VANDERBILT PALACE AT BILTMORE, N. C.

SIX MÍLLION DOLLARS HAS BEEN SPENT ALREADY.

A Place of Rare Beauty Now-Old Forest Has Been Turned Into Magnificent Game Preserve—Thousands

of Strangers Visit the Estate. Special to Atlanta Constitution.

George W. Vanderbilt has done more than any one man to attract people to North Carolina. His lordly estate with its magnificent chateau is the supreme object of interest to many of the thousands of annual visitors to the metropolis of the "Land of the

few days ago I had the opportunity of seeing the "Biltmore E-tate," as it is officially named, under exceptionally good circumstances. I was invited to accompany the official photographer. As I had driven over the estate several times before, I thought I knew it quite thoroughly, but never before had I seen it as on this occasion. The Biltmore estate consists of 100,000 acres of land in the choicest section of the far-famed "Land of the Sky." The palace is located in a tract of 10,000 acres, at Biltmore station, on the Southern railway, which is two miles from the courthouse in Asheville. The other 90,000 acres is woodland, and extends over several counties, and up the side of Mount Pisgah, the tailest neak of the Blue Midden representation. peak of the Blue Ridge mountains visible around here. This great game preserve is being stocked in a methodical manner with quail, pheasants, deer, etc. The forest is also being cared for by experts in growing trees and shrubbery.

The park in which the magnificent that an in circumstant of the same and shrubbery.

chateau is situated is most beautifully laid out by Frederick Law Olmstead, the famous landscape artist, with roads smoother than the government boulevards of Chickamauga national park. This is because Mr. Vanderbilt has his roads daily sprinkled with watering carts and frequently rolled. The entrance to the park at Biltmore is through a large and imposing lodge gate, quite English you know. Here you show your permit to visit the grounds, which you have previously secured at the office building of Mr. Charles McNamee, general manager of the estate, in the village of Biltmore. Permits to enter and view the estate are only granted on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons from 1 to 6 o'clock, and in printed form, are some-thing like a railroad ticket. The palace is about three miles from the lodge gate. There are some sixty miles of roadway in the park, of which the chief drive, twelve miles long, is called "The Arboretum." It is fringed, or bordered, with ivies, honey-suckles and banks of shrubbery. There are many queer and curious species in the 6,000,000 propagated plants along this winding and picturesque drive-way. One of the most common is the way. One of the most common is the Madagascar periwinkle, of which there are thousands, and which bears a bright-colored flower. The curving bridges and artificial lakes and waterfalls are all so constructed as to look entirely natural.

As to the palace, it is the most picturesque and beautiful building one can imagine. The location is ide l, on top of an elevated plateau, which can be seen for miles around in every direction. The Biltmore house faces east. At the foot of the hill just back of it the babbling Swannanoa

limestone, and as it glistens in the light, might be appropriately called a "white palace." Its extreme length is 375 feet. Still its beautiful proportions seem to diminish the size of it. In style of architecture it is of the "French renaissance." The greatest width of the building is 192 feet. The height from basement to turret is 190 feet. A mammoth granite retaining wall on the southern end of the building is impressive because of its splen-did construction. It is forty feet high in some places, and 333 feet long. Beyond this great retaining wall, and in front of the residence, appears the esplanade 333 feet long and 75 feet in width. In the center of this esplanade is a costly fountain some thirty feet in diameter. Griffins and dragons chiseled from immense blocks of stone stand out several feet from the wall. Musicians of many nations are the unique designs under the window openings.

There are about one hundred rooms in the house. Forty of these are sleeping apartments. There are twenty luxurious bath-rooms. There are luxurious bath-rooms. There are three elevators. Entering the main floor from the terrace, the visitor is at once struck with the beauty of the winter garden, which is built in winter garden, which is built in octagon form and is about sixty feet seen from its many large windows in almost kaler scope completeness. To the west is the salon forty feet in length. To the north of the garden corridors surrounding is the banquet hall and west of this is the break-fast room, beyond which is the main kitchen. The banquet hall is seventy-two feet long, forty-two feet wide and seventy feet high, with one span and a dome ceiling. It has not been finish, ed up yet, but it is said to be Mr. Vanderbilt's intention to make it one of the most gorgeous rooms of its kind in this country. At the western end of this hall are three massive triple fire-places of almost gigantic propor-tions. At the eastern end there is an organ loft and a balcony for musi-

Another feature of the main floor is the living hall, sixty by thirty feet in size. Immediately west of the ball-way, under the main ball is the music room. There is also a swimming pool six y feet long and thirty feet wide, in the sixteenth century decoration.
To the south of the gallery is the library, sixty by for y feet. This is at the extreme south end of the building and opens out on the library terrace On the western end of the building

is the stable, accommodating forty horses. Near by are the gunroom and money could buy, and must have cost, with heating apparatus, etc., not less than \$50,000. They contain over 1,800 different varieties of flower plants. I have never seen anything so much like paradise as a view through the is so large that it takes sixteen men to

Everything is planned and executed visited the estate. Hon. Julius Steron the most elaborate and magnificent

on the most elaborate and magnificent scale. The cost of "Biltmore House" and grounds immediately surrounding is said to be to date \$6,000,000. There has been an expenditure of an additional \$2,000,000 in purchasing the timber lands, building houses and roads, stocking the game preserves, etc. Several more millions will be spent later on. spent later on.

On the several thousand acres of On the several thousand acres of cleared land on the estate scientific farming is carried on to perfection. The crops are very beautiful. The finest corn, wheat, barley, clover, hay, potatoes, etc., are grown. At the North Carolina state fair at Raleigh last fail a round first fair at Raleigh last fall a very fine exhibit was made from the Biltmore estate, and many blue ribbons captured. I do not suppose that Mr. Vanderbilt cares to make anything out of his investments here, but nevertheless, there are several sources of income.

The pride of the estate is the Biltmore dairy. There are over one hundred head of the finest Jersey cows. Milk is sold in Asheville at 25 cents per gallon, or at 7 cents per quart in "sealed bottles." The milk is "sterilized" and "pasteurized" and prepared scientifically and medically in other ways. Cream is sold at \$1 per gallon and butter at 35 cents per pound. Much of the latter is shipped to New York. The vegetables grown on the estate also find a good market in Asheville and elsewhere.

The Biltmore Lumber Company is

already put out and the entire management and direction of the B.ltmore estate devolves upon Mr. Charles McNamee, an able New York attorney. He first came to Asheville for Mr George W. Vanderbilt on May 1, 1888.
The following year he built a house on one of the hills within the Vanderbilt park and has since resided here. His first work was the purchasing of 100,-000 acres of land. It was bought in small tracts mostly. Titles had to be examined and deeds drawn and recorded on each tract. Diplomacy had to be used to get the land desired and not to pay exorbitant prices. Mr. Mc-Namee has shown remarkable business and executive ability aside from his astuteness as an attorney. A railroad about four miles in length was built from Biltmore station on the Southern railroad to the site for the palace. This was necessary for the hauling of stone and other material used in the construction. Hundreds of contracts had to be let. About six hundred hands were employed daily for several years at work on the house, in the park, at the brick and terra cotta yards and kiins, at the sawmill and on the agricultural lands. Mr. McNamee systematized everything. Depart-ments were organized, such as horticulture, forestry, agriculture, flori-culture, etc., and chiefs appointed over each. The manager can sit in his handsome office building in the village of Biltmore and receive reports as to the smallest detail in each depurit. as to the smallest detail in each depart-ment from its head man. Everything goes on as smooth as clockwork.

Mr. McNamee was born at Irvington-on-the-Hudson. After an elaborate college course he graduated from the Columbia college law school in 1877. While in college he enjoyed instruc-tion under Professor Theo. W. Dwight, back of it the babbling Swannanoa who is acknowledged one of the text books for sale to purils attending river serpentinely rolls and beyond greatest expounders of the law of this the free public schools of his county In New York city he was a r of the law firm of Davies, Work, McNamee & Hilton. They had an ex-tensive practice and some very celebrated cases. Many of their cases went before the United States supreme court. When in the latter part of the '80s Mr. George W. Vanderbilt decided to build his place in the "Land of the Sky" he wisely selected Mr. McNamee to take charge of the rest work. That he made no mistake has been

amply proven.

Through the beneficence of Mr. George Vanderbilt a handsome Episcopal church has been erected in the village of Biltmore. From the striking and peculiar architecture no one would ever imagine that it has a seating capacity of 220. The queer appearance of the structure is caused from the "lantern," or roof tower, which is sixty feet high. The general style of the architecture is Gothic. No churches like it have ever been constructed in the Southern States, though they are very common in the mountain districts of England, where they are built of stone and ar much more massive than this church. The materials used in the construction are pressed brick and rough cast with a clay single roof. The tower is situated over the crossing of the nave and chancel. On the interior the roof is open timbered. The finish is of oak. The oaken ceiling of the navo and chancel has deeply molded ribs.

The pews, choir stalls and aitar are of carved oak. The floor is of oak wood block and laid herring bone pat-The electrical fixtures, which are of

orass, are unusually magnificent. There are five electrollers, which will lluminate the auditorium briliantly. The windows are of cathedral glass. The work on the church began October 1, 1895, and was completed luring the past summer. The church during the past summer. The church was designed by the late Richard M.

Hunt, of New York, who also planned the magnificent chateau of Mr. Vanderbilt, and was constructed under the supervision of Architect R. S. smith, the resident architect of the Biltmore estate. In general terms it may be stated that All Souls' church s a miniature cathedral. One of the most attractive features of Asheville is its sixteen beautiful

drives in as many different directions. It is claimed that the city has annually six'y feet long and thirty feet wide, adjoining which are needie baths, sprays and the like. North of the living hall is the "tapestry gallery."

Three large panels have been built in the walls to receive valuable tapestries to be placed there by Mr. Vanderbilt. This will also be used as the pleture gallery. At one side of the gallery are two large stone irreplaces in the sixteenth century decoration. him \$11,000 for the place and that the colored man has request it. While it is true that Mr. Vanderbilt owns the land all around Charley Collin's humble cabin, yet it is rather more on the edge than the center of the estate and does not annoy Mr. Vanderbilt in the

horses. Near by are the gunroom and billiard room. There is, also, connected with the palace an electric light plant and a steam laundry. The green houses are the most perfect that money could buy, and must have cost, and scientists who are pursuing the study of botany. They will be afforded every advantage and opportunity for their chosen work. Dr. Chapman, the venerable botanist, of Apalachicola, hot houses. Five or six dozen American Beauty roses had been cut to decorate the palace for the day. One of the south, and who has written several books, has been invited by Mr. Vanthe palms, of which there are sources, derbit to spend some time at Biltmore derbit to spend some time at Biltmore ment.

examining the flora of the estate. Sec. 4. That any person or persons Be it resolved by the General Assembly other eminent scholars have or corporation that may be injured or bly of the State of South Carolina;

ing Morton, secretary of agriculture of the United States, recently said of the Biltmore estate: "It is a far the Biltmore estate: "It is a far greater object lesson to the American people than our national department of agriculture."

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

An Act to apportion the road fund de rived from the special county levy.
Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina:
Sec. 1. That on and after the passage

of this Act the county board of com-missioners of the several counties of missioners of the several counties of the State where there is a special levy on real and personal property for road purposes, not later than the first of March in each year, shall apportion the road fund derived from such spe-cial levy to each township upon an equitable basis.

equitable basis.

Sec. 2. The road fund so apportioned shall be expended in doing all necessary work upon the public highways and in opening new roads when directed, and in building and in keeping in repair all bridges that do not exceed twelve feet in length by the road over twelve feet in length by the road over-seers under the direction of the township board of commissioners, subject to the general supervision and approval of the county board of commissioners: Provided, however, that the board of county commissioners shall not enter into any contract for the ex-penditure of more than four-fifths of their apportionment before the first of the Biltmore Lumber Company is their apportionment before the first of the name under which Mr. Vanderbilt conducts a large sawmill business. The sawmill has a capacity of 25,000 to 30,000 feet per day. The cut is mostly of nard wood and the lumber is shipped north.

The expenditure of the \$8,000,000 to the expenditure of the same under which we have a possible to the first of the last quarter of the fiscal year: Provided, further, that the provisions of this Act to the counties of the same under which Mr. Vanderbilt the last quarter of the fiscal year: Provided, further, that any contract entered into by the board of county commissioners in excess of the apportionment before the first of the fiscal year: Provided, further, that any contract entered into by the board of county commissioners in excess of the apportionment before the first of the fiscal year: Provided, further, that any contract entered into by the board of county commissioners in excess of the apportionment before the first of the fiscal year: The expenditure of the \$8,000,000 shall not apply to the counties of Abdready put out and the entire manage-

beville, Anderson. Fairneid, Florence, Chester, Kershaw, Orangeburg, Spartanburg, Lexington, Richland, York and Sumter: Provided, further, that no funds shall be disbursed under the provisions of this Act except at the written request of the board of township commissioners, specifying the amount and nursose. amount and purpose.
Sec. 3. That no township commissioner shall be directly or indirectly interested in any contract pertaining to his duty as township commissione

Sec. 4. All Acts or parts of Acts in-consistent with this Act are hereby

Approved February 17, 1897.

An Act to provide the pupils attending the free public schools with school text books at actual cost.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina Sec. 1. That the county boards of education of the several counties of this State be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to set aside from the public school funds of their respective counties an amount not exceeding \$500 for the purpose of providing the pupils attending the free public schools of their counties with chool text books at actual cost or ex-

change prices.
Sec. 2. That the amount so set aside from the school funds shall be paid to the county superintendent of education by the county treasurer out of the unappropriated general school funds in his hands, on the warrant of the county board of education.
Sec. 3. That the amount so set aside

by the county board of education shall be and remain a permanent fund in the hands of the county superintendent of education, to be used in pur-chasing and keeping on hand school text books for sale to purils attending prices, and to be used for no other pur-

pose and in no other manner.

Sec. 4. That for the full and just accounting for said money and books, and all his acts and deatings relating thereto, the county superintendent of education shall be responsible on his official bond.

Sec. 5. That no tax or license, either State, county or municipal, shall be ed on or required of the county superintendent of education on account books to the pupils as aforesaid Sec. 6. That this Act shall be a gen-

eral Act and apply to all the counties of the State from and after its approv-

Sec. 7. That all Acts and parts Acts inconsistent herewith be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

An Act to prohibit trusts and combi nations and provide penalties. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina: Sec. 1. That from and after the

passage of this Act, all arrangements contracts, agreements, trusts or combinations between two or more persons as individuals, firms or corporations, made with a view to lessen, or which tends to lessen, full and free competiticles imported into this State, or in the manufacture or sale of articles of domestic growth or of domestic raw material, and all arrangements, contracts, agreements, trusts or combinations between persons or corporations designed or which tend to advance, reduce or control the price or the cost to the producer or to the consumer of any such product or article, are hereby declared to be against public policy unlawful and void.
Sec. 2. Whenever complaint is made

upon sufficient affidavit or affidavits showing a prima facie case of violation of the provisions of the first section of this Act by any corporation, domestic or foreign, it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to begin an action against such domestic corporation to forfeit its charter, and in case such violation shall be established the court shall adjuge the charter of such corporation to be forfeited, and such corporation shall be dissolved, and its charter shall cease and determine and in the case of such showing as to a foreign corporation an action shall be begun by the Attorney General in said court against such corporation to de-termine the truth of such charge; and ir case such charge shall be considered of the court shall be to deny to such corporation the recognition of its corporate existence in any court of law or equity in this State. But nothing in this section shall be construed to affect any right of action then existing

against such corporation.

Sec. 3. Any violation of the provisions of this Act shall be deemed and is hereby declared to be destructive of full and free competition and a conspiracy against trade, and any person or persons who may engage in any such conspiracy, or who shall, as principal, manager, director or agent, or in any other capacity, knowingly carry ou any of the stipulations, purposes prices, rates or orders made in further ance of such conspiracy, shall on con-viction be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars or more than five thousand dollars, and by im prisonment in the penitontlary

damaged by any such arrangement, contract, agreement, trust or combina-tion described in Section 1 of this Act, may sue for and recover, in any court of competent jurisdiction, the full consideration or sum paid by him or them for any goods, wares, merchan-dise or articles the sale of which is controlled by such combination. controlled by such combination or

Maurens

Sec. 5. That any and all persons may be compellable to testify in any action or prosecution under this Act: Provided, that such testimony shall not be used in any other action or prosecution. tion against such witness or witnesses and such witness or witnesses shall

and such witness or witnesses snair forever be exempt from any prosecu-tion for the act or acts concerning which he or they testify. Sec. 6. Nothing contained in this Act shall be taken or construed to apply to any person or persons acting in the discharge of official duties under the laws of this State. Sec. 7. All Acts in conflict with this Act be, and the same are hereby re-

Approved the 25th February, A. D. 1897.

An Act to require all common carriers to pay ull lasefor day gree for loss, to pay ull least order gas for loss, camage and breakage of any articles shipped over their lines or to refuse

to do so within a certain time.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina:

Sec. 1. That from and after the appropriate this control of the state of South Carolina; proval of this Act all common carriers doing business in this State shall be required to pay for or refuse to pay for all loss, breakage or damage from breakage; damage or loss of articles

breakage; damage or loss of articles shipped over the lines of said common, carriers within sixty days from the time a claim for the said articles so lost, broken or damaged shall be made. Sec. 3. That in case the said common carrier shall not pay or refuse to pay said claim for said loss, breakage or damage as set out in Section 1 of this Act within the sixty days therein provided for, then the said common carrier shall be liable for the sum of fifty dollars for each offence as penalty to dollars for each offence as penalty, in addition to the amount of said loss or damage, to be collected by the claimant in any court having jurisdiction of the same.

Sec. 4. All Acts or parts of Acts in consistent with this Act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved the 25th day of February,
A. D. 1897.

An Act prohibiting the carrying of concealed weapons, providing a pen-alty therefor and incorporating a count for the violation of the same in indictments for murder, manslaughter, assault and assault and battery a high of and aggravated nature, assault and assault and battery with intent to kill, and in every case where the crime is charged to have been committed with a deadly weap-

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina:
Sec. 1. Any person carrying a pistol,
dirk, dagger, clungshot, metal
knuckles, razor or other deadly weapon usually used for the infliction of
personal injury concealed about his
nerson shall be guilty of a middense.

person shall be guilty of a misdemean-or, and upon conviction thereof before court of competent jurisdiction shall forfeit to the county the weapon so carried concealed and be fined in the sum of not more than one hundred dollars and not less than twenty dollars or be imprisoned at hard labor not more than thirty nor less than ten days, in the discretion of the court. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to apply to persons carrying concealed weapons upon their own premises.

Sec. 2. In every indictment for murder, manslaughter, assault and assault and battery of a high_and aggravated nature, assault and assault and battery with intent to kill, and in every case where the crime is charged to have been committed with a deadly weapon of the character specified in the first section, there shall be a special count in said indictment for carrying concealed weapons, and the jury shall be required to find a verdict on such special count; and all cases embraced in this section, including the carrying of the weapons, shall be in the exclu sive jurisdiction of the Court of Gen-eral Sessions: Provided, that one-half of the fine shall go to the free school fund of the county and the other half to the pension fund of said county.
Sec. 3. That all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

An Act providing punishment for laborers who violate either written or verbal contracts after having receiv-

Approved February 17, 1897.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina:
Sec. 1. That any lacorer working on shares of crop or for wages in money or other valuable consideration under a verbal or written contract to labor on farm lands, who shall receive advances either in money or supplies, and thereafter wilfully and without just cause fail to perform the reasona ble service required of him by the terms of the said contract shall be liable to prosecution for a misdemean-or, and on conviction shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than twenty days nor more than thirty days or to be fined in the sum of not l than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, in the discretion of the court: Provided, the verbal contract herein referred to shall witnessed by at least two disinterested witnesses.

Approved the 2d day of March, A

An Act authorizing the railroad commissioners to require all railroads to erect at junctional points union depots, and to impose a penalty for their failure to do so when required. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina: Sec. 1. That the railroad commis-

sioners of this State are hereby invested with authority to require all railroads in this State to erect union or other depots for the convenience and accommodation of the public, and if any railroad company shall fail or refuse to do so when required by the said railroad commissioners it shall forfeit and pay a sum of not less than \$5,000, to be recovered in an action in any county in this State where such viola-tion has occurred, and shall be in the name of the State of South Carolina. The commissioners shall institute such action through the Attorney General solicitors of the State. Approved February 17, 1897.

A joint resolution to extend the time for the collection of the commutation road tax in the several counties of the State to the 1st of April, 1897. Whereas, during the year 1896 the commutation road tax was collected until March 1, 1896; and whereas, the less than six months or more than ten years, or in the judgment of the court by either such fine or such imprisontation. It is the Legislature to be paid not later than January 1, 1897, and many tax-

Sec. 1. That the time for the collect A Full Confession of the Hunt Murderers. tion of the commutation road taxes in the several counties of this State be, and the same is hereby extended until the 1st day of April, 1897, instant, without the addition of the penalty, and all parties who shall pay such commutation tax on or before said date shall be exempt from punishment from default.

That this joint resolution take effect immediately upon approval.
Approved February 11, 1897.

THE DISPENSARY SALES AND PROFITS.

FIGURES OF GENERAL INTEREST. The Location of Each County Dispensary and the Record of a Year. Columbia State.

In view of the fact that it is generally understood that this is to be a test year as to the operation of the dispen-sary law in this State, there are many figures that it will be well to take a glance over at the outset of the year. The General Assembly has continued the bills relating to the dispensary law to the next session, thus delaying for one year every fight against the law in accordance with Governor Ellerbe's desire to let the law be thoroughly tested for a year before the system is interfered with at all. During the year those who are interested in the exercise of the place, full could not be secured before, ested in the several fights brewing for next year will carefully watch all mata moral institution, as a money-making

The State accordingly gives the figures covering the business as a whole up to date and showing the sales and profits in the several county dispensa-ries for the past year, which are worth

clipping and saving.

The board reports that the net accrued profit of the State dispensary from the beginning of operations up to the close of the first. the close of the fiscal year ending Dec. 21 last, amounted to \$466,753.88. There 31, last, amounted to \$466,753.88. is an unearned profit reported of \$57,-650 63, making the total accrued and unearned profit \$524,404 51.

The purchases were heavier in October and December than in any other two months. The following shows the dispensa-

ries in the Stat	te and give	es the sales
and net profits	of each fo	or the year
ending Dec. 31,	last:	
Dispensaries.	Sales.	Net Profits.
Appeville8	31,554 67	8 4,124 46
Adams Run	6,831 92	298 46
Aiken	29.071 16	2.570 91
Allendale	12,426 95	1,586 80
Anderson	51 165 77	6,180 76
Bamberg	17,271 36	2,125 63
Barnwell	21,895 54	2,736 43
Beaufort	21,879 95	2,130 20
Bishopville	1,872 03	233 03
Blacksburg	7,617 38	450 69
Blackville	16.599 81	2,301 39
Branchville	7,534 65	402 01
Brunson	4,283 31	270 42
Camden	24,784 39	2,553 44
Chapin	4.257 16	188 98
Cheraw	13,452 25	1,116 18
Chester	39,760 90	4,439 43
Charleston:	30	1,100
Von Santen.	30,401 81	2,391 62
Steinmeyer.	22,378 21	1,479 09
Powers	22 939 63	1.471 40
Mover	22 216 05	9 070 90

Mahlstedt... 22,203 30 Tiencken ... 16,354 39 26,704 85 Bookman Scott McKenna ... McCain Darlington Denmark..... Dillon Edgefield 17.073 80 1.303 7-

Ellenton Entawville.... Florence..... Fort Motte.... 28,503 80 Gaffney Georgetown... Greelyville Hill..... 36.806 93 Hampton
Jacksonboro... 6.355 69 11.849 89 Kershaw Lancaster 17,632 46 Laurens 35,648 52 Lexington.... 8.239 87 Livingston.... 2,964 42 Luray 22 614 3 Manning..... Marion 20,337 15 Mayesville.... Monck's Corner Moultrieville ...

Newberry Orangeburg ... 42,005 98 endleton 2.951 05 Port Royal.... Rantowles. ... Ridgeway Salkehatchie .. Seneca..... 5,323 46 Scotia...... Spartanburg: 2,753 15 Brown..... 33,929 61 Springfield 5,541 76 11.240 57 3,664 09 12,062 74 6.229 54

St. Georges.... St. Matthews... Summmerville Rhame Ilderton..... Sumter..... 46,999 42 Sycamore 4.301 80 Timmonsville. . Tirzah...... Toddville..... 11,427 22 992 43 3,945 08 31,101 68 Jnion..... Varnville..... Wagener Walterboro.... Williston Winnsboro.... 20,580 67 1,381 12 Walhalla..... Ulmer 1.397 40

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS .- The Spar

tanburg Herald says that the Charles-

ton and Western Carolina Railway has purchased thirteen locomotives, about two hundred freight cars, twenty-two passenger coaches and a large number of flat cars, to be delivered at an early date. They have also bought ten miles of new steel rails, which will be placed on the main line and released rails used for sidetracks. Extensive improvements will be made at Port Royal and Augusta. They have and will extend their track down the river bank into the very heart of the city. When these terminals are combusiness in Augusta will be superior with me, and we went through the peen made for several steel bridges. All of these improvements will require an expenditure of some \$500,000 or \$600,000. These contemplated im-provements will all be made during the

THE STORY GROWS IN ITS FIEN-DISH ATROCITY.

Advertiser.

The Heartless Assassins Tell How Their Victim Met His Tragic Death -They Robbod Him After He Was

Grady Reyrolds and Bud Brooks, ne murderers of Millard C. Hunt, of Belton, Ga., were taken to Atlanta last week and lodged in the jail there for safe keeping. The feeling in Jackson and surrounding counties was so strong against them that the officials feared mob violence. The jail at Jefferson, where the prisoners had been confined for several days, is comparatively insecure, and a mob would have had little trouble in gaining an entrance.

ing an entrance.

A reporter for the Constitution had an interview with the prisoners soon after their arrival in Atlanta, and obtained from Grady Roynolds the fullest confession yet made as to the most cold-blooded murder that has ever been committed in the South.

The murder of M. C. Hunt is one of the most heartless crimes in the criminal history of Georgia. Owing to the remoteness of the place, full details could not be secured before, but the murderers made a full confession for the first-time to a Constitution man in ters bearing upon the operation of the law. Its record will be reviewed as count of their harrowing deed in its every detail.

The self-confessed murderers make no secret of their awful crime. They have been forced by the convincing proof against them to confess. They are both guilty and will humbly submit to the decree of the law, whether for life or death. They realize they have no hope; they know they deserve no mercy. Their crime has been a heinous one, and they are prepared to suffer for it.

Both are country men, rather poorly dressed. While their countenances are not exactly angelic, their faces would hardly indicate such barbarous natures. Brooks is probably the most depraved looking of the two. He has a heavy dark mustache and dark blue eyes, with a kind of hang-dog expression about his mouth.

Reynolds has an oval face, and hair slightly red, with blurred gray eyes. He looks like a man who might have been a heavy drinker. He is affabie, but as the awful crime he has committed dawns more fully upon him, much more poignant is his regret, and he says he would give his life if neces-sary, if he had not killed the merchaut. Reynolds is the man who killed Hunt. Brooks was in a field close by, an eager witness of the proceedings. He had a hand in the plot; knew from the very first Hunt was to be killed for his money; was to receive part of the proceeds for his trouble and in one sense is as guilty as the actual mur-

The story reads more like some wild detective story than a chapter from real life. The two men led the merchant out into the country by a river, knocked him in the head with a rock, then pounded his brains out with a gun: looted his pockets, cut his dead body open with an ax, sank him to the bottom of the river with rocks, divided the spoils and left; prompted by the vain hope their guilt would never find them out.

But suspicion pointed their way. They were arrested and thrown into claimed he was forced to a 1,361 58 The \$1,100 they took from the dead merchant's pocket has been recovered, 1,917 47 the greater part of which was buried near the scene of the murder. The murderers themselves told where the money could be found-in fact Rey nolds, under heavy guard Wednesda afternoon, found it himself by the sid of an oak tree which had been a silent witness to this most unparalleled

tragedy. But the story is best told in Reynolds own words, as he sat trembling in one corner of his cell last night and related it to a Constitution man.

"Brooks and I were the perpetra-ors of the plot," said he. "We made tors of the plot," said he. "We made it up to kill Hunt for his money. I was perhaps the start of the affair, and Brooks was to help me carry it out for a share of the dead man's booty." "Hunt was the proprietor of a stor 757 17 at Belton. It was agreed that I should buy him out; offer him \$1,000 for his 4,526 42 Hunt sign the receipts for my pay-569 91 ments; entice him to the bank of the it for all it was worth, aided by the money we would take from Hunt's dead body. That was the plot we attempted to carry through—which we train, but the English prefer to call the carry through and which has justly the carry through a carry through a

ments with Hunt for the purchase of one weighing about forty-seven thouhis store. I was engaged making rails twenty miles below Belton, near Harmony Grove. It was tons, making a total weight of the agreed that Hunt and I should drive train as it rushes along on its long run there in a buggy, where I was to pay two hundred and twenty one tons. him the money.
"So just before noon that day we

started for the scene of his death. He sat on the right hand side of the buggy, and I on the left. We talked cheerfully, but I had murder in my heart all the while, and knew full well that I would kill him when we arrived at tially "through train" is a curious the river, and that Brooks would be looking ponderous affair, quite unlike there to help me.

long bridge three miles below, near the home of a farmer, where we stopped and hitched up our horse in the stable. This was where I worked and I was familiar with the premises. "Shortly afterwards I suggested to Hunt that we go bird hunting before supper. He agreed, and I gave him my shotgun. He also carried a pistol in his hip pocket. We walked through he fields, killing several birds, until we came close to the river near a little

lump of trees. 'Hunt was walking in front of me I knew that was my best chance and, picking up a large rock, I struck him with all my power on the back of the head. He fell to the ground with a groan and I grabbed his gun and struck him several times across the igusta. They have bought head with the butt. He never spoke large ware-houses in Augusta and died in perhaps three minutes.

> \$1,100 in cash in his pockets, \$350 of which was in gold. We then knew we must get rid of the body in some way and decided to put it in the river. So we cut him open with an ax to keep the body from

with me, and we went through the dead man's pockets. He had about

floating and, placing some heavy rocks over him, sank him to the bottom of the river, where the water was about four feet deep.
"Brooks and I then went back to

the farmhouse and, telling the lady Hunt was out shooting and might not return, bitched up the buggy and drove on down the road. About three miles beyond the scene of the murder we divided the money—I keeping the gold and giving Brooks about half the greenbacks, which amounted to about \$360. I afterwards hid my part near the scene of the killing.

#360. I afterwards hid my part near the scene of the killing.

"Neither of us then skipped. I went straight to Belton and took charge of Hunt's store. I told people I had bought it and knew nothing of his whereabouts; but people got suspicious. They searched the surrounding country for him, but could not find him. Saveral witnesses extend not find him. Several witnesses stated they had seen us together that day in the buggy, driving toward Harmony Grove. Evidence began to accumulate against me and I knew there was no

hope. "Wednesday of the next week of the deputy sheriffs came after me, and stated he wanted to arrest me for the murder of Hunt. We were all alone, and I could have easily killed him with my pistol if I had wished; but somehow or other I didn't want to. I don't believe I would have gone anywhere if I had had the chance. My conscience was hurting me dreadfully, and I just determined to face my punishment.

"The next day I confessed Brooks and I had killed Hunt, and told where his body could be found. They then went and rulled it out of the river and found about \$380 of the money in green-backs I had hidden under a pile of rocks near the scene of the killing. "They then threatened to kill me. I told them to kill and be damned if

they wanted to. I really didn't care whether I died or not, and I was not afraid of them. They locked me in the calaboose there, and started to hunt Brooks, who had gone with his money to his home in Calegory. S. C. noney to his home in Oakway, S. C.,

about forty miles away.
"As soon as Brooks found out they were after him, too, he gave up and surrendered the money. They brought nim back to Jefferson and put him in jail with me.
"Last night the sheriff wanted to

know where the rest of the money was. I told him it was hidden near the force." river and that I thought I could locate it; so I was chained and escorted to the scene of the murder, where it did not take me long to find the gold near a little oak tree, where I had buried

"The sheriff was afraid I might be lynched to-day, so the judge sent us here, where I suppose we will remain until the trial. I am glad of the transfer, because we will have much convenience here, and then I am familiar with Fulton's jail, for Brooks and I have been locked in here several times before for making illicit whis-

why did I kill Hunt? Well, it was just the devil in me, I suppose. That is the only way I can account for it. God knows I regret it now, and would make any sacrifice if it could be blotted out. I have been a wicked man most of my life, and have never had a correct sense of right and wrong. I suppose this is partly the cause."

During all this conversation Brooks sat an eager listener. He acquiesced in everything his partner in crime had said, offering no corrections or

denials. enials.

It has been rumored that Brooks that he will not do so."

made an application to remain and that he will not do so." Reynolds' pistol. If such was the case he said nothing about it last night. He acknowledged he was a partner to the tragedy for the booty he could get

LONGEST RUN IN THE WORLD. Cornwall Express Train Goes from London to Exeter Without Stopping

ew York Herald. The longest regular daily run made without a stop by any railway train in the world has just been placed on the schedule of the Great Western railway England.

It is made between Paddington staion in London, and Exeter, a distance of 194 miles in three hours and thirty ix minutes, by what is known as the Cornwall express. It is remarkable not so much owing to the time, as for stock outright; take possession; have the fact that not a stop is made from Hunt sign the receipts for my pay- one end of the line to the other. There have been longer runs made without river; kill him, and tike his money, a stop, but they have been made by which I knew he always carried in special and not regular trains. The which I knew he always carried in special and not regular trains. The large sums on his person. We thought average speed attained by the Cornthe public would never know what became of him; that no one would 51.7 miles an hour, although owing to know but that I had paid him for his store and that he had skipped the country. I was to take charge of the establishment after his death, and run it for all it was to take the country.

tempted to carry through—which we did carry through and which has justly caught us in the grip of the law. caught us in the grip of the law.
"By the 15th of February, which was Monday, I had perfected arrange- as an ordinary drawing room car, each sand pounds, while the train without During the run it is necessary to take water for the engine twice. This, however, does not necessitate any stop,

the track as the train speeds along at there to help me.

"I guess it was about 4 o'clock in the afternoon when we passed through Harmony Grove and drove over the Harmony Grove and drove over the large below near parison be called the small wheels of parison be called the small wheels of driving wheel, seven feet eight inches parison be called the small wheels of

as it is taken up from a trench beside

trailers, are four feet six inches in dia-The water tank of the engine holds 30,000 gallons, and when running at full speed there is a steam pressure of 160 pounds to the square inch, while there is a heating surface of 1,561 square feet.

the engine, six in number known as

Each day the run is made, the train leaving Paddington station at 10:25 o'clock in the morning, and it never fails to roll into St. David's station, in Exeter, exactly on time. The time allowed by the schedule for this run makes no allowance for delays of any kind. Even the time lost in going over the loop around Bristol and the necessity of slowing down when going through Bath is not allowed for. -Mrs. Nansen, wife of the famous

Arctic explorer, is the owner of a re-markable carrier pigeon, which, after being away from its home for nearly two years, winged its way back over a thousand miles of frozen waste and vet another thousand of ocean and frost and plain. Under its shining white wing it brought a note from Nansen, telling his wife that he was well and that the expedition was doing

LATEST NEWS SUMMARY.

—Since the death of Mr. McCullagh, the editor of the Globe-Democrat of St. Louis, it has been discovered that he was an extensive owner of silver mine stock, although he was one of the stiffest gold men in the United States.

-William Kilpatrick, the oldest man in Georgia, died at the home of his son in Cartersville on the 10th inst. Mr. Kilpatrick was 108 years old. His death was not unexpected, as he had been sick for some days.

—Senator Harris, of Tennessee, was another Confederate who visited Maximilian in Mexico at the time Gen. Joe Shelby was in that country. The Senator's excursion was due to the expressed wish of Parson Brownlow to see him hanged, but the parson thought better of it afterward. better of it afterward.

-Prince Bismarck has been lately in poor bealth and is now suffering from chronic neuralgia, which deprives him of the power of speech and renders it impossible for him to sleep. The ex-chaucellor dreads the celebration of the eighty-second anniverbration of the eighty-second anniver. sary of his birth on April 1st. -Senator B. R. Tillman, of South

Carolina, in an interview at Charlotte the other day, said to a reporter: "I see you are all in a devil of a muddle here about railroad matters. Well, you may expect Judge Simonton to give the Southern anything they want, for they own him body and soul." -Newberry's commissioners of pub-

—Newberry's commissioners of public works have awarded contracts for electric lights and waterworks. The General Electric Light Company, of Atlanta, will put in the former for \$8,209 and Howard Neeley, of Chattanooga, will furnish the waterworks system for \$32,321. Newberry has bonded herself in \$42.00 ed herself in \$42,00.

-The Columbia Register says: Clerk Harris is busily engaged in sending out commissions to the newly appointed constables, but as yet 'heir names have not been given to the public. It is learned that Chie' shr, according to present array nonts, will have eighteen men, Chief Fant twenty-four, making orty-two altogether. Formerly there were sixty-five. A number of the appointees

-Hon. Wm. Jennings Bryan was in Nashville, Tenn., on the 10th inst., and delivered an address under the auspices of the woman's board of the Centennial Exposition. A dispatch says: "A series of elaborate social functions occupied his time from noon until night. At 8 o'clock he addressed 5,000 people in the tabernacle. The proceeds were devoted to the woman's building. Tomorrow he will be a guest of the Tennessee Legislature and will address that body at 10 o'clock in the morning. He will also be the recipient of additional social honors."

-Consul Fitzhugh Lee denies that Mr. John Sherman, secretary of state, has requested him to remain at his post in Havana as a personal favor to President McKinley. The Havana cor-respondent of the Associated Press "has authority for saying that General Fitzhugh Lee has not received such a message. The correspondent further understands that the General did not request to come here, but was sent here. Finally, the correspondent understands that General Lee has not

-When court met in Sumter a few days ago Judge Klugh charged the grand jury to exhaust every means to bring the lynchers of Simon Cooper, the murderer of half a dozen people, to justice. The july makes the report that it is useless to attempt to get evidence against the lynchers. As a stand off to this Isaac Bayle and Jim Me-Leod, negroes charged with being ac-cessories to the murders committed by Cooper, have been acquitted, but the latter, who runs a farm and restaurant,

been notified to leave the State

and is selling out preparatory to doing —A young man answering to the description of James Jones, a refugee from Texas, is being detained in Anderson by Chief of Police Dillingham, who is awaiting instructions from the authorities in Hamilton County, Tex., who want him for the murder, on December 8, 1893, of Deputy Sheriff Thomas Eaton. The name given by the man under arrest is Will Jones. He answers in every way the description given of the man wanted and bears an exact resemblance to the accomward offered is \$1,360. The prisoner volunteers the information that he is wanted in Walker County, Ga., for assault and battery.

-A dispatch from Jefferson, Ga., to the Atlanta Journal, says that Grady Reynolds and Bud Brooks, who murdered M. C. Hantin that county on the 15th of February, have been sent to the Fulton county jail in the custody of Sheriff Braselton for safe keeping, by order of Judge N. L. Hutchins. On account of the great feeling aroused by the crime and the very general indignation which has been manifested, it was thought advisable to remove the prisoners away from the scene of the murder. Few threats of lynching have been heard and it has not been thought there was any danger of mob violence, but it was deemed best to guard against every emergency.

-The latest sensational news from Cuba is given by the war correspondent of the Chicago Record in a letter from Havana, dated 11th inst., in which he declares that General Weyler has received positive orders from Madrid to end the Cuban war at once, even by going to the extent of selling the island complish that object. General Weyle has set out for Villa Clara to find General Gomez to undertake negotiations Weyler has said the war will enwithin three weeks. General Weyler orders are, it is claimed, to secure peace at any terms, and he is instructed to effer Gomez bribes, autonomy or the island itself. Fear as to President Mc-Kinley's position is given as a leading cause for the Spanish change of policy. -The State board of control has

decided upon a new plan as to the insurance of the various county saries. Heretofore all of the dispensary insurance has been placed in Columbia. The new plan decided upon is that all insurance be placed by the local dispensaries in reputable insurance companies. When the local dispensers decide upon the amount and the agencies they are to report to the State board of control, and before insurance is placed it is to be approved by the State board. This plan ought to work very satisfactorily, and the idea of distributing the insurance among the agents of the towns where be welcome to the local agencies, where companies write this class of The scare about dispensar risks. risks seems to have presty well died