

\$300 GIVEN AWAY

To all those who purchase

GIGNILLIAT'S EUREKA GUANO.

The Highest Grade and

BEST GOODS SOLD IN THE COUNTY.

Guaranteed Analysis: Available Phos. Acid, 10 per cent. Ammonia, 4 per cent. Potash, 4 per cent.

THREE tons of these goods have as much manuring value as FIVE tons of the ordinary Standard Guano that is being offered to the trade. We use only the VERY BEST material obtainable, regardless of cost. What makes you so simple as to haul and distribute five tons of ordinary guano when three tons of Gignilliat's Eureka will accomplish the same result? To introduce this High Grade Brand we offer \$300.00 in cash prizes, to be distributed as follows:

1st CAPITAL PRIZE \$50 00	11th CASH PRIZE \$10 00	21st CASH PRIZE \$10 00
2d CASH PRIZE 10 00	12th " " 10 00	22d " " 10 00
3d " " 10 00	13th " " 10 00	23d " " 10 00
4th " " 10 00	14th " " 10 00	24th " " 10 00
5th " " 10 00	15th " " 10 00	25th " " 10 00
6th " " 10 00	16th " " 10 00	26th " " 10 00
7th " " 10 00	17th " " 10 00	One Capital Prize \$ 50 00
8th " " 10 00	18th " " 10 00	Total Prizes Offered 250 00
9th " " 10 00	19th " " 10 00	Total \$300 00
10th " " 10 00	20th " " 10 00	

A TICKET WILL BE ISSUED FOR EACH TON OF GIGNILLIAT'S EUREKA THAT IS SOLD. AT THE END OF THE SEASON EACH TICKET WILL HAVE A CHANCE AT ONE OF THESE CASH PRIZES. BESIDES THIS PARTICULAR BRAND, WE CARRY A FULL LINE OF ALL KINDS OF FERTILIZERS, Viz: 16 per cent Acid Phosphate; 10 and 2 Acid; 10 and 4 Acid; Muriate Potash; Kamit; Nitrate Soda; Sulphate of Ammonia, Cotton Seed Meal; Standard Guano 8.85-2-2; our regular G. W. G. Guano, 9-2-2. Nothing but the best materials used in all our Fertilizers. We will make any special brand of goods that the trade may desire. For further particulars, address—

SENECA FERTILIZER COMPANY, G. W. GIGNILLIAT, MANAGER.

THE DENDY-MARETT MARRIAGE.

Solemnized at Westminster on the 22d of February.

(Unavoidably Omitted Last Week.) Westminster, March 1.—Special: On Wednesday afternoon, February 22d, at 3 o'clock, Miss Lucy Maria Dendy was married to Morris Albin Marett at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. England. This was one of the prettiest home weddings ever seen in Westminster.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. England was beautifully decorated in white and green. Quite a number of relatives and friends from Toccoa and Lavana, Ga., also from Richland, Walhalla and Seneca, were present to witness the ceremony. "Oh Promise Me" and "I Love You Truly" were sung by Miss Marion Coe, of Richland, Miss Pearl Ballenger, of Richland, accompanying with the piano, to announce the arrival of the hour for the ceremony.

Then as Miss Ballenger struck the first notes of Mendelssohn's Wedding March, the bridal train entered the drawing room. In front of the bride came Miss Emily Dendy, her sister, and Miss Sallie Davis, carrying armful of pink carnations and wearing beautiful white lingerie dresses.

The bride entered leaning on the arm of W. L. England, who gave her away. She was dressed in a handsome blue traveling suit, with hat and gloves to correspond. She carried a large bouquet of brides' roses.

The groom entered with his best man, William Mauldin, of Lavana. They took their positions beneath a bower of vines and evergreens, from which suspended two hearts pierced by Cupid's arrow.

In the center of the wedding party was a chandelier with numerous burning candles, which furnished the light, as the room had been previously darkened. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. T. Dendy, of Old Point. He is a brother of the bride.

After congratulations had been extended to the bride and groom, the guests were served with an elegant buffet luncheon, prepared by the hostess, Mrs. England. The waiters were Misses Ada Baker, Lynn Verner, Pauline Davis and May Hubbard. Lemon punch was served, James Hughes, of Richland, presiding at the punch bowl.

The happy couple boarded train number 40 for a bridal trip to Charleston and Jacksonville, Fla. They arrived in Lavana Monday, where they will make their home in the future. They were given a reception at the home of the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Marett, yesterday.

Dying of Hunger and the Plague.

Pekin, March 3.—Famine and the plague are sweeping over China. The known deaths from the plague number 30,000, and, according to the official statistics, the death rate averages 200 daily. The officials have little knowledge of the conditions in the interior, or, if they have, they are not permitting the facts to be known.

It is impossible even to estimate the number of deaths that have resulted from lack of food. Dr. Sam Cochran, an American, who is engaged in the work of relief, writes:

"One million people will die before the first crop is harvested. This will be scanty, because the people have not the strength to till the soil, and no animals remain for plowing."

Many ills come from impure blood. Can't have pure blood with faulty digestion, lazy liver and sluggish bowels. Burdock Blood Bitters strengthens stomach, bowels and liver, and purifies the blood.

LORIMER RETAINS HIS SEAT.

Resolution to Oust Illinois Senator Killed by Vote of 46 to 40.

Washington, March 1.—Wm. Lorimer retains his seat in the United States Senate. By a vote of 46 to 40 that body today defeated the resolution introduced by Senator Beveridge declaring the junior Senator from Illinois had not legally been elected.

The end to the case that for so many months had been before the Senate, and which had provoked one of the most bitter fights in that body for years—a fight in which the personal equation served to heighten and intensify the feeling—came shortly after 1.30 o'clock. Promptly at that hour the Vice President brought his gavel down sharply upon his desk and called for a vote on the resolution. The agreement entered into by the members yesterday called for the shutting off of all debate at that hour until the settlement of the issue by a vote.

Gavel Concludes Debate.

Senator LaFollette had the floor at the time and the rap of the gavel forced him to an abrupt termination of his anti-Lorimer speech. The eyes and ears were strained, and the crowded floor and galleries followed the roll call with interest and most intense feeling.

Upon the conclusion of the roll call and the announcement of the result applause was heard from the galleries, while on the floor Senator Lorimer's friends hastened to tender their congratulations. The vote:

Nays—Pro-Lorimer. Republicans: Bradley, Brandegee, Briggs, Kuleky, Burnham, Burrows, Carter, Clark of Wyoming, Crane, Cullom, Curtis, Depew, Dick, Dillingham, Dupont, Flint, Frye, Gallinger, Gamble, Guggenheimer, Hale, Heyburn, Kean, McCumber, Nixon, Oliver, Penrose, Perkins, Piles, Richardson, Scott, Smoot, Stevenson, Warren and Wetmore.

Democrats: Bainely, Bankhead, Fletcher, Foster, Johnston, Paynter, Sjimmons, Smith of Maryland; Thornton, Tillman and Watson—46.

Ayes—Anti-Lorimer. Republican: Beveridge, Borah, Bourne, Bristow, Brown, Burnett, Burton, Clapp, Crawford, Cummins, Dixon, Gronna, Jones, LaFollette, Lodge, Nelson, Page, Root, Smith of Michigan, Sutherland, Warner and Young.

Democrats: Bacon, Chamberlain, Clarke of Arkansas, Culberson, Davis, Gore, Martin, Money, Newlands, Overman, Owen, Percy, Rayner, Shiveley, Smith of South Carolina, Stone, Swanson and Taylor—40.

LAW STRIKES AFTER 14 YEARS.

Danville Police Chief Exposed as an Escaped Georgia Convict.

Danville, Va., March 2.—Thos. Edgar Stripling, who for five years has been chief of police of Danville, was arrested this afternoon as an escaped murderer from the Hamilton, Harris county, Georgia, prison. In 1897 he was tried for murder, convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment. He escaped pending a motion for a new trial.

Stripling coolly and promptly confessed when the requisition papers were read to him. He is the father of ten children.

Created Sensation.

The arrest and exposure of the chief of police was made this afternoon by J. W. Smith, secret service agent, and W. W. Bolsseau, deputy city sergeant, and created a widespread sensation.

For the past six years Stripling has been living here, no one for a moment suspecting his identity. Efforts were made a number of times to trace up some shady spot in his past life in criminal trials, but not an inkling of his prison career was brought out. He was first employed as night watchman for the Southern Express Company. About five years ago he was elected as a patrolman on the Danville police force and after serving about six months was advanced to chief. His advancement was due in a great measure to his cool nerve and fearlessness, though he was criticized severely for his almost uncontrollable temper.

Escaped from Prison.

Stripling shot and killed William Cornett in Georgia and was being held in prison pending a motion for a new trial. His brother-in-law, who was implicated in the killing, was given a long term, but was pardoned.

After his escape from prison Stripling was joined by his wife and children. He was allowed nearly two hours to-night to bid his family farewell at his home, but did not break down, even for a moment.

The prisoner was taken to Georgia to-night. Before leaving he said he killed Cornett for a criminal assault upon his sister. Stripling hopes to secure a pardon.

Wanted for Murder.

Atlanta, Ga., March 2.—It was learned to-night that Governor Jos. Brown several days ago issued a requisition on the Governor of Virginia for the return to Georgia of Edgar Stripling, wanted in Harris county as an escaped murderer.

Stripling is wanted for the murder of W. J. Cornett on September 4th, 1897. At his trial he confessed to shooting Cornett, declaring the latter had insulted his wife and sister. He was sentenced to life imprisonment, but escaped while waiting in the Harris county jail for transfer to the penitentiary. He has been at liberty more than fourteen years.

Stripling Talks.

After reaching Atlanta in company with Detective Smith, Stripling talked to reporters, and, among other things, said:

"I shot Cornett because he had offered insults to members of my family and because he had repeatedly made threats against my life. I lived in fear of him, not the fear of a coward, if you will pardon that, but in the fear that a man experiences when he knows that a desperate man is hunting for him and will 'get' him just as soon as he can.

"On the night of September 4th, 1897, when I shot Cornett through the window at his home I had not gone there to look for him. I had been to Chipley that day to swear out a peace warrant against him. When I got to Chipley I found the justice

of the peace had closed his office and had gone home. It was night, and on the way to my house I had to pass the house of Cornett.

"I was armed, because he had made many threats against my life and had said he would shoot me down the moment he saw me. I did not dare go out without a weapon. I knew that on that very afternoon he had been to my house, had asked for me and had stated to parties that he was looking for me. As I approached his house, I saw him pass the window by the light on the inside. It seemed to me that he reached up for something, what it was I do not know, but on the impulse of the moment and impelled by the threats he had made against my life, I shot him from where I stood. I am sorry that I did not meet him in the road. Then, perhaps, it would not have been so bad.

Says Huff Was Not Guilty.

"My brother-in-law, Terrell Huff, was jointly indicted with me for the affair and both of us were given life sentences, in spite of the fact that I told the jury that Huff had nothing to do with it. He was used to shield some one else."

This last statement of Stripling's caused the reporter to ask if he was alone when he shot Cornett.

"That is a question I would rather not answer," he said. "It probably doesn't matter."

Then Stripling resumed the story and told of his escape from the Harris county jail in March, 1898, while he was waiting for an appeal to be taken to the Supreme Court.

"On the night that I escaped," said he, "a negro in the jail broke out. I thought I might as well follow, and I did."

"That night I walked about three miles to the home of an uncle, and from there the next day I took a private conveyance from Chipley to Griffin. Then I went by rail to Abbeville, S. C.; went to a hotel, and as it was Sunday, I went to church that night.

Stopped in South Carolina.

"From Abbeville I went to Whitmire, S. C., where I superintended a farm for a man named G. S. Spearman. Then I went to Southern Pines, where I secured employment until the fruit season was over.

"In November, 1898, my wife and three children, (we have ten now, you know), joined me at Greensboro, N. C., and we went to Danville, where I worked awhile as a carpenter. Later I went to Reidsville and was employed there for several months. I again went to Greensboro, where I was employed as special agent for the Southern. I was sent back to Danville by the Southern as a special agent for that company to break up a gang of robbers, and after succeeding in that mission I was offered a place on the Danville police force in the early part of 1905. I accepted the place as patrolman, and nine months later was elected chief. And I was to have been re-elected chief for another term to-night."

Here the prisoner broke down and sobbed bitterly.

Warning to Railroad Men.

Look out for severe and even dangerous kidney and bladder trouble resulting from years of railroad work. Geo. E. Bell, 639 Third street, Fort Wayne, Ind., was many years a conductor on the Nickel Plate. He says: "Twenty years of railroad work left my kidneys in terrible condition. There was a continual pain across my back and hips and my kidneys gave me much distress, and the action of my bladder was frequent and most painful. I got a supply of Foley's Kidney Pills and the first bottle made a wonderful improvement and four bottles cured me completely. Since being cured I have recommended Foley's Kidney Pills to many of my railroad friends." Barton's Pharmacy, Walhalla; W. J. Lunney, Seneca.

CHIEF QUANAH PARKER DEAD.

Great Leader of Indians Was a Son of White Woman.

(Dallas, Texas, News.)

Quanah Parker, chief of the Comanche Indians, last of the great Indian braves who once spread terror among white settlers of the great Southwest, considered by many the greatest living blanket Indian of his latter days, is dead.

He died at his home, four miles northwest of Cache, fifteen miles west of Lawton, Okla., at the foot of the Wichitas, at 12.05 on Thursday, February 23d, from a severe attack of rheumatism, which affected the heart. Parker and his family had been on a visit to the Cheyenne Indian, near Hammon. He had been suffering from rheumatism for several weeks and even when he left home was not well. While among the Cheyennes the recent cold was brought on a return of rheumatism, and, believing his end was near, he ordered his relatives to bring him home. He arrived at Cache on a stretcher shortly after 11, and within twenty minutes after being carried to his home died.

Quanah had been leader since the death of his father. At the time he was 14 years of age, Chief Nocona called his people together and requested that his son, Quanah, be his successor, after he had proven his right to the throne by his bravery. When the young chief became 18 years of age he reorganized the tribe and went upon the war path.

Three years ago, at the great inter-tribal council, held at Saddle Mountain, Quanah was formally elected chief of the Comanches, after a bitterly contested campaign in which Eschitt, one of the leading subchiefs, was his principal opponent.

With the death of Parker the Comanches will have to select a new chief. Friends of Eschitt declare he is the most probable successor of the great Quanah. But there are other candidates, chief among whom is Capt. Arrows. Arrows is the Indian who was chiefly responsible for inducing Quanah to surrender. While Quanah never had directly professed the religion of his white mother, Cynthia Ann Parker, when near death he reiterated the desire, expressed at the funeral at the reburial of his mother's body at Cache December 4th last, that he might meet her with the white man's God in the world beyond.

Parker 67 Years Old.

Parker was 67 years of age. He was the son of Cynthia Ann Parker, white captive of the Indians, and Peta Nocona, former chief of the tribe, and led the Indians to numerous raids on the white settlers of Texas and Oklahoma even up to the time of the establishment of Fort Sill, when he surrendered in 1874 to Gen. McKenzie at that post.

The casual observer has always believed Quanah to be a wealthy Indian, while the money lenders make the statement that he always had to borrow of them between the times of the semi-annual payments. He had had seven wives, three of whom were now performing domestic duties of his household. Fifteen children are now living; others have died.

The funeral services over the remains of Quanah were held by Rev. A. J. Becker of the Mennonite denomination at the Post Oak Mission church and the body laid to rest beside that of his mother in an adjoining graveyard. In the address given by Quanah at the funeral service of his white mother he said:

"My mother captured in 1836, when 9 years old. She born in Illinois, 1827. With her people she moved to Texas; erect Parker Fort.

HORRY CITIZENS BLAME BLEASE

No Judge Was Provided, So Court Was Adjourned Since Die.

Conway, March 1.—Court was called here yesterday morning, and it being ascertained that no judge had yet arrived, was adjourned sine die. All jurors, witnesses, the solicitor and stenographer were on hand Monday, but consented to remain over in the hope that a presiding judge might reach here during the night.

It was a large crowd of indignant citizens that met here yesterday, many of them leaving work of importance at home, when it was learned that no court would be held, and that they would probably be called back at a time when they could ill afford to leave their farm work.

Talked of Indignation Meeting. Governor Blease came in for a great share of censure, and this afternoon there was talk of an indignation meeting being held. This, however, was quieted down.

It is estimated that the failure to hold court at this time has cost the county \$500, to say nothing of the expense incurred by a number of citizens, who appeared as prosecutors' and defendants' witnesses. Clerk of Court W. L. Bryan issued pay warrants to jurors and bailiffs aggregating \$325.30. The many State's witnesses present were not paid.

Jail Crowded.

The jail here is crowded and has been for several months, bond having been refused a number of parties held in two murder cases. Twenty principals and witnesses are in jail and a number out on bond. The urgent necessity of court here is apparent to every one.

No Circuit Judge Available.

Governor Blease is quoted in the daily papers as saying that he declined to commission C. P. Quattlebaum as special judge to hold court at Conway, as recommended by the Supreme Court, because Judges Copes and Memminger were disengaged.

The Supreme Court knew before making the recommendation that neither Judge Copes nor Judge Memminger could be assigned to hold the Conway court; it knew that upon his qualification Judge Copes would preside at the Richland court, in Columbia, this week. It also knew that Judge Memminger was sick at his home in Charleston, the judge having informed the court, upon its inquiry, that in the opinion of his physicians he was not physically able to go to Conway.

Advice to the Aged.

Age brings infirmities, such as sluggish bowels, weak kidneys and bladder and TORPID LIVER.

Tutt's Pills

have a specific effect on these organs, stimulating the bowels, causing them to perform their natural functions as in youth and

IMPARTING VIGOR to the kidneys, bladder and LIVER. They are adapted to old and young.

Did farming, establish school, organize Baptist church. Her uncle, preacher, gate to fort left open in 1836. Several Comanches run in on Parker family. Preacher killed. Later my mother married Peta Nocona, chief. Three children born, myself, Prairie Flower, a sister, and a younger brother. He die. In 1860 Col. Sull Ross, ranger, take my mother back to Texas, Henderson county. He found her to be Cynthia Ann Parker, me in her arms. She die in 1870. Most sad story her capture. We want white folks know these things."

Wood's Trade Mark

Clover and Grass Seeds

best qualities obtainable.

Sow Clover and Grass seeds in March on your fall-sown Wheat or other grain crops.

"Wood's Crop tells the advantages of these seedings, and gives prices and seasonal information each month about all Farm seeds.

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T. W. WOOD & SONS Seedsmen, - Richmond, Va.