

YET ANOTHER WAR.

More Troubles Among South American Republics.

CHILE AND ARGENTINA AT ODDS.

Relations Strained and Both Countries Taking Protective Measures—Buying War Ships.

Buenos Ayres, via Galveston, Tex., Special.—The relations between Chile and the Argentine Republic are strained. Chile has not yet replied to the demand relative to the construction of strategic roads in the litigated territory. The Chilean answer to this demand will be given soon. The Argentine government believes that the Chilean answer will be satisfactory, but a part of the press doubt this. In the meantime, both countries are taking protective measures, although Argentina has not yet mobilized the militia.

In case Chile's reply is not favorable, Argentina will withdraw her minister from Santiago de Chile and the antecedents and history of the misunderstanding will be forwarded to Great Britain for arbitration. Chile is busily engaged in buying warships, aiming to surpass the power of Argentina's fleet. Commercial circles here hope that the influence of the Pope will prevent a conflict of arms between the two countries. Calm reigns here. There have been no warlike manifestations, but all parties are united in support of the government. The Argentina and foreign newspapers published here unanimously counsel the Argentine government to maintain its present energetic attitude.

A decree, ordering the mobilization of the reserves of 1878 and 1879 on January 1, has been issued. These reserves number 66,000 men.

The chamber in secret session has voted for the funds necessary for the mobilization of the militia.

Election Officers Indicted.

Norfolk, Va., Special.—The grand jury which has been investigating fraud in the November election, brought in 13 indictments against election judges and clerks. Three men indicted were members of the city council from the fourth ward. One of the three has changed residence and resigned, and his newly elected successor is also among the indicted. The investigation was the outcome of the bitter factional fight between the so-called "ring" and the "good" government factions of the Democratic party over legislative candidates, the former controlling the election and having named all the judges.

Ship Building Plant.

Mobile, Ala., Special.—A party of capitalists has arrived here from New York on a special train of the Southern Railway, to inspect a site for a ship-building plant at Alabama Fort. In the party were Charles M. Jessup, S. M. Wilkes, Robert C. Morris, R. M. Jessup, S. B. McConico, New York, and Henry Konitzky, Philadelphia; John S. Walters, New Orleans, and James W. Jackson, of Augusta. They left this afternoon for their destination. A general meeting will be held at the chamber of commerce to discuss the situation and decide upon the date for beginning the construction of the plant.

Industrial Matters.

It is rumored at Ettricks, Va., that the Swift Creek Cotton Mills, idle for nearly a year, will resume operations soon under the superintendence of W. L. Robinson, who resigns the same office with a mill at Pocahontas, Va., to come to Ettricks.

The work on the Washington Mills at Fries, Va., continues to progress steadily, eighty-five cottages for the operatives have just been completed. Each cottage is located in a quarter acre lot.

Big Order For Rolling Stock.

Roanoke, Va., Special.—Owing to their heavy coal and other traffic the Norfolk & Western Railway Company has placed an order with the Roanoke Machine Works for 500 eighty-thousand-pound capacity box cars, 500 eighty-thousand-pound capacity coal gondolas, and 250 stock cars. As soon as these orders are out of the way 1,000 more eighty-thousand-pound capacity coal cars will be ordered. The completion of the first 1,250 cars first mentioned will bring the total number constructed for the Norfolk & Western here within two years up to 2,750.

A Horrible Crime.

Paris, Tenn., Special.—Soloman Mitchell, a negro teacher, shot and fatally wounded his wife today, and then set fire to the house. The negro took refuge in a cabin, where he was located by City Marshal Mills, who was fired upon as he entered the place. Mills returned the fire, killing the negro. Meanwhile the fire at Mitchell's house was extinguished and the woman rescued, but she will die.

CONGRESS AT WORK.

Doings of Our National Lawmakers

Day By Day.
THE HOUSE.

Sixth Day—Chairman Payne, of the ways and means committee, presented to his Republican colleagues of the committee a revenue tariff bill for the Philippines, which he had drawn to meet the conditions of the recent Supreme Court decision.

The Payne bill is quite brief, with two main features, viz: applying the Dingley law as against Philippine exports to this country, and applying the Philippine commissions tariff schedule to goods entering the Philippines. A further section grants a rebate of customs tax on goods which have paid an internal revenue tax in this country. There is no proviso in the measure that it shall be temporary, so that the rates, if imposed, would be applicable until Congress otherwise acted.

During the discussion on the bill it developed that Mr. Russell, of Connecticut, and some other Republican members, strongly favored a proviso to the bill offered by Mr. Payne, by which the tariff rates would be scaled down from 15 to 20 per cent on goods passing between the United States and the Philippines.

This was urged on the ground that Great Britain now had 40 per cent of the trade of the Philippines, and Germany and other European countries held a considerable percentage, while the United States had but 8 per cent of the trade.

Seventh Day:—Speaker Henderson, at the session of the House, announced the appointment of the committees. Unusually the committees are not appointed until after the holiday recess, but Speaker Henderson had the situation well in hand when Congress met and having completed the lists he announced them. The early appointment of the committees will facilitate legislation considerably, as the committees can now organize and get their work under way before the holiday adjournment.

A resolution for the distribution of the President's message was made the occasion of a general speech on the Philippines by the venerable ex-Speaker G. A. Grow, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Burke, of South Dakota, formally announced the death of Senator Kyle and as a mark of respect the House immediately adjourned. The adjournment was until Friday. The recess for the holidays will be from December 19 to January 6.

Eighth Day:—The session of the House was brief and devoid of interest. Nothing will be done now until after the holidays.

Ninth Day—Chairman Payne, of the ways and means committee, and Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, the ranking Democrat of the committee, were engaged in preparing the majority and minority reports, respectively, on the Philippine tariff bill.

Mr. Payne's report will not be of an argumentative character, and will be confined to an explanation of the new bill. The need of revenue for the islands, because of the extensive work of development and the establishment of schools, is set forth.

The minority report promises to be quite extensive, taking up the general subjects of colonial policy, imperialism and protection.

SENATE.

Sixth Day.—In the Senate Mr. Dewey, of New York, reported a joint resolution appropriating \$75,000 in aid of the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition at Charleston. The resolution was passed.

By the terms of the resolution the appropriation is to be used for the transportation and installation of a government exhibit at Charleston. Senator Hoar introduced a bill giving the United States jurisdiction in cases of lynching and making the crime of participation in lynchings punishable by death.

Other bills were introduced by Penrose, authorizing the use of \$100,000 of the unclaimed funds of the Freedman's Bureau for the establishment of a home for aged and infirm colored people.

By Mr. Mooney, appropriating \$15,000 annually from the sale of the public lands for the support of an institution for the industrial education of women.

Seventh Day:—After the Senate went into executive session Senator Hoar presented the report of the committee on the judiciary recommending the confirmation of Attorney General Knox. He made a brief statement referring to the protests against confirmation as made by the Anti-Trust League, but said that after giving careful attention to this representation the committee had decided to recommend confirmation. No opposition was voiced but action on the nomination was postponed by common consent.

The Senate, then before taking up the Isthmian canal treaty, proceeded to pass upon other nominations, of which there are an exceptionally large number before the Senate. After a number of nominations had been confirmed Senator Lodge called up the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and made a brief statement regarding that convention. The Senate then adjourned in order to give the Democratic caucus committee an opportunity to hold a meeting.

Eighth Day:—For twenty minutes the Senate was occupied with routine business and then went into executive session to consider the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

Ninth Day.—In the Senate Mr. Allison favorably reported the concurrent resolution adopted by the House providing for a holiday recess from December 19 to January 6, 1902, and it was agreed to.

Mr. Hoar introduced a resolution,

directing the committee on printing to consider the expediency of providing free distribution of the Congressional Record to libraries throughout the country.

Mr. Mason, from the committee on manufacturers, submitted a favorable report on a bill relating to the adulteration of food products and addressed the Senate, briefly criticizing certain products which had come under the observation of the committee.

The Senate at 1 p. m., went into executive session and at 4:40 adjourned until Monday.

THREE MEN KILL EACH OTHER.

Fatal Triple Duel in a Texas Town and Its Results.

Houston, Tex., Special.—Wednesday, when Officers J. C. James and Herman Youngst attempted to arrest an alleged bunco steerer, Sid Preacher, the latter opened fire with a shot-gun. At the first fire he mortally wounded James, who fell. He then fired at Youngst, knocking him down and was on top of him beating the officer when James raised himself from the gutter and fired three times, killing Preacher. James and Youngst died within the same moment.

Preacher was well known to the police and had been arrested frequently. The police have been watching him closely during carnival week. With a shot-gun on his shoulder he went to the police and complained that they were interfering in his business. The police attempted to arrest him when he opened fire on them. Several hundred people saw the duel.

Wednesday a warrant was sworn out by the deputy chief of police for J. B. Brockam, Preacher's attorney, charging him with murder, and he has been jailed. It is charged by the police that the attorney advised Preacher to use a shot-gun in case any attempt was made to arrest him. Later in the afternoon a boy with two shot-guns and a large number of buckshot cartridges, which he said he was carrying to Brockam's office, was arrested and the arms confiscated.

Georgia Industries.

Washington, Special.—The census bulletin on the manufacturing industries of Georgia, issued Wednesday, shows that in 1900 the gross value of manufacturing products was \$106,954,527 and net value \$78,154,611. The capital invested in the industries in the 7,504 establishments reporting was \$1,789,656. The sales of officials aggregate \$3,354,946, wages \$20,290,071, miscellaneous expenses, including rents, taxes, etc., \$5,321,330; materials used, mill supplies, freight and fuel \$58,232,202. The manufacture of cotton goods is the most important industry in the State, employing 22 per cent of all wage-earners and having a product whose aggregate value in 1900 was \$18,544,910, or over 17 per cent of the total value of the State's products. The 68 establishments reported employed 18,343 wage-earners. The capital invested and value of products for four cities separately reported follow: Atlanta, \$19,085,114 and \$16,721,899; Augusta, \$9,661,619 and \$10,069,750; Macon, \$5,076,005 and \$6,459,767; Savannah, \$5,716,491 and \$6,461,816.

Gold and Silver in Philippines.

Manila, By Cable.—The United States Philippine commission has passed an act authorizing the insular purchasing agent to draw money in gold for the payment of supplies purchased, as the merchants refuse to sell goods for Mexican silver. A general feeling of uneasiness prevails among the business men of Manila from the unofficial announcement that beginning January 1 the United States Philippine commission intends to reduce by the difference in the fall in the price of silver, the present ratio of two Mexican dollars for one gold dollar. It is hoped, however, that some solution of the difficulty may be found which may obviate this necessity as, for instance, the taxing of each silver dollar imported into the islands by the difference between its actual bullion price and 50 cents in gold, until such time as the United States Congress gives authority for the issuance of a Philippine currency.

Seven Die in Wreck.

Aberdeen, Wash., Special.—Wednesday night the British bark Pinnore, master Jameson, owned by Clink Brothers, of Greenock, Scotland, bound from Santa Rosal, Mexico to Portland, in ballast, went into the surf at the mouth of Raft river, north of Gray's Harbor. The crew of thirty abandoned the ship and took to the boats, one of which was capsized shortly after leaving the vessel, and six men were drowned. The other boat reached shore safely after being out for 36 hours. One man died from exposure.

No Pardon Allowed.

London, By Cable.—The Home Office has notified counsel for Miss Josephine Eastwick, of Philadelphia, under sentence of six months imprisonment for forging a railroad certificate, that the petition for her pardon on the ground of insanity could not be granted. No reason is given. The action of the Home Office was taken in spite of great pressure brought to bear in Miss Eastwick's behalf by the officials of the American embassy here.

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Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic.

GENEVA, Crawford Co., Pa., June 18, 1900. Three years ago I had a severe attack of Erysipelas and blood poison, breaking out on my head and face. My physician attended me for several months without result. I then took 3 bottles of Dr. Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic and secured a complete cure. FRANK BAUMANN.

Dyspepsia Cure.

MIDDLEBORO, Ky., Sept. 7, 1900. My wife has suffered long with dyspepsia. I tried all of the peptic preparations and all of my own prescriptions without avail. I finally prescribed Dr. Fenner's Dyspepsia Cure and the use of it effected a cure. Many other similar cases that have come under my observation have been cured by his Dyspepsia Cure. Dr. F. J. LESANGOOD.

Golden Relief.

My Dear Dr. Fenner, Fredonia, N. Y. I have used Dr. Fenner's Golden Relief for many years for the diseases and accidents for which it is advertised and have found it fully equal to all you claim for it. J. BOYD ESPY, Presiding Elder M. E. Church.

St. Vitus' Dance.

ALRON, Ohio, Jan. 8, 1900. Dr. M. FENNER, Fredonia, N. Y. We have sold many dozens of your St. Vitus' Dance Specific and every case has been cured by it. It has proved a blessing here. ALTON-CLARK DRUG CO.

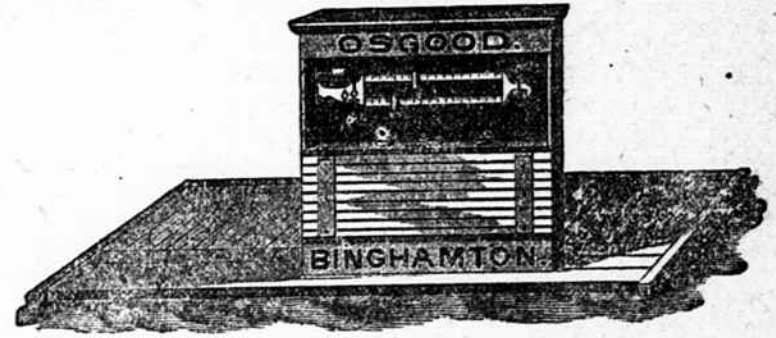
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