

EXPLAINS VOTE

Says Duty on Iron Ore Will Not Hurt Consumers.

TILLMAN'S LETTER

The Senator in a Reply to a Letter From a Citizen of Williston, States His Reasons for Voting for a Duty on Ore—Claims There Are No "Independents."

Senator Tillman has just received a letter from W. C. Smith, of Williston, asking the Senator to explain why he voted for a duty on iron ore. This letter is as follows:

"Williston, May 27th, 1909.
Senator B. R. Tillman, Washington, D. C.—Dear Senator. Having always been a "Tillmanite" at the lullot box, I am emboldened to ask if you have ever stated your reasons for voting for a duty on iron ore and if such statement is in print, that you will send it to me. I am curious to know why. Yours truly
"W. C. SMITH."

To which Senator Tillman replied: "Your letter of May 27th has remained unanswered simply because I have been overwhelmed with work here, and have spent several days in South Carolina, looking after matters at Clonson, and lost one day as I returned by reason of a railroad wreck.

"I have never printed anything about my vote on iron ore, and will very gladly give you an explanation direct. I notice that my old enemies are making a great howl about my votes up here, while many others who have not been enemies are yelling in chorus, simply because they are ignorant of conditions. The trouble with many editors in South Carolina, is they take and read the Associated Press dispatches, which are colored in behalf of the Republican party, and are garbled and condensed, and give no adequate conception of things as they really happen.

The facts in regard to iron ore are simply these: There is overwhelming evidence that there are no independent steel or iron producers in the United States. The steel trust has absolute control, and enjoys a monopoly of the iron and steel business in this country. The so-called independent concerns are dominated and controlled by it. The steel trusts fix prices and the others conform.

"There are immense, well-nigh inexhaustible deposits of iron ore in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota and the steel trust controls immense deposits in those States. I also control, or some of its subsidiary companies do, large deposits in Cuba. It was brought out in the debate, that some of the Eastern companies have contracts with the Cuban mine owners, to import no less than a million tons a year of Cuban ore, and I do not think it worth while to let this come in free when it would make no difference whatever to the consumers of iron and steel as to the price we would pay for those articles. I believe that the American producers of iron and steel (that is the steel trust mainly), can compete with England, Germany and France in the markets of the world, and that the whole scheme of protection of manufactured steel is a bare faced robbery of the American people. No one but an idiot will increase the price of anything manufactured of iron, to the American consumer. If we could reduce the tariff on manufactured iron we could get cheaper prices, but under existing circumstances the tariff law bars out the European competitor who is already handicapped by having the ocean freights to pay, and our people are charged the cost of production in Europe, plus the freight, plus the tariff, and this is the source of Carnegie's millions. Assuring you of my high appreciation of your friendship in the past and hoping to continue to merit your confidence, and support, I am,
"Sincerely yours,
"B. R. TILLMAN."

DRIVEN FROM TOWN

because They Tired to Force Social Recognition.

At Greenville, Miss., efforts of a negro girl to force white women to address her as "Miss" resulted Wednesday night in the hasty departure of the family of E. W. Lampton, bishop of the American Methodist Episcopal church. The girl is Bishop Lampton's daughter. She has vainly insisted that the title be used by saleswomen in stores and by telephone operators.

On Saturday, after some sharp words addressed to one of the telephone operators, she said that her father would see that she was spoken to in a respectful manner.

Bishop Lampton called on the telephone manager and demanded that the young women at the exchange be ordered to address his daughter as Miss Lampton. The manager declined and made the interview known. An indignation meeting was held by citizens and Bishop Lampton was given five hours to take his family from the city.

DEAF AND DUMB CHILDREN.

Remarkable Results Shown at Exercises Attended by the Parents.

Remarkable results of the instruction of deaf and dumb pupils in public school No. 47, in New York city, were determined before the parents of the 122 children.

Not one of the pupils was able to articulate a syllable at the beginning of the school term. At the exercises there were fifty who made themselves perfectly understood in all parts of the big assembly hall, some of them reciting pieces of poetry and others delivering orations.

Miss Margaret A. Regan, principal of the school, said that the teachers now believe there is no reason why every person should not be taught to speak.

Policeman Acquitted.

John G. Darby, chief of police for the town of Batesburg, charged with assault with intent to ravish, was acquitted by the jury Friday morning, after they had deliberated for thirty minutes. The trial of Mr. Darby has attracted a great deal of attention, and he was the recipient of many warm congratulations in his acquittal.

CORPORATION TAX

TAFT SENDS MESSAGE MAKING HIS RECOMMENDATION.

Advocates Amending the Constitution to Give Congress Right to Tax Incomes.

Recommending legislation looking to the placing of a two per cent tax on the net income of corporations and also the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution providing for the imposition of an income tax without an apportionment among the several States, President Taft Wednesday sent to Congress a message embodying his views on the subject. This action followed a protracted special meeting of the Cabinet.

In his message the President speaks of the apparent inability of Congress to agree to an inheritance tax, and as regards an income tax he refers to the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Pollock vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in which the court held the tax to be unconstitutional unless apportioned according to population. "It is," says the President, "undoubtedly a power which the government ought to have. It might be indispensable to the nation's life in great crises." The amendment, therefore, he declared, was the only proper course. Such an amendment to the Constitution, he contended, was preferable to the one proposed of reviving a law judicially declared to be unconstitutional.

The amendment which he proposes should be made to the tariff bill provides for the imposition upon all corporations and joint stock companies for profit, except national banks (otherwise taxed), savings banks and building and loan associations, of an excise tax of 2 per cent of the net income of said corporations. This, it is estimated by him, will bring an annual revenue of \$25,000,000. "This is a tax on privilege and not on property," he said, "and is within the Federal power without apportionment according to population."

The president points out that another merit to the tax on corporations is the Federal supervision, which will give to the government, the stockholders and the public, knowledge of the real business transactions and the gains and profits of every corporation in the country. The adoption of the amendment, he says, will make a long step toward that supervisory control of corporations which may prevent a further abuse of power."

The message concludes: "I recommend that, first, the adoption of a joint resolution by two-thirds of both houses, proposing to the States an amendment of the Constitution granting to the Federal Government the right to levy and collect an income tax without apportionment among the States, according to population; and, second, the enactment, as part of the pending revenue measure, either as a substitute for, or in addition to, the inheritance tax, of an excise tax upon all corporations, measured by two per cent of their net income."

CONVICTED OF ARSON.

Negro Found Guilty at Aiken of Setting Fire to a Barn.

A dispatch from Aiken says Wednesday night the jury in the case of the State against Moses Stevens, charged with arson, returned a verdict of guilty, which carries with it a sentence of death. This case has created a great deal of interest, as this is the second conviction for the burning of the barn of Mrs. M. C. Moseley. About three years ago her barn was burned under suspicious circumstances, and a negro was tried and convicted of the crime of burning the building. He is now serving a sentence of twenty years in the State Penitentiary.

Last summer the barn on Mrs. Moseley's place was again razed to the ground by fire, in the early part of the night. The burning was again under suspicious circumstances, and detectives were sent to the scene. Stevens was arrested, as was also Henry Clark, another negro. They were held for several weeks, and then released for want of sufficient evidence to convict. The case was given up for the time being, but later this spring—evidence dropped out against Stevens, and detectives were again employed, with the result that Moses Stevens was again arrested.

The trial consumed all Tuesday. The main witnesses were the wife and mother-in-law of the defendant, both of whom testified that Moses told them he committed the crime, and that he attempted to commit suicide at the time, by attempting to shoot himself, and then tried to cut his throat, the knife being taken away from him, and then he threw himself against a wall several times. They said he told them he had poured oil on the pea heap in the loft of the barn and set fire to it, because he had gone to Mrs. Moseley to borrow some money, and she refused him, and he did it for revenge. The defence, conducted by W. M. Smoak, Esq., attempted to show that these witnesses, as was also George Washington, father-in-law of the defendant, were prejudiced because they had fallen out with him, and were attempting to get him out of the way.

Stevens has not yet been sentenced and it is probable that the case will be appealed. The crime carries the death sentence because of the close proximity of the barn to the residence of Mrs. Moseley.

MUST GIVE UP CIGARETTES.

Governor Kitchen, of North Carolina, Granted a Pardon to Jacob Spivey of Guilford county on condition that he abstain from smoking cigarettes.

Spivey is 15 years old. The charge was trespassing and the sentence was six months in the work house.

Blackberries Cause Death.

As a result of eating blackberries picked in a field near Amlito, La., two negroes died Wednesday. It is said to be a poisonous insect egg on some of the berries which is deadly.

ACCEPT DESIGNS

GREENVILLE FIRM AWARDED CONTRACT

For Silver Service—Historic Scenes Will be Reproduced and Plans of Commission are Carried Out.

The commission in charge of the selection of the silver service for the battleship South Carolina decided Thursday to award Gorham & Co., of New York, represented by the Gilreath-Durham Co., of Greenville, the construction of the designs.

The service will cost \$5,000, the amount appropriated and with the exception of a few minor changes the design as originally planned by the commission will be carried out. The designs submitted were very tasteful. There is a design showing the battle of King's Mountain, another showing the reception by General Marion to the British officers when it was claimed that the dinner consisted of boiled potatoes, another showing Jasper replacing the battle flag and other historical scenes. On the large bowl are the historical words of Pinckney, "Millions for defense but not one cent for tribute."

Throughout the design the seal of the State, the palmetto tree and various symbols and scenes are reproduced. The company was represented here by Dr. E. J. Dings of New York and D. C. Durham of Greenville. Other firms who had representatives present were Jas. Allan & Co., of Charleston, Chas. F. Sentz, of Columbia, and S. Thos. Thomas and Bro., of Charleston.

The South Carolina is expected to go in commission in December, and this service is to be ready to be presented to the battleship about the middle of January, and the service is to consist of the following pieces:

- One punch bowl and ladle.
- Twenty-four punch cups and plateau.
- One centre piece and plateau.
- One water set of four pieces.
- One tea set and kettle and waiter.
- Two fruit dishes.
- Two meat platters.
- One fish dish.
- Two salad bowls, with forks and spoons.
- Two bon-bon dishes.
- Two compotters, large, two small.
- Two vegetable dishes.
- Two centre dishes.

The price to be paid is \$5,000, being the amount appropriated by this State.

BEHAVIOR VERDICT AFFIRMED.

Supreme Court Upholds \$25,000 Damage Suit.

The supreme court a few days ago rendered a decision which amounts to a judgment of \$25,000 against the Southern Public Service corporation and the Florence Light and Power Company. Suits were brought by Mrs. Maud Laughlin and Geo. W. Laughlin and by Lawrence Edward Laughlin of Florence against these two concerns for injuries received by Mrs. Maud Laughlin and Edward Laughlin, her son, because of a heavy charged wire which hung down in the street in Florence and inflicted injuries on both. A suit for \$50,000 was brought in the case of Mrs. Laughlin and for \$25,000 on behalf of the boy. The jury returned a verdict of \$17,000 in the case of Mrs. Laughlin and \$8,000 in the other case. The supreme court dismissed the appeal on the exceptions raised by the attorneys for the defendant.

WHISKEY USED BY PUPILS

In Public Schools of Bayonne, New Jersey.

The report that drunkenness prevailed among the pupils of the Bayonne, N. J., public schools has been verified, despite the denials of the city officials, by a special committee of the school board whose report sustains the charges made by Dr. Henry A. Abbott, medical inspector, that many children attend the school under the influence.

The board has issued an appeal to parents, teachers and pupils to do their utmost in discouraging the use of intoxicants by the children of the city.

It was also resolved to enforce the law forbidding the sale of cigarettes to boys under sixteen years.

ATTEMPT ON DETECTIVES.

Law and Order League Agents Have Trouble in Alabama.

A second attempt was made a few nights ago to do bodily harm to detectives of the Law and Order League, in Montgomery, Ala., who have gathered evidence against the soft drink sellers.

The detectives arrived in Montgomery from Nashville where they were rushed after being attacked in Montgomery last week. A son of Deputy Sheriff Harry McCord, who resembles one of the detectives, was called away from the jail and severely beaten before the thugs realized their mistake. Deputy Sheriff McCord is said to have gone in search of his son's assailants with a rifle.

Shipment of Alligators.

A carload of alligators, said to be the largest number ever shipped over a railroad, left New Orleans for Los Angeles Thursday.

TARIFF ROBBED

People Yearly Plundered of Billions for

BENEFIT OF TRUSTS

Senator Bacon, of Georgia, Gives Some Startling Facts as to How the Masses of the People are Held Up and Robbed Under Form of Law.

On May 7 in the discussion of the tariff bill Senator A. O. Bacon made an argument which will be the death knell of the tariff system when the people shall once clearly understand it. The senator had shown how in the higher price of goods due to the tariff duties the people are made to pay \$2,000,000,000 a year to enrich favored corporations and individuals, and the Republican members, excited by the fearful arraignment of the tariff that was being made, were plying the senator with a rapid fire of questions. But unconcerned thereby, Senator Bacon continued:

"In considering the protective tariff senators lose sight of two great questions. One is: What is best in order to raise revenue for the government? The other is: Who pays this money? The great cotton industry of the South, making 13,000,000 bales of cotton, which preserves the balance of trade between this country and Europe, brings into this country every year in gold, or keeps gold from going out of the country through bills of exchange more money nearly twice over than all the gold that is mined in all the mines of all the world each year.

"What possible excuse can be given to this immense industry shall be required to pile up here in this chamber, not only for once but for every year, its great proportion of this two thousand million dollars of tariff tax, and say that it shall be distributed without return as a bonus to other parties, who are either unable to live upon the profits of their own business, and who demand that the public shall contribute out of their pockets that which is necessary to their reserve them or to still further enrich them?"

"Suppose that instead of this indirect way of collecting money and paying it over to the favored industries, here sitting in our sovereign law-making capacity were to determine, so far as it could be done under constitutional limitations, that a tax gatherer should be appointed by the law of congress, and that he should proceed through the country to levy and collect this two thousand million dollars, and have it paid by this tax gatherer, as he took this tribute from men toiling with brain and muscle, this is not for the government, nor a dollar of that will go to the public treasury, it is to be carried to Washington and piled up in front of the secretary's desk in the senate chamber, to be distributed by the senate to private parties to aid them in their private personal business."

"And after it has been thus collected from the people by the tax-gatherer and piled up in a great heap in this chamber, suppose that we should then be surrounded in all these lobbies and hotels with men engaged in other branches of industry, and that they should importune us that this money should be given to them for their private gain that we should listen to them and to their demands, that the Republican senators should hear them in that marble palace of which I have spoken, and to which the senator from Iowa alluded day before yesterday, and according as this one might have political influence, or that one might have power, or that one might excite pity, and thus secure the recommendation of the Republican members of the finance committee in favor of this one, and the other, this two thousand million of dollars, gold dollars, thus gathered out of the toll of the American people, should be put in bags and handed out to them at the door of the senate chamber, and they should walk away with it—each one of them taking in his hand his bag of ill-gotten gold. How long would it be before the people of the United States would rise up in revolt and overthrow it? Yet that is not an overdrawn picture. It is the God's truth as to what in practical effect is being done under the operation of a protective tariff.

"The most unwelcome visitor in the world is the taxgatherer. We have in the United States two kinds of taxgatherers outside of the internal revenue officers. We have taxgatherers who are at the ports and who gather through duties on imports the taxes that are necessary for the support of the government. Who gathers the other taxes? Who gathers the \$2,000,000,000, that men and women and the industries of all kinds in this country are required to bring here and pile up in gold dollars before that desk? Who are the taxgatherers? There is not a corner grocery store that sells a pound of sugar to a poor widow but what at the time it sells that sugar gets the value of the sugar and then collects from that widow between 1 and 2 cents. I think it is approximately 2 cents from that purchaser, not for the benefit of the government, but for the benefit of the Sugar trust."

Some time the people will understand how shamelessly they are being robbed by this protective tariff inquiry, and then they will smash it and eternally damn the party which has been its sponsor and champion.

A GIRL'S BODY

Found in a Trunk in a New York Chinese Den.

HAD BEEN MURDERED

Proved to be Elsie Sigel, Who Had Been Interested in Missionary Work Among the Chinese of New York—The Case is Surrounded in Great Mystery.

Elizabeth Sigel, daughter of Paul Sigel, of New York city, and granddaughter of the illustrious Franz Sigel, the German warrior who enlisted his services with the Union Army during the civil war, is, according to all indications, the victim of one of the most sordid murders in the history of New York. If she is not the victim the police are confronted with a remarkable series of coincidental facts.

Taken from a trunk in a room of a Chinaman above a chop suey restaurant in the tenement, the body, in a state of decomposition which makes identification difficult, lies in the morgue. When the story was told, Mrs. Sigel, with as much tenderness as possible, cried "My God, Elsie," and fainted.

Sun Leong, proprietor of the restaurant, who also conducted the rooming house above, disappeared shortly after the discovery of the murder, adding further to the mystery. The case has many unusual features, notable among which is the fact that a Chinaman had been known to call at the Sigel home, presumably with the sanction of the parents. Elizabeth, or Elsie, was 20 years old, and was greatly interested in work among Chinese.

Mr. Sigel arrived at the morgue at midnight. Arrangements were made so that the badly disfigured face could be seen to best advantage, but Mr. Sigel would not say that it was his daughter. In fact, the police say, he declared positively that it was not, but he declined to look at various letters and other bits of evidence which would seem to indicate that it was she. Three Chinamen were arrested as material witnesses.

Mrs. Florence M. Todd, a friend of the Sigel family, called at the morgue, and after viewing the body, identified some of the underclothing as that worn by Elsie Sigel. Mrs. Paul Sigel, when shown the jewelry found in the trunk containing the body, identified it as that worn by her daughter, Elsie.

BEHAVIOR VERDICT AFFIRMED.

Supreme Court Upholds \$25,000 Damage Suit.

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Shipment of Alligators.

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BUYS ANOTHER ROAD

GEORGIA CENTRAL IS TRANSFERRED TO HARRIMAN.

He Pays Three Millions for Stock of the Par Value of Five Millions, at \$60 Per Share.

The sale of the Central of Georgia Railway to the Illinois Central Railway, carrying out plans forecasted more than a year ago, was announced Wednesday. The transaction originated in negotiations culminating in November, 1907, when the entire capital stock of the Central of Georgia passed into the hands of Wm. Nelson Cromwell and John W. Castles. The purchase, it was announced a few months later, was for E. H. Harriman, whose intention, it was then stated, was to transfer it to the Illinois Central. The price paid by the Illinois Central was not given out.

Announcement of the transfer was made in New York by John F. Harriman, of Atlanta, president of the Central of Georgia. The price paid by Mr. Harriman for the stock, to the par value of \$5,000,000, it was stated, was \$3,000,000, or at the rate of \$60 per share.

The entire capital stock of the Central of Georgia was originally held by the reorganization committee of the Richmond and West Point Terminal Railroad and Ware House Company. In June, 1907, the stock was sold to Oakleigh Thorne, of New York, and Marsden J. Perry, of Providence, R. I., who agreed to retain voting control for at least two years. It was from these gentlemen that Messrs. Cromwell and Castles secured the stock, and they sold it to Mr. Harriman.

The transfer of the Central of Georgia carries with it the control of two steamship lines, one from Savannah to New York, and the other from Savannah to Boston, operated by the Ocean Steamship Company. The Central of Georgia operates a little over 1,900 miles of road. Its system touched that of the Illinois Central at Birmingham, Ala.

RAPS THE NEWSPAPERS.

"Headlights of Protection" Cry for Free Paper, Says Tillman.

Immediately upon taking up the tariff bill Thursday the Senate agreed to the amendments previously offered by Mr. Aldrich for the committee on finance relating to flint glazed and other surface coated papers and calendars, cigar bands, etc., composed of lithograph paper.

After disposing with little difficulty of a number of disputed paragraphs in the tariff bill, the Senate began the consideration of the print paper and wood pulp provisions of the tariff bill. The subject was introduced by Senator Aldrich, who, as chairman of the finance committee, proposed an amendment increasing the duty on print paper to \$4 a ton. Senator Browne offered an amendment to place print paper on the free list.

"These very papers that are asking for free papers," said Mr. Tillman, "are the very headlights of protection and they deny me the opportunity to buy this coat or these shoes." Illustrating by pointing to the article of attire. "Yet they want free paper."

Mr. Tillman brought his foot down on the velvet carpet with a resounding effect as he added that they are humbugs.

FIRES ON STEAMER.

Russian Warship Opens Fire on British Vessel.

A dispatch from Viborg, Finland, says a British steamer has been fired upon by a Russian torpedo boat for approaching too close to the bay on the Finnish coast, where Emperor Nicholas and Emperor William were to meet Thursday.

The British steamer in question is the Nothburg. She was hailed and fired upon off Wirolahti, Island of Biorke.

The projectile from the torpedo boat pierced a steampipe and one member of the crew of the English vessel was wounded.

PICNICERS SHOCKED.

Outlines of Tree Appear on Children's Bodies.

At a Sunday School picnic near Sparta, Ga., Friday, a thunderstorm came up suddenly, and lightning struck a tree under which sixteen children had gathered for protection from the rain, shocking each severely. Many were strangely affected, the outlines of the tree appearing as if photographed, on the bodies of several of the children. No fatalities have resulted but several of the children are in a serious condition.

Print Paper Taxed.

Just before adjournment Friday night the Senate adopted by a vote of 44 to 32 the amendment of the Senate committee on finance fixing a duty of \$4 a ton on print paper, in place of the House rate of \$2 a ton, but the other amendments to the wood pulp and print paper schedules had not been acted upon when the Senate adjourned at 7 o'clock.

THE AWFUL CRIME

OF A BLACK FIEND IN GEORGETOWN COUNTY.

Young Lady School Teacher Dragged From a Buggy and Frenziedly Assaulted.

A dispatch from Georgetown to The News and Courier says: At four o'clock Friday afternoon word was hurriedly brought to Sheriff Scurry that a criminal assault had just been committed upon the person of a young woman school teacher by an unknown negro at Crab Hall, a place situated immediately across Winyah Bay from Georgetown, on Waccamaw Neck.

The young lady boards at the home of Mr. Huck Cains, and while out driving with one of the Cains children, a little girl, she was dragged from the buggy and carried into the woods by her assailant, who ordered the child to flee at the peril of her life.

The child's father returned with her to the spot to find the young lady in a terrible plight, and bloody from the fearful struggle which she had bravely waged. The man had fled.

The sheriff and his posse is in pursuit with dogs, and numerous parties of men from the city are scouring the woods in search of the brute.

The Fiend Is Caught.

John Jenkins, an ex-convict, was arrested, charged with being the guilty fiend. He answers the description exactly. He was found in company with two other negroes, and the foot prints at the scene and on the trail were identified almost beyond the possibility of a doubt. The trio were arrested.

Jenkins is a native of the Friendfield plantation, on Waccamaw neck, but has always borne the character of an idle, worthless fellow. He is about 20 years of age and a black negro. He was described as being very black, and it was found that he had painted his face blacker than the usual color with soot and grease. This he had attempted to remove, probably after the crime.

The dress of the young lady was smeared with this grease. It is said that the negro was really identified absolutely when taken before her. It is stated positively that the young lady was not harmed to any extent, as the man was frightened off. She fought bravely until Mr. Cains came to her rescue.

The fiend has been lodged in the penitentiary for safe-keeping until his trial, which will take place soon. He will no doubt be convicted of his fiendish crime of attempting an assault and be hung. The quicker the better.

WIND MOVES HOUSE.

Home of Farmer Near Scranton Given New Location in Storm.

Monday afternoon the Liberty section, about seven miles from Scranton, was visited by a heavy wind storm, lightning and some rain. The only damage so far as this correspondent has been able to ascertain, except slight damage to crops, is that Mr. Josiah Cockfield, a son of the late Capt. James A. H. Cockfield, a prosperous young farmer, had his residence lifted from the blocks and carried some distance away, and the piazza completely torn from the body of the house. Mr. Cockfield was away at the time, and his wife and young babe, being frightened, went to a near neighbor's house for shelter. Just at this time the accident is a heavy loss, as Mr. Cockfield will be compelled to rebuild, besides the damage to all his household goods. During the storm lightning struck the old pig house of the late Capt. James A. H. Cockfield and demolished the old building to a considerable extent. So far this correspondent has not heard of any injuries or lives lost.

BLIND TIGERS.

Cherokee County Seems to Have a Goodly Number.

A dispatch from Gaffney says Magistrate Scruggs, of Morgan Township, which borders on North Carolina, bound a young white man named Bud Bright over to the Court of Sessions on Tuesday for selling whiskey. The people of that neighborhood are troubled by the operations of blind tigers who ply their trade on Saturday nights and Sundays. It is thought that one or more distilleries are in operation in the community, and a determined effort will be made to put them out of business.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Bolt From Clear Sky Strikes Young Lady Near Charlotte.

Lightning from a clear sky struck Miss Sallie Underwood, 16 years old, daughter of R. J. Underwood, of River Bend, N. C., a remote town in Gaston county, Wednesday, felling her and producing a state of coma from which physicians have been unable to arouse her. The girl was still unconscious at last report.

Lightning Destroys Barn.

Lightning destroyed a barn on the plantation of Mr. R. H. Gaines, seven miles south of Anderson, together with its contents, including a fine mule, \$40 worth of feed stuffs and a number of farm implements Friday.

DIE IN WRECK

Fatal Accident on Southern Railway Thursday.

TRAIN DERAILED

Engineer W. E. Turner of Columbia and Fireman J. Y. Carlisle of Fairfield Killed in the Derailing of an Extra Freight Train Near Columbia.

The derailing of an extra freight