

# THE COUNTY RECORD.

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—AT—

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—BY—

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Editor and Proprietor.

Our soldiers in the Philippines are said to be getting bad teeth. This would seem to be a fine tip for enterprising dentists.

Investigation has convinced the commissioner of labor statistics in Connecticut that electric lighting is furnished by private companies to municipalities so cheaply now that municipal ownership would bring no saving worth considering.

There is an almost complete failure of the olive crop in southern Italy and in Sicily this season, owing to the ravages of the oil fly, which appeared in unusual numbers on account of the prolonged drought of last summer and fall. The loss to the provinces of Bari and Lecce alone is estimated at 60,000,000 lire, or \$12,000,000. There will be a corresponding scarcity of oil, of course. The country people are having their eyes opened to the consequences of their wholesale destruction of insect-devouring songbirds.

Recent developments in the South African war are to the effect that the Boers have been for some time acquiring a large armament of modern cannon, and that the British guns are not nearly so effective. It was because of this weakness that the British artillery was obliged to move up within the range of the rifle-pits, and so was wiped out at Tagela river—the men being driven from their guns by rifling. This development is as important and fateful as was the German needle-gun against the French chasse-pots.

The preponderance of girls in the higher school classes moved a speaker at a recent convention of pedagogues to sound a note of alarm. He made a text of the fact that the women stay at their books through all the grades of the grammar schools and thence to the last of the academic school classes, while their brothers, partly from necessity and partly because of their unrest, leave the schoolrooms at early ages. The end would be, he declared, that all the higher callings would be filled by the educated women, while their untutored brothers would become the drudges of their generation.

The Boer invents little, and till his military needs became urgent had little use for the inventions of others. But he has learned how to buy up-to-date instruments of war, and among his defensive expedients includes barbed wire, which he stretches along the beds of streams exposed to the enemy, thus expanding the market for that commodity to our advantage, as Weyler in Cuba did a year or two ago. As it is going out of use to some extent for fences, being replaced by material of like sort without the prongs, it may come in time to be chiefly used for transient purposes of obstruction and defence, such as the Boers are now applying it to. As the instrument of any purpose of peace it was always much too cruel to be acceptable.

In the opinion of the warden of the Pennsylvania penitentiary at River-side, manual training-schools in prisons are useless except for discipline, and to occupy the otherwise idle time of the convicts. He had contemplated the establishment of a school of that character, but was dissuaded by the result of his investigations of such schools in some half-a-dozen penal institutions. There is little incentive, he said, for men to learn to do good work in fashioning miniature representations of articles, which are made only to be destroyed. In prisons where goods are manufactured for sale and the workman is paid for extra labor, the result is different. In institutions conducted on this plan the convicts learn their trade and are able after they are discharged to earn an honest livelihood. Otherwise, when they leave the prison they are compelled to serve a full apprenticeship before they become proficient in any trade.

## THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

### The South.

T. L. Long, a Morgan supporter, has been nominated for Representative in Walker county, Ga.

It is reported that John J. Vertrees, of Nashville, Tenn., has been tendered a place on the new Philippine Commission.

Colonel W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, will respond to the toast "The Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes," at a banquet of the Anglo-Saxon Union of Toronto, on February 22.

### The North.

Booker T. Washington was refused hotel accommodations the other day at Anderson, Ind., and a barber at the Union station at Indianapolis refused to shave him.

Iowa has raised the pay of her governor from \$3,000 to \$5,000, with an additional \$1,000 for house rent. The lowest salary paid anywhere is in Oregon and Vermont, each of which States pays \$1,500 a year.

George Dewey Jr., has gone to Chicago to live. He will be the Western agent of the dry goods house with which he has been connected since he left college. According to the Chicago papers, society is making much of him and he is being entertained continually.

Dr. D. K. Pearsons, of Chicago, who has already given away two and a half millions of dollars of his fortune to colleges and charitable institutions, is preparing to dispose of the remaining million and a half in the same way, with the provision that he receive an income of \$30,000 a year himself and wife during the remainder of their lives. Dr. Pearsons will be 80 years old in a few weeks.

There is a committee engaged in the apportioning the clerkships and other offices under the Senate among the various Senators, with an average of four employes to each Senator. The salary list of the Senate amounts about \$500,000 a year, and as most of the employes are engaged less than six months on an annual salary, the positions are desirable. The average salary is about \$1,000 a year, the lowest being \$450, which is paid to firemen and laborers, and the highest \$6,000, which is received by the sergeant at arms.

At Bloomfield, Ia., Leslie Eastburn shot aged Jasper Sutton, who had refused to allow him to take his daughter to church.

In attempting to save a woman from being run down on the street, Thomas Reardon, a New York policeman, fell and hurt his arm and injured his spine.

Suit for \$5,000 damages, for alleged alienation of her husband's affections has been brought by Mrs. E. H. Beers, of Bethel, Conn., against Mrs. Elmira White, of Stamford.

### Foreign.

English coal is being shipped to Bohemia via Germany.

An Austrian export agency will be established at Hamburg.

Saxon coal strike affected the sale of shares on the Bourse.

Berlin bankers united to keep rate of discount low for political reasons.

The Kobotake tunnel has just been completed by the Japanese Central railway.

Russian oils will be brought into active competition with the American product in the German market.

A Belgian syndicate has petitioned the Chinese bureau of railways for a railroad from Tungchon to Kalgan.

Imperial and Russian 3 per cent. declined all last week upon the rumor of renewed loans.

The South German railway company has decided to introduce electricity on branch lines.

Heavy defalcations have been discovered in the accounts of Japan's General Army Staff.

British troops are pursuing General Cronje's Boer army in the Orange Free State.

Fighting has occurred at Dordrecht, and Molteno, Cape Colony.

General Andrade, the exiled President of Venezuela, said in an interview that he left his country in order that the revolution might terminate, and he is at a loss to know why it continues.

The effect of General Wood's order transferring public works in the province of Santiago to the civil authorities is said to be feared by business men in the province and by American employes.

Gen. Wm. R. Shafter says that he believes garrisons will always be needed in the Philippines.

General Buller has begun a new movement aimed at the relief of Ladysmith, Natal.

### Miscellaneous.

Total amount of bounty for Manila Bay to be determined by the court of claims can now be only estimated, but it will range from \$600,000 to \$1,000,000, depending upon the question whether, in the two most important engagements, the force of the enemy was equal or inferior to our own. The total number of individual claims is about 5,000, of which 3,150 have already been filed.

Mr. Mudd forced an eye and no vote on his civil service amendment to the appropriation bill, with the result that it was defeated. The bill was passed with the usual guaranty for the continuance of the civil service commission.

## GENERAL RETREAT.

Boers Moving Out of British Territory.

MASSING ON THEIR OWN GROUND.

Sir Redvers Buller Sends News That They are About to Raise the Siege of Ladysmith.

London, by Cable.—The Boers are leaving all the positions held by them on British territory and are concentrating for the defense of their own. Sir Redvers Buller thinks they are about to raise the siege of Ladysmith, and this is the large news of the day. General Clements reports that the force confronting him has been greatly diminished. Ten thousand men are estimated to have gone from the Colesberg district alone. The Boers are also retracing their steps from Zululand. Thus they are relaxing their hold on all sides not assembled to oppose Lord Roberts. He is pressing on steadily towards Bloemfontein. This is shown by his inconsequential telegram from Paardeberg, 50 or 60 miles away. Doubtless he is miles behind the column that is pursuing the Boers and the next important news may be the occupation of Bloemfontein. Nothing has been heard from the chase of Cronje for two days. There is a strong disposition to believe that favorable information has been received by the War Office but is being withheld until the operations culminate in something more conclusive. There is an equally strong disposition to think that General Cronje has got away. Owing to the lack of transport the British are not likely to invade Boer territory except where Lord Roberts is operating. General Buller will have to stop at the Drakensberg mountains. Probably a part of his 40,000 men will ultimately join the legions of Lord Roberts. If, as General Buller avers, the Boers are retreating from him, then the news on every side is favorable to the British. Nevertheless troops continue to go up. The War Office thinks that the call to veterans to rejoin the colors, together with the bounty, will bring 45,000 men to the home defense. The urgency with which home defense is pressed excites some wonder. With the casualties just reported the British losses in killed, wounded and captured now aggregate 11,102.

### Corner On Lumber.

New York, Special.—An association of banking houses in New York and London is said to be interested in a new combination designated to control the entire lumber business of North Carolina. It is proposed to unite seven different companies, who own about four billion feet of lumber and control about 600 miles of railroad. Their saw mill capacity is 1,500,000 feet a day, and they have large planing mills and box factories. Together they sell about 80 per cent. of all the North Carolina pine distributed, the total output being about 600,000,000 feet a year. Tangible assets of these seven large companies are estimated at \$23,000,000, and it is proposed to capitalize them at \$28,000,000, upon which it is expected that dividends can be earned through the economies of consolidation.

### Injunction Refused.

Judge Seaman, in the United States District Court, at Chicago, has issued an order denying the injunction prayed for by The Chicago Tribune against the Associated Press. This grew out of an alleged infringement of copyright.

### Doctors in Charleston.

Charleston, S. C., Special.—The second annual convention of the Tri-State Medical Association convened in this city Tuesday. A large number of delegates are present from North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia. The physicians were welcomed to the city by Mayor J. Adger Smythe, and to the State by Dr. R. H. Rhett, of this city. Dr. Upshur, of Virginia, responded on behalf of the association.

### On Dangerous Ground.

Manila, By Cable.—A military commission met at Calamba Wednesday to try a Filipino member of the guerrilla band which attacked a squad of Americans, on February 2, killing a corporal. The charges are murder and assault with intent to kill. The case is important, as foreshadowing the policy of treating guerrillas as bandits. It is supposed that one reason which has hitherto deterred the American authorities from adopting this policy, is that the insurgents have more than 50 American prisoners and may retaliate, although a few of them were captured while fighting.

## TILLMAN'S PITCHFORK.

Senator Morgan Gets a Complimentary Job From It.

Washington, D. C., Special.—When the Senate convened Saturday, consideration of the Hawaiian government bill was resumed, the pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, providing that the President should appoint the chief justices of the Supreme Court and judges of the Circuit Courts, and that the governor of that territory should appoint the officers, the amendment limiting the tenure of office of appointees to four years.

In a vehement speech Mr. Tillman of South Carolina attacked the bill as reported to the Senate, and in passing made a personal arraignment of Senator Morgan for alleged lack of courtesy.

"The oligarchy which exists in Hawaii," declared Mr. Tillman, "and which this bill perpetuates, is powerful and unscrupulous. It is an autocracy greater than ever existed outside of Russia."

"I sympathize with the Senator from Connecticut in his efforts to secure a properly appointed judiciary for the islands—a judiciary not controlled by the oligarchy which now has its grip on the islands."

Referring to an incident which occurred the other day, in which Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, declined to yield to Mr. Tillman to reply to a statement made by Mr. Welcott of Colorado concerning the suppressed vote of South Carolina, Mr. Tillman said:

"I have felt indignation at the treatment I received from the Senator (Mr. Morgan). Never in my experience in the Senate have I been treated so discourteously by any member of the Senate."

Mr. Morgan endeavored to interrupt Mr. Tillman, but the latter waved him aside, saying: "I decline to yield to the Senator. He has put himself outside the pale of courtesy and consideration so far as I am concerned." He then explained the circumstances of Mr. Morgan's refusal to permit him to reply to Mr. Welcott.

"When I arose to explain the situation in South Carolina as it was presented by the Senator from Colorado," said Mr. Tillman, "the Senator from Alabama said: 'No, I cannot permit you to speak now. I'll leave you to fight it out some other time!'"

"It was the first time in my experience that I had been denied a hearing in like circumstances. No Republican would have denied me the privilege, because there is no man on that side of the chamber so lacking in courtesy and decency."

### A Thriving Section.

In no section of the South is there greater evidence of general prosperity and advancement in every line of industry than in that stretch of territory extending from Moore, N. C., to Portsmouth, Va., along the Seaboard Air Line railway. Starting from Monroe, one traverses first a region devoted to the cultivation of cotton, and directly adjacent to the cotton fields sees immense and numerous cotton mills, that take almost, or altogether the entire product of the fields, and reduce it to a finished state. Then the great lumber section is passed. In the midst of this lumber, or long leaf pine belt is situated the unique town of Southern Pines, where all the resources of wealth and architectural ingenuity have been exhausted to make a modern city in the most favorable surroundings for a health resort. The city of Raleigh is next passed, the capital of North Carolina. This city presents all the progressive features of the great State that contributes to its greatness. It is an educational and manufacturing and industrial center, reflecting the progressiveness of the whole State. Henderson, Wake Forest and Weldon are five towns on the main line of the Seaboard. From Henderson branches a road to Durham, noted for its tobacco industry the world over. The twin cities, Portsmouth and Norfolk, Va., are at the present terminus of the Seaboard Air Line. These cities do an amount of shipping that is entirely beyond comprehension of the average person. The prosperity and material advancement of this belt of territory must be attributed largely to the liberal management of the Seaboard Air Line railway system, which is always quick to see and take advantage of anything calculated to upbuild the sections through which its lines pass.

### Killed by his horse.

Greenville, N. C., Special.—Mr. Buck Cox, of Contentnea township, Greene county, went in a cart to Grimesland Friday afternoon for a barrel of flour. After starting back home his horse ran away and he was killed. People living near the road saw the horse with the broken cart running by. They went back to investigate and found Mr. Cox dead in the road. His neck was broken and his head terribly mangled.

### Weathered the Gale.

Fort Monroe, Special.—The transport McPherson, towed by the steamer Admiral Sampson, passed in the capes at daybreak Saturday and anchored off Fort Monroe quarantine station. She brings troops from Cuba. The transport had a thrilling experience. During the heavy storm of Monday, while 40 miles at sea, she broke her propeller shaft and drifted helplessly for many hours almost to the coast of Bermuda. Assistance was asked of a little Italian steamer, but her captain was afraid the big transport would swamp him.

## WILL MEET JULY 4TH

Democratic National Convention Will Assemble on That Day

AT KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Milwaukee Was Also a Candidate Meeting Place, But Kansas City Won Out Easily.

Washington, Special.—The next National Democratic Convention will be held at Kansas City, Mo., July 4th. This was the decision of the Democratic National committee which met at the Hotel Raleigh to fix the time and place of holding the convention.

Milwaukee was the only other city competing for the honor of entertaining the convention, and the poor showing she made when the vote was taken (the result being Kansas City 40, Milwaukee 9), caused general surprise. The claims of the rival cities as to hotel accommodations, railroad and telegraph facilities were presented in open session by representatives of each city and subsequently in executive session, ex-Governor Stone, on behalf of Kansas City, and National Committeeman, E. C. Wall, on behalf of Milwaukee, explained the financial inducements which the city here represented was willing to make. Each offered the committee \$50,000, but in addition Kansas City was willing to furnish hotel accommodations for the members of the committee and the hall with decorations and music free of expense to the committee.

One of Milwaukee's strongest arguments was the political effect which the holding of the convention in that city would have upon the German-American voters, who were represented to the committee as wavering in their allegiance to the Republican party. It seemed to be taken for granted by at least two speakers that Bryan would be re-nominated and that the Chicago platform in substance would be reaffirmed. Opposition to trusts expansion and imperialism together with every mention of Bryan and the Chicago platform aroused enthusiasm, but during the open session of the committee there was no allusion to free silver. Three dates for holding the convention were proposed, May 9th, by Mr. Townsend, of Oregon; June 14, by Senator Tillman, of South Carolina; and July 4th, by Mr. McGraw, of West Virginia. A speech by ex-Senator Goldman, in favor of holding to precedent and naming a date later than that for the convention of the party in power, had considerable influence in causing Independence Day to be chosen.

After the committee had selected the "Gate City" of the West, the Kansas City boomers held a jollification meeting in their rooms at the Raleigh. Ex-Governor Stone addressed the gathering predicting that those who attended the convention would depart with praises upon their lips for the hospitality they had received and that the nominee of the convention would be the victor at the polls in November.

The committee was called to order by Senator Jones, chairman. Every State and Territory was represented, either by the committeeman or proxy. There were strong indications when the committee met that Kansas City would be chosen. Each city was allowed thirty minutes to present its claims and the two rival cities argued in rotation.

James A. Reid, prosecuting attorney of Kansas City, made the opening speech presenting the claims of the metropolis of the Southwest. The invitation he presented, he said, came not only from the citizens of Kansas City, but from the unflinching triumphant Democracy of Missouri. Kansas City has thirty nine lines of railroad, and her telegraphic facilities are excellent. Her hotels are more than ample. Outside of the great hotels of New York, there were in Kansas City seven hotels that will rank as high as any in the United States. The committee, he said, should have the first choice of rooms at these hotels, the delegates the second choice. Hotel rates, he promised, would not be raised. Mr. Reid was especially fulsome in his eulogy of the convention hall, which, he said, would seat 25,000 people.

The following call was issued in the afternoon: "The National Democratic committee having met in the city of Washington, on the 22d day of February, 1900, has appointed Wednesday, the Fourth of July, as the time, and chosen the city of Kansas City, Mo., as the place of holding the National Democratic Convention. Each State is entitled to a representation therein equal to double the number of its senators and representatives in the Congress of the United States; and each Territory, Alaska, Indian Territory, and the District of Columbia, shall have six delegates. All Democratic conservative reform citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations and differences, who can unite with us in the effort for pure, economical and constitutional government, and who favor the republic and oppose the empire are cordially invited to join us in sending delegates to the convention."

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