

THE COUNTY RECORD.

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-BY-

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Editor and Proprietor.

The historic red coat of the British soldier, except for dress parade purposes must go. So must the sword of the British infantry officer. Such appears to be the verdict of the ablest military critics who have watched the contest in South Africa at the seat of war.

The joint resolution proposing an amendment to the United States Constitution prohibiting polygamy is one of the most pertinent subjects which has come before the present Congress. The resolution, if it passes the Senate and House of Representatives by the necessary majority, and is ratified by three-fourths of the state legislatures, will settle finally a question which is likely to cause trouble if left as it is at present. It will be a saving of time and worry if it is disposed of now.

It is stated that more postoffices and towns have been named after Benjamin Franklin than any other man, not excepting Washington himself, though the unique honor has been paid the latter of naming the capital of the nation after him. It is difficult to tell, however, whether this complimentary nomenclature is due to interest in the moral maxims of Poor Richard, or to admiration for his sturdy character. Yet Franklin is a type in a number of respects well worthy of reproduction in the body social and commercial.

Even the Klondike goldseekers on the ground, or a good many of them, are ready to break camp as soon as spring opens and depart for Cape Nome, whither Fortune, a flitting goddess, changing her base constantly with the caprice belonging to her sex, now beckons them. Between 50,000 and 100,000 people are expected to pour in upon that sterile and desolate coast during the coming summer, which so far north is a short one, with a poor prospect of fortune for all or many of them. If the argonauts bring away from the Cape as much money as it costs them to get there they will be better off than the army which has invaded the Klondike.

The shape of Puerto Rico on our maps is aggressively square, unnaturally mathematical, and is an exception among islands, which are apt to be of most irregular shape; and our new possession is now being charted anew, and the appearance of it on the new maps will be something of a surprise. The appearance of the east coast line will be profoundly modified. Before a twelvemonth will have elapsed, the shape of the queer parallelogram will be changed. The straight up and down east boundary will prove to slope off gradually to the northeast. It is considered that this error in the shape of the island was due partly to lack of scientific knowledge on the part of the Spaniards, and partly to a desire to keep commercial rivals at a distance.

Marriage as a failure is sometimes discussed in pulpits, oftener in clubs where social questions are dealt with according to program, but, unless the common supposition is baseless, is rarely a theme for college lecturing to a class in economics. Prof. W. G. Sumner of Yale told the senior class in his department that 90 per cent. of present-day marriages turn out unhappily, and that marriage nowadays is not a matter of love. What are his data, and how did he get them. That is probably what the two hundred odd seniors and graduate students asked themselves, but there is no report of any satisfactory explanation. Still, the deliberate opinion of an eminent economist, presumably untouched by pessimism, suggests there is something in the evolution of industry that is either eliminating old ideals of marriage or preparing new ones, thinks the New York Commercial Advertiser.

The average salary paid to Methodist ministers in this country for 1908 was \$473.35.

CLARK BRIBERY CASE

The Counsel for the Prosecution Submits a Report.

SERIOUS CHARGES ARE PREFERRED.

Evidence Tends to Show That the Senator Spent Money Lavishly in the Senatorial Campaign.

Washington, D. C., Special.—Counsel for the memorialists in the case of Senator Clark, of Montana, have submitted their brief to the Senate committee on privileges and elections. They present the following as established facts in the case from the evidence adduced:

First.—That at least 15 members of the Legislature were paid by Mr. Clark and his agents for their votes.

Second.—That at least nine others were offered money for their votes and that the total amount of offers proved aggregate \$175,000.

Third.—That \$100,000 was offered by Dr. Treney, a friend and agent of Mr. Clark, to bribe the Attorney General to dismiss proceedings in the Wellcome case.

Fourth.—That the same agent of Mr. Clark offered Justice Hunt, of the Supreme Court, \$100,000 to dismiss the Wellcome case.

Fifth.—That Mr. Clark and his friends engaged in wholesale bribery and attempted bribery of members of the Legislature to secure the election of Mr. Clark.

Of the 95 members of the Legislature, including Mr. Whitesides, 29 were sworn before this committee. Of these, the memorialists say, nine have taken oaths that they were offered money to vote for Senator Clark. Two, they claim, have admitted the receipt of money, \$5,000 each, after voting for Mr. Clark, but tried to excuse it. Either by direct testimony or otherwise they claim that the acceptance of bribes is fixed upon 15 others.

The testimony of both Mr. Clark and Mr. E. C. Day establish conclusively the payment by Mr. Clark to Mr. Day a few days after the election of \$5,000, which sum Mr. Day says he accepted in compensation for his services as a friend of Mr. Clark while he was in the city of Helena as a member of the Legislature and leader of the Clark forces upon the floor of the House. Mr. Clark testifies as to this transaction as follows: "It was in consideration of my friendship for Mr. Day and for the work performed by him in trying to organize the Legislature to be elected Speaker, and in order to control our forces, in which, however, we failed, I recognized that he was worthy of this consideration."

"Mr. Day admits that no part of this \$5,000 went to the other members of the law firm of which he is a partner. The contention on the part of Mr. Day and Mr. Clark that this was a gift will deceive no one. It was received in direct violation of his oath of office."

On the general question of fact the following deductions are made:

First.—That general corruption was practiced by Mr. Clark's agents.

Second.—That such corrupt practices were known to and authorized by him.

Third.—That he personally made efforts to secure votes by bribery.

Fourth.—That through corruption by means of bribery of members of the Legislature his election was secured.

Fifth.—That while the laws of his State prohibit the use of more than \$1,000 by a candidate for the Senate to secure his election, Mr. Clark employed for this purpose, by his own confession, at least \$139,000; and that the committee appointed by him to expend this money violated the laws of the State by failing to make a report thereof as required by the statutes.

It is proved beyond a question that he paid to the committee of three \$125,000; to sundry persons, \$2,800; to Representative Day, \$5,000; to Representative Fine, \$5,000; to William McDermott, \$5,000; to John B. Williams, \$5,000; to Senator D. G. Warner, \$7,000; to Representative McLaughlin, \$15,000; to Senator Whiteside, \$5,000; to Senator Meyers, \$10,000; to Senator Clark, of Madison, \$19,000; total \$207,800.

Direct and circumstantial testimony establishes the further payment of \$105,500 as follows: To Representative H. H. Carr, \$9,000; to Representative Bywater, \$15,000; to Representative Jaqueth, \$10,000; to Representative Woods, \$8,000; to Representative Sorlie, \$9,500; to Representative Parker, \$2,000; to Representative Basley, \$5,000; to Representative Eversole, \$5,000; to Senator Hobson, \$25,000; to Senator Glezer, \$5,000.

Five Men Shot.

Asheville, N. C., Special.—It is reported here that in a drunken fight at Hot Springs, forty miles west of here Tuesday evening, five men were shot, some very seriously. The stores are closed and the whole town is terror-stricken.

Heavy Shortage.

Rutland, Vt., Special.—The Merchants' National Bank, of Rutland, closed its doors Monday, and the cashier, Charles W. Mussey, is under arrest, charged with the misappropriation of the funds of the bank. He had left the State and was arrested at Albany, N. Y. It is announced his shortage amounts to \$145,000.

ON TO PRETORIA.

That is the Objective Point of Robert's Move.

THE BOERS WILL MOVE BACKWARD.

The Head of the Army Now 21 Miles North of Bloemfontein—Why Methuen Was Recalled.

London, By Cable.—The head of the army of Lord Roberts is now about 21 miles north of Bloemfontein. It occupies a cluster of hills won from the Boers after a stiff fight, in which the British lost seven officers and 100 men. The Boers had been using these kopjes as a base for marauding bands that have been beating up the country adjacent to Bloemfontein for supplies, driving off cattle and forcing non-resistant Free States into their ranks again. The enemy must have been in considerable force, as Lord Roberts sent 8,000 infantry and 3,000 cavalry against them. Lord Roberts' progress to Pretoria will probably consist of a series of such forward movements, in which Boer positions will be attacked by a portion of the army advancing rapidly with wheel transport the main army coming up as the railroad is repaired. Lord Roberts is stripping the forces in the minor sphere of operations of their wagons and transport animals in order to hasten the advance. This is understood to be the reason why he recalled Lord Methuen from Barkly West to Kimberley. Lord Roberts had to have Methuen's transport.

The reason why a hot chase was not made after Commandant Olivier is that Lord Roberts did not wish to wear out the cavalry transport. General French lost 3,000 horses in the relief of Kimberley and the pursuit of General Cronje. Lord Roberts lost 3,000 transport cattle at Waterval drift and it is estimated that he has lost 4,000 other animals since he forward movement began, on February 13th.

The rebellion throughout the North-western district of Cape Colony is almost suppressed.

The Goch will sail Saturday with 600 men for St. Helena to guard General Cronje and 4,000 prisoners.

A Uniform Bale.

Savannah, Ga., Special.—The Savannah cotton exchange is sending out a circular letter respecting cotton baling, giving a new rule with respect to bales which is to go into effect with the beginning of the next cotton year. The circular says that on and after September 1, 1900, "all sales of cotton in Savannah in bales shall be based on packages of standard size (24x54 inches) and when bales of other dimensions are tendered for delivery, an allowance of 25 cents per bale shall be made to the buyer by the seller on such cotton." Copies of the above rule are being sent to the various exchanges of the United States, requesting their co-operation, and to farmers, ginners, merchants, newspapers and others interested in the general adoption of a uniform size cotton bale. The Galveston cotton exchange has practically adopted the rule.

Another Fire.

New York, Special.—The steamship Old Dominion, formerly of the Old Dominion Line, now the property of the Joy Steamship Company, plying between New York and Boston, was damaged by fire. She reached her pier Thursday night and about 3 o'clock in the morning fire was discovered in the cargo of general merchandise, near the engine room. The crew, which rushed to the pumps, were driven away by the heat, but the fire department, which was then summoned, confined the flames to the lower deck. The total loss was \$15,000.

Telegraphic Briefs.

The Postoffice Department, by instruction of President McKinley, has issued an order directing that mail addressed "Governor of Kentucky" shall be delivered to Taylor.

Gen. Piet J. Joubert, commander-in-chief of the Boer Army, died at Pretoria Tuesday from peritonitis.

Congressman J. W. Bailey, at Cameron, Texas, opened his campaign for the United States Senate in opposition to Hon. Horace Chilton. A large number of prominent public men of Texas were present to hear him speak. The senatorship will be decided in the primaries for members of the Legislature, a direct vote being taken.

All the Boers who were in the Orange river region of Cape Colony are said to have escaped northward.

Hard Day for Bryan.

Spokane, Special.—Friday was a day of hard campaigning for Wm. J. Bryan. He made six speeches in Whitman and Spokane counties and addressed 25,000 people. At Colfax he addressed an audience of 7,000; at Graffeld 2,000. At Tekoa he spoke for 30 minutes to 4,000; at Farmington 1,500 heard him for 10 minutes and at Spokane he addressed two audiences of 10,000 each, speaking afternoon and evening in the big tent of the exposition.

STRIKE ENDED.

Agreement Reached Saturday Between Workmen and Employers.

Chicago, Special.—The machinists' strike is over and all through the United States where the Union has ordered strikes they have been called off and the men will return to work at once. The conditions upon which the agreement between the bosses and men was reached was published Saturday morning and at night the Chicago machinists met to consider the agreement, it being understood in advance that it would be agreed to. The agreement was approved late at night at a general mass meeting, the vote standing 3,028 for its adoption, and 390 against. A formal order was at once issued by President O'Connell of the machinists union, declaring the strike off and ordering the men back to work on Monday. The ratification was the only business transacted at the meeting.

Looking for Trouble.

Indianapolis, Special.—It is believed by prominent residents that Kentucky Democrats are here waiting a favorable opportunity to take Chas. P. Finley, ex-Secretary of State of Kentucky, and carry him to Kentucky to be tried for complicity in the assassination of Senator Goebel. Finley is known to be in concealment here. He has been at the residence of the sheriff, a part of the county jail. The Republicans here say such effort will be resisted and that if the two factions meet there will undoubtedly be bloodshed in this city.

To Open Rapid Transit.

New York, Special.—The World of Sunday says: August Belmont and his construction company will operate the rapid transit system. The unexpected admission from Mr. Belmont that he was forming a company to operate the road came through his announcement that E. P. Bryan, of St. Louis, had been engaged by him. Mr. Bryan had been vice president of the St. Louis Terminal Railway, which position he has just resigned. Mr. Bryan has a contract with Mr. Belmont, representing the new company for five years at \$20,000 a year. He will receive \$80,000 before a car is operated over the line.

A Bogus Interview.

Princeton, N. J., Special.—Ex-President Cleveland, when interviewed relative to an article on "Imperialism, war and citizenship," said: "The article is a perfect fraud. It has been taken word for word from the speech I delivered at Lawrenceville, in June 1898. A few days ago a representative called with a paper which had the speech in it, and asked me if I would allow him to use the speech. I told him I had no objections to any one using it, provided he stated when it had been delivered, as the speech was already obsolete."

Condition of the Exchequer.

London, By Cable.—The annual statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, for the year ending March 31st shows a net increase in revenue over 1899 of 11,899,377 pounds (\$59,496,875), of which 7,462,801 pounds occurred in the last quarter and was evidently due to the immense payments for the release of bonded goods previous to the budget announcement.

Brevities.

W. F. McCready has secured judgment against the Pennsylvania Company for \$105, alleged to have been retained from his wages. McCready claims that when he was given employment by the company as a brakeman, he was coerced into joining the relief department and that a portion of his wages was withheld each month against his protest. The suit is regarded as a test case. The company gave notice of appeal.

Attorney General Griggs has given an opinion to the Secretary of the Navy to the effect that the Secretary of the Treasury has complete authority in the matter of the disposition of the wrecks of Spanish vessels along the shores of Cuba.

The Director of the Census has appointed Alice Bouchereau, of New Orleans, special expert agent to collect statistics of the sugar industry in the Southern States.

Secretary Long has recommended to Congress that the employees of the Navy Department be paid for their excess time in office from January 1, 1898, to January 1, 1899. It is expected that Congress will make provision for the reward of these employees. In the case of the Navy Department the estimate of cost is placed at \$40,000.

Celebration of the establishment of an eight-hour working day by the coal miners brought about almost complete idleness in the Pittsburg district. Nearly 30,000 men will be benefited by the new scale which goes into effect on Monday. It calls for an advance of about 20 per cent. and the establishment of an eight-hour working day.

BRITISH ADVANCE

Will Probably be Resumed Early Next Week.

GEN. JOUBERT'S SKILL PRAISED.

One Hundred and Thirty-five Miles to be Covered by Lord Roberts Before He Reaches the Boer Position.

London, Cable.—General French who has arrived at Bloemfontein from Thaba'Nchu, says that Commandant Olivier has 6,000 men and is north of Lallybrand. Immense quantities of stores have now been accumulated at Bloemfontein, and Lord Roberts' infantry is seemingly about to move. An impression, which can be traced to the War Office, is abroad that the advance will begin next Monday. Boer observation parties are hovering near Bloemfontein, but Lord Roberts has 135 miles to cover before reaching the great position which the Boers are preparing at Koonstadt. Moving ten miles a day is probably the best he can do with field transports. Therefore he can hardly engage the Boers in force for two weeks. The reconstruction of the railway behind him may even delay an invasion of the Transvaal until May. Meanwhile, all the important towns in the Free State, within Lord Roberts' reach, are being garrisoned. Traba'Nchu, Philippolis, Fauresmith, and Jagersfontein are thus held. Sir Alfred Milner is touring in the disturbed newly acquired territory, investigating conditions and arranging the administration. He is understood to be getting materials for a report to Mr. Chamberlain concerning a plan of civil government.

All the London morning papers print singularly kind editorials concerning General Joubert. They praise his military skill, uphold his chivalrous conduct and regret that so strong and moderate a mind should be absent from the final settlement of the dispute. Although some of the younger commanders thought the old soldier wanting in dash and enterprise, his raid into the country south of the Tugela is considered the best piece of Boer leadership during the whole war. It is now known that he crossed the Tugela with only 3,000 riflemen and six guns, but so bold and rapid were his movements that the British commanders thought 10,000 Boers were marching on Pietermaritzburg. For a few days, although in the presence of greatly superior forces, he fooled General Hildyard's brigade at Estcourt and at the same time threatened General Barton's camp at Mool river. Then, as British re-enforcements were pushed up, Joubert re-crossed the Tugela without losing a prisoner, a wagon or a gun. General White's estimate of him, pronounced on Tuesday before he died, as a gentleman and a brave and honorable opponent, strikes the tone of all British comment.

The Foreign Office, according to the Portugal for some thousands of British troops to be landed at Beira and sent by the Rhodesia railway from Massi-Kesse to Umhali. A permanent arrangement is understood to exist for the use of this route to transfer the Rhodesia police. The possibility of foreign protest is suggested by the Daily Chronicle. Among the items cabled from Pretoria is a statement that prominent residents there object to a defense of Pretoria and desire that President Kruger should retire to Lydenberg. It is expected the principal buildings at Johannesburg had been undermined by order of Kruger.

Another Cotton Mill.

Columbia, S. C., Special.—Another cotton mill was incorporated Tuesday, carrying the total capitalization for the year over \$5,000,000. The last is a \$100,000 mill at Melnora, S. C., near Augusta, Ga.

Russia and Japan.

London, By Cable.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Kobe, dated March 28th, says: "Renewed trouble between Russia and Japan in Korea is imminent. The movements of the Russian fleet indicate the probability of the seizure of a Korean port. The War Office officials at Tokio are holding conferences and there has been considerable military and naval activity in Japan this month."

Cannot Interfere.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The President has informed Kentucky Republicans that while he cannot interfere in affairs to the extent of disarming the militia of either faction, he is willing, so far as he can legitimately do so, to recognize the Republican officials of that State as the de facto officials. He told them in the same connection that he would give directions that mail addressed to an official by title only, as to "the Governor" or "the Secretary of State," should be delivered to the Republicans holding those offices, and not to the Democrats.