FORT MILL TIMES.

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ARP HAS THE GRIP

Says He is Busy Taking Medicine Th e se Days.

HE SNEEZES AND ViHEEZES.

Mrs. Arp Gives Him Everything Good for a Cold, Including Large Doses of Castor Oil.

"I knew him well, Horatio. A man of infinite jest and most excellent fancy."

It has been years since I met my friend, Mark Blanford. I see by the press dispatches that he is dead—died in Columbus last week. It grieved me for a time, although he was old enough to die. Eighty years is a good old age if the man is good. Every time one of these old trees falls it shocks me. George barnes died not long ago in Augusta, and I was grieved, for I loved him and I unconsciously whispered, "Next!" Only three of us left of the Senate of 1866. There were forty-four, but the old reaper has cut down all but our Chief Justice Simmons, our chaplain, Brother Yarborough, and myself—and I am sick—

But I was ruminating about Judge Blanford—men called him Mark—we who knew him best. He was, as Hamlet said of Yorick, a man of infinite jest and most excellent fancy. When the spirit moved him he could entertain his friends most pleasantly and it was our delight to get him and Judge Underwood and Judge Buchanan together with Evan Howell as a teaser and spend the evening hours during the session of the supreme court when Mark was one of the judges. During the court hours Chief Justice Warner was sitting there as serious and solemn as a Presbyterian preacher drinking in the record and digesting the law of the case, while Mark took in the surroundings and absorbed ...e humorous side of everything. He was a good lawyer, but jumped to conclusions l...e a woman and never saw much difference between the plaintiff and defendant unless one of them was a woman or a widow. One night we visited Mark in his room and he regarded us with his experiences in justices' courts when he was young and devilish. The old time justice court was a good school for a young lawyer. He not only practiced law in it, but the arts of oratory and could use big words with impunity, for neither the old squire nor the jury knew their meaning, but were impressed with their learned length and lingering sound. I still remember the Fretman case that Mark rehearsed that night. A yankee school teacher from the Nutmeg st... had sued Jim Jenkins for $18 worth of schooling for his two boys, Troup and Calhoun. Jenkins wouldn't pay it because the two little mullifiers hadn't learned anything hardly and they told him that Fretman gave powerful long recesses and carried on with the big girls amazing, especially with Sally Amanda Jones. Fretman was a good-looking yankee, with pink cheeks and winning ways, and was popular with the girl scholars. Sometimes Salamander, as they called her, didn't go out at recess, but pretended she had some sums to do, and wanted the teacher to show her how. Troup said he heard her squeal one day, and peeped through the crack and saw Fretman squeezing of her. She was a red-headed gal.

Old Phil Davis was the justice court, Mark's plea was that Fretman wasn't a scholar, and not fittin' to teach, and that he couldn't read writin' nor write readin' nor spell all the words in Daniel Webster's blue-back spellin' book, and he made a motion to put him on the stand and spell him. Fretman's lawyer fought it, but the old squire said he must spell. Fretman was scared. He trembled all over like a cold, wet dog. "Spell Phthisic," said Mark, and he spelt it correctly. He then spelt him right along on all sorts of big words and little words and long words, and afterwards, but Fretman never missed until finally Mark says, "Now spell Ompompynusuk." Fretman drew a long breath and said it wasn't in the book. But Mark proved by an old preacher that it was in the book, and so old Phil spoke up and said: "Mr. Fretman, you must spell it, sir." He was then sweatin' like a rundown filly. He took one pass at it and missed. "You can come down, sir," said Mark, "you've lost your case." And sure enough old Phil gave judgment against him and he had the cost to pay. But he was good grit, for he stuck to his school and his Salamander.

At the next court Mark moved to nonsuit a doctor who had sued a feller, and he filed a plea of mal-practice and demanded a profert of his diploma. The doctor said he had one at home, and begged for time to go after. Old Phil gave him time, and he rode 6 miles and back as hard as he could lick it, and shook it in Mark's face triumphantly. Mark smiled and said: "Now, doctor, please take the stand and translate this furrin' language into English, so that his honor may know whether it is a diploma or not. It looks to me like an old revolutionary grant of land." Of course the doctor couldn't translate it, and lost his case in a jiffy. I don't believe we have as good anecdotes now as we use to have. I don't know anybody who has taken the place of Howell Cobb and Charles J. McDonald and Cincinnatus Peoples and Hope Hull and the others I have already named. I am writing about them now because I am sick and it cheers me to think of them. If it were not for the bright little grandchildren who come to see me I should go to bed and give up the ship. For two weeks I have had the grip and am a nuisance—blowing and coughing and sneezing and wheezing, my head a fountain and nine eyes rivers of tears and nobody cares very much, but they dose me with quinine and bromine and calomel, and, at last, prescribed castor oil and turpentine. I rebelled, but they brought me something in a cup that they said was the white of an egg and sherry wine, and so I gulped it down and found it was castor oil. My head aches, I want a dozen holes bored in it and a dozen corkscrews to pull the stuff out. Sick as I am, my wife laughs at me and says if I expect to rate as a gentleman I had better be more careful how I expectorate and she made me an old-fashioned honey stew and I'm trying that now. Its the weather—the horrid old weather that has flopped over on us from yankee land.

Every old veteran who has the grip in bad weather ought to have somebody to tell him stories or some children to play around and cheer him up with their merriment. The old Persian monarch, Harun al Raschid, was kept alive by listening to the beautiful stories in the Arabian Nights. Certain it is I don't hanker after serious or mournful company. I've coughed until I am almost a coffin. I'm like that bad boy who got to saying damn it and his father whipped him for it and so

—Bill Arp in Atlanta Constitution.

LABOR WORLD.

Elwood, Ind., has a doctors' union.

Denver's plumbers' strike is over. The wage scale is $4.25 a day.

Toronto carpenters are to demand an eight-hour day.

Union carpenters of Boston and vicinity have decided upon a minimum pay of $3 a day.

The Lynn, Mass., Central Labor Union is about to start a co-operative Laundry Association.

Fall River, Mass., weavers insist upon a scale of wages corresponding to the schedule of 1900.

Maryland labor organizations will try to abolish child labor in sweatshops through State legislation.

Striking dyers at the Hartford Carpet Mills, Thompsonville, Conn., have voted to remain out indefinitely.

The Santa Fe Railroad has discharged about 200 white laborers and employed Japanese in their stead.

Every craft in Gloucester, the famous fishing port of New England, has organized either a labor or trade union.

The Cigarmakers' International Union is devoting a good deal of time and money in the hunt for counterfeit labels.

Organized laborers to the number of 7000 are employed by the diamond dealers and jewelers of Amsterdam, Holland.

Careful investigation shows that New England leads the tailoring trade of the world so far as clean workshops and fair working conditions go.

A $3,000,000 shoe factory has just been completed at Torreon, Mexico. Workmen from Brockton, Mass., will teach the natives how to operate machines.

Union carpenters of Spokane, Wash., demand forty-five cents an hour for eight hours' work after May 1. The new scale is an advance of five cents an hour.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Sir Philip Burne Jones, British portrait painter, is coming to America.

Great Britain is said to be free from hydrophobia, owing to the stringent rules on muzzling dogs.

The freedom of the city of Dundee, Scotland, has been conferred on Andrew Carnegie.

Prince Henry's gift to Miss Roosevelt is a gold jewel box, with handsome ornamentation.

The Empress Eugenie says her memoirs will not be published until ten years after her death.

In a magazine article Lewis Nixon, the new Chieftain of Tammany Hall, declares the United States will become the greatest ship-building and ship-owning country.

Charles Earl Currie, of Louisville, Ky., by reason of his efforts to promote trade relations between Denmark and the United States, has been knighted by King Christian IX.

It is said that the present Lord Lytton has inherited, to a great extent, the brilliancy of his father and grandfather. Of his speech, seconding the speech from the throne, Lord Rosebery declared in the House of Lords that it was the best ever delivered in his hearing on such an occasion.

Dr. Charles R. Henderson, President of the National Prison Association and Professor of Sociology in the University of Chicago, has just returned after seven months spent in Germany studying jails and prison conditions, examining cells and eating the brown bread and soup of the prisoners.

Judge Thomas Breen, of Michigan, who served during the Civil War, has just received his discharge papers, after they had been lost in the archives of the War Department for many years. What makes the documents particularly interesting is the fact that they bear the signature of the late President when he was "William McKinley, Jr., Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General."

Asiatic Turkey is to be rescued from semi-barbarianism by the construction of $140,000,000 worth of railroads, one of which will run through the Euphrates Valley from end to end. The new roads will follow the old caravan routes, and they will touch all the principal cities and towns of Bible land.

CHILD LABOR BILL KILLED.

Measure Fails to Pass the House By a Close Vote.

The House killed the bill to prohibit little children from working in the cotton factories of this State. The vote was 54 to 52 with five pairs. Had all the members been present and voting it is claimed that it would have passed by one vote. The Senate passed it last year.

Seventeenth Day—The House held two sessions, one beginning at noon and the other at 8 in the evening. At each session a great deal of routine work was accomplished, and there was a good attendance.

At the morning session the House received memorials from the freight bureau of Charleston and also from the city council, and the Merchants' exchange of Charleston, praying for the general assembly to grant a charter to the Charleston Union Station company. The petitions stated that there are obstacles which prevented the charter from being obtained from the secretary of State. It had been reported that a citizen of Charleston had appeared before the railroads committee of the House to object to granting the charter. The memorials declared further that there is great need of a union passenger station in Charleston.

Eighteenth Day—By a vote of 57 to 55 the house refused to strike out the enacting words of the child labor bill. This does not necessarily mean the success of the measure but it was a very great victory for the advocates of the bill. The house adjourned without taking further action on it.

The discussion was varied and warm and was indulged in by a number of members. Several new bills were introduced during the morning hour and referred to appropriate committees.

Nineteenth Day: There was a skirmish when the senate amendments to the domestic fowls bill came over just after the house convened for business. Dr. Kibler wanted the senate amendments agreed to. Dr. Woods wanted to lay the whole bill on the block and chop its head off. Mr. Weston said chickens do annoy neighbors sometimes but this is an iniquitous bill. It will drive people to plant more cotton and will stir up strife between neighbors. Mr. McLeod didn't know that it would raise more cotton but would raise more "cain." The house refused to agree to the senate's amendments to the chicken bill, and the differences will go to a reference committee, and the bill's neck may yet be wrung. The senate's amendment to Mr. Lomax's bill to provide a limited number of school books for poor children was agreed to.

Twentieth Day: When the house met there were a number of vacant seats. A great many new bills were presented. The senate sent over word that it insisted on its amendment to the chicken bill. The house appointe to the committee on conference as follows: Capt. Dean, Mr. Dominick and Mr. Brown.

There was a lot of discussion but nothing of general interest was done.

SENATE.

Seventeenth Dty—The Senate did not hold a morning session, but resumed its work at night. There was an unusually large attendance for a Monday night following an adjournment from Saturday. The Senate got down to plain, every-day calendar work, and had a lively debate over the anti-roving-chicken measure, finally passing it, after domesticating the various fowls enumerated in the House bill. The Senate also passed the bill to require vestibules to be used on street cars.

The House sent back to the Senate the jury bill with numerous amendments. It was decided to have all of these printed and laid on the members' desks before any action upon them be taken.

The following bills passed third reading: Bill fixing time of holding court in Lexington. Bill exempting portions of Dorchester and Clarendon counties from the operations of the stock law during certain months. Bill relating to appraisement of the personal estate of intestates. Bill relating to bonds of Anderson issued in aid of Savannah Valley railroad. Bill to authorize Lancaster and Chesterfield railroad to change its track in certain particulars. To authorize Cherokee county to borrow money from the sinking fund of the county. Bill to pay W. O. Gay, treasurer, certain amounts for taxes collected in 1897. Bill creating county pension commissioner. Bill to incorporate the French Broad and Southern Railroad company. Bill to fix the cost of magistrates in civil cases. Bill relating to magistrates in Greenwood county. Bill to exempt school trustees from road duty. Bill to increase salary of magistrate and constable in Mt. Paul township, Clarendon county. Bill regulating catching, sale and export of oysters, clams and terrapins. Bill to enable Horry county to build a new jail. Bill securing to manufacturers exclusive use of kegs, bottles, etc. Resolution extending the time for Mrs. Boylston to comply with a deed made to her by the sinking fund commission.

Eighteenth Day.—The Senate held two sessions morning and night, and the proceedings of both sessions were full of interest. The jury law passed its final reading, the Senate agreeing to the house amendment. The bill to allow women to pay taxes to vote for presidential electors was killed. The bill to bring domestic fowls under the provisions of the general stock law passed its third reading, after a hard fight.

When the bill was reached Senator Henderson moved to indefinitely postpone. If the bill passes, he said, we will have turmoil and trouble and family feuds would be without end. It would bring on more litigation than any other law ever passed.

Then an amendment to make the bill apply only to turkeys, offered by Senator Mayfield, was killed. Senator Hydrick then offered an amendment that the law should be enforced only against persons who allow fowls to trespass upon the cultivated lands of another, after having received written notice not to do so. This was agreed to. Then Senator Mayfield offered an amendment that the law should not go into effect until January 1, 1903. The motion to lay the amendment on the table was lost. Senator Hydrick wanted to amend by making the date July 1, 1902. This motion was laid on the table by a vote of 18 to 15. Senator Mayfield then offered an amendment to make the maximum penalty $1 for each trespass instead of $5 for each trespass. This was laid on the table by a vote of 17 to 15. The ayes and noes were called for and a great deal of time was consumed. Finally all the proposal amendments were voted on and then came the question, shall the bill pass and be sent to the house with amendments? Senator Mayfield called for the ayes and noes. The vote was 17 to 16, and the bill was then passed. The Senate then took recess until 8 o'clock.

The following bills were given their third reading.

A joint resolution to authorize and require the payment of certain past due schools claims in Williamsburg county.

A bill to regulate the qualifications of non-resident executors.

A bill to amend the county government law as regards Orangeburg county.

A joint resolution to authorize the secretary of state to deliver to Columbia chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, one of the broken granite columns on the State House grounds.

Nineteenth Day—The senate spent nearly three hours in discussing Senator Ilderton's bill "to regulate the liability of railroad companies having a relief department, to employes." The bill finally passed, the lieutenant governor casting the deciding vote. So much time was occupied in this discussion that practically no other business was considered.

Twentieth Day—The senate was in session both morning and night. Beyond the ratification of acts the proceedings of neither session were of interest.

The new code was adopted at night and is now the statutory law of the State. The new jury law was also ratified. The governor was in waiting in his office and as soon as these two acts were ratified they were sent down to the chief executive and received his signature and the seal of the State. Jurors will probably be drawn in several counties this week under the new jury law.

NEWSY CLEANINGS.

New York City is talking of abolishing the Coroners.

Berlin has adopted the London system of controlling street traffic.

William C. Whitney has announced his permanent retirement from active business.

A Bostonian pleads that a new bridge across the Charles River be called the Longfellow Bridge.

The entire street car system of Vienna, Austria, has been transformed from horse to electric traction.

The artist who submits the best design for a symbol or emblem of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will receive $2500.

Plans for the construction of a system of roads throughout New York State provide for the expenditure of $20,000,000.

The Navy Department has ordered the omission of submerged torpedo tubes from the battle ships of the Virginia class.

The $500,000 mining building for the University of California, a memorial to the late Senator Hearst, will be started at once.

The cost of buildings erected in New York City in 1901 was $150,072,657, an increase of about seventy per cent. over the previous year.

The French Government allows free passage to its colonies to individuals and families, provided they have sufficient capital to start with a chance of success.

The State of Louisiana has tested its new plan of convict labor for one year with great success. As the result of the first season's work the State has realized $180,000 in cash.

The Government of Japan will hold an industrial exhibition at Osaka in 1903. Its primary object is to afford Japanese manufacturers an opportunity to study the latest products of Western invention.

The Hand in Health.

Let us shake hands with a man and we will tell you something about his health. The firm, hearty handshake of a sincere man may be rather rough, so that one is taught he has a grip, but it indicates stamina. Whilst denoting absence of tact and refinement it points to physical strength. The flabby hand that returns no pressure belongs to the person who has no great strength of body or mind. The quick, nervous handshake of an excitable, nervous temperament, and its opposite, the nerveless, passive one, belong to persons in ill-health. The hand that threatens to collapse or give means fear. The feel of the hand called magnetic indicates health and kindness and a desire to help others. In many ways we may decide character by the hand as well as by the brain.—London Doctor.

TERMS OF DANISH TREATY

No Plebiscite of Inhabitants of West Indian Islands Stipulated.

PRICE TO BE PAID, $5,000,000

Title to Crown Lands, Public Buildings, Fortifications, Etc., is Conveyed to the United States—Islanders Have Two Years to Decide to Remain Danish Subjects or Become Americans.

Washington, D. C.—A vote of the people of the Danish West Indies is not a condition precedent to the ratification of the treaty between the United States and Denmark for the sale to this Government of St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix. The treaty does not provide for a plebiscite. The sum to be paid for the Islands is $5,000,000 as previously reported, the money to be due in ninety days after the exchange of ratifications.

The treaty extinguished the financial claims now held by Denmark against the colonial treasuries of the Islands. The United States assumes the obligations of the Danish Government toward the St. Thomas Floating Dock Company and the West India and Panama Telegraph Company.

It is provided that the congregations of the Danish national church shall remain in possession of the churches now used by them, together with the parsonages.

The Danish Government retains its claim against the Sainte Croix Falles-sukkerkogerer Company (limited).

Danish subjects residing in the islands shall continue, until otherwise provided, to enjoy all the private and municipal rights and liberties secured to them by the laws now in force. If the present laws are altered the inhabitants shall not thereby be placed in a less favorable position. Those who remain in the islands may preserve their allegiance to Denmark by making, before a court of record, within two years, a declaration, in default of which they shall be held to have accepted allegiance to the United States, but such election of Danish allegiance shall not, after said two years, be a bar to their election of allegiance to the United States. The civil rights and political status of the inhabitants shall be determined by Congress subject to the stipulations of the convention.

Danish troops in the islands shall be withdrawn not later than six months after exchange of ratifications. If those persons, after having terminated their Danish service, do not wish to leave the islands they shall be allowed to remain there as civilians.

The Colonial Treasury shall continue to pay the yearly allowances now given to heretofore retired functionaries appointed in the islands but holding no royal commissions, unless those allowances may have until now been paid in Denmark.

Differences arising over the treaty, if they cannot be regulated through diplomatic negotiations, shall be submitted for arbitration to the permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague.

Ratifications of the convention shall be exchanged at Washington within six months.

BUFFALO'S TREASURER ARRESTED.

Philip Gerst Now Accused of Stealing $27,000 of City's Funds.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Philip Gerst, former City Treasurer, was arrested charged with misappropriating $27,000 of the city's funds. Gerst was removed from office in December last by former Mayor Diehl. He was charged at that time with misconduct in office, and in the investigation of the charge admitted misappropriating $50,000.

When arraigned in the police court Gerst pleaded not guilty. He was then taken to the private office of County Judge Henry and was released on $5000 bail.

The allegations upon which the warrant was issued charge that Gerst drew a check for $27,000 on April 17, 1901, and that he converted the proceeds to his own use. In other words, it is alleged he used the proceeds of that check for the purpose of making good his personal paper carried by the Metropolitan Bank, which failed a year ago.

BULGARIAN MINISTER MURDERED.

Insane Professor Shot M. Kaltcheff, and Then Killed Himself.

Sofia, Bulgaria.—G. M. Kaltcheff, the Minister of Public Instruction, was assassinated by shooting in his study by a Macedonian, who pretended he wanted to present a petition. The assassin subsequently committed suicide by shooting himself.

M. Kaltcheff's assassin, who ..... been a student in the University of Sofia, was appointed to a professorship in a provincial town. Disappointed at not being assigned to a post in the capital he had threatened to murder M. Kaltcheff. He obtained a private audience with M. Kaltcheff and the Minister's murder followed.

Dr. Rixey Surgeon-General.

The United States Senate has confirmed the nomination of Medical Inspector Presley M. Rixey to be Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery in the Navy, with the rank of Rear Admiral.

Brothers Kill Each Other.

Family differences caused Hester Turner and his brother James to kill each other, at Alexander, Ky.

MINOR EVENTS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The Navy Department accepted the torpedo boat destroyers Stockton and Shubrick.

New members National Republican Committee: Montana, E. L. Bonner; New Hampshire, Senator Gallinger.

The Senate passed the bill appropriating $2,500,000 for a new postoffice in New York City.

Mrs. Shaw, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury, gave her first reception and won friendship of her 1500 callers.

Colonel Edward Moale, Fifteenth Infantry, was placed on the retired list of the army.

President Roosevelt conferred with Secretary Long, Rear-Admirals Evans and Taylor, Captain Clark and Commander Wainwright on the Schley case.

Senator Hoar's bill defining conspiracy in connection with labor strikes was ordered favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Judiciary.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

Women are active managers of Filipino affairs and every Filipino a musician, Governor Taft said.

The police closed the gambling houses in San Juan, Porto Rico.

Five murderers were to die by the garrote at Ponce, Porto Rico.

DOMESTIC.

Governor Van Sant, of Minnesota, in his message to the State Legislature called attention to his fight against the so-called railroad merger, and asked for an appropriation to pay legal expenses.

The Michigan Courts declared the State law prohibiting the sale of colored oleomargarine unconstitutional.

France officially accepted the invitation to participate in the St. Louis Exposition next year.

To escape an embezzlement charge Charles Weltning, of New York City, hanged himself.

A fast mail and a rock-laden freight train crashed into each other at Limerick, Ga., killing only a mail clerk.

The postoffice at Canal Winchester, Ohio, was robbed of $400 in stamps and money.

Two negroes were lynched by mobs in Tennessee and Kentucky.

The New York Chamber of Commerce adopted a strong memorial to Congress in favor of reduction of duties on Cuban products.

Deputy Tax Commissioner Ford was arrested at New York City, charged with accepting a bribe.

Dr. James E. Russell, of Brooklyn, a reputable physician, offered himself for vivisection, experiments to continue until he collapses or dies. Bushwick Hospital practically accepted his offer.

In a fire which destroyed her home at Hamilton, Ohio, Mrs. Bertha Dalzell was burned to death.

Heavy sleet storms in southeastern Missouri killed many cattle on the ranges.

The death penalty was inflicted upon Thomas Morris at Corsicana, Texas, for robbery.

Twenty per cent. of the white voters of Alabama disfranchised themselves by not paying their poll tax.

For forty-seven charges of forgery former Postmaster Jeremiah Foley, of the British Army, was arrested at Chicago, his wife being taken into custody also.

Options on large tracts of land in Mills County, Iowa, were taken by negroes for colonization.

The sudden death of a woman member of the band of "sanctification ists" at Cedarville, N. J., checked the strange religious frenzy there.

Women circulated a petition all over the East urging a change in the customs inspection system at New York.

Great economic gains were shown in most of this country's farming industries in 1901.

Fire wiped out half the business portion of Mentone, Ind., causing a loss of $50,000, on which there was but little insurance.

FOREIGN.

The British Chamber of Shipping advocated changes in maritime regulations in the United States.

The Berlin Kreuz-Zeitung said Lord Pauncefote proposed that the Powers declare American intervention in Cuba unjustifiable. The German Foreign Office confirmed, but British authorities denied the report.

Cecil Rhodes reached Cape Town to fight the case against him involving notes for $115,000 drawn in favor of Princess Catharine Radziwill.

A Russian bishopric will be established for Manchuria, with headquarters, at Pekin, China.

Spain's instructions to its Ministers abroad in effort to avert war with United States in 1898 and their replies were made public.

The Sultan's brother-in-law, Damad Mahmud Pacha, who is a fugitive in Paris, was condemned to death by a tribunal in Constantinople for conspiracy against the Sultan.

The Unionist candidate for Parliament in the County Down, East Division, Ireland, was defeated by the Land Purchase candidate, losing the Government a seat.

The Warren Line steamer Kansas, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool, England, and landed fourteen cases of small pox.

The War Office report gives the total of British casualties in South Africa to date, including surviving wounded, as 5240 officers and 100,701 men.