

Fanic in Africa Grows.

The Boer Raid Sweeps Onward.

ENGLAND IMPORTED FOR MORE TROOPS.

London, Jan 7.—This morning's news from Cape Town is again unsatisfactory. Martial law has been proclaimed at Malmesburg and would have been proclaimed in other districts but that the cabinet meeting called Saturday was unable to agree as to its advisability.

The vagueness of the information concerning the movements and position of the invaders has sent a fresh cold fit over the colonists, and Cape Town calls loudly for strong reinforcements from England on the ground that the greater part of Lord Kitchener's available force is employed in protecting the lines of communication and the Rand mines, the latter extending for a distance of fifty miles.

It is asserted by one Cape Town correspondent that unless the forces in Cape Colony are increased, a most undesirable state of affairs may result, as the success in arms of the invaders, however slight, might be the signal for a Dutch rising.

As it is many British residents have had to leave the Dutch villages near Cape Town, their lives being unbearable.

According to a native report, a hundred men, either Boers or local farmers, have just passed through Clanwilliam district in the direction of Malmesburg.

The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail who calls for 40,000 fresh troops, says:

"Prominent Afrikaner loyalists declare that the rebellious colonists will counter the colonial call to arms as a challenge, and that the ominous silence of the pro rebels, combined with the fact that members of the pro Boer junta in Cape Town have been touring in the disaffected districts, emphasizes the necessity for martial law. The necessity was never more acute for dispatching reinforcements. Already there is proof that colonials are leading one commando."

The military movements reported are quite unimportant, though Portugal is sending reinforcements to Lourenco Marques.

Dr. Leyds, according to the Hague correspondent of the Daily Mail, is recruiting in Holland, Belgium, France and Germany, and his recruits will be sent out to Namaqualand ostensibly as emigrants, each man receiving £50 down on starting.

Lisbon, Jan. 6—Additional reinforcements have been ordered to Lourenco Marques.

DeWet's Successful Raid and Dutch Sympathy for Boers.

RENDEZ-VOUS SITUATION CRITICAL.

London, Jan 7.—Reporting to the war office under date of Jan. 6, Lord Kitchener says:

"Yesterday Steinington engaged DeLarey's and Steenkamp's commandos at Nauwpoort. The enemy was forced to retire to the northwest. Our casualties have not yet been received, but are reported slack. A Boer doctor stated that 20 Boers were killed or wounded. Commandant Duprez was taken prisoner."

"It appears from reports of the wounded who have arrived at Heilbron that a detachment 120 strong belonging to Knox's command came into contact with a superior force near Lindley. I regret to say that Lieut. Laing, two officers and 15 men were killed and two officers and 20 men wounded. No details have come from Knox of this action."

There are several Nauwpoorts. Probably the scene of the fight is the Nauwpoort on the railroad between Potchefstroom and Fredericksdard, Transvaal.

Cape Town, Jan 7.—Martial law has been proclaimed in the districts of Calvinia, Clanwilliam, Piquetburg, Talbagh, Paarl and Stellenbosch.

Cape Town, Jan 7.—Mr. P. H. Malan, editor of the Ouds Land, the principal Afrikaner newspaper here, has been arrested on the charge of seditious libel, consisting of reflections upon the conduct of Gen. French and his troops. He is a member of the Cape parliament and his arrest has long been demanded by the extreme loyalists. The authorities accepted bail in the sum of £500.

DELEGATION TO ENGLAND.

Cape Town, Jan 7.—At a meeting of Afrikaner members of the Cape parliament today it was resolved to send Messrs J. X. Morriman, former treasurer of Cape Colony, J. W. Sauer, former commissioner of public works, and J. H. Hofmeyer to England to present the state of affairs.

South Africa to the government parliament and people of Great Britain.

Gen Barbant has arrived here to complete the organization of the colonial forces.

It is reported that 1,500 Boers are nearing the town of Sutherland and

the other parties are close upon Richmond.

The invaders have reached Calvinia and are expected at Clanwilliam within a few days.

Scouts report that the Boer commandos under Delarey and Steinkamp in the Bufferspoort district number 5,000.

Bloemfontein, Jan 7.—It is reported that an influential peace commission is being formed here to interview Gen DeWet. Mr Steyn and other leaders, to explain Lord Kitchener's terms and to endeavor to induce them to yield.

Piquetburg, Cape Colony, Jan 7.—The Boers boast that their present incursion is only a big patrol, preparatory to an invasion in force by Gen DeWet. The latter's influence over the Dutch is so enormous that there is no doubt his actual presence would result in a general rising.

Philip D. Armour Dead.

Chicago, Jan 6.—Philip Danforth Armour, financier and multi-millionaire, head of the vast commercial establishment that bears his name, died at his home, 2115 Prairie avenue, at 5:45 o'clock this afternoon.

A muscular affection of the heart was the immediate cause of death. He had been slowly recovering from pneumonia which for three weeks had been threatening his life. At 9 o'clock this morning his heart gave way under the strain of his recent illness, his pulse running up to 103. That was the beginning of the end.

During the day he had realized that death was near, and was conscious until within an hour of his death.

Just before his death one of the nurses who had been attending him, drew a chair to the bedside and slowly read from the Bible the Lord's prayer. It was read sentence by sentence and each was repeated by Mr Armour.

The end came after two years of illness, during which time Mr Armour visited German baths, passed the cold months in southern California and devoted himself largely to an attempt to restore his health.

So carefully had the plans for the future been made that the death of Mr Armour will have little effect on the outward working of the great enterprise with which he had been so clearly identified. It is believed all the Armour properties will be held in tact until the grandchildren come into their own.

ELECTIONS BY LEGISLATURE.

Columbia, Jan 6.—There are three candidates in the field for speaker of the house of representatives, viz: Mr W. F. Stevenson, of Chesterfield; Mr Geo. E. Prince, of Anderson, and Mr Francis H. Weston, of Columbia.

In the race for clerk of the house Mr Thos Hauser, the incumbent, will be opposed by Messrs J. Walter Gray and Mr Higgins, of Newberry County.

There is no intimation of opposition to Geo R. R. Hemphill as clerk of the senate.

Kingstree Dispenser Arrested.

Columbia S. C., Jan 5.—F. M. Payer dispenser at Kingstree, was arrested today on the charge of malfeasance in office. The dispenser was robbed of a large sum of money on Christmas night. Payer said that four masked men had ridden to the dispensary and had forced him (Payer) to open the safe. It has since been learned that Payer was drunk in the dispensary that night and that he had refused to deposit the money with the county treasurer as required by law. For criminal carelessness he was arrested by W. H. Holloway. After his arrest he admitted that he had lent dispensary money to his friends.

A Big Railroad Deal.

New York, Jan 6.—The Tribune tomorrow will say: "Just at the close of the market on Saturday Wall street received news that Pierpont Morgan had bought the Central railroad of New Jersey and sold it to the Reading railroad. When the market reopens Monday morning, it is said, it will be confronted with the additional news that Mr Morgan has secured the controlling interest in the Lehigh Valley, also that this interest will probably be offered to the Reading at the meeting of its directors which has been called for Monday to complete officially the purchase and arrange for the formal transfer of the Jersey Central stock to its new owners."

Congress has been asked to make an appropriation for the purchase of the site of the battle of Yorktown

Terrible Blizzards in Europe.

Great Fall of Snow—Many Frozen to Death.

London, Jan 7.—Severe cold has suddenly set in throughout Europe. In England it is accompanied by a north-easterly wind, amounting to a gale over the channel. At Dover a boat was capsized, four persons being drowned, and probably other accidents will be reported.

On the continent the weather is still more severe. Snow has fallen as far south as Naples, and in St Petersburg the cold is so intense that the police in the streets have had to be frequently relieved and the schools to be closed. At Moscow the temperature is 30 degrees below zero.

Tremendous gales are blowing over the Adriatic. Terrible blizzards are reported from Austria and Southern Russia, extinguishing signal lights and resulting in the derailing of the orient express at Altpassa.

The storm caused a collision between passenger trains at Mikolo, near Sartaar, Hungary, six persons being killed.

Nine people were frozen to death on a high road in Transylvania. Odessa is completely snowbound. The harbor is frozen over and trains are unable to enter or leave in consequence of the drifts.

ROME IS SNOW CLAD.

Paris, Jan 6.—Severe cold is reported throughout France and Italy. A foot of snow fell at Marseilles last evening and the mercury shows 18 degrees of frost in Paris today. There have been a number of deaths in the streets. Trains from a long distance are greatly delayed.

Snow has fallen even in Southern Italy, and the city of Rome and surrounding country are snow clad for the first time in many years. Crowds assembled on the Pincio to witness the rare panorama.

Mr Stokes Seat Contested.

Orangeburg, Jan 4.—Notice was recently served upon Representative Stokes by Alex D. Dantzier, his colored opponent in the last general election, that he would contest his seat in Congress. The grounds for the contest are general and include all of the objections to the registration and election laws of the State under the new Constitution that were entered into a few years ago in the numerous contests that were entered by the Republican candidates over the State. None of these objections carried any considerable weight before and it is not thought that this time there will be any abance of Dantzier unseating Dr. Stokes. Still it is inconvenient and troublesome for a Representative to have a contest on his hands, and in so much as the notice has been regularly served it becomes necessary for Dr Stokes to take steps to defend his seat. Notice has been served on the attorneys of Dr Stokes that the takings of testimony in behalf of the contestant will be commenced at Orangeburg on next Tuesday.

ONE RASCAL CAUGHT.

Mobile, Ala, Jan 7.—This afternoon a secret service agent, E. P. Adams, arrested on Royal street of this city Capt C. W. King, quartermaster and supervisor of the government work at Fort Morgan, Ala. Capt King had just received \$1,000 in bills from J. H. Hobson, a contractor on government work at the fort. McAdams with a local detective as a witness searched the captain and found the roll of money, King telling them that if it was of any value to them to know, he would say he had received the money from Hobson. All the bills had previously been recorded and marked so that McAdams was able to identify them. Hobson told McAdams that this was the second \$1,000 paid to King by him. King was taken before United States Commissioner Rickarby for preliminary examination.

An Orphanage Burned.

Rochester, N. Y., Jan 8.—Fire broke out in the hospital section of the Rochester orphan asylum at 1 o'clock this morning and the flames spread rapidly to other sections of the institution. It is known that 19 of the children perished and it is expected that many more victims may be reported later. A terrific explosion was heard and in a moment the entire hospital section was in flames. The work of rescue began with a will. Firemen carried children and nurses from the building in unconscious condition or dead. Ambulances conveyed the victims to various hospitals.

Chicago Situation and Southern Mills.

One of the most important results of the troubles in China has been the unfavorable effect upon the cotton goods trade. Our exports of cotton goods to China reached nearly \$10,000,000 last year, and up to the time of the outbreak of the Boxer out-rages trade was proceeding on a scale which promised even greater results for the present year. Since the outbreak the demand from China has practically stopped.

This falling off in the demand for cotton goods, due to the stoppage of the Chinese traffic has been severely felt by a number of southern mills, which have been engaged in supplying the demand from China. That these mills have suffered there can be no doubt, but the loss sustained has probably been greatly overestimated. Nevertheless the stoppage of the China trade has afforded an excuse for stating that the cotton manufacturing industry of the south has suffered a serious setback.

As a matter of fact, while the loss of the China trade has been felt by those mills which especially catered to it, the great mass of southern mills did not feel the trouble in China at all, for the reason that their capacity was not engaged in making goods for the China market. While there has been some short time in individual cases, and there has been less working overtime than last year, these conditions have been due rather to scarcity of skilled operatives than to the loss of the China trade. It is more than likely that the great increase in the number of spindles in operation has more than offset losses which have taken place in consumption due to the stoppage in the China trade and other causes.

The New York Commercial and Financial Chronicle, in a recent issue, gives the result of some special investigations it has been making into this matter. It finds that the influence of the loss of the China trade has been much exaggerated, and that, far from exerting a seriously damaging effect upon the development of cotton manufacturing in the south, its effect has been more than offset by the increased output of new mill capacity.

The Work of Congress.

SOME REPUBLICANS OPPOSE INCREASE OF ARMY.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The debate in the Senate on the army bill has brought out several interesting points. The administration senators have been compelled to acknowledge that the situation in the Philippines is today worse than it was when Mr. McKinley wrote his message to Congress, and that it is more likely to grow worse than better in the near future; that in any event a large number of troops, quite as many, if not more than are there now, must be kept on the islands for an indefinite period. Senator Hoar resumed his old position of antagonism to the McKinley Philippine policy, and urged that the Philippine leaders be given a hearing at Washington, and that the policy of extermination be abandoned.

Senator Caffery denounced the Army bill, because its real purpose, the extermination of the Philippines was masked, and declared that although this sort of thing might be called "benevolent assimilation", it was no less tyranny and simply a superimposed yoke of imperialism. Senator Teller began his speech by predicting that 200,000, instead of the 100,000 men provided by the bill, would be needed to carry out the present policy, and that for a century to come the islands would have to be heavily garrisoned. He referred to his having, two years ago, in a speech, laughed at the idea of anything imperialistic being seen under the American flag, and added impressively: "I now retract that assertion."

He characterized the actions of the present Philippine commission as gross imperialism unequalled anywhere on the face of the earth, and said: "Under the law they have a right there, but under God's law, which is higher, they have no place there at all. Their actions are the worst form of imperialism. In reply to a question from Senator Caffery, Mr. Teller said: "As Mr. Lincoln announced in regard to the Mexican war, a war that he did not believe in, he would vote for such a force as the government needed, so I have no doubt that as long as our flag floats from the Philippine archipelago, I will (reluctant as I may be) vote to maintain the army and the flag there. If that is illogical, it is illogical because there is no better way out of it." In closing Mr. Teller fired this broadside at Mr. McKinley: "The president has assured us that there is no danger of imperialism, but if imperialism can be made worse than it is now in the Philippines, you'll have to increase the ability of the human mind for absolutism."

Senator Jones, of Ark. has offered a resolution providing for an investigation by the senator committee on military affairs of the charges of crookedness in connection with a combine of officials to control the Philippine output of hemp, made by Maj. E. L. Hawkes, against Col. Heistand, and some other prominent officials. In a few remarks on the necessity for the investigation, Senator Jones says: "The ex-army officer (Maj. Hawkes) has been removed from the public service, as the newspapers state, and as it is stated by one of the Secretaries, on account of his being guilty of some bad conduct. The rumors are that the other man was as guilty as he was in connection with those things. If it is true that the man who remains in the public service is equally as guilty as the man who was removed, the facts ought to be known. If there has been any infamous conduct of that sort, it should be understood." In a letter to Secretary Root, Maj. Hawkes says of his charges; "I will simply say they are true, or Adj. Gen. Corbin, Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn, Gov. Allen, and Judge Boyd misstate the facts as to their connection with the proposed hemp company."

That many inventors should have desired to file the first application for a U. S. patent in the 20th century was natural. The honor was secured by Dr. Calvin J. Pollock, of Kirksville, Mo., through the energy of Messrs. C. A. Snow & Co., of Washington, D. C., his attorneys.

Peppin preparations often fail to relieve indigestion because they can digest only albuminous foods. There is one preparation that digests all classes of food, and that is Kodd's Dyspepsia Cure. It cures the worst cases of indigestion and gives instant relief, for it digests what you eat. J. S. Hugbown & Co.

Virginia is experimenting with the dispensary system of selling liquor on account of the State and town, Franklin having been selected for the experiment. The commonwealth gets one fourth of the profits and the town the remainder. Under this system the liquor is sold in original packages and must not be consumed on the premises.

The steamship Georgetown, the second of the fleet of six steel steamers of the Atlantic Coast Steamship company, arrived in Georgetown harbor on Sunday. These steamships will ply between Georgetown and New York.

The latest development in the Chinese situation is that it has leaked out that Russia had concluded arrangements to annex Manchuria as long ago as December, 1899, and is putting into effect a well laid plan to occupy and hold that province without the consent of the other powers.

P. B. Mayson, recently elected to the lower house from Edgefield county, is preparing a bill which he will introduce that will revolutionize the system of public road working in this State. The main feature of his measure is to abolish the present system of working under overseers, and substitute therefor the contract system, subject every one now liable to road duty to the payment of a commutation tax, let out the roads to be worked under contract, to be paid for with this fund. This is practically the plan adopted by North Carolina and some of the other States, and has worked satisfactorily and with best results.

Salt in Place of Blood.

Chicago, Jan 5—As a result of a

protracted series of experiments with salt solutions, the efficacy of which in prolonging life was recently announced by Prof. Loeb, of the University of Chicago, two prominent physicians here claim to have demonstrated that in cases of great loss of blood by disease or injury normal salt solution used as a restorative will save life even when 90 per cent of the blood has been lost. The experiments, which have been extended over a period of six months, have, according to the physicians, made practicable a new system of bleeding and substitution of salt solution for persons suffering from pneumonia, typhoid fever, peritonitis, acute and chronic Bright's disease and all heart affections resulting from last named complaint. Much success has followed, the physicians say, all their experiments, particularly those made with pneumonia and Bright's disease.

In the experiments the physicians used more than 100 dogs and found it possible to withdraw 70 per cent of the circulation from an animal before it was necessary to inject a stimulant. The final test was made on a dog from which 90 per cent of the blood had been withdrawn. A needle, connected with a salt water apparatus containing a 2 per cent solution, was inserted in the jugular vein and a second needle inserted in the junction of the large veins lying close to the heart. After the blood had been drawn off the salt solution was forced in around the heart and into the vessels of the brain. The dog was able to stand inside of an hour and on the following day was able to walk.

A human patient, suffering with pneumonia, who was operated upon, recovered in much shorter time than it was customary with those suffering with that trouble. In cases of malaria the injection of the salt solution was made directly into the spleen and in six weeks all symptoms of disease had disappeared. No claim was made that a cure had been effected in cases of Bright's disease, the physicians merely asserting that they had removed several of the most troublesome features of the complaint.

Thomas E. Miller, President of the State Colored College made an emancipation day speech in Beaufort and furnished a report to the News and Courier for publication. Now comes the negro preachers and politicians of Beaufort who, in mass meeting assembled, by resolution, declare that the speech published in the News and Courier "was not the speech delivered in Beaufort." It is up to President Miller to explain.

The South Carolina Inter-denominational Sunday School convention for the year 1901 will be held in Newberry Feb 25-27 inclusive.

The Boston Journal understands what the Southern negroes are being shipped to the Hawaiian sugar plantations for. It says: "Delegate Wilcox, of Hawaii, was elected by a few score votes out of several thousands. The Hawaiian Republicans will make no effort to unseat Wilcox, so says their special representative who has just reached Washington. Wilcox will serve the time, but he is likely to be succeeded by a man of very different type." Doubtless.—News and Courier.

The richest man in the United States at the latter end of the eighteenth century was George Washington, who was worth pretty near a million dollars. Probably the richest man today is John D. Rockefeller, whose wealth is reckoned at \$300,000,000. Mr Carnegie is supposed to be worth \$200,000,000, while W. K. Vanderbilt and William Waldorf Astor probably come next, with over \$100,000,000 apiece. These great millionaires cannot estimate their own riches within a margin of millions.

The Scranton News is agitating the question of a new county to be called Kings county and having Scranton as the county seat. It is proposed to get the principal part of its territory from Williamsburg county and small portions from Florence and Clarendon counties.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan 6.—Eight men lost their lives in a fire at 115 Washington avenue a 3 o'clock this morning. The men were overtaken by an intense volume of smoke in the Harvard hotel, which occupies the second, third and fourth floors of the building and death in every instance was due to suffocation.

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