

# THE COUNTY RECORD.

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—BY—

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Of the 6753 Finns who came to the United States during the previous year only seventeen were sent back; only sixty-two were unable to read and write, and only fourteen were said to be likely to become public charges.

A paraffin lamp has been invented by an expert of Dublin for the purpose of lighting buoys. The lamp has been tested and found to afford a brilliant light for three months without attention. Those who go down to the sea in ships will have additional cause for thanking the inventing genius of man.

Enforced military duty, even in France, does not seem to be relished. During the recent military maneuvers in that country numbers deserted and crossed the border into Italy. On one day eight men from the same regiment deserted, preferring exile for several years to the prospect of completing their military service.

The famous stallion Axtell, which has now been sold for \$14,700, fetched the record price of \$100,000 eleven years ago when he was a three-year-old. However, he has earned \$240,000 for his owners meanwhile, not to mention the price which he now brings as a fourteen-year-old. Oh, yes, there's big money in good horseflesh.

It will not be many years until Zululand will be fully in the civilized belt. Immense coal fields have recently been discovered, many of them forty-five feet in depth. The coal is said to be of prime quality. In addition to the coal it is generally supposed that minerals in great variety abound throughout the country.

It is said that 20,000 people will winter in Nome and contiguous camps. How many of them will never see another summer is a matter of rather serious conjecture. Still the preparations go on in the States for immigration to that section next summer, and it is more than probable that the death rate will be overbalanced by the newcomers.

The most difficult features to imitate in Uncle Sam's bank notes, whether national or of the greenback variety, is the water mark. The counterfeiter effects this by placing the note under a heavy die. The simplest, and possibly the only way to ascertain if the mark is genuine, is by dampening the same with a sponge. If genuine the water-mark will stand out stronger; if counterfeit it will almost, if not entirely, disappear.

New Zealand's latest legislative novelty is a "fair-rent" bill which has just been circulated by the Government. The intention of the bill is to set up boards with power to fix the rent payable for any land or buildings. If a tenant is dissatisfied with the rent fixed by his landlord, he may apply to the "fair-rent" board of the district, and under the bill the board will have the power to fix the rent which the proprietor could legally demand. The boards are to consist of three members, with a magistrate as president. Fair rent is defined by the bill as follows: In the case of agricultural or pastoral land, such a rent as a tenant using or cultivating in a husbandmanlike manner can fairly be expected to produce from the land over and above the necessary cost of cultivation and production, and also reasonable interest on capital invested in stock and working plant, and also above the reasonable maintenance of himself and his family or of such of them as are living and being maintained on the land. In the case of town, suburban or village lands, such a rent as a tenant can fairly be expected to pay having regard to its site, buildings and business advantage.

## CONGRESSIONAL DOINGS.

### Daily Proceedings of the National Lawmakers SENATE.

Twenty-eighth Day.—In the Senate after several hundred pension bills were passed or referred, Mr. Morgan asked unanimous consent to take vote February 11 on the Nicaraguan canal bill and amendments.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on foreign relations.

Twenty-ninth Day.—Consideration of the army reorganization bill was resumed. Mr. Teller moved to strike out that paragraph of the bill which empowered the President to place on the retired list any officer who has been suspended from duty by sentence of court martial or by executive order in mitigation of such sentence. The amendment was agreed to. Mr. Teller said that the paragraph might apply to Major Joseph W. Wham, whose record he dwelt upon as a splendid one, filled with acts of gallantry at Nashville, Franklin and other battlefields.

After almost an hour's executive session the Senate, at 5.50, adjourned.

Thirtieth Day.—In the Senate a bill to provide for sub-ports of entry and delivery in the Hawaiian Islands was reported by Mr. Hanna, from the Committee on Commerce, and passed.

A bill fixing the compensation of district superintendents of the life-saving service at \$2,500 per annum, except in the case of the superintendent of the Eighth district, whose salary is fixed at \$1,500, was passed.

Much time was spent in discussion of the army bill.

At 5 o'clock the Senate proceeded to executive business and at 5:05 adjourned until to-morrow.

Thirty-first Day.—Just before 6 o'clock the Senate finally disposed of the army reorganization bill. The measure having originated in the Senate, the final question was not upon its passage, but upon agreeing to the Senate amendments. They were agreed to by a vote of 43 to 23. While party lines were drawn on the measure four Democrats voted for it, Senators Lindsay, of Kentucky; McLaurin, of South Carolina; Morgan, of Alabama and Sullivan, of Mississippi. Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, who was detained at his home by illness, was paired against the bill with Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin. The bill has occupied practically the entire attention of the Senate since the 3rd day of January when it was made the unfinished business.

Thirty-second Day.—The Senate committee on finance granted a hearing to a delegation from the tobacco growing States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, West Virginia and Georgia in support of the proposition to reduce the tax on tobacco in connection with the legislation on the war revenue. The delegation was composed entirely of members of congress and was accompanied by Senators Pritchard, Tillman and Martin. They represented the tax had been doubled in the war revenue act and that over \$35,000,000 of the revenue of the country is raised upon tobacco, and they asked for a reduction from the present tax of 12 cents per pound to 8 cents.

There was nothing of importance done by the Senate. After a brief executive session, the Senate at 5:15 p. m. adjourned.

### HOUSE.

Twenty-eighth Day.—The first half hour of the session of the House was taken up in a discussion of the joint resolutions providing for inaugural programme at the Capitol on the fourth of March.

The river and harbor bill was then taken up for completion.

Twenty-ninth Day.—The river and harbor appropriation bill was passed by the House. It went through practically as it came from the committee. It carries slightly less than \$60,000,000, of which \$23,000,000 is in direct appropriations.

Thirtieth Day.—There were hardly fifty members in their places when the House of Representatives met. A majority of the members had gone over to the Senate to witness the administration of the oath to Senator Quay of Pennsylvania.

The House, without preliminary business, went into committee of the whole (Mr. Lawrence of Massachusetts in the chair), and took up the consideration of the bill to Revise and Codify the Postal Laws of the United States. The order for its consideration made last week was modified so as to make it a continuing order, not to interfere with appropriation bills, conference reports and private bill day.

Mr. Loud of California, in charge of the bill, made a brief explanation of the provisions of the measure and explained in answer to many inquiries that the bill made no modification of existing statutes regarding railway mail pay, the salaries of railway mail clerks or any of the mooted questions regarding the postal service.

Thirty-first Day.—The House spent the entire day, on the bill to refer to the Court of Claims the claims of the Willam Crampp and Son Ship Building Company, of Philadelphia, for alleged damages due to the delay of the government in furnishing the armor plate and material for the battleships Massachusetts and Indiana and the cruisers New York and Columbia. The claims aggregate \$1,376,244. The bill has been conspicuous at every session of Congress for several years.

Thirty-second Day.—The session of the house was devoted chiefly to the postal codification bill, which was

about half completed. The discussion turned mainly on the proposition to compel star route contracts to be let to persons living contiguous to the route, but the proposition was defeated after extended debate. Among the bills passed was the granting of 25 days' annual leave to employees of navy yards, arsenals, etc.

The naval appropriation bill was reported to the house to-day with an elaborate statement of its provisions, by Chairman Foss of the naval committee. The bill carries \$77,016,635, the largest ever reported to the house from the committee on naval affairs. This is \$11,365,718 above the bill of last year and \$10,229,235 below the estimates submitted by the navy department.

The bill provides that not more than one battleship or cruiser shall be built in one yard or by one party and the usual provision is made that at least one and not more than two of the battleships and armored cruisers shall be built on the Pacific Coast.

The following places received appropriations for naval work: Norfolk, \$594,260; Key West, \$144,000; Pensacola, \$41,500; Algiers, \$230,000; Dry Tortugas, \$100,000.

### LABOR WORLD.

The printers of Glasboro, N. J., have organized a union.

Kansas City, Mo., claims to have established fifty new factories in 1900.

Chicago plumbers have decided to secede from the Building Trades' Union.

The striking machinists of the Erie Railroad Company, at Hornellsville, N. Y., have returned to work.

In Illinois wages not yet earned cannot be assigned. Courts hold that such assignment would be illegal and void.

A course of lectures for journeymen electrical workers has been arranged to be given at the New York Trade School.

A threatened strike was averted by the Union Coal Company, Shamokin, Penn., agreeing to pay its miners semi-monthly.

A bill introduced in the South Carolina Senate, makes it a misdemeanor for a cotton mill to employ children under twelve years of age.

During November 137,738 working people of England obtained advances in salaries averaging 6 1/2d. weekly per capita, while 11,036 had their wages reduced.

There is a great demand for hands by the planters in Hawaii. No less than 30,000 men are needed there in the cultivation of sugar, and efforts are being made to secure them in this country.

Union carpenters in San Francisco, Cal., have fully demonstrated what can be done by organized labor as a unit. They have a union planing mill in full operation, giving employment to 2000 union men.

The report of the State Mine Inspector for 1900 shows that thirty-five men lost their lives in the mines of Alabama during the year, which is five less than during the previous year, though the coal production last year was much greater.

### NEWSY CLEANINGS.

The German coinage for 1900 was about \$35,000,000.

Germany's Meat Inspection law will be put into effect as soon as possible.

The Japanese Government has decided to construct five torpedo destroyers.

A British punitive expedition has routed a force of rebels of Gambia, West Africa.

The town of Glen Flora, Wis., has just been sold for the sum of \$2800 under the foreclosure of a mortgage.

A society to furnish legal aid gratuitously to needy persons worthy of such assistance has just been organized in Boston.

Nearly \$4,000,000 has been expended on the British royal yacht Victoria and Albert, whose defects render her practically worthless.

The city of Toronto, Ont., has voted overwhelmingly in favor of the city's buying out the plant of the Consumers' Gas Company.

The British Colonial Office has agreed to pay the passage of Canadians desiring to go to South Africa to join General Baden-Powell's police.

The King of Italy has granted permission to Captain Bresci, brother of King Humbert's murderer, to assume his mother's maiden name.

The Humane Society of Illinois contemplates a series of lectures throughout the State in the interest of the horse especially, but looking to the better treatment of all domestic animals.

When Governor M. B. McSweeney was inaugurated Governor of South Carolina for the second time, at Columbia, he called attention to the fact that there was not a lynching in the State during 1900.

It is estimated that debts amounting in round numbers to \$25,000,000 were wiped out in Massachusetts between August 1, 1898, and January 1, 1901, the time in which the present National Bankruptcy act has been in operation.

### CONTENTS OF A WOMAN'S PURSE.

He knelt upon the pavement flat  
A woman saw his upturned face,  
Emptied her purse into his hat  
And left with charitable grace.

He found of buttons one or two,  
A recipe for rabbit hash;  
A bill to her dressmaker due,  
But not a cent of ready cash.

—Chicago Times-Herald.

## FAVOR A DELAY.

Republican Caucus Opposes Early Consideration.

CANAL BILL WILL BE KEPT BACK.

Caucus Decides Not to Set a Day For Its Consideration—Great Britain's Attitude.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The Republican Senators, in caucus, have unanimously decided not to set a day, at least for the present, for taking up the Nicaraguan Canal bill. After a general exchange of views, the Senators concluded that so long as Great Britain's attitude toward the amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is undefined, it would not be wise or expedient to agitate the question of the construction of the proposed canal. This decision was embodied in a resolution presented by Senator Lodge, who stated that the conclusion as there set forth was the result of the best deliberations of the committee's order of business. Several Senators, however, gave notice that in case there should be a motion to take up the canal bill, they would not be bound by the resolution of independence, Senator Platt, of New York, was the leader. He said he considered the proposed canal of prime importance and would not refrain from voting to take it up whenever a motion to that effect is made. Senators Simon, Foster and Bard followed with similar declarations. They did not, however, express determination to themselves initiate a movement in behalf of the canal bill, and it was suggested that Senator Morgan could be prevailed upon to allow the present status to remain.

No decision was reached upon other questions because no formal action was considered necessary. There was, however, considerable discussion of other questions. Among these were the ship subsidy bill, the war revenue reduction bill, the confirmation of Mr. Harlan, as Attorney General of Porto Rico, the ratification of the treaty with Spain for the acquisition of some of the Philippine Islands not included in the original Paris treaty, and the appropriation bills.

Senator Hanna expressed his desire to have the ship subsidy bill passed upon during the present session and said that with the army bill out of the way, he should ask that the decision arrived at early in the session to press the subsidy bill ahead, be carried out. It was not intended that the subsidy bill should receive attention when the appropriation bills were not up for consideration. Senator Aldrich explained the necessity of getting the war revenue reduction bill through this session and he stated that he hoped to be able to report it from the committee on finance during the early part of next week. He hoped to secure an unanimous agreement from the committee and urged that to secure promptness there should be no effort to amend it by putting on tariff amendments. That would, he said, open up the entire tariff question. There was general assent to this proposition and assurance was given that the caucus would sustain him in that position.

Senator Foraker stated that he would again seek to get up the Harlan nomination at the first opportunity and he asked that Republican Senators remain in sufficient numbers to guarantee a quorum because of Senator Pettigrew's notice that he should require a roll call on the vote to confirm.

The importance of getting the Spanish treaty through was presented by Senator Lodge, who said that the ratification of the treaty was necessary to clean up our dealings with Spain. Senator Proctor also asked time for consideration of the oleomargarine bill. The committee probably would be prepared to report next week.

### Confederate Veterans Dine.

New York, Special.—The Confederate veterans' camp held its eleventh annual dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Friday night. About 250 diners were present, of whom about half were ladies. Major Edward Owen, the commander of the camp, presided, with Bishop Thomas N. Dudley, of Kentucky, on his right. Mrs. Jefferson Davis, Colonel and Mrs. John C. Calhoun, Augustus Van Wyck, president of the North Carolina Society; Dr. William Polk, president of the Southern Society; William McAdoo Thompson, Colonel T. P. Ochiltree and General Joseph Wheeler were present.

### Signed and Delivered.

Washington, D. C., Special.—A message was received Friday from Minister Conger, at Pekin, dated Thursday evening, stating that the Chinese plenipotentiaries had signed and delivered the protocol. This removes the last doubt that had arisen as to the sealing of the agreement, for it would not have been accepted by the Spanish minister unless it bore all the seals and signatures necessary to give it full force.

## QUEEN VICTORIA DYING.

Her Death is Hourly Expected—Her Life.

Cowes, Isle of Wight, By Cable.—The official bulletin issued at midnight Sunday says that the Queen's condition became more serious, with increasing weakness and diminished power of taking nourishment. A collapse, or what physicians feared was a collapse, occurred unexpectedly about 10 o'clock Sunday evening. Arrangements were hurriedly made to provide special telephonic and telegraphic facilities. Details are not obtainable but it is asserted that Her Majesty's condition is chiefly due to a severe sinking spell and an increase of the paralytic symptoms. It is understood that the physicians have resorted to artificial means to prolong life such as are used only in case of persons in extremis. The Associated Press learns that the paralysis is chiefly evident in the face, one side of which appears to have lost all nerve and muscular power. At 6 o'clock the malady had not reached the vital organs, although it had naturally caused an almost total loss of the power of speech. What was so much feared was that the brain might be attacked. Keenly sensitive to her affliction and appearance, the Queen had absolutely refused to see any one but her nurses and physicians, and it is understood that the Prince of Wales is the only exception to this rule and that his interview with the Queen lasted but a few moments. Hence the exact nature of the malady is known only to a very few, and it is the royal wish that the public should not be informed of the existence of paralysis. Arrangements have been made with a local undertaker to have all the preliminaries to burial ready in case of an emergency.

### Victoria's Life and Family.

Queen Victoria was born May 24, 1819. On June 20th, 1837, she became queen of England, succeeding her uncle, King William IV. On Feb. 10th, 1840, she married Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, who died Dec. 14, 1861.

Victoria has been the mother of nine children, as follows:

1. Victoria Adelaide, Princess Royal, who married Emperor Frederick William of Germany. She is the mother of the present emperor of Germany.
2. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, and heir to the throne.
3. Alice Maud Mary, Grand Duchess of Hesse. Deceased 1878.
4. Alfred, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Duke of Edinburgh, Married Grand Duchess Marie, daughter of Alexander II., Emperor of Russia.
5. Helena, Princess Christian, Married Prince Frederick Christian of Schlesburg-Holsten.
6. Louise, Marchioness of Lome.
7. Arthur, Duke of Connaught.
8. Leopold, Duke of Albany.
9. Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, Married Prince Henry of Battenburg, to whom the queen was greatly attached.

The Prince of Wales was born in 1841, and is therefore 60 years old. In 1863 he married Princess Alexandra of Denmark. Their eldest child, Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence, born 1864, died in 1892. At the time of his death he was engaged to Princess Mary Victoria of Teck, who afterwards married his brother, George Frederick, Duke of York, the second oldest living child of the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Duke of York is next to his father in succession to the throne of the most powerful kingdom of modern times. He was born in 1865 and has two sons and one daughter.

The other children of the Prince and Princess of Wales are: Louise Victoria, 1867; married the Duke of Fife; Victoria Alexandra, 1868, and Maude Charlotte, 189, who are unmarried, and Alexander, born 1871 and died in infancy.

The Czarina of Russia is the granddaughter of Queen Victoria, being Victoria Alice, daughter of the Grand Duchess of Hesse. By other marriages the queen of Great Britain is connected with all the powerful reigning families of Europe. Through these relatives she has often exerted her influence in international affairs, especially for peace.

### Telegraphic Briefs.

Thinking the visitor a burglar, Barney Pitts shot and killed John Trotter, under his window, at Guthrie, O. T., and then found that Trotter was trying to elope with his daughter.

In a head-on collision between freight trains on the Grand Trunk Railroad, at Lockes Mill, Me., five men were killed and four locomotives and 12 cars demolished.

William H. Crocker, of San Francisco, Cal., has offered to pay the expenses of a solar eclipse expedition to be sent from Lick Observatory to Sumatra to observe the total eclipse of May 15.

The wrecking tug North America is stripping the schooner Wm. J. Lippsett, for Savannah, which is ashore and full of water on Winter Quarter Shoals, near Lewes, Del.

A Buenos Ayres dispatch says that the Argentine wheat crop is estimated at 2,600,000 tons.

The congressional committee will probably finish the investigation at the West Point Military Academy soon. The Congressmen have obtained a mass of evidence additional to that announced at the military court of inquiry.