

THE COUNTY RECORD.

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—AT—
WINGSTREE, SOUTH CAROLINA,
—BY—
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Editor and Proprietor.

Of all men in the world, drug clerks and railroad engineers should not be so overworked as to imperil their presence of mind, observes the New York Tribune.

Science having demonstrated that the stomach is superfluous, dyspeptic gentlemen who contemplate a trip to the Klondike region this spring should be careful to check all unnecessary baggage at home.

The loosening of white doves at the launching of the Japanese cruiser prompts the Philadelphia Press to suggest the appropriateness of setting free a young eagle when a United States war vessel first meets the water.

Philatelists are protesting against the proposed new issue of stamps commemorative of the Omaha (Neb.) exhibition. They say the issue will serve no good purpose, and speculators will buy the stamps and hold them for a high price.

Prussia's paternal government has ordered two private schools in a little town near Potsdam to be closed because they interfere with a rival establishment. One may be kept open for a year longer provided the proprietor engages to take in only twenty pupils and to teach them no foreign languages.

Early morning exercise is denounced nowadays by the majority of hygienic teachers. At that time, they say, vitality is at its lowest ebb, and needs the stimulation of food. About mid-afternoon is the best time for gentle outdoor exercise. At this time, too, it is most desirable that mental labor should cease.

A great improvement has been made in Parisian duels. The seconds in an affair of honor between a dramatic author and one of his critics made a mistake in the place of meeting, thereby sending their principals to opposite ends of Paris. This made a subsequent meeting at close quarters unnecessary.

A recent writer on the Chinese cotton industry states, as a remarkable fact, that in China cotton yarn can be produced for ten cents per pound. In our southern mills cotton undershirts can be produced for a fraction over ten cents apiece. There is hope for our cotton manufacturers, even in competition with the Chinese.

The chief aid-de-camp of Don Carlos is quoted as saying that all his master wants to enable him to get the crown of Spain is the help of "God and His Vicar-General." Being interrogated as to the individuality of the latter, without whose aid even Divine help is vain, he frankly explains that the Vicar-General is no other than—money! A potent vicar, truly! exclaims the New York Tribune.

England's scheme to get China heavily in her debt is shrewd in more ways than one. By that course China can be made to leave her customs in British hands, which implies that the great trade ports are not to be ceded away, nor territorial relations changed. Then by insisting that part of the loan shall be used to pay off Japan, the latter power is given the means to buy more ships and guns in the British market. The thrifty side of British diplomacy was never more apparent than it is in this Chinese undertaking, which sufficiently accounts, thinks the San Francisco Chronicle, for the alarm in other quarters.

The present year will not be lacking in political interest. In twenty-five states of the Union elections for governor will be held, and these elections will serve to throw much light upon national issues. Governors and statehouse officers are to be elected in Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Wisconsin and Wyoming. In the above list of states every section of the country is represented. Rhode Island's state election will occur in April, Alabama's in August, Arkansas's in September and Georgia's in October. The remaining ones will all occur in November. With this outlook ahead, there is not apt to be much idleness among the politicians.

M. ZOLA FOUND GUILTY.

The Champion of Dreyfus Must Spend a Year in Jail.

GOT THE MAXIMUM SENTENCE.

The Mob Howls at Zola When the Verdict is Announced—He is Calm and Will Not Appeal—His Friends Were Horrified—An Oration to the Soldiers—France No Longer a True Republic.

PARIS, France (By Cable).—Emile Zola was found guilty on all the counts in the charges made against him in conjunction with M. Perreux, editor of L'Aurore, growing out of the publication of the letter criticizing the Government for the way the Esterhazy court-martial was conducted and "stirring his belief in the innocence of Dreyfus. The jury declared there were no extenuating circumstances. Zola received the maximum sentence—one year of imprisonment, in addition to a fine of 3000 francs. A true bill was also found against Perreux. He was sentenced to four months' imprisonment and a fine of 3000 francs. When the trial was resumed M. Labori, continuing his speech, spoke at great length, amid frequent interruptions from the military officers. Zola looked very tired. Mme. Zola was present. She had on a brown dress trimmed with golden embroidery. Advocate-General Van Cassel, the judges and all the jurors, except one, showed the utmost indifference to Labori's speech.



M. EMILE ZOLA.

He ridiculed the evidence of the experts, and declared, amid howls from the public, that an infamy had been committed in the communicating of the secret document. He read out the last letter received by Mme. Dreyfus from Devil's Island, which brought tears to the eyes of many of the ladies. He gave a long eulogy on Picquart, attacked Esterhazy, and concluded amid howls of reprobation at 4 o'clock. The judge then asked the prisoners if they had anything to add to their defence. Zola in a hoarse voice said, "Nothing." Perreux shook his head to the judge, who then asked the jury to answer the questions which they had to make answer, namely: One, Was Perreux guilty of libelling the Esterhazy court-martial? and two, Was Zola guilty as his accomplice? He added that if extenuating circumstances were found they should be added after answering the questions.

The jury retired at 6.30 p. m. During the absence of the jury Zola sat munching sandwiches. Labori was in a state of great exhaustion, almost lying on the counsel's bench. The jury returned at five minutes to 7. When they announced both the prisoners guilty without extenuating circumstances there was a most violent scene in court. Orles of "Long live France!" Down with the Jews!" "No Jews in the Army!" "Long live Esterhazy!" rent the air. General Gonse waved his sword and Deoulede waved his hat. Mme. Zola flung her arms around her husband's neck and Labori caught his two hands. The court retired to consider the sentence.

When the court returned, the President again asked the prisoners if they had anything to say in application of the penalty. Both prisoners shook their heads. The President then sentenced Perreux to four months' imprisonment and a fine of 3000 francs. This was received in silence by the public, but when he sentenced Zola to the maximum penalty of one year's imprisonment and a 3000 francs' fine, a hideous shout of execration broke out, which was echoed back by a roar from the huge crowd outside. The court was cleared amid indescribable excitement, and guards, whose rifles were loaded with ball cartridges, were cheering vociferously. They cried out that the sentence was inadequate.

It is inadequate to describe this distracted country by saying that France is no longer a republic. It is better and truer to say that France has never been a republic. No man dares cry "Vive la Republique" in the streets of Paris.

M. Zola and M. A. Perreux, managing editor of the Paris L'Aurore, were prosecuted by the French Government as the result of a letter written by M. Zola and published in L'Aurore on January 13, 1898. In this letter, which was addressed to the President of France, the novelist alleged, among other things, that the court-martial which had tried Count Esterhazy, charged with being the real author of the Dreyfus bordereau, had dismissed the case by orders. The trial of the novelist and the editor began on February 7 in the Palace of Justice. The conviction of the defendants was a foregone conclusion from the first. The bordereau, or memorandum, mentioned in the trial was written upon one side of a sheet of foolscap, and was alleged to have been found among the waste paper in the German Embassy in Paris.

The paper was watermarked, and none like it was found either on Dreyfus, at his office, or at his home, although the bordereau was alleged to be in his handwriting, and a verdict to that effect was found at his trial. The memorandum in question related to certain important French military secrets. Dreyfus was arrested on October 15, 1894, and after his conviction was publicly disgraced and sentenced to life imprisonment on the Ile du Diable.

Victim of a Cuban Bomb. Jose Poo, the lawyer who was wounded by the explosion of a bomb the other day in the Irfija Theatre, Havana, is dead.

Death of a Playmate of Lincoln. Austin Gollaher died at Hodgenville, Ky., aged ninety-three years. Gollaher was a boyhood companion of Abraham Lincoln. They were born on adjoining farms and attended school together. Gollaher once, at the risk of his own life, saved Lincoln from drowning.

Rewards for a Postmaster's Murderers. Postmaster-General Gary and the Governor of South Carolina offered rewards for the arrest and conviction of the murderers of Baker, the colored Postmaster at Lake City, S. C.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.
Guns and mounts for auxiliary cruisers are to be shipped from the Washington foundry to the New York Navy Yard, where in a few hours they can be placed on the vessels for which they are intended. The President sent to the Senate the nomination of Charles J. Haubert to be Marshal of the Eastern District of New York. The President appointed Colonel Henry C. Corbin Adjutant-General of the Army, to succeed General Samuel Breck, retired, on account of age. The Postoffice Department will have a rural free delivery system in operation in New Jersey about March 14 next. Passed Assistant Surgeon Thomas B. Bailey, United States Navy, was found dead in Washington under conditions which led to the belief that he had committed suicide. Secretary Alger returned to Washington, greatly improved in health by his visit to Fort Monroe. Mr. Allen's Cuban belligerency rider to the Diplomatic Appropriation bill was laid out on the table in the Senate, the Vice-President's decision ruling it out of order being sustained by a vote of 51 to 5. Late information in regard to the Maine disaster received in Washington shows that a boiler explosion could not have been the cause; the Court of Inquiry intimated that the ship probably could be saved. Representatives of leading American railroads asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to take further action against the Canadian Pacific.

There are thirty-one "casual" cruisers, as vessels of the merchant marine capable of doing naval service are known, which may be called on in case of emergency. The President nominated Oliver J. D. Hughes, of Connecticut, to be Consul at Sonneberg, Germany. Representative Mahoney, of Buffalo, in the House condemned New York's "Four Hundred" for attending Abram S. Hewitt's "vegetable party" while the Nation was in mourning for the Maine disaster. The House passed a resolution asking the Secretary of the Treasury to inform it what measures had been taken to prevent filibustering.

Domestic.
Floods and avalanches have partly destroyed the town of Monte Cristo, situated in the heart of the Cascade Mountains, Wash. Three buildings of the National Tobacco Company in Louisville, Ky., were destroyed by fire Friday. Loss, \$350,000. Two men received fatal injuries. The new steel strut for the torpedo boat Poror, now lying disabled at Mobile, has been sent to that city from the Herreshoff works at Bristol, R. I. A schooner from Gloucester, Mass., has arrived at San Francisco with a party bound for the Klondike. The trip took 127 days. Thirty American locomotives and 1500 tons of railroad iron left New York by the steamer Chaigearn for China. Dr. Henry G. McGonagall, who was sentenced to fourteen years in Sing Sing Prison October 15, 1890, for causing the death in New York City, of Annie Goodwin, died in the prison hospital from senility. An assessment amounting to \$188,000 will be levied on the policy holders of the bankrupt United Life Association by the receiver. Adam Weaver, of Barrenville, Penn., shot and killed Erwin Mondeau, a Deputy Constable, and Constable Atherholt. The Portland (Me.) Chamber of Commerce passed resolutions urging Congress to withdraw the bonding privilege from the Canadian Pacific Railroad. The monitor Terror left the Norfolk (Va.) Navy Yard under sealed orders. An avalanche swept down the mountain slope at the south end of Lake Bennett, Alaska, burying 250 tons of miners' supplies.

General Wesley Merritt left Governor's Island, New York Harbor, on a tour of inspection of the fortifications in the Department of the East. Thomas A. Edison began many suits against the manufacturers and exhibitors of movable film pictures, alleging that all such devices are infringements on his kinetoscope patents, and if he can establish his claim he will levy a royalty. Marine insurance companies raised their rates on vessels in Klondike regions. John D. Hart, President of the Hart Steamship Company, of Philadelphia, who was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for aiding a Cuban filibustering expedition on the steamer Laurada, was taken to the Eastern Penitentiary. Repairs to the Charleston, Yorktown, Philadelphia, Pensacola, Hartford and Adams are being rushed at the Mare Island (Cal.) Navy Yard. Testimony was brought out at the trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies for murder at Wilkesbarre, Penn., to the effect that the strikers threatened to stop the Harwood Colliery incidents were narrated to show where they shot at men and wanted to cut the rope of a plane when a carload of men were being hauled up. Ignatius Donnelly and his stenographer, Miss Marion Olive Hansen, were married in Minneapolis, Minn.

Amos R. Eno, the well-known merchant, real estate owner and financier, died at his home, in New York City, in his eighty-eighth year. Admiral Bance, Major General Wesley Merritt, and Spanish Consul-General Balduino visited Captain Eulate on board the Spanish warship Vizcaya in New York Harbor. Thousands of persons went to Tompkinsville to try to get a view of the cruiser, but the fog was in the way. The vessel was decorated and a salute was fired in honor of Washington's Birthday. The Senate at Albany, N. Y., passed the Biennial Sessions amendment to the Constitution. George W. Simmons, a Boston merchant, accidentally shot and killed himself at his summer residence, at Nahant, Mass. Washington's Farewell Address was read in the court at Wilkesbarre, Penn., Tuesday, where Sheriff Martin and his deputies are arrested for murder. Witnesses said that the strikers at Lattimer were armed and fired at people promiscuously, while they used violence to make others go with them.

Foreign.
Colonel Picquart has been punished, practically cashiered, in fact, for his part in the Zola trial. Other persons also who sympathized with Dreyfus have been punished. The powerful wrecking steamer Right Arm arrived in Havana and was prepared to set off for work on the forward part of the Maine, the condition of which may go far toward determining the cause of the explosion. It has been announced by a Mexican paper that Thomas A. Edison and an English syndicate have purchased the Ortiz grant, in South Santa Fe County, for \$1,500,000. A dispatch from Rome says that the Italian Government has decided upon energetic action against Hayti. The pledge of Russia to Great Britain, to keep the ports of China free, was quoted verbatim in Parliament; one-half of the Chinese loan was underwritten in London, the amount, \$40,000,000, being over-subscribed. Secretary Chamberlain has made important concessions in the direction of self-government in British South Africa. Mr. Gladstone will undergo an operation for necrosis of the nose.

TENSION AT WASHINGTON

Government Actively Engaged in Preparations For Hostilities.

IMPORTANT NAVAL ORDERS.

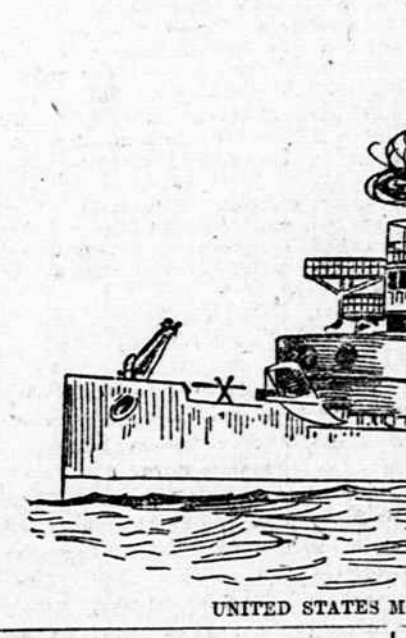
Administration Will Take No Action Before Receiving the Court of Inquiry's Report—Believed That the President Will Take Decisive Steps if the Board of Inquiry Reports That the Maine Was Not Destroyed by an Accident.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Ensign Powelson's discoveries showing that the keel of the battleship Maine was driven upward by the explosion that wrecked her, as told in special despatches from Havana, seem to have entirely removed the accident theory from the sphere of discussion. Rear Admiral Sicard is still in charge of the fleet, which, with the exception of the New York and the Iowa, remains at the Dry Tortugas. The New York and Iowa lie off this harbor. The Admiral said that he expected to be better soon, and he looked much improved. When asked with reference to the expected arrival at Key West of the Court of Inquiry, Rear Admiral Sicard said: "I have received no notification of its coming. When it does come it will probably sit in the United States Court House building here."

The Admiral expects the Marblehead and the Detroit, but says the fleet will not be brought in a body to the Key West harbor. In Washington, while no action will be taken until the official report of the Court of Inquiry is received, both in the Cabinet and in all other official circles, the question now considered is as to the demand to be made on Spain for the loss of the battleship. Members of the Cabinet spent two hours and a half with the President discussing every possible contingency, even that of war. No official opinion will be expressed until the Court of Inquiry has reported, and meanwhile the Administration urges patience on the part of the public until the evidence is obtained and soberly considered.

Monitor Terror Off Old Point.
NONROCK, Va. (Special).—The monitor overwork, and it is announced that he will take a rest of a few days. The fact that the Secretary did not do this without thinking it necessary to transfer the direction of affairs to Mr. Roosevelt has caused much comment in Washington.

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NONROCK, Va. (Special).—The monitor



UNITED STATES MONITOR TERROR.

One of the most interesting contributions made to the small sum of information thus far gathered respecting the cause of the disaster to the Maine was an emphatic denial by Senor du Bose, Charge d'Affaires of the Spanish Legation in Washington, of the published reports that the bed of the harbor of Havana is covered with mines placed there long ago by the Spanish authorities in anticipation of the possible appearance of a hostile fleet. The denial is couched in the most explicit terms, ending with the declaration that the suggestion is regarded as "an insult to Spain," and, unless disproved by the official investigation now in progress, removes from consideration one of the theories of the disaster which has been advanced in many quarters.



ADMIRAL SICARD.

If any additional evidence is needed that the United States Government is preparing for an emergency, it can be found in important orders issued in regard to the military and naval forces. At no time since the Chilean war scare, when Secretary Tracy made arrangements for transports and for concentrating the naval fleet in Chilean waters, have such active steps been taken by the War and Navy Departments. It is even admitted, in some instances directly, that no time is being lost in putting the country on a war footing by utilizing every available means within the present authority of the Administration. Not from one or two sources, but from a dozen has the information been obtained. What has been ascertained is significant enough, but probably does not represent half or a quarter of the preparations.

Departure of the Vizcaya.
New York City (Special).—The Spanish cruiser Vizcaya left this port Friday afternoon shortly after 1 o'clock, and Captain Eulate declined to tell his destination. Despatches from Havana state, however, that the Spanish cruiser

A Peaceful Omen.
United States Minister Stewart L. Woodford gave a banquet in Madrid in honor of the new Spanish Minister to Washington, Senor Polo y Bernabe. A semi-official Spanish report alludes to the event as a peaceful omen, but the Imparcial expresses distrust of the United States and urges Spain to prepare for war.

A Presbyterian Celebration.
The quarter-millennial anniversary of the completion of the Westminster Confession of Faith was celebrated at Trenton, N. J. Dr. Patton and others delivered addresses.

LEADING MEN

An Impromptu Mass Sumter Earnestly Condemns

LAWLESSNESS AT LAKE CITY

Citizens of Every County Called to Express Abhorrence of Crime—The Governor Commends



HON. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

(Assistant Secretary of the Navy, in charge during Secretary Long's vacation.)

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RUSHING WAR PREPARATIONS.
Time the All-Important Question With the Administration. WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Phenomenal activity in the work of war preparation continues. At every seaport, army post, navy yard, and in every factory devoted to the manufacture of war material, there is a display of energy such as has not been witnessed since the Civil War. Time is the all-important question with the Administration now. Every hour that can be gained is worth weeks of time after the declaration of hostilities. The Government wants time for the Americans to get safely out of Havana; wants time for the completion of the court of investigation's work there; wants time for the saving of the big guns of the Maine and their removal to our shore, and, above all, wants time to push the work upon the coast defenses and the great ships yet incomplete.

Situation in Spain.
LONDON (By Cable).—According to a special dispatch from Madrid, the conviction is increasing in Ministerial circles that the worst must be expected. The dispatch says: "The Government has no choice if the United States adopts a threatening attitude, for the prospect of war is popular with all parties, and the more excitable newspapers are already urging the Government to take measures to enable Spain to strike the first and decisive blow."

D. A. R. OFFICERS ELECTED.
Mrs. Daniel Manning Defeats Mrs. McLean and Mrs. Brackett. The Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at Washington, elected Mrs. Daniel Manning, President-General. She received 396 votes, to 110 for Mrs. Donald McLean and 230 for Mrs. Rose Brackett. Other officers elected were Mrs. A. D. Brackett, of Virginia, Vice-President-General, in charge of the organization of chapters; Mrs. Charles A. Stakely, Washington, Chaplain, re-elected; Mrs. Albert Ackers, Recording Secretary-General; Miss Sue Hetzel, Register-General; Mrs. Mark B. Hatch, Treasurer-General; Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher, of Maryland, Assistant Historian-General, and Mrs. Gertrude Bascomb Darwin, Librarian-General. The Vice-Presidents-General and Historian-General are yet to be elected. Mrs. Manning was nominated by Mrs. Shepard, of Chicago, Mrs. McLean by Mrs. Ogden Doremus, of New York, and Mrs. Brackett by Mrs. H. V. Boynton. Electioneering was very active.

Rumor About the British Minister.
It is said that certain London and New York papers have been endeavoring to obtain possession of letters written by Sir Julian Pauncefote concerning the rejection of the arbitration treaty, with a view to compelling him to follow Senor Depuy de Lome out of this country.

Deputies Approve Zola's Sentence.
In the French Chamber of Deputies Premier Meline expressed approval of the conviction and sentence of M. Zola, and the Chamber then, by a vote of 418 to 41, declared its confidence in the Government.

Will Get Chris Harris.
Governor Ellerbe has received a telegram from the private secretary of the Governor of New York stating that warrants had been issued for the arrest of Chris Harris, the Anderson rapist.

Blew Her Father's Head Off.
At Nebraska City, Neb., Mary Kuntzky, a 17-year-old girl, blew her father's head off with a shot-gun while he was asleep. The father came home drunk and chased the family out of the house with a butcher knife and threatened to kill them. He was finally pacified and induced to go to bed. It is supposed that terror from the occurrence of this kind drove the girl insane. She has been arrested.

LEADING MEN

Citizens of Every County Called to Express Abhorrence of Crime—The Governor Commends

At Sumter, on the 24th, a mass meeting of the citizens was held in the house to give some vent to their feelings in regard to the crime committed at Lake City. The place on record the community in respect to outrage. The meeting was called and was suggested by Mr. Manning. His suggestions were such ready and hearty approval, although not more than a notice was given that the meeting was to be held, the gathering representative, there prominent citizens from all the townships of Sumter. The meeting was called by Mr. Richard I. Manning, and Judge T. B. Frasier, Mr. L. R. Jennings, of the elected secretary. Judge in a few brief and pointed object of the meeting and marks from those present. Mr. Manning was the first to speak. He spoke briefly in condemnation of the horrible crime committed at Lake City that has disgraced our section, but has brought reproach upon the entire State of South Carolina. He said it was the duty of all right-thinking and law-abiding citizens to place upon this crime of their condemnation and censure, and offered the resolutions as the sentiment of the county:

Resolved, we, citizens of the county of Sumter, who have learned of the murders committed at Lake City in the town of Williamsburg, and while we disapprove of the appointment of such positions as are given to promote antagonism between races, yet we are shocked by the press at the intolerance and arrogance of the crime, and wish to claim in no uncertain words our and unequivocal condemnation and similar crimes and declare our belief that the right-thinking and respecting people of Sumter county of South Carolina agree with these views. Therefore, be it Resolved, first, That we hereby record our severe censure of the crime and of the spirit of intolerance those participating in it. Resolved, second, That we call the citizens of the several counties of this State to meet at their respective court houses and declare their condemnation and censure of the act. That we commend the chief executive of this State for the prompt execution he has taken to apprehend the guilty parties, and that we respectfully but most strongly urge that no means be spared to bring them to justice. Col. R. D. Lee made a forcible speech in endorsing the resolutions and emphasized the great necessity that exists for the intelligent, law-abiding citizens of this State, and of the entire country, to use their utmost influence and earnest endeavors to put down the spirit of lawlessness that appears to be on the increase in the land.

In commenting on the unexampled horror of the Lake City massacre, Col. Lee spoke of how the spirit of violence had spread until the lawless element now lynch men for all crimes and for no crime at all, as in the Lake City case, where prejudice alone was the motive that actuated those who killed in cold blood a man and his baby and shot and wounded painfully his wife and children. Hon. Altamont Moses also spoke in favor of the resolutions and in the condemnation of the Lake City murders, and of the lawlessness and violence that prevails. Gen. E. W. Moise seconded the resolutions in a short speech, in which he reviewed the growth of crime in this State and the entire country. The resolutions were then adopted by a rising vote, every man present voting in favor of them.—The State.

To Settle 18,000 Acres.
A special to the State from Charleston, says Mr. O'Callahan, the legal representative of the Philadelphia syndicate which recently purchased property of the South Carolina and Lumber company was in the city a few days ago for the purpose of securing possession of the titles to the property purchased. The property consists of fine farming and timber lands extending from New England City to Monck Corner and covers about 18,000 acres. The company also owns the Berkeley railroad and it is understood that they will extend the line of road from Chilcota, its terminus, to Eataville, a distance of 16 miles. Now that the title to the property has been secured the new owners will begin at once to improve the property and colonize it with people from the North and Northwest. Already much money has been spent in improving the property and the work will continue until it reaches a state of high cultivation.

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