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CAMDEN, S. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1904.

NEWS TAROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY | THE TRIAL OF M'CUE

\$1.50 Per Year.

THE HAGUE COURT

Will Be Called Upon to Settle Some

Recent Complications

gress at St. Louis Redeemed

Paragraphe of Miner Importance Gathered From Many Sources.

M Ohe

British Lion Getting Close After the Russian Bear, and High Feeling Prevails

STORM CENTER IS MOVED

FRANCE AS A CONSERVATIVE FORCE | against which the government may

While Admiral Rojestvensky's Report is Derided in England, International Courtesy Requires an Investigation-Vessels of Other Neutral Powers are Found to Have Been Fired on-Oredra Sent to Gibraltar to Bar the Russian Squadron's Progress-Attitude of France Alone Prevents War.

Vice Admiral Rojestvensky's explanation of the attack of his squadron on British trawlers, while it is ter is not prevented from seeing that received with incredulity by the people and the press of Great Britain, has probably turned the current of diplomatic negotiations into a new channel. The British Foreign Office is in courtesy obliged to accord an investigation into circumstances narrated by the Russian admiral, roomforced as it is by the testimony of subordinate officers of the squadron and by the report of the Danish minister of marine, communicated to the Russian government, that vessels were known to have been chartered at Hull and in Sweden by the Japanese government for the purpose of attacking the Baltic squadron during its passage of the North Sea and English channel. There are on the one side stories of Russian ships firing upon vessels of several neutral nations; and on the other of incidents tending to establish Admiral Rojestvensky's re-

port that there were armed hostile vessels in the vicinity of at least the Hull fishing fleet. Pending developments in diplomatic exchanges, the British admiralty is showing the utmost activity in bringing fleets within the course of the Russian squadron.

London, By Cable.-- One of the most complicated diplomatic situations in recent history, and one that is attended with the most dangerous possibilities for the peace of the whole of Europe exists, with no sign of immediate solution. The tension that arose when the dispute between Great Britain and Russia resolved itself into the simple question whether Russia would or would not guarantee and advance that some punishment should be administered to the offending officers of the Baltic squadron, has, been entirely new set of contentions contained in Vice Admiral Rojestvensky's report; yet even the most astute diplomats, who recognize a temporary improvement in conditions, are puzzled by the complications that so curiously cause it. However, there is at the embassies of powers not concerned in the dispute a very strong conviction that a way out will be found other than in recourse to war. The Foreign Office, apparently as puzzled as the onlookers, pursues the policy of silence, and the British press is almost totally uninformed. The voluminous exchange daily occurring between London and St. Petersburg continue the statement that no reply from Russia has been received, adding to the implication that Russia is intentionally ignoring the British representations. It is this misconception which is chiefly responsible for the foreign warship thereupon disappearstirring up of a popular agitation led in the darkness.

find it hard to stand out in the possible event of Foreign Minister Lansdowne withdrawing the demand that Russia guarantee punishment before

inquiry is instituted. Had Admiral Rojestvensky's report not arrived, it is probable the dispute would have been settled one way or the other. Its terms, however, are generally held to prevent the presentation of the ultimatum which Great Britain undoubtedly intended to send. Although Lord Lansdowne has frankly said that the circumstances report-

ed by Admiral Rojestvensky are to him inconceivable, the Foreign Minisnew light has been thrown on the "outrage," and that diplomatic usage now compels less urgent action than the British government at first contemplated

In the present temper of the British nation it is not at all likely that preparations for hostilities will be relaxed or that the popular outcry will be diminished by Admiral Rojestvensky's report: but it is understood that Great Britain would run the risk of forfeiting in some degree the good will of France, and certainly that of Germany, if she proceeded to substitute warlike for diplomatic steps, of which intention, so it is stated at the Russian embassy, there is no indication in Lord Lansdowne's communica-

tion The attitude of France is held to be of the highest importance. It was said by the representative of another great power, that if France had given definite assurances that she would not support Russia in the event of war growing out of the North Sea incident, a hostile issue would be almost inevitable, as the temptation to crush the Russian naval power after such provocation could scarely have been refused by Great Britain. It is pointed out that it is greatly to France's interests to preserve peace, and her efforts in that direction obviously will be strengthened by not committing herself except at the last moment. So long as Great Britain is not sure whether France will help Russia, she will not be likely to engage in war; while Russia, with France neutral, would, so it is thought at most of the embassies here, scarcely invite defeat. The most probable solution of the rumors regarding France's position is said by a high authority to be that she has given both disputants to understand that she does not desire to become involved, but has reserved her introduction of an final decision. Ambassador Cambon was unceasingly active throughout the its journey to the Chuhbi valley. day, not only visiting Foreign Minister Landsowne and Ambassador Benkendorff, but other of his diplomatic bated the rupture of relations with the colleagues.

Through the South Miss Mary Worth Bagley, of a noted North Carolina family, being penniless committed suicide in New York Mrs. James Longstreet, widow of the famous Confederate general, has been

appointed postmaster at Gainesville, Capt. R. M. Hitch, who was in charge of State troops at the time of the lynching of two negroes at Statesboro, S. C., was dismissed from the military service.

Washington Happenings. The navy will have a wireless telegraph system in operation next week from the Nantucket lightships.

Secretary of War Taft replied to Judge Parker on the Philippine question in a speech at Newark. The State Department has sent notes

to American diplomats abroad looking to a reconvention of The Hague conference. Ex-Attorney-General Knox has issued a statement replying to the speeches

of Judge Parker and ex-President Cleveland. The Supervising Inspectors of the

Steamboat Inspection Service are in session in Washington to suggest changes in inspection regulations. In the North.

"Congregational Day" was celebrated st the St. Louis Fair.

The triennial general convention of the Episcopal Church closed in Bosten.

Beginning October 31, Senator Fairbanks is scheduled to make 67 speeches in Indiana

Mrs. Nellie Thompson, of Peoria, Iil., died after an encounter in a railway station with the son of John G. Higgins, whom she expected to meet. Judge Alton B. Parker, addressing

a New Jersey delegation at Esopus, N. Y., renewed his charges of Republican extravagance.

Ex-President Grover Cleveland made a vigorous speech in advocacy of Parker, Davis and Herrick at a great mass-meeting in Carnegie Hall, New York city.

The Harlan & Hollingsworth plant of the United States Shipbuilding Company was sold under a court decree at Wilmington, Del., and was bought by the reorganization committee.

Foreign Affairs.

Trafalgar Day was observed in Great Britain and her colonies.

Watican, but did not reach a vote.

the North sea blunder and practically

General Kuropatkin was appointed

At Denver W. Bourke Cockran de

nounced the present tariff as a system

Senator Fairbanks continued his

States to be created out of the In-

Vive-Admiral Rojestvensky, com-

mander of the Baltic fleet, who has

arrived at Vigo, Spain, says the firing

on the British fishing vessels was un-

The Russian army in Manchuria is

stumping tour into Michigan.

offering reparation.

State.

Progress of Petaller Case in Virginia olegy

TWO WITNESSES GO ON THE STAND

A Lynchburg Atterney Retained in Place of the Counsel Who Was Taken III-Prisoner Bursts Into Tears When His Brother, Dr. Frank McCue, Navrates the Finding of the Body-Dr. C. S. Venable Describes the Wounds of McCue and the Deeased-Gunshot Wound in Mrs. McCues's Breast Powder-Marked.

Charlottesville, Va., Special .-- The Accue trial, which opened regularly on Monday, has made satisfactory progress. Tuesday and Wednesday were occupied in hearing testimony.

Charles Skinner, the negro who testified that he heard the crying of a woman, and then a shot coming from the McCue house, recounted his testimony at the request of jurors. In answer to a question, he sai dhe heard the "coarse" crying, like that of a man, a little after the shot was fired. and before he heard a man running down the street.

W. J. Walker testified that he and his wife entered their home, next door to the McCae residence, about 20 minutes to 9, on the night of September 4, and were in the front of their house some little time before. He said they heard no crying and no alarm until they were informed of the shooting by a passer-by.

Virginia Bragg, a telephone operator, testified that on the night of September 4, the defendant "rang in," and his first remark was "give me some one." Then he asked for the residence of Mrs. T. J. Williams. Miss Bragg said she informed Mr. McCue that the line was busy, whereupon he said not to tell him the 'phone was busy, as some one was in the house and had shot and probably killed his

wife. Witness then gave the Williams residence, when he repeated that some one was in the house and probably "had killed Fannie." At the instance of Mrs. Williams, witness phoned to the police station to send some one to Mr. McCue's residence at once.

The witness had no recollection that Mr. McCue had called up Dr. Mc-Cue, the police station or any one else,

but she would not say positively that Lillie Busic, who operated the teleone switchboard upon which was Mr. McCue's number, said she did not recall a call for Dr. McCue for the note in the hut where he had passe

were identifiend by witnesses. The gun TO CONTROL PRICE OF COTTON was a repeating shotgun. Witness be-lieved his brother came into the doorway of the bath-room and saw the dead ody. On entering the bath-room the Speeches Made Along This Line at odor of burnt gunpowder was present, witness said. On meeting his brother the Meeting Wednesday Nightin the house he asked where his wife Over One Hundred Present. was, when the accused, he said told him to "go look for Fannie." He said he could get no replies to his questions from his brother; that he seemed dased and that when he went to attend his brother later he offered him a stimu-lant, which was declined. The witness said he observed a wound on his brother's cheek, from which blood was dripping on his shirt.

PORT ARTHUR LULL ENDS

reople, R

Third General Attack Reported to Have Begun Last Monday and Been Still in Progress at Last Accounts Wednesday-Russians' Only Smokeless Magazine Exploded, Causing a Fire Which Spread Into the Town-Japanese Gain Rihlung Mountain. A third general attack on Port Ar-

thur is reported to have begun on October 24th, and to have been still in progress on the 26th. On the latter day the Russians' only smokeless powder magazine was exploded, the fire spreading to the town and raging all through the day, Russian trenches on the slope of Rihlung Mountain were taken by the Japanese. In the vicinity of the Shake river there have been no developments of moment.

Armies in Close Touch.

Mukden, By Cable .- The attack by the Japanese on the Buddhist temple hill on October 27th, led to sharp fighting. The Japanese artillery rlayed on the position from early in the morning, rendering the trenches untenable, shells and shrapnel sweeping everything and demolishing all the shelters. Two machine guns with the battalion defending the hill were smashed and disabled, but the de fendants carried off the remains of the guns when they were forced to re tire. The Japanese infantry attack under cover of the bombardment was made in close order. There was desperate hand to hand fighting in the trenches, followed by a counter-attack with the bayonet. The Japanese finally gained the hill, but were unable to hold it in the face of the deadly Russian artillery fire. There has been a number of skir-

mishes along the whole front, but no development of any serious import has yet appeared, though the armies are in the closest touch and a gener al engagement may be precipitated at any time. At one point the trenches are only four hundred yards apart. They are separated by a small stream, which is the only water supply in the neighborhood.

By mutual consent there is no fir ing on the water carriers, who visit the stream with buckets.

Several positions have already changed hands many times. It is re lated that in one village, which had been taken and retaken by the same men on both sides, Captain Polkanoff, on being driven out one day, left a

There was a large attendance of farmers at the meeting held Wednes day night at the Y. M. C. A. hall, over MR. HAY ISSUES A CIRCULAR NOTE hundred being present. Most of those who attended were representa tive farmers from various parts of President's Promise to the Peace Conthe State and the price of cotton was the dominant idea of the meeting. The meeting was called to order by Mr. W. B. Harris, of Anderson, and Mr. E. D. Smith, of Lee, both stating that the object of the meeting was to forward some plan for the control of the price of cotton.

Mr. N. C. Murray, of Texas, was present. Mr. Murray is a representative of the Farmers' Co-operative and Educational Association, of Texas, and represents a membership of 30,000. He advocated a secret organization and a ware house system,

which was operated in Texas. Tho fees and dues are \$1.00 initiation fee and 60 cents a year.

Most of those present were opposed to any secret organization, remembering the wreck of the alliance. There was also some discussion on the admission of bankers and business men to the organization, and the sense of the meeting seemed to be that they were willing to admit anybody but goes on further by practically enwilling to help. After much discustion the permanent organistion was effected.

E. D. Smith, of Lee, was elected president, and John Cantey, of Kershaw, secretary.

Addresses were then made by a large number of those present, but no new ideas were advanced, the idea being to simply fix a standard price for the staple.

The following executive committee was appointed: P. L. Hardin, Chester; R. A. Sublett, Clarendon; W. H. Irvine, Greenville; John Wharton, Laurens; Jno. Canty, Kershaw; E. D. Smith, Lee; J. H. Stribling, Pickens; T. H. Rainsford, Edgefield; F. H. Wes on, Richland; B. M. Pegues, Marl boro; J. W. Wylie, Lancaster; W. C. Brand, Colleton; H. A. Richardson, Barnwell; B. O. Harris, Anderson;

J. W. S. King, Florence; E. W. Dabbs, Sumter; B. F. Killar, Orangeburg; H. R. Galloway, Marion; J. W. Ed wards; Spartanburg; W. H. Stewart York. From this committee, which consti uted a representative State body, the collowing committee of five were appointed to meet next Friday at 11 a m. at the office of Mr. F. H. Weston E. D. Smith, Lee; F. H. Weston, Rich-

land; W. H. Irvine, Greenville; R. A Sublett, Clarendon: P. L. Hardin armistice between the parties now con-Chester. W. D. Evans, of Chesterfield, was af erwards substituted for Senator Har-

lin.-Columbia State.

tending is in sight, the fact of an ex-

isting war is no reason why the nations should relax the efforts they have

Through the Secretary of State, Who Says That the International Conference of 1899 Left Various Matters For a Future Conference-Progress of the Russo-Japanese War No Obstacle, Inasmuch as the United States and Spain Had Not Concluded Peace on the Prior Occasion.

Washington, Special.-In a circular note, Secretary Hay has carried out the president's instructions relative to proposing a second Hague conference. The note not only contemplates the reassembling of the Hagne conference for the consideration of the questions specifically mentioned by the original conference, as demanding further attention, such as the rights and duties of neutrals, the inviolability of private property in naval warfare and the bombardment of ports by maval forces, dorsing the project of a general system of arbitration treaties.

The issue of the call while the present war is in progress is justified by the fact that the first Hague conference was called before our treaty of peace with Spain was concluded.

Mr. Hay's letter says that the Hague conference of 1899 marked an epoch in the history of nations and that a great work was accomplished, although certain phrases of the general subject were left for a future conference. The letter ascribes to the Inter-Parlimentary Union considerable credit for preparing the nations for the conference. and says that this union at St. Louis recently requested the president to call a second conference of the Hague. It adds:

"In accepting this trust, the president was not unmindful of the fact, so vividly brought home to all the world, that a great war is now in progress. He re-called the circumstanes at the time when, on August 24. 1898, his majesty, the Emperor of Russia, sent forth his invitation to the nations to meet in the interests of peace, the United States and Spain had merely halted in their struggle to devise means of peace. "While at the present moment an

One Farmer Kills Another.

Windsor, Ga., Special.-C. D. Burnett, a prominent farmer, shot and killed Young Daniel, also a farmer, Monday night. It seems that Burnett Mukden. The cannonading, which had sold a farm to Daniel. Before a settlement had been made and titles passed, a dispute arose that resulted in a quarrel, and the shooting occurred. Both men are about 60 years old.

Pier and Steamer Burn.

New York, Special .- Fire which began shortly after midnight has destroyed the pier at the foot of Fortysecond street, in Brooklyn, and the steamer City of Palermo, of the Prince line, is burning, and it is beheved cannot be saved. The pier, which is 700 feet long, is occupied by the Bush Terminal and Warehouse Company, and is stored with cotton posing a Japanese attack was imand general merchandise. The fire is now threatening the adjoining piers. Five or six lighters, loaded with cotton, are ablaze. A policeman and a fireman are reported as missing. It is estimated that the loss will reach half a million dollars.

By Wire and Cable.

A dispatch from a staff correspon dent of The Sun in New York states that Republican confidence in the election of Mr. Roosevelt is based on the possession of an immense campaign fund provided by trusts.

De Lancey Nicoll declared he would open the books of the Democratic National Committee and give contributors' names if Chairman Cortelyou would do the same.

Judge Parker will make speeches next week in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut.

Swedish Ship Fired On.

Stockholm. By Cable.-The skipper many to use Walfish Bay for landing of the Swedish steamer Aldebaran, troops to be used against the Hereros from Hull, England, which arrived at in southwest Africa. Gefle, Sweden, says his vessel was The Russians unsuccessfully bomchased in the Skagerack during the barded Shakhe station, Manchuria, but evening of Friday, October 21, by a most of the armies of Kuropatkin and foreign cruiser, apparently Russian, Oyama remained inactive. which threw searchlights on her. The The Atlantic Transport Line steamer cruiser, increasing her speed, passed Massachusetts was reported aground the Alderbaran, and fired a shot, off the Bahama Islands. which had no effect. The Aldebaran thereupon hoisted her flag and the The officers and crew of the British cruiser again threw her searchlight steamer Kalvin, from New York, were on the steamer, and a few minutes rescued after great hardships at sea. later hailed shot all around the Alder-An aeronaut maneuvering in an airbaran, without, however, hitting her. ship high above the World's Fair The Aldebaran's skipper then ordered caused excitiment. the steamer to be stopped, and with his crew sought refuge below. The Czar Nicholas sent a telegram to King Edward expressing his regret for

Heavy Firing in Progress.

commander-in-chief of the Russian Mukden, By Cable .-- There was an land forces in Manchuria. artillery fight on the north shore of The trial of four French colonels on charges growing out of the Dreyfus the Shakhe river, directly south of case began in Paris. was heavy, was continued today. The Miscellaneous Matters. Russians are attacking. If unsuccess-Hon. W. J. Bryan is quoted as aying ful, they will fight right up to the his Indiana tour has given him confidence in a Democratic victory in that walls of Mukden.

Mistook For Japanese.

Madrid, By Cable .-- A telegram of robbery. from Vigo to the Correspondencia SAYS: "Officers of the Russian squadron

The United States Steel Corpora give the following explanation of the tion's quarterly report showed a large North Sea incident. While steaming falling off in net earnings. by night they saw two torpedo boats Five men "beating a ride' on within the lines of the squadron. Sup-Wabash freight train were killed in Illinois. pending, they opened fire. They say Cornelius Van Colt, Postmaster of they did not see any sailors looking New York city, died suddenly. like fishermen aboard the two boats The Lake Mohonk Conference confired at. The officers say they do not kuow if any of the members of the sidered the problem of forbidding the introduction of liquor into the State crew were wounded.

"They express regret at the error.

Telegraphic Briefs.

A letter of the late E. P. Pellett, a Republican, and Consul at Barranquilla, Colombia, was made public, in which the writer declares that the revolution in Panama was accomplished by the connivance of President Roosevelt.

ork.

give 17.000

Governor.

highly pleased at General Kuropat-Secretary of State Hay made a camkin's appointment as commander-inaign speech at Carnegie Hall, New chief.

Colonel Mareschal, at the Paris court. The Republican State Chairman of martial growing of the Dreyfus case. New Jersey claimed that State would majority to Stokes for testified that large sums were paid to a spy called "Austerlitz."

dian Territory.

intentional.

The British mission in Tibet resumed Mr. Conway, business manager of

The Daily Progress, testified to a re-The French Chamber of Deputies deward of \$1,000 offered by the accused. J. S. White, an attorney, said that in the course of a conversation with the accused at the jail, the latter said Great Britain refused to allow Gerto him that for the last four or five years his life had been "a perfect hell," and that "that woman" was the most jealous he ever knew, and that

he had not.

he had worked hard to build a happy home. While he could not say that the accused spoke of his wife in an affectionate way, the witness said he spoke of her in a respectful manner.

William Hurley, a negro who had worked for Mr. McCue, said that some three or four years ago he heard Mr. McCue say something about his wife being jealous and something about its effect on his life or his pleasure, wit-

ness could not remember definitely what the language was. This witness said Mr. McCue toid him that he saw the man who came in the house in the mirror as the latter passed his door, and that Mrs. McCue was in the bath room; also that the accused told him at the jail that he thought too much of his wife and family to do what he was accused of doing. The shot gun in evidence, he said, was kept between the wardrobe and the wall, and the cartridges in the wardroon

R. T. W. Duke, formerly judge of the court in which the McCue trial is now being conducted, said the ac-cused told him that he heard a noise when he got home from church the night of the tragedy, and that he grappled with a man in the passage, broke away from him, but was knocked down and his gun taken away from him.

Charlottesville, Va., Special .- The attorneys for ex-Mayor McCue, charged with the murder of his wife, who announced late Tuesday that because of the illness of Mr. Harmon, chief counsel for the defendant, that they felt they could not proceed further, stated at the opening of the court that they had decided to go on. Mr. Coleman, attorney from Lynchburg, has been retained in Mr. Harmon's place. Dr. Frank McCue, a brother of the

defendant, was the first witness. He was called to the home of the accused about 9:15 on the night of the tragedy He said when he got inside the house he met the brother now on trial at the staircase, who said to him that there was someone in the house who had at-Virgo.

tacked him and "probably had shot Fannie," his wife. He detailed the finding of the dead body of Mrs. McCue, clad in a night robe in a bath tub on the second floor, and described the wounds, there being one on the right ear, another on the left side of the breast. The water was running in the tub at the time. On coming out of the bath-room, witness told his brother of the finding of the body, when the latter exclaimed: "Oh, my darling wife!" As the witness repeated this, the accused buried his face in a handkerchief and burst into tears. The witness also told of the finding of a gun and a baseball bat in the bath-room, the latter bearing a red stain near the end. The exhibits ' before coming to Virginia.

the night, saying he would like know the name of the Japanese officer who was in the habit of occupy ing the hut in his absence. A little later Captain Polkanoff retook the village, and going through his old quar ters, found the following note in per fect Russian:

"I am Captain Yamata. I would be greatly pleased to make Captain Polkanoff's acquaintance."

There is unusual quiet along the whole front. The Russians are in the nabit of harassing the Japanese at night. Last night Russian scouts threw a hand grenade into a Japanese trench near Sinchinpu, causing great onfusion. The Russian scouts also discovered that the Japanese are moving many batteries to the front though as yet all have been carelly masked.

Will Not Be Removed.

Vigo, Spain, By Cable-Inquiries here ail to obtain the slightest confirmaion of the report published in the Unied States that Vice Admiral Rojestvensky has requested Emperor Nichoas to relieve him of his command. The Russian consul general here said to the Associated Press that he was not aware that there any question of replacing the admiral and that he did not be lieve such a proposition had ever been alsed.

It is believed the international investigation here of the North Sea incident has begun. The British cruiser Lanaster, which was here for some time esterday, and departed in the evening fter her commander had conferred with Vice Admiral Rojetvensky on board the Russian flagship Knaiz Souvaroff, returned today, and there was another conference between British and Russian naval comanders on board the agship of the latter. Subsequently, the

Lancaster sailed for Villagariera, where it is supposed the British chan-

There are five British warships cruising off Vigo, evidently watching the Russian vessels here.

The Spanish Foreign office has given out a statement to the effect that Rus ia has asked Spain's permission for the ships of Admiral Rojestvensky's quadron to remain in Vigo until the nvestigation of the North Sea affair shall have been concluded. Spain, acording to the official statement, conulted with the representatives of the several powers, who gave their approval. The authorization, however, aplies only to Russian vessels now at

Shooting Affair at Danville.

Danville, Va., Special.-S. H. Buchanan, a banker of Jonesboro, Ga., was shot in this city and is in a critical condition. He was in the room of Mrs. W. T. White, at the latter's home, at the time, and she has been arrested, charged with the crime. She declares, however, that it was a case of attempted suicide. Buchanan is said to have a wife living in Georgia. Mrs. White Mental Anguish Suit.

Lancaster, Special.-The court o common pleas has been in session since Monday, Judge Watts presiding. The most important case thus far tried is that of W. Alonzo Hughes vs. the Western Union Telegrapr company. The suit was for \$1,900, brought under the recent mental anguish act. Ar. Hughes resides at Heath Springs n this county. On December 18th last is brother, working in a mill near Coleman. Fla., was accidentally killed His sister wired him from Coleman Fia., to that effect at 11:50 a. m. the

same day. The telegram was not de livered to Mr. Hughes until 2 p. m. the next day. Owing to the delay in the transmission and delivery of the mes sage the plaintiff did not reach Colehan until two days after his brother was buried. The jury rendered a ver dict for the plaintiff for \$700. R. E Wylie, Esq., represented the plaintiff and J. Hardin Marion, Esq., of Ches-ter and C. D. Jones, Esq., the defendant. The court will occupy the remain-

Fatal Wreck on Augusta Southern.

der of the week with jury cases.

Augusta, Ga., Special.-Albert M lumphrey, conductor, was killed and Tom Holley, colored, train hand, injured in a wreck on the Augusta Southern Tuesday afternoon. The caboose of a special freight train jumped the track

Augusta, and overturned. By Wire and Cable.

The practice of eating arsenic is very prevalent among the peasantry of the mountainous districts of Austro-Hungary and France. They say that this poison enables them to ascend with ease neights which otherwise they could only climb with great distress to the chest.

When the transformation of citie by electric power and light is com leted we may expect the air to be practically as pure as that of the country. It is estimated that the carbolic acid exhaled yearly by the people of New York city is about 455,000 tons, but tangible-on a war actually but that this is less than 3 per cent. progress; willst, on the other h of that from fuel combustion.

The Australian eucalyptus tree i being grown on a large scale in Southern Europe and Northern Africa be cause of its tendency to drain swamps. This was formerly supposed to be due to abundant exhalation of watery vapor from its leaves, but it has been shown that actually the transpiration o' the eucalyptus is only one-half or one-third that of willows, birches and other trees, and it is, therefore, assumed that the phenomenon in ques says she knew Buchanan in Georgia tion is due simply to the rapid growth of the eucalyptus.

hitherto toward the adoption of rules of conduct which may make more remote the chances for future wars between them. 1899, the conference of the Hague dealt solely with the larger problems which confronted all nations, and assumed no function of intervention or suggestion in the settlement of the terms of peace between the United States and Spain. It might be the same with a re-assembled conference at the present time. Its efforts would naturally lie in the direction of further codification of the universal ideas of right and justice, which we call international law; its mission would be to give them future effect.

"The president directs that you will bring the foregoing considerations to the attention of the minister of foreign affairs of the government to which you are accredited and, in discreet conference with him, ascertain to what extent that government is disposed to act in the matter.

"Should his excellency invite suggestion as to the character of questions to be brought before the proposed second peace conference, you may say to him that, at this time it would seem premature to couple the tentative invitation thus extended with a categorical programme of subjects of discussion. It is only by comparison of views that general accord can be reached as to the matters to be considered by the new conference. It is desired that in the formulation of a programme the distinction should be kept clear between the matters which belong to the province of international law and those which are inconventional as between individual governments. Among the broader general questions affectnear Sandersville, about 80 miles from ing the right and justice of the relation of soverign states, which were then relegated to a Tuture conference were

"The rights and duties of neutrals; the inviolability of private property in naval warfare; and the bombardment of ports, towns and villages by a The other matters mennaval force. tioned in the final act take the form of suggestions for consideration by interested governments.

"The three points mentioned cover a large field. The first, especially touching the rights and duties of neutrals. is of universal impportance. Its rightful disposition affects the interests and well-being of all the world. The neutral is something more than an on-looker. His act of emmision or commission may have an influence-direct. progress; whilst, on the other hand, he may suffer from the exigencies of the belligerents. It is this phase of warfare which deeply concerns the would at large

Other matters closely affecting the rights of neutrals are the distinction to be made between absolute and conditional contraband of war, and the inviolability of the official and private correspondence of neutrals.

'As for the duties of neutrals toward the belligerent, the field is scarcely less broad. One aspect deserves mention. from the prominenece it has acquired during recent times; namely, the treatment due to refugee belligerent ships in neutral ports."

nel fleet has assembled.