

Fire in Mayesville.

Mayesville, Feb. 18.—Our town was visited by a small fire last night. At twelve o'clock one of the numerous cotton seed warehouses that blocks up half of the Atlantic Coast Line track was discovered to be on fire and before anything could be done to stop it, three of them were burnt. The fire originated in the warehouse belonging to Mr. S. M. McCall, the other two belonging to Mr. A. A. Strauss and Mr. R. F. DesChamps. Two of them were full of cotton seed hulls of Mr. J. F. Bland, Jr. A fourth house belonging to Mr. McCall caught, but by extra hard work with an engine that is very much out of fix, the fire was put out and that in the face of the gale that was blowing. It was thought at one time that in spite of work the two Holleman houses would burn.

I want to say also that if it had not been for our colored men, Joe Dick, Richard Howard, David Charles, Caesar Shaw, Harvey Fleming, Lewis Montgomery, Anthony Wilson, Robert Whitfield and possibly one or two more, we certainly could not have controlled it, but these men worked the engine steadily for one hour and a half.

Hagood News Items.

I have been reading Job lately, not by selection, but because that was the book next in order. I believe in the providence of God, that "There is a Divinity that shapes our ends, rough hew them as we may." The bible tells us that He directs our lives, orders our steps and makes our changes for us—to me a most comfortable doctrine. It is good for me to read Job just now, whether by purpose or otherwise. He was a very rich and honorable man with a nice family of children who had just arrived at the age where they could take care of themselves. No doubt Job was just beginning to feel easy and comfortable. It looks like a pity to destroy such a fine picture, but it was destroyed almost in a moment. When Job looked forth on the vast desolation he said, "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord." Troubles came in troops to Job. He is afflicted with a loathsome disease and his friends forsake him. His wife, instead of trying to comfort him, tells him to curse God and die, but he replied, "Though He slay me, yet will I trust in Him."

Last fall we farmers after a short crop, for which we got a fair price, planted oats; at least many of us, and the extreme cold killed them. Some of us bought more seed and planted over, and these stand in great danger. Are we fretting over it? A good lady said to me, "When I feel real bad (not sick) and gloomy, I go to some house of mourning of affliction for a while, and it always helps me. I know a man who had lost four children, all he had. He thought that had indeed until he met another who had lost six, all he had. Some one has said "There's never a condition so bad that it could not be worse." We are not getting our deserts so let us thank God. I am persuaded that He is so afflicting us to bring us to Him. He used to do so for the bible tells us so.

We are sorry to hear that Dr. E. McLaughlin, our most excellent physician, has given up practice. He has been very successful and will be missed.

Mr. W. M. Lenoir and C. A. Mitchell have fine stands of oats, that are looking well.

People will not use as much fertilizer here as they did last year.

We understand that Capt. Jas. H. McLeod is critically ill. He has been a most successful farmer.

Farmers here are very well supplied with labor.

Labor contracts should be stopped. No doubt they are doing harm. People argue otherwise, but there is no excuse for them.

We are having sleet and snow now.

"Hagood."

Hagood, S. C., Feb. 17, 1902.

REPUBLICANS MAKING CAPITAL OUT OF WHEELER'S SPEECH.

He Stands By All He Said, But Declares Germans Cannot Distort it Into Discourtesy.

Washington, Feb. 18.—The speech of Mr. Wheeler of Kentucky in the house last Friday, when he bitterly assailed Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefote and criticised the official preparations for the reception of Prince Henry, had a sequel in the house today during the debate upon the Indian appropriation bill. Mr. Gillet of Massachusetts brought the subject in a speech of half an hour. He declared that the intemperance of Mr. Wheeler's language carried its own condemnation. During the course of his speech two Democrats—Robinson of Indiana and Thayer of Massachusetts—disclaimed any sympathy with Mr. Wheeler's utterances. Mr. Wheeler himself subsequently replied to Mr. Gillet, reaffirming what he had said, and declaring that he would stand by his words whether they were discreet or not. The incident was the feature of the day.

CITY COUNCIL MEETING.

The Belle Telephone Franchise Considered.

City Council met at 8 o'clock p. m., Tuesday, Feb. 18th, pursuant to adjournment to consider the application of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co., for the right to erect and operate a telephone exchange in Sumter. The entire council was present.

Mr. Jno. R. Haysworth, surveyor, came with a map of the city, prepared under contract with the city, which he asked be examined, approved and payment ordered. On motion of Mr. G. F. Epperson the map and contract were referred to the special committee in charge of the matter with power to act.

Messrs. H. Harby, Jr., and H. K. Murphy were present in the interest of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co. A letter was read from S. C. Baker, President Sumter Telephone Co., protesting against the grant desired by the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co. on the following grounds:

1. That 8 1/2 years ago his company received from the city an exclusive grant for 10 years, which was supposed to be valid, and without which citizens would not have risked money in the enterprise.

2. That they have maintained a reasonably good service, and have invested their earnings in improving and extending their lines for the benefit of subscribers.

3. That in compliance with demands of council are installing the double metallic system, thereby doubling expenses but not increasing the income. This upon the understanding that they would be protected by council to the end of their term.

4. That the company has incurred a debt of \$7,000 in making these improvements, for which the writer is personally liable as endorser.

5. That competition will lessen the income of his company and entail financial loss without lessening rates to citizens or giving increased facilities. For these reasons Dr. Baker asked council to uphold their rights granted by a former council, and accepted in good faith, "and so save me and my associates, your fellow citizens, from serious financial loss."

Messrs. Harby and Murphy discussed the matter at length with council, asserting that their company would complete their system in ten months. That rates would not be increased, unless upon urgent necessity. They called attention to annulment by council of the Sumter Telephone Co.'s franchise, and urged their right, and the benefit to the community that they come in.

Mr. Finn moved that the Bell Co. be permitted to come in on such terms as council may hereafter impose. There was no second to this resolution.

Mr. Chandler moved, seconded by Mr. Hurst, that the Bell Co. be permitted to establish an exchange on condition that they agree to give same out of town connections and charge no higher rates than the Sumter Telephone Co. Mr. Harby declared that his company would not accept the conditions, and in reply to this Mr. Purdy stated that he would not vote to grant something which he was thus advised would be refused. A vote was then taken upon Mr. Chandler's motion and resulted in its defeat as follows:

Yeas: Chandler, Hurst, Nays: Boyle, Epperson, W. H.; Epperson, G. F.; Purdy, Rowland.

Mr. Finn declined to vote at all because he does not believe in such restrictions.

Council then adjourned.

DANISH WEST INDIES BOUGHT.

Treaty Confirming the Cession Ratified Yesterday --- There Was No Opposition.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Today in little more than an hour's time the senate disposed of the treaty with Denmark ceding to the United States for a consideration of \$5,000,000 the islands of St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix, composing the group of the Antilles known as the Danish West Indies and lying just east of Puerto Rico and thus, so far as this country is concerned, consummated a transaction which has been under consideration since the administration of President Lincoln.

The treaty and the report upon it were adopted at length and more or less discussion of the proposition was indulged. Senator Cullom, as chairman of the committee on foreign relations, made a speech explaining the advantages of the acquisition of the islands and Senator Bacon and McLaughlin of Mississippi, made brief speeches saying that while they could not endorse all the provisions of the arrangements they would place no obstacles in the way of ratification.

Senator Bacon moved to amend the treaty by striking out the second paragraph of article of the treaty reading as follows: "The civil rights and the political status of the inhabitants of the islands shall be determined by the congress subject to the stipulation con-

tained in the present convention."

He based his opposition to this provision on the ground that the constitution should extend to the islands when they become a part of the United States. He said, however, that at the failure to accept the amendment would not prevent his voting for the treaty for he believed in the Monroe doctrine. Under that doctrine this country could not permit any European power to acquire the islands and we could not in fairness take this position and then ourselves refuse to buy them when they are for sale.

The amendment was rejected without division.

Senator Cullom said the provision offering the civil rights of the inhabitants was similar to the provision on the same subject in the Spanish treaty concerning Puerto Rico.

Senator Cullom said that in taking the islands the United States would assume no burden of debt as by the terms of the agreement all claims held by Denmark against the insular treasury would be cancelled.

Senator Cullom explained that under the terms of the treaty the United States would take possession of the islands as soon as ratification could be exchanged and said that it would not be necessary to delay that act until the appropriation of money to pay for them could be made.

Senator Cullom's motion to ratify then was adopted by a viva voce vote.

PHILIPPINE TARIFF IN SENATE.

Maryland Republican Scores Administration's Treatment of Schley.

Washington, Feb. 18.—It was agreed by the senate today that a final vote upon the Philippine tariff bill and the pending amendments should be taken up next Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The agreement was reached a few minutes after the senate convened today. The only stipulation made by the minority was that five days should be devoted to speeches not exceeding 15 minutes. Two speeches were delivered today, one by Senator Wellington of Maryland, in opposition to the pending bill and the other by Senator Stewart of Nevada in support of the measure. Mr. Wellington's address covered the Philippine question generally and he set forth his well known views forcefully.

Mr. Stewart spoke briefly making a legal and constitutional argument in support of the authority of congress to hold the Philippines and to provide a proper government for their inhabitants.

Mr. Wellington stated his points of disagreement with the party with which he had been identified throughout his life. He said he had been a Republican, a protectionist and a believer in a gold standard of currency. However, he said, the Spanish war brought the parting of the ways. He was opposed to that war, and believed that Cuban independence could have been brought about by diplomatic negotiations. Then came the "imperialistic tendencies" of the Republican party and with them he could not agree.

Without the Spanish war, he said, Cuba might have been free, might have enjoyed indeed a larger measure of freedom and independence than she was enjoying now or would enjoy in the future. The only thing Cuba had been taught was how a postal official could embezzle a half million dollars.

Referring to the bill under discussion, Mr. Wellington declared his opposition to it on "the broad ground of the minority," that there was no right to enact such legislation.

Mr. Wellington referred to the battle of Santiago where the American squadron, he said, was under the command of Rear Admiral Sampson, but was led by "the Maryland hero, Admiral Schley." (Applause in one of the galleries.)

"From that moment," he continued, "the end was won. Admiral Schley commanded the vessels of the American squadron in that engagement. He stood in the midst of that battle and won out as no battle ever was won before. But the administration has been as unjust to him as it has been to the Cubans and Filipinos. He has not received that meed of praise and credit that belongs to him but an effort has been made to besmirch him and to detract from his character and from his truth and bravery."

Mr. Wellington referred incidentally to his conference with the late President McKinley concerning the ratification of the treaty of Paris. He went over the whole situation with the president, he said, and made plain to him that he (Wellington) never would consent to vote for any proposition which contemplated the permanent occupation of the Philippine islands by the United States.

He maintained that our victories in the Spanish war had induced a reversal of the policy of more than 100 years. He accused the administration of having no definite Philippine policy, and adverted briefly to the Boer cause to which, he said, we would have extended our sympathy had our own skirts been clear.

The cadet battalion of the Sumter Military Academy will give a dress parade and drill this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Don't forget to make tax returns to the Auditor. Only two days remain before the penalty goes on.

Lent has just begun but plans are already being laid for an Easter dance. Auditor Wilder was quite busy today waiting on those who put off to the last making their returns.

The advance guard of the delegates from Game Cock Lodge left for Charleston yesterday morning. In the afternoon the majority of the Knights who will attend the Pythian celebration left for Charleston.

The cost sale of winter clothing and underwear at D. J. Chandler's will close on February 22nd. The goods are moving rapidly and those who seek bargains, should lose no time. See the advertisement today.

New bridges are to be built immediately in Scape O'er Swamp between this city and Mayesville. About one hundred thousand feet of thoroughly seasoned lumber was bought from the Bridges & McKeithen Lumber Co, for this purpose and it is now being hauled to the Scape O'er Crossing.

A negro riding a bicycle ran over a lady at the corner of Main and Liberty Streets last Wednesday. He was promptly arrested and committed to the guard house and on trial was sentenced to the chain gang for 10 days.

The Sumter Dry Goods Co., having closed out the remainder of their stock of goods, and being unable to have the store repaired and remodeled in time for the spring trade, it has been decided not to reopen business until August 1st.

Asiatic Humor.

"At one of the public dinners given by Ameer Abdur Rahman Khan," says Mr. Stephen Wheeler in his story of the ameer's life, "an excited native rushed into the midst of the assembly and prostrated himself in front of the ameer.

"Sahib!" he gasped. "The Russians are coming!"

"From what direction are they visible?" asked the ameer without changing his expression.

"From yonder hill!" replied the native.

"Climb that tree and watch until they come!" was the royal command.

"The native ascended to the topmost branches and was forced to remain until he dropped to the ground."

"Political upholsterers," whom Addison described as "grave persons," may see in this anecdote evidence of the ameer's full confidence in Russia's intentions toward Afghanistan. It is more probable that it was a manifestation of that grim humor which was of the quaint oriental stripe with which the "Arabian Nights" have made us familiar.

A Chinaman's Protest.

The Peking Gazette, speaking of Chinese in foreign lands, says:

"We dress and speak differently from foreigners, just as foreigners do who come to China. But nobody in the streets calls us 'Chinese devils.' The children in the streets wish to see how long our cues are, but the police, seeing them annoy us, scatter them. When we go into a shop to buy anything, we are treated with even more consideration than their own people. We enter their homes, it is the same. They seek to please us in every way, show us curios or play the organ or piano for us. The writer has been to France, England, America, Japan, Spain and South America and stayed years, and everywhere he was treated with the same courtesy."

It is to be feared that some Chinese laundrymen in this country would not wholly indorse this view.

Light Without Sight.

We can "perceive" light without the smallest aid from the retina. If the optic nerve is sufficiently excited to reach the sensorium and create a disturbance at that center of the brain where the optic nerve terminates, we shall then see light and sparks. If, moreover, the optic nerve is cut or mutilated in any way, we should see a brilliant flash of light, though without any sensation of pain. And so it is with the other nerves. The auditory nerve has only to be excited, not necessarily by sound, so as to reach its center, the brain, and we shall hear a sound. How many ghosts might not be destroyed in this way?—Chambers' Journal.

Husbands' Motto a Bible Verse.

The Husbands' Protection society of London has as its motto the naive verse found in what is known as the Wife Beater's Bible, published in 1549, copies of which may be found in many museums and libraries. This verse is as follows:

"He dwelleth with his wyfe according to his knowledge and taketh her as a necessarye healer and not as a bonde servant or a bonde slave. And if she be not obedient and helpfull to hym he endeavoureth to beate the fear of God into her heade that thereby she may be compelled to learne her dutie and to love hym."—London News.

When the Rod Was Not Spared.

The change of thought and conditions of mankind is no better illustrated than by the history of the rod. In an article on the morals of the child by Dr. Grace Peckham Murray there is mention made of a Sumatran schoolmaster who during his fifty-one years of superintendence of a large school had given 911,500 canings, 121,000 floggings, 200,000 canstrokes, 123,000 tips with the ruler, 10,200 boxes on the ear and 22,700 tasks by the heart—Delinctor.

No Joking Matter.

"Joaksmith, it appears, is married and has gone to housekeeping."

"Not at all. What made you think so?"

"He's been writing so many jokes about servant girls lately he must have had some experience with them."

"Nonsense! If he'd had such experience, he wouldn't joke about it."

SHORT NEWS STORIES.

Compensation For a Bad Odor—Spoiled the Spider's Scene—A "Progress" Report.

Lord Rosebery, formerly premier of Great Britain, surprised some of his hearers at a recent gathering by referring to himself as an agriculturist, says a London newspaper. It is not generally known, even in England, that Lord Rosebery, statesman, author, sportsman, is also a farmer. His farm is at Mentmore, on the splendid estate which came to him on his marriage. It is conducted on the highest scientific principles and is one of the first model fruit farms in England. Large quantities of fruit come from Mentmore to the London markets. Lord Rosebery has also a dairy farm on the Mentmore estate. At Dalmeny his association with the world of industry is in the form of shale mines lying on a remote corner of his estate. Now and again the wind brings the smoke and smell of the mines up to the mansion, and it was this which provoked a visitor to remark on the nuisance of having such things so close by.

"Ah, my friend," said Lord Rosebery, "however unpleasant it may be to you, to me it is the smell of 25 per cent."

Spoiled the Spider's Scene.

H. Cooper Cliffe tells an amusing story of his first performance of the Spider at the Globe theater, in London. In the last act of "The Silver King" the Spider locks a case of jewels of enormous value in an iron safe. Mr.



"THE JEWELS ARE SAFE."

Cliffe did some elaborate business with the key and the safe and turned to the house to give full weight to his lines: "Securely locked. The jewels are safe." There was a roar of laughter. He spun around and perceived that the locked doors were wide open again, giving the audience a full view through the back of the safe of a lime light and the legs of the stage carpenter.

Indian Homes.

The young Indian wife of today is clean, a fairly good cook and tidy with her house, says an exchange. She is not yet well versed in the art of decoration, and red and green are pre dominating colors in all of her rooms, whether in harmony or not. The house has good furniture, but it is strangely arranged. The lounge is a favorite piece of furniture, and one sees it in every Indian household, always in the parlor. If the Indians have a piano or organ, it goes into the bedroom. The young buck's best saddle also goes into the parlor, and in many houses it is hung upon the wall. Red ribbons are tied to everything, even the tail of the cat, for no Indian household is complete without a cat and a dog.

An Innocent Author.

Some new authors arrive with such a hilarious confidence, such a blithe innocence, that it is always interesting to hear about them. One has just sent to a well known London publisher a letter something like this:

"I am told that it is usual on the eve of the appearance of a book to entertain all the London reviewers to a dinner. Will you kindly tell me what this would cost, where the dinner should be held and who, in your opinion, should be invited? Of course the thing ought to be done handsomely!"

It is amusing and true.—London Chronicle.

Thackeray's Last Home.

"Down on your knees, you rogue!" said Thackeray to J. T. Fields, the famous publisher of Boston and author of "Yesterdays With Authors." "Down on your knees, for here 'Vanity Fair' was penned!" "And I will go down with you," added W. M. T., "for in very truth I think very well myself of that little work."

Thackeray spoke in Kensington, in a little room at the top of a house in a quiet street, with a lattice window, but the street was Young street, not Kensington palace gardens, as some people fancy. The best of Thackeray's work was done in Young street. There he bought from his profits an old house in Palace green, pulled it down and built from his own design the quaint mansion of red brick with stone facings which Bret Harte introduced with a tact so moving into his parody sketch of Dickens' "The Haunted Man." Thackeray lived there but from 1861 to Christmas eve, 1862, when he died in his sleep, they say. The last works were written there, "The Roundabout Papers" and others.—London Outlook.

Not Very Commendable.

"One thing I like about Paul is that he always keeps his word."

"Yes, I believe none of his friends would take his word for anything."

SICK MULES SLAUGHTERED AND SOLD FOR FOOD.

Sensational Charges are Made Against Four Chicago Packing Houses.

Chicago, Feb. 15.—An Aurora telegram to the Record-Herald says:

Old and diseased horses and mules are slaughtered and sold under the name of beef by four large packing houses in Chicago. Fish that have died a natural death are a regular article of merchandise in some sections of that city. And in no part of Illinois is any protection to the consumer against flour that is adulterated with the mineral barytes, and against the deleterious, impure vinegar which St. Louis sends into the State in large quantities.

These disclosures were made by Assistant State Food Commissioner E. M. Patterson in an address delivered before the Retail Merchants' Association of Illinois.

"The inspectors of the food commission," said Mr. Patterson, "have located in Chicago 1000 slaughterhouses for horses, mules and donkeys. Real beef is never handled in these places, but their delivery wagons run to markets, restaurants and free-lunch saloons with great regularity. "Hardly a horse, mule or donkey is ever too aged or diseased to be handled, and none other than such animals are slaughtered, for healthy equine animals are too valuable to compete with beef and mutton for food purposes. Ringbone, splashed and sore-footed nags, and even those that have glanders are killed in great numbers for the trade.

"The meat is sold for corned beef, Hamburg steak and sausage. In the fall of the year much of it is pickled or preserved and sold as pickled or canned beef. The traffic goes on under cover of darkness. The live animals are led or carried in at night, slaughtered between 2 and 4 o'clock in the morning, and the deliveries of meat are made before daylight. Often the residents in the neighborhood have no idea of the nature of the industry near them.

Mr. Patterson said that the slaughter-house men were bold enough to advertise in the papers for animals. He gave no names, but read the following advertisements:

HORSES WANTED FOR KILLING—Ambulance for crippled horses. Send postal card.

WANTED—All kinds of horses, \$2 to \$20; will call for them.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR killers: want all kinds of sick, sore-footed horses; will call.

"In order to secure a conviction under the present laws of Illinois," said Mr. Patterson, "it would be necessary for an inspector to follow a live animal into a slaughter-house, watch the killing and the preparation of the meat for market and then trace the product to a retail establishment and witness its sale as a substitute for other meat. Because of the precautions of the traffickers in the meat it was found impossible to get such evidence. The price charged for horse meat ranges from 2 to 4 cents a pound for forequarters and from 3 to 5 cents for hindquarters. Choice cuts for steaks and roasts bring from 4 to 7 cents a pound. The same cuts of beef average from 20 to 26 cents a pound."

The dead and partially putrid fish sold in Chicago, Mr. Patterson said, went mainly to residents of the Ghetto district, being sold at the market in Jefferson street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Ayer & Co.

Atlantic Coast, Inc. WASHINGTON, COLUMBIA & WOODA BUILDING

Condensed Bulletin Dated Dec. 20, 1901

TRAINS GOING SOUTH

Table with columns for train names, times, and destinations. Includes entries for Atlantic Coast, Northern, and Southern routes.

TRAINS GOING NORTH

Table with columns for train names, times, and destinations. Includes entries for Atlantic Coast, Northern, and Southern routes.

Do not miss the opportunity to see the new and improved... (Advertisement text)

Land Surveying

I WILL GIVE prompt attention to all calls for surveying and platting lands.

BANKS H. ROYIN

Get 10-0 Catball, S. C.