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NO. 39. EDGEFIELD, S. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1904. NO. 7.

BALTIMORE HAS $50,000,000 FIRE

City Suffers Most Disastrous Blaze in the History of the South

FIRE RAGED ALL DAY SUNDAY

Toward Midnight the Fire Began Eating Its Way Into the Financial District—Mayor McLean Says the Loss Cannot Be Estimated.

Baltimore, Special.—The most destructive conflagration in the history of Baltimore occurred here Sunday in the wholesale dry goods business district, raging practically unchecked during many hours, completely destroying scores of the largest business houses in the wholesale district, involving losses which cannot be estimated, as the fire was still burning fiercely when night fell. Owing to the wide extent of the calamity it will be tomorrow before even an approximate estimate can be made, though it is certain that it has already exceeded $25,000,000. The fire was still burning at nightfall, but was under control. No loss of life was reported at this hour.

BROKE OUT ON HOPKIN'S PLACE.

The fire broke out shortly before 11 o'clock this morning in the wholesale dry goods store of John T. Hurst & Co., on Hopkins' place, in the heart of the business district, with a series of loud explosions, which were heard in remote parts of the city, and spread with fearful rapidity. In half an hour there were a dozen big warehouses in the wholesale dry goods and notions district burning fiercely. The entire fire department was called out, but was utterly powerless to check the spread of the flames, which were aided by the high winds, and by noon there were savage fires in at least 30 big warehouses, and the conflagration was steadily eating its way into successive blocks, east, north, west and south. On Baltimore street, the blocks between Liberty and Sharp streets was soon ablaze, then came the next block east to Hanover and after that the block on the south side to Charles street broke out into flames, the Consolidated Gas Company's building and Ochm's Acme Hall burning fiercely.

Meanwhile there were stores north of Baltimore street being simil[illegible] Mullin's Hotel [illegible] Caught. West [illegible] on the south side [illegible] street, the block was [illegible] and the big bargain house also caught. Down in Hopkins' place where the conflagration started, Hurst's building and other wholesale houses on both sides of the street crumbled and fell.

The big dry goods houses of Daniel Miller & Sons and R. M. Sutton & Co. were soon aflame, and along German street—east and west, from the Hurst building—there were a dozen buildings burning.

Mass & Kemper's big wholesale store, on Baltimore street, quickly succumbed to the flames. On Hopkins' place the Hopkins' Savings Bank and the National Exchange Bank were gutted by the flames. Across the street were the ruins of John E. Hurst & Co., and next to it Hechl, Jr., & Sons, were in flames.

THE BLOCK A CAULDRON.

All these buildings were swept away by the flames, and the whole block was nothing but a cauldron of fire.

At 1:30 o'clock Mullin's Hotel, a seven-story structure, at Liberty and Baltimore streets, was in flames from garret to cellar and its great height and narrowness acted as a torch. All the guests had been ordered out, and none, consequently, was injured.

Though every bit of fire-fighting apparatus in the city was called into requisition as the flames continued to spread, at 10 o'clock six engines arrived from Washington and four from Philadelphia. It is roughly estimated that there were 350 hose playing on different parts of the conflagration at the same time.

FINE RUN FOR THEIR LIVES.

Wall after wall toppled into the streets, and firemen ran for their lives.

All kinds of wires had to be cut to clear the way for the fire fighters. The block bounded by Gorman, Liberty, Baltimore and Sharp streets was early found to be doomed, and the firemen turned their attention to saving the buildings on Baltimore street, east of Sharp, but the fire was beyond their control.

Red hot cinders ignited the roof of Front Street Theatre at least half a mile from the main conflagration, which shows to what distance the fiery rain fell. The blaze was extinguished by the firemen, assisted by citizens.

For a time considerable alarm was felt at the City Hospital. The Sisters of Mercy in charge of the institution were all at their posts, and an effort was made to keep the fact of the conflagration a secret from the patients. A[illegible]pital, but were extinguished by the physicians of the house staff.

Eighteen women, two babies and seven nurses were taken from the Maternity Hospital, on West Lombard street, in police ambulances and given quarters at the city hospital. A woman who was ill in bed with typhoid fever was taken to the city hospital.

CITY TERRIFIED BY EXPLOSION.

At 3 o'clock a tremendous explosion of about 150 barrels of whiskey stored in the upper floors of No. 24 Hanover street hurled tons of burning matter across the street onto the roofs of the buildings opposite which the firemen were drenching with water in a vain hope to make Hanover street, the eastern boundary line of the conflagration. Here an engine was buried by a falling wall, the firemen fleeing for their lives.

The whole city was notified of the conflagration by a terrific explosion, which occurred some minutes after 11 o'clock. A sharp, spitting roar went up with reverberating thunder. This was followed by a peculiar whistling noise like that made by a shrill wind. The churches in the central part of the city were filled with worshippers, many of whom were frightened, and, while no panics ensued hundreds of men and women went outside to see what had happened. In a few moments the streets and pavements all over the city were crowded with excited people. Another deafening crash occurred, and dense columns of cinders and smoke shot up over the central section of the city, and in a huge brown column moved rapidly toward the northeast. Borne on the strong southeast wind the column of smoke, blazing cinders [illegible] of cinders fell, compelling pedestrians to doge red hot pieces of wood.

PEOPLE DODGING FIRE BRANDS.

Two more explosions followed, and thousands of people hurried to the scene of the fire. Of all the spectators, comparatively few saw the fire itself. They could not get within half a block of it. Even the policemen guarding the approaches to the fire had to shift their positions repeatedly and dodge falling cinders. Pieces of tin 6 by 8 feet square were lifted into the air by the terific heat, sailed upward like paper kites, and when they reached a point beyond the scene of the most intense heat, fell clattering to the streets.

RAGING WITH UNABATED FURY.

9:20 p. m.—The fire is still raging with unabated fury. The fire department is helpless with the flames steadily traveling eastward on Baltimore and Fayette streets. The Union Trust building has fallen in. The Carrollton Hotel is on fire. The Herald building is apparenty doomed, and the occupants have moved out. The Sun is preparing to move. Clouds of burning cinders cover the whole city.

FIRE NEAR COURT HOUSE.

10:20 p. m.—The fire sweeping east on Fayetteville street is within a short distance of the court house, which occupies the block bounded by Fayette, Lexington and Calvert streets. Opposite is the postoffice adjoining this is the temporary custom house and opposite to this is the city hall. The Calvert office building, at Fayette and St. Paul street, is afire, and the Equitable building, which adjoins it, is now threatened. The main office of the Western Union Telegraph Company is located in the Equitable building, and the force is leaving for a branch office. A number of buildings are being dynamited in an effort to stop the fire.

11:45—The fire is still eating its way eastward on Baltimore street and on South and German streets, including the financial district. Mayor McLane, who has been on the scene all day and night, says it is utterly impossible to make an estimate of loss. The fire officials say that thus far it will aggregate $40,000,000.

Crash after crash could be heard within the burning district, but even the firemen could not tell from what buildings they proceeded. In the seething furnace of flames all sense of the direction of location of buildings was lost.

Hundreds of merchants and business men with offices on the threatened district were notified by watchmen and police. Many took steps to have their books removed to a place of safety.

A. C. Meyer & Co., and the Carrollton Chemical Company removed boxes containing explosives to a point several squares away from the fire.

SOME OF THE BUILDINGS BURNED

Among the buildings consumed are the following:

Roxbury Rye Distilling Company; Allen & Sons, leather; Sugar & Shear, clothing; L. Stein & Co., umbrella manufacturers; M. Friedman & Sons; Crockin & Co., dry goods; Schwarz Toy Company; Mullin's Hotel; Burgunder Brothers, clothing; Maas & Kemper, manufacturers of confectioners' tools; Lewis Lowry & Co., dry goods; Dry Goods Exchange; S. Neuburger & Brother, dry goods; A. Sauber, clothing and sponging establishment; A. C. Meyer & Co., druggists; Carrollton Chemical Company; William T. Dixon & Bro., wholesale paper; Burger & Co., wholesale clothing; Blanke's saloon; Thomas Burne & Co., liquors; James Gary & Sons, cotton mills, office; Charles Burger & Co., wholesale clothing; American Cigar Company; Cook Sanders, local agent of Cluett, Peabody & Co.; John Hurst & Co., dry goods; Hancel Miller & Sons dry goods; Stanley & Brown Drug Company; R. M. Hutton & Co., dry goods; Diggs, Curarn & Co., boots and shoes; Nolan's restaurant; C. Y. Davidson, gas-fitting establishment; F. Schleuns & Co., clothing dealers; Oppenheimer, Koshland & Co., wholesale jewelers; W. C. Katzem & Co., clothing; C. J. Stewart & Sons, hardware; O'Connell & Bannon, restaurant; building occupied by the National Exchange Bank and the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association; Hopkins Savings Bank; the building occupied by Thornton, Rogers & Co., printers; Carr, Owens & Heineman, and Blake's saloon; Baltimore News Company; the Cushing Company, book sellers; J. S. MacDonald & Co., jewelers; the Goodyear Rubber Company; Likes Berwanger & Co., clothing; the Welch Brothers Company, jewelers; the Consolidated Gas Company; Oehms & Co., clothiers; C. J. Delaney & Co.; Huyler's Confectionery; Willing Knabe Piano Company; [illegible] Smith Piano Company; F. W. McAllister & Co., opticians; Bryant & Stratton, business college; R. Leitz & Co., pianos; Imwold & Co., furniture; Granger & Co., tobacconists; Ambach Brothers, clothing manufacturers; Conrad Zeul's Sons, trunk manufacturers; the building occupied by Silberman & Todes, dry goods; Thalmier Brothers, dry goods, and the Florence W. McCarthy Company; Fussellbaugh-Blake Company, wall paper; Raschgan & Garner, window shades; R. Jandorf & Co., boots and shoes; James Robertson Manufacturing Company, metals; Peter Rose & Sons, harness and saddlery; B. Cohen, notions; N. Pretzfelder, boots and shoes; John Murphy Company, publishers.

LATER—At 8 o'clock Monday morning the fire was reported uncontrolable, with loss fully fifty millions of dollars. The fire departments of New York City, Philadelphia, Washington and Wilmington on hand and almost powerless to stay the flames.

News of the Day.

The presentation by the Prince of Monaco to the Academy of Sciences of Paris of a map of ocean depths, showing the nature and formation of all the bottoms sounded, has once more brought the personality of the Prince before the public. Beyond the fact that he is paid $500,000 a year to permit gambling in his principality and that he has twice been freed from marital obligations—once from the daughter of the Duke of Hamilton, his first wife, and lately from the Duchess of Richelieu, nee Heine, of New Orleans, very little is known of the Prince. With the gift of this deep sea chart has come the revelation that Prince Albert is a scientist, for most of the soundings recorded on this chart were taken by him or those with him in the cruises of his yachts, the Hirondelle, the Princess Alice I and the Princess Alice II.

It is announced that Thomas Nelson Page, author, is in the near future to establish a technical school in Hanover, Va., teh county of his birth. The plan is to teach young men and girls the different manual callings, such as carpentering, mechanics, cooking, cooking, sewing, etc.

Infuriated Negro Kills.

Tarboro, Special.—Because she would not marry him, Randal Pitman, colored, shot and instantly killed Maggie Battie, a widow, here Sunday and probably fatally wounded her sister, Louisa Barret. Pitman had called, renewed his suit and as Maggie was about to consent, Louisa protested, whereupon the man drew his pistol, shot both and then made his escape. He has not yet been apprehended.

Minor Mention.

George Menchines, known as the polyglot guide at the capitol in Washington, died last week. He had served as guide there for nearly twenty years, and was most successful in his employment. He came from Wales, and could speak and write in French, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese, besides having a familiarity with several dialects. He spoke his native Welsh, and naturally had a good command of English. He went to California in 1849 and made a fortune in sluicing gold, which he invested in valuable real [illegible] in Newark, N. J.

Fire Still Raging at 2 O'clock.

Washington, Special.—A dispatch received from Baltimore at 2 o'clock Monday morning says the fire is still raging fiercely. The postoffice building is burning, also the $4,000,000 court house. The Holiday Street Theatre has been blown up with drynamite and the United States Express offices and central offices of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad are burned.

Final Interview.

Tokio, By Cable.—It is believed that the final interview between Foreign Minister Komura and Baron De Rosen, the Russian minister, took place Sunday afternoon. The Baron drove to Minister Komura's official residence and remained 20 minutes. The nature of the conference is a secret as are all the important acts of the Japanese court. It is probable that Baron De Rosen delivered the belated Russian note.

Telegraphic Briefs.

The Russian reply was delivered to Japan at Tokio, and is expected to lead to war.

Mrs. Florence Maybrick is at the country home of the Sisters of the Epiphany, at Truro, Cornwall.

Joseph Chamberlain is exhausted by his political labors and will take a long rest.

The movement for separating church and state is gaining a fresh impetus in France.

The Presidential boom of Chief Justice Alton B. Parker was launched at a banquet of the Manhattan Club, in New York.

Important arragnements for the Republican National Convention were completed in Chicago.

District Attorney Jerome returned from his tour in Mexico, and declared that New York was less open than in Mayor Low's administration.

Provisions are short at Port Arthur, and it is feared that the Russian garrison will be starved out if Japan gets control of the sea.

NOW OUT OF CUBA

American Army No Longer Occupies the Country

INDEPENDENT AFTER MANY YEARS

The Last Indication of Foreign Occupation Has Been Removed From the Island.

Havana, By Cable.—The last vestige of the American occupation of Cuba disappeared Thursday afternoon when the American flag was lowered from the Cabana barracks, and the last battalion of American soldiers marched to the Tristornia pier and boarded the United States army transport Sumner.

The Sumner had brought the Seventeenth and Nineteenth company of United States artillery from Santiago, and these troops participated with the Twenty-first and the Twenty-second companies, who have been stationed here in the evacuation of Cabana barracks.

President Palma and the members of his cabinet, Gen. Rodriguez, commander of the rural guards, United States Minister Squires and the members of the legation staff took their places in the centre of the parade ground. After the soldiers had presented arms, the American flag was slowly lowered from the staff over the barracks, a salute of 21 guns meanwhile being fired from the fortress. The Cuban flag was raised in its place and also saluted with 21 guns. President Palma then addressed Mr. Squires and Major Brown, commander of the American troops, saying:

"We are confronted by one of the most extraordinary facts recorded in the annals of universal history, the departure from our shores of the last troops the United States has kept in Cuba, after helping us to secure our independence and the blessings of freedom. They could stay longer, under any pretext whatever, or an unjust demand could be imposed upon us but on the contrary, the government of the United States identified as it is with the liberal spirit and noble character of the American people, willingly proves its disinterestedness and the sincerity of the aid it rendered us by taking these men away and showing at the same time, that we have [illegible] an independent people, the [illegible] of the [illegible] glory an[illegible] as proud of our deliverers, for it means that nobody doubts our ability to govern ourselves or to maintain peace and order and guarantee the rights of all the inhabitants of this island. This new consideration shown us, together with the services we have previously received at their hands, will bind the Cuban people to the American people forever in a strong tie of sincere gratitude."

Major Brown replied to President Palma and thanked him for his kindness to the American officers and soldiers. He said he believed he voiced the opinions of his comrades in saying that there were no better people on earth than those of Cuba and expressed the hope that Senor Palma would serve many years as President, adding that the first part of his administration was a guarantee for success in the future. After this reply, all troops marched past in platoon formation and boarded the Sumner.

The Sumner will sail tomorrow, leaving the Twenty-first and Twenty-second companies of artilley at Fort Barrancas, Fla, and taking the others to Fort Washington, Md.

Safe Blowers Arrested.

Roanoke, Va., Special.—Two men giving their names as William Raymond and James Donohue were arrested here last night by W. G. Baldwin, president of the Railway Special Agents' Association of America, charged with cracking the safe in the National Bank of Rocky Mount, Va., two weeks ago, when $4,000 in silver was taken. Eleven bags containing $1,100 in silver were found on the men. There is still $2,900 missing. The men had the money buried near Rocky Mount and went there from Roanoke to get it.

Silk Culture Congress.

Washington, Special.—Louis B Magid, of Georgia, the president of the Silk Culture League of America, announced that he had called a silk culture congress to be held next October at St. Louis. He announced that Secretary Wilson has promised to make an address. Mr. Magid called on President Roosevelt in the interest of the movement for the growth of silk in the United States.

Plan of Organization.

New York, Special.—It was announced Thursday night that a plan for the re-organization of the United States Ship Building Company, satisfactory both to the bondholders, represented by Samuel Untermeyer, and to the Schwab-Sheldon controlling interests, has been reached, and that in consequence all litigation will come to an end.

Raleigh Woman Held in Rome.

Rome, By Cable.—Anna Stevens Jackson, of Raleigh, N. C., who, on Jan. 15, after escaping from a house of detention, was found on the railroad tracks, three miles out of Rome, has been placed in an asylum for the insane, pending inquiries which are being made in the United States concerning her identity.

God's mercy is like the ocean, if it is ebb tide apparently in one place it is certainly flood tide in another.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS

Discussion in the Senate on the Treaty Question.

Tillman Speaks Plainly.

After almost allowing the amendment to the urgent deficiency appropriation bill providing for a loan of $4,600,000 to the St. Louis Exposition to go through without any discussion whatever, the Senate Wednesday changed its tactics just as the vote was about to be taken and entered upon a debate on the loan provision, which continued for about four hours, and which was still in progress when the Senate adjourned for the day. The debate was precipitated by a point of order made against the amendment by Mr. Bailey, who supported his point with a speech based on the theory that the national government was not, as such, concerned with the success or failure of any exposition. He was supported by Mr. Lodge and Mr. Elkins, while speeches were made in support of the amendment by Messrs. Hale, Allison, Cockrell, Spooner, McComas and others.

Mr. Tillman said he wanted to say something on this "loan or gift," the latter he thought, as it was not likely that the government would ever get anything back. In the course of his remarks he said South Carolina had had a share of the steal that had been secured by other cities and he had helped to get it. What he meant was that this expenditure of money was unlawful and unconstitutional.

Mr. Spooner remarked that the Senator from South Carolina had put himself on record as participating in a steal.

"What I mean," declared Mr. Tillman, "is that when Congress takes money from the people and gives it away for expositions it amounts to a steal. What I want to know is how far we are to go and how much longer we are to participate in"—

Here Mr. Tillman hesitated.

"Steals," interjected Mr. Spooner.

"Yes, steal," said Mr. Tillman, defiantly.

Mr. Bacon said that as he intended to vote for the amendment he did not want the impression to go out that he was in the wrong. He thought the appropriation a proper one. In reply to a question from Mr. Bailey he said that abstractly he did not endorse the principle, and that if the practice of giving aid to expositions was now being initiated he would oppose the practice. But in view of what had been done in the past he considered it not out of place to make the appropriation.

The Senate chamber was again the arena of an interesting political debate with the provision in the urgent deficiency appropriation bill for a loan of $4,600,000 for the St. Louis Exposition the basis for the discussion.

The controversy was precipitated by Mr. Lodge, who quoted many official figures to demonstrate that Republican policies had not been a failure in the United States. [illegible]

On the Democratic side Messrs. Gorman and Bailey were the orators.

Commenting on the present condition of the country's finances, Mr. Gorman said that it was due to the immense expenditures made in preparation for war—$82,000,000 last year for the navy and $118,000,000 for the army, in a time of profound peace. He denied, as Mr. Lodge had charged, that he had been an enemy of the upbuilding of the navy. On the contrary, he would have the navy engage ample forces to guard American interests everywhere. But he had had no idea of a navy to compete with that of Great Britain or Germany, because our conditions did not require such a navy. He did not want a navy for display, but for service.

"I want economy in it," he said, and he called attention to the effectual aid given to Venezuela during the administration of Mr. Cleveland. "We did that," he said, "at the cost of $16,000,000 a year, and now we pay $82,000,000 for a navy with which to threaten Colombia." He would reduce the army from 100,000 men as now authorized, to 50,000.

He did not, he said, confess that he would be willing to take money from the excessive expenditures for the army and navy, and give it to the St. Louis fair, the success of which was pledged by the United States.

Some Spicy Remarks.

Indiana and Kentucky locked horns in the House Wednesday. The debate, which involved nearly every member of both State delgations, was fast and furious from start to finish. Kentucky demanded of Indiana the return of W. S. Taylor, that he might be tried for the assassination of William Goebel. The assault was made by Mr. James, of Kentucky, and the defense was led by Mr. Crumpacker, of Indiana. Partisan feeling rose to an extreme tension, and as either side scored both applause derision resulted. The debate was based on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill.

Mr. James fired both sides of the House to interest and feeling by declaring at the outset that the "Rough Rider President" was ridiculous in his message to Congress favoring international extradition treaties, when one State could not get from another fugitive from justice. He had, he said, introduced a bill in which the Federal government made extradition compulsory in cases where persons had been indicted for crime. For four years, he said, Governor Durbin, of Indiana, had protected Taylor, who had been regularly indicted in Kentucky for the murder of Goebel, "and yet I notice that when Durbin comes to town," continued Mr. James, "he is wined and dined by this great Don Quixote upon extradition, who absolutely confides to Durbin the right to give the waiting and anxious world the news that Hanna can run for President if he wants to. And when we all read that, we again declare 'the king can do no wrong.'"

Mr. Crumpacker, of Indiana, arose to make a reply to Mr. James, and brought a storm of questions from the Democratic side.

The Governor of Indiana needed no defense, began Mr. Crumpacker, especially to anyone acquainted with the Kentucky election of 1899. He declared Taylor had been elected Governor; that the Kentucky juries had been "packed," and that history would justify the action of Indiana.

Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, combatted the idea that the Kentucky juries were "corrupt and rotten." In some respect, he said, the speech of Mr. Crumpacker was a disgrace to American civilization. It was ridiculous to suppose that all purity reigned in Indiana, and that just across the river all was corruption.

PALMETTO GLEANINGS.

Minor Events of the Week in a Brief Form.

Hunting a Criminal.

For two days officers and other indignant citizens of Bennettsville have been scouring that section in search of John Johnson, who is wanted for criminally assaulting the 10-year-old daughter of John Hooks, at McColl. The crime was committed on January 21, but the girl did not make it known till last Saturday when she told a girl associate who was working in the Marie cotton mill with her. The news soon reached Mr. Hooks and he found that she hd been seriously injured. She said she had not revealed her condition sooner because the negro threatened to kill her if she told. As soon as the crime became known Chief of Police Hays and a posse of citizens started to hunt Johnson but he had just left town by some unknown route. Blood hounds were put on his track and followed him for several miles, but finally lost the trail.

Choked Her Daughter.

About 4 o'clock Sunday morning Patsy Elligan, a negro woman living on Mr. Josiah Hitt's place about eight miles from Walterboro, went to the bed of her own daughter, Anita Eligan, and clutching her by the throat, choked her until she was dead. There were two other negro girls in the room but they seemed to know very little about the horrible deed except that they helped carry the dead body of their sister into the adjoining room at the command of their mother. Anita Eligan was about 17 years of age. Patsy was committed to jail charged with the murder of her own child. She denies killing her child, but says she has killed the devil and that she did so at the command of Christ. She is no doubt crazy.

Palmetto Briefs.

While young Cecil McGowan and Walter Rawlinson, son of Col. and Mrs. J. W. Rawlinson of Rock Hill, were out in a field Monday hunting, young Rawlinson playfully pointed his rifle, of the parlor pattern at his companion and pulled the trigger. A report followed. He was horrified to discover that the bullet had found a mark the shooter little meant. It entered the right cheek, passed into the mouth, cutting off a piece of his tongue, knocking out two teeth and came out through the other cheek producing a very painful wound, but the attending surgeon does not apprehend any serious consequences.

The S[illegible] of State, Tuesday [illegible] 000, and a commission was issued to the Darlington Dry Goods Company, capitalized at $15,000.

The dead body of Tanday Wilson, colored, was found in a tract of woods about three miles from Greenville Saturday night by W. M. Brockman. The negro had been employed by T. C. Martin and was engaged in hauling. Saturday morning he went for a load of wood and was not seen again until his body was found near a tree on which he had been chopping. It is thought his death was caused from heart disease.

The police department of Charleston has seized and confiscated nine slot machines found in stores about the city, under the ordinance forbidding gambling devices, which the department is now enforcing. The machines have disappeared from the counters and show cases, and the dealers in cigars are especially feeling the loss of the machines at which men would be playing all day long.

Randolph Gordon, colored, one of the hands at the paper mill at Hartsville, fell through a hole in the upper floor of the digester room Friday night and broken his neck. It was clearly an accident and the coroner's jury so found.

Capt. Ivy M. Mauldin, of Pickens, who was elected a member of the board of trustees of Clemson College, notified Governor Heyward Tuesday that he could not serve in view of the fact that he was elected under some misapprehension. He is under the impression that owing to a blunder he was put on instead of Mr. J. E. Tindal, of Clarendon, although he is mistaken as Mr. Tindal is a life member of the board, having been appointed by Mr. Clemson.

Suspect Arrested.

Bluefield, W. Va., Special.—Goldstein Howard, a negro, is under arrest here suspected of having assaulted Mrs. Shields, of Roanoke, on Saturday last. The Roanoke authorities were notified of the arrest and after getting a description of Howard wired the authorities here to hold him. On searching the prisoner a silver-handled, broken-pointed pen-knife, filling the description of the knife used in cutting Mrs. Shields' throat was found, as was also a whisk broom supposed to be the broom missing from the Shields' home. Howard admits having been in Roanoke on the day of the tragedy.

Steamer Ethel Sunk.

Savannah, Ga., Special.—The river steamer Ethel, of the Southern Transportation Company's line, is sunk in the Savannah river, near Gray's Point, 36 miles this side of Augusta. The passengers and crew were taken off and the cargo is damaged. The steamer was loaded with fertilizer and corn. The boat struck a snag in the early morning and had to be beached to prevent total loss.

Accident to the Iowa.

Norfolk, Va., Special.—The battleship Iowa, while testing her batteries on her way down the coast February 4, blew off the muzzles of both eight-inch guns in her forward starboard turret. Flying fragments smashed one of the ship's whale boats. Both guns are fractured between hoops E and F, and the barrels are badly swollen. None of the crew was injured, and no damage outside that given was sustained by the vessel.

Must Be War.

A cable dispatch from London says that the Japanese Minister in a published interview declares that unless Russia agrees to sign treaty war will be inevitable.

As Chickens Come Home.

You may take the world as it comes and goes,
And you will be sure to find
That Fate will square the accounts she owes,
Whoever comes out behind;
And all things bad that a man has done,
By whatsoever induced,
Return at last to him, one by one,
As the chickens come home to roost.

Sow as you will, there's a time to reap,
For the good and the bad as well.
And conscience, whether we wake or sleep,
Is either a heaven or hell.
And every wrong will find its place.
And every passion loosed
Drifts back and meets you face to face—
Like chickens that come home to roost.

Whether you're over or under the sod
The result will be the same.
You cannot escape the hand of God,
You must bear your sin and shame.
No matter what's carved on a marble slab,
When the item's are all produced
You'll find that St. Peter was keeping "tab,"
And that chickens came home to roost.
—Laporte City (Iowa) Press.

Naval Officer Buys Pew.

Commander F. A. Miller, U. S. N., has purchased pew No. 118 in the historic St. John's church, Washington, from a Philadelphian, paying him $1,000 for it.

Appropriate to the Day.

To the Christmas dinner let us bring every good and wholesome thought, kind hearts and the spirit of happiness. Let us call to us at that hallowed hour the memory of loved ones not with us now, whether they be dead or living; let us give a thought to the wayward, to the prisoner, about whose very cell the broad charity of to-day twines a piece of holly; to the sick who lie on hospital beds at this hour; to the men in khaki who bear the flag in our far-off tropic isles, and who may only dream to-night of the snow and home cheer they cannot share; to those on the sea in peril among the winter storms of lake and ocean; to the babes just breathing the first breath of life, Christmas gifts indeed for pale, happy mothers; to the aged who realize that Christmas and death are coming very close together about them; to the men who labor in our great forests where the snow banks up high among God's own Christmas trees; to all, men and women and little children, shut out in any way from the cheerful glow of the home fire, or who, having homes, may have but little fire to burn.

Georgia Chemical Works
AUGUSTA, GA.
MANUFACTURERS OF
HIGH GRADE FERTILIZERS AND ACID PHOSHATES.
CAPACITY:

	TONS.
AUGUSTA FACTORY	35,000
PON PON FACTORY	35,000
TOTAL	70,000

Equal to 700,000 Bags for Each Season.
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