Eggs 30c per Dozen.

The Dillon Herald.

Cotton To-day 14-25

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AVIATORS MEET DEATH

DROWNED AVIATORS KILLED ON AVIATION FIELDS

MISJUDGED THE AIR CURRENTS

Moisant, at New Orleans, Falls Hundreds of Feet and Hoxsey at Los Angeles, is Dashed to Earth. Thrilling Story of the Death Two Great Aviators.

John B. Moisant and Arch Hoxsey, aviators extraordinary, were killed Saturday. Both fell out of the treacherous air currents with vast height—and Moisant's remaining minutes of life were so few as to count as naught. Hoxsey was killed instantly.

Moisant met his death at 9:55 a. m. attempting to alight in a field a few miles from New Orleans, La. Hoxsey, who went into the air early in the afternoon at Los Angeles, at 2:12 p. m. a crushed, lifeless mass in view of the thousands who were watching the aviation tournament.

Thus the last day of 1910, in bringing the total number of deaths of aviators to thirty, added the list with two of the most notorious of those airmen who have been writing the history of aviation in the skies of two continents.

Moisant's Neck Broken.

Moisant, a Chicagoean by birth, after an adventurous life in Central America became interested in aviation in France, less than a year ago. After soaring into public recognition by his plucky flight from Paris across the English Channel to London, with a passenger, Moisant's fearlessness and resourcefulness were exhibited frequently. Finding himself without a machine, he purchased one from a friend for $10,000 and within ten minutes, starting on his winning flight from Belmont Park, N. Y., around the statue of Liberty, winning a prize of $10,000.

Saturday a sudden puff of wind caught him within 500 feet of the earth, turned his machine over and a broken neck terminated his career.

Hoxsey's Body Crushed to Pieces.

Arch Hoxsey, after a year of uniform success with the Wright aeroplanes, had gained a name for daring and competence in the air. Only within the week he had set a new world's altitude record of 11,474, and then to show his contempt for the earth, had sailed majectically more than 4,000 feet above Mount Wilson. To-day he ran afoul of the same kind of boiling, treacherous wind when some 500 feet from the earth, and a minute later a horrified crowd, aroused from its shock, was rushing madly to where a broken mass of humanity lay beneath a torn bit of canvas and some broken spars.

Both met death in almost the same manner. Each machine was headed for the earth and suddenly seemed to stop, hover in the air, then "turn over on to its nose," and dive headlong to the earth—and to destruction.

Fell Headlong Through the Air.

Moisant's aeroplane was a Bleriot monoplane, and in addition to the heavy engine in front of the main planes he had fastened a tank holding 35 gallons of gasoline. Aviation experts believe a sudden puff of wind stopped his machine dead in the air and the heavy weight ahead dragged the light framework behind it, flipping the then useless elevator. From his position partly back of the main planes, Moisant was flipped out, clear of the machine, and struck the ground on his head, breaking his neck. He died on a flat car upon which he was being rushed to New Orleans.

Rushed to Death Amid Cheers.

Hoxsey, likewise was returning from a journey into the clouds. He was within 500 feet of the earth and cheers wree going up to meet the conquerer of the higher air, when his machine seemed to stop, shudder and whirl over and over to the ground. As in the morning's tragedy, the rear elevator, rendered useless when the momentum was gone, flipped around, helpless to aid the fated machine. Hoxsey vainly endeavored to right his craft by warping the main planes and by use of the rudder. Vain attempts, these, for before sufficiet momentum was gained the frail structure was crumpled upon the earth, the heavy engine being torn loose.

Only a few farmers and aids saw Moisant hurled to hisd eath, but Hoxsey's end came before the horrified gaze of thousands who had come out in the pleasant afternoon to watch the birdmen darting here and there through the air.

"There Will Be No More Flying."

The day's pleasures ended when an announcer, sadly lifting his megaphone, droned out the message:

"Arch Hoxsey has been killed. There will be no more flying today."

Mrs. C. M. Hoxsey, of Pasadena, Cala., missed by a mere accident seeing her son meet his death. She had arranged to take her first aeroplane ride with her son Saturday. Some detail of importance in her household detained her and word of the accident was taken to her by Roy Knabenshue and Thomas Jackson, of the Wright Company.

Forcasts of the fatal accidents were made in both instances. A 15-mile wind, with gusty intervals, caused attendants to shake their heads at Moisant, but he laughed at them and sailed up for a try at the long distance sustained flight record and the Michelin cup, with its attendant $4,000 prize. Death was the victor in the long contest it has fought with the daring Chicagoan.

When Walter Brookins and Hoxsey, who, with Parmalee, alone were left of the Wright exhibition teams, wheeled their machines out, warnings were offered by half a score of flyers, each of whom bore a record for daring in the air.

"It's too full of holes up there today," they all agreed. "It's just like a Swiss cheese, better stay on the ground."

Hoxsey, smiling as he had had on the day when, in a similar wind he had gone far up into the blue to a new world's record for height, again took the . His barograph, still running when the crowds reached the heap of humanity and canvas and broken sticks, showed the fatal drop started when the aviator had come down to within 563 feet of the ground.

A PRISON CONTRACT.

Difference in Treatment of Man Who Stole $100 and Man Who Took $100,000.

(Chas. Ware, in the World Today.)

A man hanged himself in a penitentiary not long ago. He was a convict. In a period of five years he had been allowed to leave the cell only two times, except for the few minutes of each day in which he was turned into the narrow, walled alley at the rear for "exercise." His cell was 8 by 12 feet in dimensions—the size of the average grave lot. In this room he had been forced to eat, sleep and work. His meals were passed to him through the grated door. The materials for his daily task were handed to him in the same manner. He made cigars, I believe. In the evening the product of his toil was taken from him in a similar fashion. Three times each day a rude tray was passed through the bars with his prison fare. On Sundays the music and sermon of the chapel service floated to him down the corridor, for he was not even allowed to leave his cell for worship. At the back of his cell was a small inclosed yard, perhaps 10 by 12 feet in size. If he felt so inclined he could spend twenty or thirty minutes there out of every 24 hours. High walls surrounded it onevery side, so that by no possibility could he see or be seen by his neighbors.

Come with me across the State of Pennsylvania to another penitentiary of this same great Commonwealth, that I may leave with you a picture from an opposite angle, which may emphasize further the needs and possibilities of the great, throbbing field into which the American Prison Association is burrowing.

The prison doors have closed behind us again, but we are not meeting a scene of darkness and dampness. There is no trace of hardship or horror in the picture before us. There are no barred windows in the room that we have entered. No grated door clangs at our shoulders. No foul or musty odors here, no cold stone floor and thin straw pallet. A genial, cheery light streams into the apartment from between lace curtains and our feet sink into a soft rug. On the walls hang expensive pictures, and on a shelf before us are several costly bric-a-brac. In a corner of the room there is a large roll-top desk, and seated before it in an easy chair is a man dressed in a fashionable business suit and smoking a cigar. At his elbow is a stenographer, to whom he is dictating answers to the heap of letters before him.

This man, like that other figure at the Eastern State Penitentiary, is a convict, he has stolen and has been sent to prison for theft. The first man was a burglar and got away with something less than $100 worth of spoons and cheap jewelry. The second man was a bank president and got away with something more than $100,000 in cold cash and gilt-edged bonds. The first man would have been penniless had he lived to leave the cell. The second man, it is said, has hidden enough of his plunder to insure him a life of luxury after his sentence. The first man—the burglar—received 10 years for his $100 loot. The second man—the bank president—received five years for his $1,00,000 loot. But we are not now going into the ethics of the law—or the injustice of justice.

Advance Rush for Dixon Play.

Quickly upon the news of another "Tom Dixon play," came inquiries to the local box office as to whether "The Sins of the Father" would be seen here. Public interest, already strong, was redoubled when it became known that the new work wasn't a threshing of old straw, a sequel to "The Clansman" or anything like that, but on the contrary a startling picture of contemporary life, dealing with the subject of "the taint in the blood" caused by African mongrelism. It can now definitely announced that "The Sins of the Father" will be played at the Dillon Auditorium on Monday, January 16th.

As the theatre management is likely to be swamped with the large number of advance orders for seats, patrons are advised to make their reservations as early as possible. Those who delay too long must put up with inferior seats, or may find themselves excluded altogethed from the pleasure of witnessing this remarkable play.

12,608 SUICIDES IN 1910

AMOUNT OF MONEY EMBEZZLED INCREASED 300 PER CENT

LEGAL EXECUTIONS ARE LESS

Number of Deaths By Personal Violence of All Kinds, Except Suicides and Lynchings, 8,975.

Chicago, Jan. 1.—Statistics for the year 1910 show there was a marked increase in the number of suicides and homicides and a decrease in the number of lynchings. The amount of money embezzeled increased 300 per cent.

Suicides numbered 12,608 as compared with 10,230 in 1909. The proportion of suicides as between men and women remains about the same, being 8,252 males and 4,356 females. Physicians, as usual, head the list in professional men, the number being 51, as compared to 27 in 1909 and 42 in 1908, and clergymen next, 11 of them having taken their own lives.

Principal Causes of Violent Deaths.

The number of deaths by personal violence of all kinds in 1910, except suicides and lynchings, was 8,975, as compared with 8,193 in 1909. This record is not confined to such cases of murder and homicide as result in arrest and trial, but include deaths by every form of violence. The principal causes of these deaths were:

Quarrels, 4,649.
Unknown, 984.
Liquor, 798.
By highwaymen, 939.
Jealousy, 612.
Infanticide, 125.
Highwaymen killed, 73.
Resisting arrest, 106.
Insanity, 225.

The most striking feature of these figures is the increase in murders committed by thugs, thieves, burglars and hold-up men, the number being an increase of 53 over of 1909.

Executions by States.

The number of legal executions is slightly less than the number in 1909, being 104 compared with 107 in the latter year and 92 in 1908. Classified by States, the record is as follows:

Alabama, 6; Arkansas, 7; California2; Connecticut, 1; North Dakota, 1; Florida, 4; Georgia, 7; Illinois, 2; Iowa, 1; Kentucky, 2, Lousiana, 4; Massachusetts, 1; Mississippi, 3; Missouri, 3; New York, 9; New Jersey, 4; Nevada, 1; North Carolina, 2; Ohio, 4; Oklahoma, 1; Oregon, 1; Pennsylvania, 9; South Carolina, 7; Tennessee, 4; Texas 6; Virginia, 11; Washington, 2. There were 37 executions in Northern States and 50 in Southern States, and these cases 50 were whites, 53 negroes and 1 Indian. The crimes for which they were executed were, murder, 94; rape, 9 and attempted rape, 1.

The number of lynchings show a decrease, being 74 as compared with 87 in 1909, 100 in 1908 and 38 in 1907.

The number of lynchings in the various States was:

Alabama, 8; Arkansas, 9; Florida, 17; Georgia, 12; Kentucky 1; Louisiana, 3; Mississippi, 5; Missouri, 2; North Carolina 1; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 2; South Carolina, 2; Tennessee, 2; Texas 7; Virginia, 1; New Mexico, 1.

Of the total number there were 9 whites and 65 negroes, among the latter 3 women. There was but one lynching in the North, in Ohio. There was one in Illinois in 1909.

The record of embezzlements, forgeries and bank wrecking shows a material increase over 1909, being in round numbers about $25,000,000 as compared with $8,000,000 in 1909 and $13,00,000 in 1908.

Death of Mrs. Page.

Mrs. Page, widow of the late Lawrence Page, died at her residence on East Main Street Tuesday morning. Mrs. Page had been in failing health for several months, but her condition was not regarded critical, and the news of her death was a great shock to her numerous friends and acquaintances. Mrs. Page was about 50 years of age and was a native of Robeson county, North Carolina. Up until the death of her husband about three years ago she resided on their plantation near Campbells Ridge, and then moved to Dillon where she lived with her son, Mr. Otis Page, and her daughter, Miss Nellie Page. She is survived by two other sons who reside in Georgia. Mrs. Page was a woman of fine Christian character and charming personality and numbered her friends by the score. She was greatly liked by old and young and her death is greatly deplored. The body was laid to rest at the family burying ground near Campbells Ridge Wednesday afternoon. The Herald joins a multitude of friends in extending sympathy to the sons and daughters in their hour of grief.

Card From Superintendent of Education.

Editor Dillon Herald:—

Allow me to state through your columns that until further notice I shall be in the office of County Superintendent of Education every Saturday and the first Monday of each month for the purpose of approving claims, conferring with teachers and trustees, and of transacting such other business as may come before me.

R. S. Rogers,
Co. Supt. of Education.

GLOOM AT LOS ANGELES

HOXSEY'S TRAGIC END PUTS DAMPER TO AVIATION MEET.

NO "STUNTS" WERE TRIED

Ely's Machine Flies Into a Kite Cord and Crowd Fears Accident, But He Lands Safely.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 1.—The tragic death of Arch Hoxsey yesterday afternoon has thrown a pall over the aviation meet here that the efforts of the officials failed to lift. The spectators came early and were permitted along Hangar Row, where they gathered in little groups and discussed the terrible accident of yesterday.

The hanger, where Hoxsey has kept his machine was closed and guarded by two policemen but this was not necessary as the crowd showed no morbid curosity and was content to pass by in respectful silence.

All the aviators were on the field, but it was clear that their minds, too, were full of the death of their companion and friend.

When the gun sounded for the start of the afternoon's events Phil O. Parmalee, who with Walter Brookins, perhaps, feels the death of Hoxley most, started the Wright biplane from the judges' stand and made a short exhibition flight.

Nerves on Edge.

His control of the machine was perfect, but when he rounded the corner his course the crowd held its breath. All nerves were on edge. After Parmalee had been up for about ten minutes he made a successful landing at the starting point, and a sigh of relief along the course—both spectators and officials being nervous in regard to the flight.

First flight this the aviators quickly made their machines ready and the air was soon filled with them, Latham, Brookins, Willard, Ely and Radley being up at the same time.

Warning From Wilbur Wright.

Roy Knabenshue, the manager for the Wright Company on the Pacific Coast, received a telegram this morning from Wilbur directing him to warn the boys who are flying the Wright machines to take no chances, but to confine their energies to straight flying.

The aviation committee added their request to this and the afternoon program contained no sensational glides, dips or rolls. Only straight flying was tried and this, together with the quick starts and accurate stopping, entirely contented the crowd.

Meet to Close To-Day.

At a meeting of the aviation committee and the leading aviators it was decided to close the meet with the flights Monday afternoon. This will make the ten days that were originally scheduled, merely substituting Monday for Tuesday. The aviators have all agreed to this. Aside from this no changes will be made in the original plans of the Aviation Committee.

What looked for a minute like another accident and brought the excited crowd to its feet was an incident of one of Ely's flights.

He was speeding through the air in a swift exhibition flight, when he crossed the path of a vagrant kite which he did not notice until too late to avoid it. The kite string caught in the machine, and Ely started for the ground as quickly as he could.

He says that he was more scared than hurt, as he made the landing in safety and had soon untangled the string from the machine.

Bingham Items.

Christmas time passed off quietly here. No drunken brawls, no arrests, no one hurt—not even a small boy with the "O, you Kid" cracker.

Miss Cinda Anna Atkinson and Miss May Belle Parham, who were busily engaged decorating the Sunday School Christmas tree in the church Monday afternoon, found it necessary to make a hurried trip to the station and return.

Accompanied by Miss Mattie Haseiden the three young ladies drove to town, and on returning the failure of a shaft bolt threw the buggy out of the right course, frightening both the young ladies and the horse. The sudden tightening of the lines caused the horse to increase speed, and they were thrown from the buggy but fortunately not seriously hurt. Miss Haselden had one shoe heel wrenched off but but saved her own heel and ankle from harm.

The accident and fright did not prevent them from returning to the church in time to successfully carry out their purpose of making the heavily loaded tree of gifts a thing of dazzling beauty, pleasing to all and a delight to the little ones of the school.

What Sunday School, church, or community are not justly proud of such girls who so plainly show the old time spirit of kindness, courage and energy? After Santa Claus with his dim old eyes, and feeble voice, distributed the gifts, many of the attendants retired to the bright, cheerful home of our worthy young lumberman, Mr. C. A. Roach, where they were merrily entertained long after the writer was wrapped in slumbers deep and sweet.

Watchman.

Reedy and Rufus Fenegan spent Sunday in Rowland.

THE COTTON PICKING MACHINE

Description of new Contrivance and How it Works.

(A. W. Page, in World's Work)

The machine itself is about as inspiring a sight as the gin was in Whitney's day. It is a small gasoline traction engine, with two picking attachments swung under it and a pair of canvas bags hang out behind. It travels through the field about as fast as man walks, taking the cotton plant between the wheels, where it is picked over by almost countless revolving steel fingers, which catch the lint but leave the plant uninjured, so that the later bolls may mature. To leave the unripe bolls has been the great diffivulty in making a mechanical cotton picker. Cotton cannot be gathered all at once like wheat.

Cotton bolls on the same plant mature and open progressively, making the problem of mechanical picking cotton extremely difficult. A cotton picking machine to be commercially successful must be able to pick the open bolls without injury to the unopened bolls and blooms, or to the foliage of the plant itself.

The picking machinery is on two drums which hang from the frame of the tractor, one on each side of the cotton plant, as the machine straddles the row. An endless chain of upwright cylinders of small diameter follow each other around the drum. From these cylinders the needles which do the picking project horizontally into the plant. When the machine starts everything moves with a motion of its own. The drum carries the cylinders around; the cylinder pokes the needles into the plant at the proper angle and the fingers turn and catch the cotton.

Every motion is delicately adjusted. The fingers move fast enough to catch the fibre, but not fast enough to throw it off. The cylinders bring each finger into place at the proper time, so that there is never a space large enough for an open boll to press through without touching a finger. The drum is moving backward at the same rate that the machine moves forward, so that the picking needles do not move horizontally through the plant, but merely turn in it.

POVERTY TO WEALTH.

FROM [illegible] Men May Receive [illegible]0,000 Each.

Two India[illegible] $60[illegible]

Crawfordsville, Ind., Dec 31.—William H. Bundy, [illegible] trustee of Sugar Creek Township, [illegible]ving at Bowers station, and his [illegible] the [illegible] Bundy, a grocer, [illegible] listed on of the one hundred [illegible] to. Town to a vast estate in [illegible] school district have received word t[illegible] mailed certified checks [illegible] deputy will be this month as [illegible] the dates shares. [illegible] take tax re-

Both the Bundy [illegible] Philadelphia a fortn[illegible] January 25, prove their heirship [illegible] gate, and the estat[illegible] and Friday, Jan[illegible] distribution, they [illegible]

Both are poor, ha[illegible] day January 30, The former says he [illegible] an automobile and [illegible] January 31, easy-going journey [illegible] coast. He has a w[illegible] nesday, February [illegible] dren.

[illegible]sday, February 2,

HORSE-WHIPPI[illegible]

[illegible]ursday, February [illegible]

Sensation[illegible] Cause[illegible] Miss., by Ma[illegible] Act[illegible]

[illegible] February 3, 1911.

[illegible] Week.

[illegible]ay, February 6th.

Meridan, Miss., [illegible] Tuesday, February [illegible]

[illegible]ation was created [illegible] Wednesday, February [illegible]

[illegible]ternoon, when Ma[illegible] [illegible]ursday, February 9, [illegible]

[illegible] Brother, Fred W[illegible] [illegible]ped the horse d[illegible] February 10th, [illegible] in which Belcher [illegible] his sister comm[illegible] [illegible]hat all will meet the [illegible] alight, at the [illegible]stly and make their [illegible] him across the [illegible] hereby avoid the [illegible] with the whip. [illegible]lty.

She then ord[illegible] company her to [illegible] where she declar[illegible] [illegible]size to her in t[illegible] of Police Lyon [illegible] her arrest on [illegible]

When the wo[illegible] [illegible]er into the pr[illegible] and he learned [illegible] ordered Mrs. B[illegible] charge of assau[illegible] two brothers o[illegible] and Peter Wa[illegible] father, were a[illegible] charge.

TEAR BRIN[illegible]

Drops from E[illegible] [illegible]lishman, and [illegible]

Akron, Ohi[illegible] working by th[illegible] [illegible]ell, employed [illegible] International [illegible] saw a tear d[illegible] [illegible]er. For days [illegible] Mitchell was [illegible] tear drop cau[illegible] [illegible]y the forema[illegible] [illegible] intendent. [illegible] and asked hi[illegible] [illegible]fectly happy [illegible] [illegible]tow in Engl[illegible]

"Would H[illegible] [illegible] young man. [illegible] anticipation. [illegible] you ask? H[illegible] [illegible]'appy!"

"Then we [illegible] to England [illegible] want to bri[illegible] [illegible] to Akron," [illegible] and Mitche[illegible] [illegible] gone, h[illegible] [illegible] Englar[illegible] [illegible] had b[illegible] [illegible] come[illegible]

DOUGLAS $4. SHOES
[illegible]OES

[illegible]ST MAKER AND RETAILER
[illegible]NE SHOES IN THE WORLD.
[illegible]OR TO OTHER MAKES."
[illegible]n W. L. Douglas shoes for the [illegible]s, and always find they are far [illegible] other high grade shoes in style, [illegible] durability." W. G. JONES.
119 Howard Ave., Utica, N. Y.
[illegible] take you into my large fac[illegible]rockton, Mass., and show you [illegible]ally W. L. Douglas shoes are [illegible] would realize why they hold [illegible]s, fit better, wear longer, and [illegible]ter value than any other make.
[illegible]—See that W. L. Douglas name and price [illegible] the bottom. Take No Substitute. [illegible]r cannot fit you with W. L. Douglas shoes, [illegible] Order Catalog. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, [illegible]
—FOR SALE BY—
[illegible]ale by L. COTTINGHAM.

BUYS [illegible]NE PLANTATION

R. P. HAMER, JR., PURCHASES KENSINGTON PLACE

IS A LRAGE TRACT OF LAND

Contains 1,538 Acres and is in a Fine State of Cultivation. A Historic Place.

Columbia Record.

"Kensington," the delightful home plantation of Col. Richard Singleton at Acton, in lower Richland county, has been sold to Mr. R. P. Hamer, Jr., of Dillon county, for $75,000. Mr. Hamer bought the place, it is understood, as an investment, the terms of purch[illegible] being $29,000 in cash, the bal[illegible] of the price in annual install[illegible] of $5,000 each, without inter[illegible] 11 years. Col. Singlet[illegible] ident of the Murray Drag [illegible] of Columbia.

The tract contains 1,538 ac[illegible] fertile land, in high tilth, well drained, conveniently located and well laid out. The farm buildings and appurtenances are such as one would expect to find upon so valuable a place and one which had been long in the possession of the Singletons. The mansion is a charming house of large dimensions, admirably adapted to entertaining. It has been the scene of many delightful house parties and other social affair[illegible] Throughout the South there are m[illegible] who will regret to learn that as [illegible] of Col. Singleton and family t[illegible] [illegible]nct again enjoy the opne-hand[illegible] of "Kensington."

A Noble Grove.

The house stands in the midst of a noble grove. It is said to have been for generations a habit of the Singleton and Hamilton families to give especial attention to the planting of shade trees and ornamental shrubs and certainly the plantations of these families, wherever situated, seem to bear out the assertion.

Mr Hamer's Holdings.

Several years ago, it was said on good authority of "Kensington's" new owner, Mr. Hamer, that he was "the largest cotton farmer in South Carolina among those who have built up their own fortunes." Ye[illegible] Mr. Hamer is only about 44 year[illegible] [illegible] purchas[illegible] [illegible]d be that "School[illegible] withou[illegible] [illegible]tion is ignorance." The ma[illegible] [illegible] to-day opposes local taxati[illegible] [illegible] schools robs [illegible] child, is [illegible]enace to his country and [illegible] to progress and [illegible]

Very [illegible]

[illegible] SINS O[illegible]

[illegible] Sins of [illegible] which will be pl[illegible] auditorim on Mo[illegible] Not only does he [illegible] Father" tell a [illegible] story, but the acting [illegible] dramatic treat. It is [illegible] metropolitan [illegible] the players have been [illegible] suit the exacting taste[illegible] and to meet the requi[illegible] audiences in New York [illegible] the play will be tak[illegible] short Southern tour.

William Owen, the [illegible] of many classical produ[illegible] appear as Major Daniel [illegible] gallant Confederate ve[illegible] Major Norton he has a [illegible] mendous strength, a f[illegible] pelled to choose between [illegible] dishonor to his child.

Miss Ruth Fielding, a yo[illegible] orite of New York audien[illegible] play the Major's ward Hele[illegible] life is darkened by the [illegible] of a taint of negro blo[illegible] veins. Already this [illegible] achieved a numbe[illegible] deeply pathetic and [illegible] parts. Her sweetness, st[illegible] the tears in her voice have rea[illegible] to the critics the noblest [illegible] characterizations of Margaret Angli[illegible] The role of the boy lover opposit[illegible] Miss Fielding will be assumed by Vilbu[illegible] Mason. Miss Cecilia Clay, a play[illegible] well known to Southern audien[illegible] will appear in "The Sins of [illegible] Father" as the sly and subtle octo[illegible]roon Cleo, a type of what over-e[illegible] cation does for the negro race. [illegible] mastory of Major Norton's hous[illegible] hold, and his struggles to free h[illegible] [illegible]self from her coils, lead up to [illegible] [illegible]eral of the most striging scenes [illegible] the play.

Among the other characters Andy and Minerva are sure to win the chief laughter and applause. The playwright is said to have excelled himself in the droll "darkey" comedy that centres around them, and 'tis good news to lovers of real acting as distinguished from horse play and buffonery that these characters are to be played by the unctious Earl Lee and the intimatable Agnes Earle. Everybody knows about them as the foremost blackface comedians in the country, players who hold the miror up to nature and show the African as he really is, not as the sorry caricatures of minsterelsy have portrayed him.

With such a cast and within the fine scenic production provided by Manager George H. Brennan, "The Sins of the Father" will display Thomas Dixon's marvelous skill as a dramatist to the best advantage. Jaeging by the reports of it elsewhere, this production will prove by all odds the best [illegible] entertainment that has come [illegible] since "The Clansman," which was written by the same author.