miss Burkhardt ministered to him, and received information that she has been made the sole heir of the estate of Caldwell, valued at \$75,000.