

THE COUNTY RECORD.

Published Every Thursday
--AT--
KINGSTREE, SOUTH CAROLINA.
LOUIS J. BRISTOW, Editor and Proprietor.

Sir Thomas Lipton's gift of \$10,000 to relieve suffering American soldiers shows beyond doubt that he is the kind of yachtsman who can lose gracefully.

The theory of teaching Spanish in our schools because of a possible commercial advantage may be put aside. English is the trade language of the future. King Louis's jest still holds. The best reason for learning Spanish is that one may be able to read "Don Quixote" in the original.

Switzerland is noted for its high schools, which are much frequented by foreigners, especially the English. But in regard to common schools there is a great difference between the Cantons. In Basel, Zurich and Geneva teachers receive a salary of \$600 to \$800 a year, whereas in Wallis, Freiburg and Tessin there are not a few who get only \$100 and whose services are hardly worth more. The Canton of Aargau has just passed a law making the pay equal for men and women teachers, the minimum being \$280, with an addition of \$20 a year, up to \$60.

Some curiosities of Chicago's population are shown in the recently completed school census, particularly as to the proportion of foreign-born. One block, for instance, in the Sixteenth Ward has only seven American-born residents out of a total of 272, the majority being Poles, with a sprinkling of several other nationalities. Another block near by has a total population of 231, only about one-sixth of whom are natives, Germans predominating here. But the record for alien residents belongs to two other neighboring blocks, with a total population of 2584, of whom 2583 are Poles, the other man being a Chinaman. The total population of the city is estimated to be 1,851,588, which would indicate a growth of over seventy per cent. since 1890—a most remarkable increase in urban population.

When the Ohio Legislature enacted last spring that a jury in a murder case may accompany a verdict of murder in the first degree with a recommendation for mercy, which shall entitle the accused to a sentence of life imprisonment instead of death, it was not supposed that it was virtually abolishing capital punishment. The change in the law was regarded as a concession to the scruples of people who sometimes get on juries, and who hesitate to convict on circumstantial evidence when such conviction means capital punishment. In operation, however, the law is expected to abolish hanging in the State, except in the rare cases when exceptional atrocity in crime may awake the revengeful spirit in the minds of the jurymen. In the first murder case tried under the new law the jury exercised their veto power by a recommendation to mercy, and the convict went to prison for life, although it does not appear in the newspaper reports of the trial that there was the remotest doubt of his guilt.

The New York Sun says: On the 22d of June the army under command of Major-General Shafter landed at Baiquiri in Cuba. On the 14th of July, after a campaign of three weeks, conducted with brilliant impetuosity, came the surrender of Santiago. On the 25th of August, General Shafter relinquished the command of the department of Santiago de Cuba to General Lawton and embarked for the camp at Montauk Point, his job completed, the main part of his army having already been removed thither. All these great events, it will be observed, occurred within the space of two months only; two months of the hottest and unhealthiest season in Cuba. Our troops were transported 1100 miles; in three weeks they forced the enemy to surrender a force greater than their own, and in two months they are back in their own country crowned with complete victory. Now, is there any precedent in the history of war for a campaign of such brevity, with results so glorious in their completeness, and with losses so small relatively to the difficulties encountered and the ends gained? At any rate, it was one of the most remarkably successful military operations ever conducted. Faults of detail may be found in it, but as a whole it was unassailable. It was quick work, well and thoroughly done. No army in the world would or could have done better.

MCKINLEY AT OMAHA.

The President's Enthusiastic Reception at the Exposition.

SPEAKS ON ISSUES OF THE WAR.

Problems Before the Nation—Our International Responsibilities Cannot Be Shirked, and We Must Follow Duty Even if It Opposes, He Declares—Eulogy of the Soldiers and Sailors.

OMAHA, Neb. (Special).—President McKinley and the other members of the President's party from Washington were greeted on their arrival at Omaha by the largest crowd that has ever lined the streets of the city. The welcome that was accorded to the head of the National Government was enthusiastic in the extreme.

At the station to welcome the distinguished guests were King Ak Sar Ben IV. in person, and the Board of Governors of the King, knights of Ak Sar Ben, and also the Equestrian Club of South Omaha. The festival of Ak Sar Ben has just been held, and the newly crowned King ordered that his knights exert themselves to do honor to the ruler of the Nation.

The members of the Reception Committee, composed of prominent Omaha citizens and their wives, were also at the station. Each member and his wife had one particular guest to escort to the proper place in the line of carriages in waiting, and they performed the task allotted to them with precision and grace. As soon as all were seated the procession started, under escort of the two equestrian clubs, for the City Hall.

Along the whole line the crowds on each side of the street and in every window kept up a continual round of applause. The buildings were profusely decorated with red, white and blue, and with the Ak Sar Ben colors, red, yellow and green, and many pictures of the President were shown in the windows of stores and offices.

At the City Hall the visitors were assigned to seats on the temporary platform, from which they reviewed a magnificent parade of forty floats.

Wednesday was the third day of Omaha's peace jubilee and "President's Day" at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition. The President was up early, and at nine o'clock was in the parlors of the Omaha Club, where he greeted the members of his party and other distinguished callers. It was after ten o'clock when the Presidential party, escorted by President Wattles and members of the entertainment committee, started for the Exposition grounds.

The party proceeded directly to the grand plaza on the bluff-tract of the Exposition, where, in the music pavilion, the formal exercises of the day took place. Here the President delivered his address before a large audience. He said: "Gentlemen of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition and Fellow Citizens: It is with great pleasure that I meet once more the people of Omaha, whose wealth of welcome is not altogether unfamiliar to me, and whose warm hearts have before touched and moved me. For this renewed manifestation of your regard and for the cordial reception of to-day my heart responds with profound gratitude and a deep appreciation which I cannot conceal, and which the language of compliment is inadequate to convey.

"My greeting is not alone to your city and the State of Nebraska, but to the people of all the States of the trans-Mississippi group participating here, and I cannot withhold congratulations on the evidences of their prosperity furnished by this great exposition.

"One of the great laws of life is progress, and nowhere have the principles of this law been so strikingly illustrated as in the United States. A century and a decade of our national life have turned doubt into conviction; changed experiment into demonstration; revolutionized old methods, and won new triumphs which have challenged the attention of the world. This is true not only of the accumulation of material wealth and advance in education, science, invention and manufactures, but above all in the opportunities to the people for their own elevation, which have been secured by free government.

"It has been said by some one that the normal condition of nations is war. That is not true of the United States. We never enter upon war until every effort for peace without it has been exhausted. Ours has never been a military government. Peace, with whose blessings we have been so singularly favored, is the national desire and the goal of every American aspiration.

"On the 25th of April, for the first time for more than a generation, the United States sounded the call to arms. The banners of war were unfurled, the best and bravest from every section responded; a mighty army was enrolled; the North and the South vied with each other in patriotic devotion; science was invoked to furnish its most effective weapons; factories were rushed to supply equipments; the youth and the veteran joined in freely offering their services to the country; volunteers and regulars and all the people rallied to the support of the republic.

"What a wonderful experience it has been from the standpoint of patriotism and achievement. The storm broke so suddenly that it was here almost before we realized it. Our navy was too small, though forceful with its modern equipment and most fortunate in its trained officers and sailors. Our army had years ago been reduced to a peace footing. We had only 19,000 available troops when the war was declared, but the spirit which officers and men gave of themselves on the battlefields has never been surpassed. The manhood was there, and everywhere American patriotism was there, and its resources were limitless.

"But if this is true of the beginning of the war, what shall we say of it now, with hostilities suspended and peace near at hand, as we fervently hope? It was matchless in its results; unequalled in its completeness and the quick succession with which victory followed; victory attained earlier than it was believed to be possible; victory so comprehensive in its sweep that every thoughtful man feels the weight of responsibility which has been so suddenly thrust upon us. And above all and beyond all, the valor of the American Army, and the bravery of the American Navy, and the manhood of the American name stands forth in unshuffled glory, while the humanity of our purposes and the magnanimity of our conduct have given to war, always horrible, touches of noble generosity.

"The heroes of Manila and Santiago and Porto Rico have made immortal history. They are worthy successors and descendants of Washington and Greene; of Paul Jones, Decatur and Hull, and of Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Logan; of Farragut, Porter and Cushing, and of Lee, Jackson and Longstreet. New names stand out on the honor roll of the nation's great men, and with them unnamed stand the heroes of the trenches and the forest, the invincible in battle and uncomplaining in death. The intelligent, loyal, indomitable soldier and sailor and marine, regular and volunteer, are entitled to equal praise, as having done their whole duty, whether at home or under the baptism of foreign fire.

"Who will dim the splendor of their achievements? Who will withhold from them their well-earned distinction? Who will intrude distraction at this time to baffle the many spirit of the American youth and impair the usefulness of the American navy? Who will embarrass the Government by sowing seeds of dissension among the brave men who stand ready to serve and die if need be for their country? Who will darken the councils of the republic in this hour requiring the united wisdom of all? Shall we deny to ourselves what the rest of the world so freely and so justly accords to us? The men who endured in the short but decisive struggle its hardships, its privations, whether in the field or camp, and achieved its victories, will never tolerate impeachment, either direct or indirect, of those who won peace whose great gain to civilization is yet unknown and unwritten.

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"The war was no more invited by us than were the questions which are laid at our door by its results. Now, as then, we will do our duty. The problems will not be solved in a day. Patience will be required; patience combined with sincerity of purpose and unshaken resolution to the right, seeking only the highest good of the nation and recognizing no other obligation, pursuing no other path but that of duty."

Postmaster-General Charles Emory Smith followed the President with a brief address complimenting the people of the West on their great exposition. Then the band played "Yankee Doodle." The Star-Spangled Banner and "Dixie" the crowd sang three mighty cheers for their President, and the party then left the platform.

The President witnessed a sham battle by Indians, one of the features of the fair. Before the battle the Indians, in groups representative of tribes, were presented in front of the reviewing stand. When Gerouimo came up and was announced he halted his horse directly in front of the President's seat, and facing the President removed his head dress and swinging it out in salute looked with an expression between grimace and a smile up at him. The President took off his hat with a wave of the hand. Gerouimo replaced his feathers, and after another look at the Great White Father turned and galloped away to the sham battle field.

At dinner, which was served in the large hall on the grounds, the company's attention was arrested briefly when the electric illumination began by a shout of acclamation and a flood of light at the windows. The people without were cheering a picture of the President outlined in incandescent bulbs.

KILLED HERSELF WITH SPIDERS.

Suicide of a Woman Serving a Life Sentence For Her Father's Murder.

DES MOINES, Iowa (Special).—Cora Smith, who was serving a life sentence for the murder of her father, killed herself a few days ago by eating live spiders. She had been trying for weeks to find a way to take her life, and seeing one day the spiders crawling on the walls of the prison yard it occurred to her that they would serve.

She gathered spiders day by day until she had a large number tied up in a handkerchief. She then wrote a letter to Attorney-General Bismarck begging for clemency for her mother Betsy Smith, who was in the same prison in Anamosa with her serving a life sentence for the same murder. The other night she ate the spiders and as a result was found dead in her cell. The handkerchief with the remaining spiders was found by her side.

Sudden Death at Omaha Exposition.
While L. S. Gates, State Dairy Commissioner for Iowa, was addressing the National Dairyman's Association at the Exposition grounds a few days ago, he suddenly threw up his hands and expired. His death was the result of a stroke of apoplexy, and was instantaneous.

Cuban Camps For Our Troops.
Sites for two camps for our troops in Cuba have already been selected by the commission appointed for that purpose. One is outside Guanabacoa, across the bay from Havana, and the other at Guanajay, twenty miles from the capital.

Painful Impression in Madrid.
The reports published in Madrid, Spain, as to the attitude of the United States Peace Commissioners have caused a painful impression there, especially the decision of the American Commissioners not to recognize the Cuban and Porto Rican de-

STRIKERS SHOT DOWN.

Virden, Ill., the Scene of a Desperate and Fatal Battle.

ATTACK ON IMPORTED NEGROES.

Sanguinary Encounter Follows Attempt to Land Alabama Negroes at Virden to Take the Place of White Strikers—Guards on Train Open the Battle—Troops Ordered on Duty.

Virden, Ill. (Special).—Ten men dead, four fatally wounded and twenty-six with serious wounds is the result of an effort made by the Chicago-Virden Coal Company to land here a train load of Alabama negroes to take the place of their miners, who have been on strike for several months.

The train, which had on board a body of armed deputies to protect the negroes, was fired on by the strikers, who were in the fields along the track. The deputies returned the fire briskly. Probably 500 shots were fired.

There are conflicting reports as to how the battle began, but it is thought that the first shooting was done by the strikers. It is asserted that they did not shoot to kill, but merely fired into the air to intimidate the negroes and compel them to leave without disembarking from the train. The armed train guards, believing that the strikers were shooting to kill, responded with a murderous fire.

The fighting almost instantly became general on both sides, and although the battle was short, it was bloody while it lasted.

The dead are: Frank Blyden, Springfield; Edward Welch, Springfield; Edward Green, Mount Olive; Abraham Bronnman, Girard; Joseph Gittley, Mount Olive; Ellis Smith, Mount Olive, all strikers. D. H. Riley, Chicago and Alton Railroad detective of Chicago; Albert Moran, guard inside stockade of Chicago; one negro and one negro on train, names unknown; Lieutenant Prescott, ex-policeman of Chicago.

The injured are: Robert Loar, Mount Olive; Thomas Jennings, Springfield; G. Ballou, Girard; William Harmon, Girard; August Wevelist, Mount Olive; Ernest Omer, Centralia; Joseph Zimmerman, Mount Olive; Joseph Vest, Mount Olive; Ernest Cameron, Mount Olive; George

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The Belmont powder mills at New Woodstock, N. Y., were demolished by an explosion of blasting powder. Fortunately nobody was killed or injured.

Howard Clark, who was wanted in Louisville, Ky., for murder and burglary, and his friend, Hattie Mahoney, were both killed while resisting arrest on the Indiana side of the river near Owensboro, Ky.

A. G. Widber, ex-Treasurer of San Francisco, Cal., and county, has been convicted of embezzling \$76,242 from the public Treasury.

Rear Admiral John C. Feibler, U. S. N., retired, died at his residence near Easton, Md., aged seventy-five. He was born in Pittsburg and entered the Navy as a Midshipman in 1833. During the Civil War he commanded the Kanawha on blockade duty. He was made Captain in 1868, Commodore in 1874, and Rear Admiral in 1882, retiring at his own request after reaching the latter grade.

The \$15,000 stolen from its hiding place under Joseph Streubach's woodshed floor at Stevens Point, Wis., was returned to the old hermit by Sheriff Wheeler, who received \$3000 as a reward. The Sheriff refused to divulge the name of the burglar and no prosecution will follow.

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H. D. Gunnels, who was Assistant Chief of Police, of Fort Worth, Texas, on July 21, at the time of the Santa Fe Railroad hold-up near Saginaw, has been arrested on charges of conspiracy with a partner to rob and with complicity in the murder committed on the night of the attempted robbery.

A fire in Atlantic City, N. J., covering an area of four acres, destroyed \$250,000 worth of property.

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Foreign.
Captain Jaesenko has been appointed German Governor of Kiao-Chow, China.

Kim Hong-Nink, charged with attempting to poison the Emperor of Korea at Seoul, has been arrested.

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General Julio A. Roca, President of the Republic of Argentina, and Vice-President Norberto Quiroga Costa assumed their offices with the usual ceremonies.

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NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.
The Government is trying to frustrate the supposed plans of a pool said to have been formed to buy the converted war craft at its own prices.

The Treasury Department has just been advised that the Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies has issued a proclamation that all American yachts having war newspaper correspondents on board will be treated as privateers. No reason for the proclamation is stated.

Statistics compiled at the Navy Department show that the losses sustained by the navy during the recent war were seventeen killed and sixty-seven wounded—eighty-four casualties all told.

General King, at Honolulu, has been ordered to Manila, taking with him all the men fit for duty, except those left in Hawaii by the transport Tacoma.

Reports received by the Lighthouse Board from the scene of the recent storm along the south Atlantic coast, show great damage to some of the lighthouse stations there. It will be necessary to discontinue the stations on Amelia Island, Tyler Island and Sapelo until repairs can be made.

Domestic.
George Moore, one of the Santa Fe train robbers, has been found guilty of murder, at Fort Worth, Texas, and sentenced to be imprisoned for life. Dave Garlington, one of Moore's associates, was sentenced to death.

Jesse James, Jr., son of the late notorious train robber, was arrested in Kansas City, Mo., on suspicion of a like crime. The Piscaquis Woolen Mills, at Guilford, Maine, have shut down for an indefinite period. Lack of orders is said to be the cause of the closing.

Nicholas Jackson, the negro who was convicted at Hackensack, N. J., of manslaughter in killing his yard labor, was sentenced to ten years at hard labor in the State prison.

Robbers blew open the safe of H. Y. Swan, of Waldron, Ill., with dynamite and secured \$17,000 in cash and negotiable notes. About \$7000 of the plunder belonged to the township school fund.

Jacob Denberler's private bank at Zeeland, Mich., was broken into and the safe blown open with dynamite and rifled. It is estimated that the loss will be \$10,000.

Mrs. George, alleged murderer of George B. Saxton, at Canton, Ohio, was held on the charge of murder in the first degree, without bail.

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MANY PERISH IN A WRECK

Atlantic Transport Liner Mohegan Foundered Off Cornwall, England.

OVER 100 PERSONS DROWNED.

The Mohegan has been blown ashore by a heavy wind—the machinery was disabled—about 200 passengers and sailors on the vessel—reported that only thirty-one persons were saved.

LONDON (By Cable).—The outward bound liner Mohegan, from London to New York, went ashore on the rocks near Manacle Rock, off Falmouth, on the Cornish coast. Out of about two hundred persons on board, not more than thirty-one reached the shore alive.

A strong easterly gale was blowing at the time, and the sea was running high, but the night was clear. Presumably, though it is not certain, the vessel's machinery broke down, for though the locality is dangerous, experienced mariners have no difficulty in steering clear of the rocks by aid of the Lizard and St. Anthony lights, unless, of course, there is fog.

Apparently the ship was noticed drifting, and directly the signals of distress were seen many sea-going tugs put out, and owing to the heavy waves dared not approach the liner, which was rolling heavily and showing signs of breaking up. Lifeboats put off after considerable delay from Falmouth, the Lizard and Calcutta, and one returned to Port Harcourt with thirty passengers, who included a lady named Pemberton and two children.

The vessel's back was broken, and she slipped off and disappeared. Indeed, when the Port Harcourt lifeboat returned, there was no sign of her.

The rock on which she struck is small of triangular shape and only visible at low tide, but Manacle Rock has a bell buoy.

The captain and crew worthily sustained their reputation, there being no panic, although certain death stared many in the face. It is believed the Mohegan carried between fifty and sixty passengers and one hundred and fifty of a crew, some of the former being Americans, although no details have arrived of their names or residences.

The Mohegan, formerly the Cleopatra, is a steel hull vessel of 470 gross and 3351 net tons. She is 376.5 feet long, has a beam of 44.9 feet and a depth of hold of 20.2 feet. She is a single screw vessel with triple expansion engines of 772 nominal horse power. The Mohegan has most elaborate interior arrangements. She was built for comfort rather than speed. The vessel was fitted for a limited number of voyagers, as she was intended more as a heavy freight carrier than as a passenger ship.

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS IN PITTSBURG.
The Triennial Conclave a Magnificent Success—The Officers Elected.

PITTSBURG, Penn. (Special).—The Triennial Conclave of the Knights Templars was held here, and over 50,000 pilgrims were royally entertained. The conclave was a magnificent success.

There were 25,000 uniformed Knights Templars in the parade that opened the triennial conclave. Along the line of march there were seats to accommodate 200,000 spectators, and there were at least 1,000,000 persons along the line of march, which was seven miles in length. General J. P. S. Gobin was the Grand Marshal of the parade.

The Grand Treasurer reported receipts of \$26,791 and disbursements of \$3727. The net cash resources are \$42,154. The report of the Grand Recorder showed a net gain of 274 Knights during the year, making a total of 115,892. The Knights in New York State number 11,376, and those in New Jersey 1801.

At the meeting of the Grand Encampment in Carnegie Hall the following officers were elected: Reuben H. Lloyd, of San Francisco, Grand Master; H. B. Stoddard, of Texas, Deputy Grand Master; C. M. Moulton, of Chicago, Grand Generalissimo; H. W. Ruge, of Providence, Grand Captain-General; W. B. Melish, of Ohio, Grand Senior Warden; Joseph A. Locke, of Portland, Grand Junior W