

## THE COUNTY RECORD.

Published Every Thursday

—AT—

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—BY—

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Editor and Proprietor.

The principal languages now used in the United States, judging from recent statistics, are English and golf.

The Christian Life, speaking of the discouragements of missionary work, cites the story of "a poor woman who contemptuously rejected the warning that it was hazardous to feed her baby on red herrings. 'I ought to know how to bring up a baby,' she cried; 'for I've buried ten.'"

That a great manufacturing and commercial country like France should have no trade journals is one of the curiosities of business. The French Office of Foreign Trade has put forth a circular on this subject, urging chambers of commerce throughout the Republic to establish papers devoted to various branches of trade.

For the convenience of the hustling American who hates to lose a minute from his business, one of the big transatlantic steamship companies has installed a telephone service on its dock at Hoboken. This is connected with the steamers lying there, so that the passenger leaving for Europe may from his stateroom transact business up to the minute of sailing.

Some astonishing speed trials have been reported from Newcastle, England, where the Viper and Cobra, destroyers fitted with turbine engines, have been exhaustively tested. The latter craft, which is of regular dimensions, has engines of 12,000 horse power, and has attained 37.7 knots speed, or 43.41 statute miles, per hour. If these results should be measurably maintained in active service the navies of the world would hasten to consign a large share of their motive machinery to the scrap heap.

A department store development in St. Louis is the addition to the many features of a branch postoffice. Such offices are to be established in six stores, not for the special benefit of the stores, but for the convenience of their patrons, especially the women, who will then be able to do their postal business as part of their shopping. The branch offices will have money order and registration departments, and women who now have difficulty in establishing their identity at the money-order department in the central post-office can be vouched for by their acquaintances in the store.

It is surprising to find the number of nuns figuring upon the life insurance companies' lists nowadays. Nearly all the sisters belonging to religious orders in this part of the country have their lives insured for a greater or less amount—commonly greater. The object is, of course, not personal benefit to themselves, nor to their families, from which they have been separated. At the death of the nun, all the accumulated money goes to the church or to that particular branch of its work with which she was identified. The yearly premiums are saved by the nun out of her slender savings and such alms as may be given her for the purpose from time to time.

A new piece of household furniture is the family weighing-machine. Some are made in the form of graceful chairs, upholstered in blue or white leather to match the bathroom decorations, and some are artistic studies in walnut and tapestry for the ornamentation of the hallway, the machinery being concealed as far as possible or made highly ornamental. The reason for the introduction of the machine is the new theory that it is flesh, that tells whether one is well or ill more truthfully even than color or appetite or ill feelings. Mothers are instructed to put their children on the scales every morning, keep a close record of the fluctuations, and once in three weeks turn the tables of weights over to the family doctor, who will draw inferences therefrom.

## 76,295,220 PEOPLE.

Total Population of the United States Announced.

FIGURES BY STATES ARE GIVEN.

The United States Have Made a Net Gain Since 1890 of 13,225,404 or Nearly 21 Per Cent.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The official announcement of the total population of the United States for 1900 is 76,295,220, of which 74,877,907 are contained in the 45 States representing approximately the population to be used for apportionment purposes. There is a total of 134,158 Indians not taxed. The total population in 1890, with which the aggregate population of the present census should be compared was 63,069,756. Taking the 1890 population as a basis, there has been a gain in population of 13,225,464, during the past 10 years, representing an increase of nearly 21 per cent. Following is the official announcement of the population of the United States in 1900 by States:

Alabama, 1,825,697; Arkansas, 1,311,564; California, 1,485,053; Colorado, 539,700; Connecticut, 908,355; Delaware, 184,375; Florida, 528,542; Georgia, 2,216,219; Idaho, 161,711; Illinois, 4,821,550; Indiana, 2,516,469; Iowa, 2,215,829; Kansas, 1,469,496; Kentucky, 2,147,174; Louisiana, 1,381,627; Maine, 694,366; Maryland, 1,189,946; Massachusetts, 2,865,346; Michigan, 2,119,782; Minnesota, 1,751,395; Mississippi, 1,551,372; Missouri, 3,107,119; Montana, 243,239; Nebraska, 1,068,901; Nevada, 42,334; New Hampshire, 411,558; New Jersey, 2,853,669; New York, 7,268,699; North Carolina, 1,891,992; North Dakota, 319,040; Ohio, 4,157,545; Oregon, 113,532; Pennsylvania, 6,301,365; Rhode Island, 424,559; South Carolina, 1,340,312; South Dakota, 401,559; Tennessee, 2,022,723; Texas, 3,048,828; Utah, 276,565; Vermont, 343,641; Virginia, 1,854,181; Washington, 517,672; West Virginia, 958,900; Wisconsin, 2,068,963; Wyoming, 92,513; total, 74,627,907.

Alaska, 44,000; Arizona, 122,212; Dist. of Col., 278,718; Hawaii, 154,001; Ind. Territory, 391,960; New Mexico, 193,777; Oklahoma, 298,245.

Persons in service of the United States stationed abroad (estimated) 84,400.

Indians, etc., on Indian reservations, except Indian Territory, 145,282.

Total for seven Territories, etc., 1900, 1,667,313; 1890, 952,945; Indians, 89,451.

The Alaskan figures are derived from partial data only, and all returns for Alaska and for certain military organizations stationed abroad principally in the Philippines, have not yet been received. Bulletins will be issued for the various minor civil divisions in the different States and Territories as fast as possible. The entire number, it is expected, will be ready for the public use before the 1st of January.

The total population in 1890, with which the aggregate population at the present census should be compared, was 63,069,756, the gain during the past decade being 13,225,464, or very nearly 21 per cent.

### Lynched "Quietly and Orderly."

Birmingham, Ala., Special.—At Duke, a small station on the Louisville & Nashville and East & West Railroads, 16 miles north of Anniston, Monday night, an 18-year-old negro youth named Abernethy attempted a criminal assault on the 14-year-old adopted daughter of W. N. Thompson, section foreman on the Louisville & Nashville. The negro was captured three hours after the attempt and was identified and lynched. Those who composed the lynching party are said to have been among the best citizens of the community and they went about the work quietly and orderly. The negro was found at the home of another negro in the neighborhood.

### Farrell to Hang.

Marysville, O., Special.—The jury has returned a verdict of murder in the first degree without recommendation against Rosslyn Farrell, the train robber charged with the murder of Express Messenger Lane. The verdict carries with it the death sentence. The murder was committed for the purpose of robbery. Farrell secured \$1,000 in money from the way safe of the Adams Express Company.

### Earthquake at Caracas.

Caracas, Venezuela, By Cable.—At 4:46 a. m. Monday, Caracas was visited by a severe earthquake. Fifteen persons were killed and many others injured. Great damage was done to buildings, including the Pantheon and the churches. The United States legation was badly damaged, but all the occupants escaped unhurt. President Castro, who leaped from a balcony on the second floor of the government house, had one of his legs broken. Wm. Henry Doveton Haggard, the British minister, had a miraculous escape, the second floor of the British legation having fallen upon him and buried him in the debris.

## THANKSGIVING DAY.

The President Sets Apart November 29th in Usual Proclamation.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The State Department has issued the following:

By the President of the United States of America.

### A PROCLAMATION.

It has pleased the Almighty God to bring our nation in safety and honor through another year. The works of religion and charity have everywhere been manifest. Our country through all its extent has been blessed with abundant harvests. Labor and the great industries of the people have prospered beyond all precedents. Our commerce has spread over the world. Our power and influences in the cause of freedom and enlightenment have extended over distant seas and lands. The lives of our official representatives and many of our people in China have been marvelously preserved. We have been generally exempt from pestilence and other great calamities, and even the tragic visitation which overwhelmed the city of Galveston made evident the sentiments of sympathy and Christian charity by virtue of which we are one united people.

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, do hereby appoint and set apart Thursday, the 29th of November next, to be observed by all the people of the United States, at home or abroad, as a day of Thanksgiving and praise to Him who holds the nations in the hollow of His hand.

I recommend that they gather in their several places of worship and devoutly give Him thanks for the prosperity wherewith He has endowed us, for seed time and harvest, for the valor, devotion and humanity of our armies and navies and for all His benefits to us as individuals and as a nation; and that they humbly pray for the continuance of His divine favor, for concord and amity with other nations, and for righteousness and peace in all our ways.

In witness I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 29th day of October, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand nine hundred, and of the independence of the United States, the one hundred and twenty-fifth.

(Signed.) WILLIAM MCKINLEY,  
By the President.

JOHN HAY, Secretary of State

### A Sober View.

Berlin, By Cable.—More sober views about China now prevail here, owing, doubtless, to the fact that Count Von Bulow is known to entertain reasonable ideas about Germany's tangible interests therein, and that his influence, as Imperial Chancellor, upon the impetuous Emperor, and especially in foreign affairs, is decidedly greater than Prince Hohenloe's. It is now generally believed here that the Chinese muddle will slowly but surely unravel itself and lead to a satisfactory issue without necessitating any further large amount of actual hostilities, or an elaborate strategic campaign. All the utterances of the semi-official press this week show this belief. Only the military party is dissatisfied with this view. Doubts are still entertained here though regarding the value of the credentials of Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching, and their ability to enforce the terms of any agreement reached. The alleged latest edicts of Emperor Kwang Su are also regarded here with suspicion and even the possibility that Li Hung Chang himself is their author or instigator, to facilitate the negotiator's task, is considered.

### Barbarities of Novico.

Manila, By Cable.—The rebel Captain Novico has been tried by a military commission at Baler, Northern Luzon, charged with burying alive a seaman named McDonald, of Lieutenant Gilmore's Yorktown party. Novico was found guilty and sentenced to death. The commission's sentence is now in the hands of General MacArthur for approval.

### After Politicians.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The civil service commission has just completed investigation of charges of violations of civil service law, mostly of political assessments and coercion, against Federal officials, whose names are withheld, in Philadelphia, Pa.; Louisville, Ky.; Cincinnati, O.; Topeka, Kan.; Birmingham, Ala.; Jersey City, and in Iowa. In some of these cases the commission has recommended to the various executive departments to which the accused officials belong the prosecution and dismissal of the latter.

## THE "OPEN DOOR."

England and Germany Agree Fully Regarding China.

LAND-GRABBING NOT ALLOWED

This Government in Line With Other Powers Favoring Unrestricted Commercial Relations.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The State Department has made public the British-German agreement respecting the maintenance of the "open door" and territorial integrity of China with the answer of the United States government set in duplicate to each of the principals to the agreement. The answer is as follows:

Mr. Hay to Lord Pauncefote:  
"Department of State,  
"Washington, Oct. 29, 1900.

"Excellency: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 23d of October, enclosing the text of an agreement between Great Britain and Germany relating to affairs in China which was signed in London on the 16th inst., by the marquis of Salisbury and the German ambassador on behalf of their respective governments and inviting the acceptance by the United States of the principles recorded in that agreement. These principles are:

"1. It is a matter of joint and permanent international interest that the ports on the rivers and littoral of China should remain free and open to trade and to every other legitimate form of economic activity for the nationals of all countries without distinction, and the two governments agree on their part to uphold the same for all Chinese territory so far as they can exercise influence.

"2. Her Britannic Majesty's government and the imperial German government will not on their part make use of the present complication to obtain for themselves any territorial advantages in Chinese dominions, and will direct their policy towards maintaining undiminished the territorial condition of the Chinese empire."

The United States have heretofore made their opinion known to both these principles. During the last year this government invited the powers interested in China to join in an expression of views and purposes in the direction of impartial trade with that country and received satisfactory assurances to that effect from all of them. When the recent troubles were at their height, this government, on the 3rd of July, once more made an announcement of its policy regarding impartial trade and the integrity of the Chinese empire and had the gratification of learning that all the powers held similar views, and since that time the most gratifying harmony has existed among all the nations concerned as to the ends to be pursued, and there has been little divergence of opinion as to the details of the course to be followed.

It is therefore with much satisfaction that the President directs me to inform you of the full sympathy of this government with those of Her Britannic Majesty and the German Emperor in the principles set forth in the causes of the agreement above cited. The third clause of the agreement provides:

"3. In case of another power making use of the complications in China in order to obtain under any form whatever such territorial advantages, the two contracting parties reserve to themselves to come to a preliminary understanding, as to the eventual steps to be taken for the protection of their lion in respect to it.

JOHN HAY.  
As this clause refers to a reciprocal arrangement between the two high contracting powers, the government of the United States does not regard itself as called upon to express an opinion in respect to it.

JOHN HAY.  
A similar note, mutatis mutandis, was addressed on the same day by the Secretary of State to the imperial German charge d'affaires.

### The Russian Reply.

London, By Cable.—Russia's reply to the Anglo-German agreement was received at the Foreign Office this evening. Officials of the British Foreign Office do not regard the Russian note as adequate Anglo-German agreement note. They say the Russian reply "lacks the definitiveness so desired by Lord Salisbury."

### Telegraphic Briefs.

In an interview at Berlin Prince Hohenloe said his resignation from the Chancellorship was mainly due to his being frequently ignored in foreign affairs.

Prof. Max Muller, the great philologist, is dead at Oxford University.

A train in France has just made a record of 185 miles in 184 1-2 minutes.

A body found on the lake shore at Port Bay, has been identified as that of Richard M. Gordon, of Hamilton, yachtsman, drowned September 15.

The President has appointed Jose Guzman Benelex and Jose Gomez Briso members of the executive council of Porto Rico, to fill vacancies caused by resignation.

## THE INDUSTRIAL SOUTH.

Notes of Remarkable Development in Every Section.

Baltimore, Special.—Intent upon uncovering raw material for industry, extending railroad branches to virgin forests and mineral deposits, and strengthening trade connection with foreign countries as indicated by recent developments in Hampton Roads and by the fact that within seven weeks after its appalling disaster, Galveston is able to ship a cargo valued at more than \$1,000,000 and to be loading at once 36 vessels for foreign ports, Southerners are leaving nothing undone to build up local manufacturing enterprises in various lines. Take wood working, for instance. Among the contemplated undertakings of the kind during the week noted by The Manufacturers' Record are the rebuilding, enlargement and remodelling of a plant at Ridgedale, Penn., for the manufacture of boxes and butter tubs, the erection at Knoxville of a two-story box factory, to which will be added a three-story trunk factory and the addition of machinery for the manufacture of handles to the boat oar factory at the same place, a broom factory at High Point, N. C., a lumber plant at Damascus with a daily output of 100,000 feet for the development of timberlands at Johnson City, Tenn., a stove and heading factory at West Point, Miss., a spoke factory at Johnson City, Tenn., and saw mills to develop timber lands in Grundy and Coffee counties, Tenn., at Kenner, La., at Kirbyville, Tex., at Leesville, La. It is proposed at Waycross to organize a stock company with a capital of from \$100,000 to \$200,000 for the erection of gineries, cotton seed oil mills and guano factories, the Cleveland, Tenn., stove works will double its capacity to 35,000 stoves a year, and a company has been organized by men of Pittsburgh, Pa., Louisville, Ky., and El Paso, Tex., to establish at the last named place a plant for the manufacture of insulators and other articles of glass. In textiles among the announcements are negotiations for water power on the Catawba river, near Hildebran, N. C., to be used to operate a cotton factory, the incorporation at Columbia, S. C., of the Capital City Cotton Mills, for the establishment of a 6,000 spindle and a 2,000 loom mill, with a capital of \$100,000, subscription amounting to \$10,000 for the erection of a knitting mill at Fort Valley, Ga., the incorporation of the Leaksville, N. C., House and Power Co., for the erection and operation of cotton mills, the establishment of the Farmville, Va., Knitting Mill, with a daily capacity of a dozen half hose, and the preparation of plans for the development of water power at Lancaster, S. C. Among other general industries are ice factories at Abilene, Tex., High Point, N. C., Richmond, Va., Salisbury, Md., and Anderson, S. C., paper mill at Crowley, La., development of zinc mines at Berryville, Ark., of gold mine in Union county, S. C., of gold and copper mines at Kirkpatrick, Ark., brick works at Tunder, Ga., and an entire new plant at the Neches Iron Works, at Beaumont, Tex., to be used for machine shops, forging department and foundry.

Evidences of progress appear also in contracts already let or planned under contemplation for work upon water works or sewerage system, or both at Bessemer, Ala., Danville, Ark., Georgetown, Ky., Ruston, La., Buffalo, S. C., Chattanooga, Tenn., Beaumont, Tex., Falls Church, Va., New Iberia, La., and Hattsburg, Miss., while here and there electric light plants and the construction or extension of telephone systems are among the improvements.

### Notes.

At a meeting of parties interested in the proposed knitting mill of Waycross, Ga., held last week, a committee was appointed to solicit additional subscriptions to the capital stock of the company. This company is the one in which Mr. Woodin and other Northern capitalists are interested. As stated last week, about \$10,000 additional will be required before work on the erection of buildings can commence.

Constitutional Convention at Havana. Havana, by Cable.—General Leonard Wood, commander of the Department of Cuba, who arrived here on the steamer Kanawha, has appointed Seniors Llorente Castro, Rivera and Quesada as a commission to arrange the opening ceremony at the constitutional convention next Monday. The board of canvassers has not yet reported with reference to contested seats, and the question will be decided by the convention.

### An Island Disappears.

Caracas, By Cable.—Further details received regarding the earthquake of Monday last show that San Casimiro, Cua and Charallano were entirely destroyed. An islet situated at the mouth of the Neveri river has disappeared. At Tacarigua, Brochico and Curiepe the damage done was considerable. There are many dead and injured. Railroad and telephone communication is interrupted. Railroad service between La Guayma and Caracas was resumed this morning.