

HAMPTON MEMORIAL DAY.

Tribute to the Warrior and Statesman by the Legislature.

Columbia, Jan. 23.—At noon today the Senate and the House met in joint assembly in memory of Wade Hampton. Several splendid eulogies were pronounced, after which Gen. M. C. Butler delivered an address upon the life and character of South Carolina's greatest soldier and statesman.

When Lieut. Gov. Sloan called the joint assembly to order Senator Robert Aldrich presented resolutions which had been framed by the Attorney General of Gov. Hampton's administration, Leroy F. Yeomans. Senator Aldrich, who was a member of the famous "Wallace House," in 1876, in a splendid speech urged the adoption of these resolutions. He was followed by Representative William L. Mauldin, of Greenville, formerly Lieutenant Governor.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Col. Robert Aldrich, as Senator from Barnwell, offered the following resolutions, which he said were prepared by the Hon. Leroy Youmans, who was Attorney General under Hampton:

Wade Hampton is no more! On the 11th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1902, one of the most illustrious sons of South Carolina was gathered to his fathers, in a ripe old age, in the midst of "that which should accompany old age—honor, love, obedience, troops of friends."

In the course of his long and eventful life he discharged all of the duties of a citizen, both in war and in peace, in a manner worthy of the admiration of all succeeding ages. His enemies in the war between the States, in the successive grades of command from colonel of the Hampton Legion to lieutenant general in the army of the Confederate States, will live forever in the pages of history. Shot and shell and steel left their marks on his princely frame to show how he redeemed his pledge of life and honor to South Carolina and the South.

After the great struggle of arms his services in peace were fitly crowned by his redemption of the State in 1876 from the rule of the alien and the traitor, by his administration as Governor, by his career in the Senate of the United States. He has left to the State of his birth and love the memory of a life worthy the honor, love, imitation and confidence of her sons for all time to come.

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of South Carolina, in joint assembly convened:

First. That in the death of Wade Hampton the State of South Carolina has lost her greatest soldier and statesman who, called to the highest positions in great emergencies of public need, ever exemplified the most chivalric and filial devotion to her interests, honor and glory.

Second. That his services to the State deserve to be commemorated by a monument more enduring than brass, which shall keep forever green the memory of the life and virtues of Wade Hampton.

Third. That this preamble and these resolutions be properly engrossed and communicated to the family of the deceased.

At the conclusion of the speeches the joint assembly, by unanimous vote, adopted the resolutions.

Senator John C. Sheppard, also a member of the Wallace House and afterwards Governor, eloquently introduced the orator of the day, Gen. M. C. Butler. The address of Gen. Butler was full of historical information presented in a most entertaining manner.

The great cavalry lieutenant of Hampton's command is himself showing the encroachment of years, but his form is as erect and his eye as bright as ever. His address was listened to with wrapt attention.

HOMICIDE AT SANTUC.

Union, S. C., January 23.—A shooting scrape occurred in Santuc this afternoon about 5.45 o'clock. Jake Jeter, about 22 years of age, shot and killed J. W. Nixon in front of the store of L. B. Jeter. The weapon used was a double-barrelled shotgun. Nixon lived only a few minutes after being shot. The particulars are meagre. As near as can be gathered Jeter had been saying or doing something at Nixon's house for which he was ordered to stay away. Jeter threatened Nixon's life. Nixon went after a gun and, when returning up the street, Jake Jeter, who was in L. B. Jeter's store door, shot him when he came in ten feet of the door. Nixon was 65 years of age and was a Canadian. He has been miller for W. T. Jones for about fifteen years. Both parties are white.

The Anti-Trust Bill.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The judiciary committee of the house today adopted the anti-trust bill which was prepared by the substitute committee of which Representative Littlefield, of Maine, is chairman. The bill was reported to the full committee today by the substitute committee as a substitute for the Littlefield public bill. The committee authorized the bill to be favorably reported to the house.

The vote was unanimous, the Democratic members and some of the Republican members reserving the right to propose amendment when the bill is before the house. No change affecting the measure in any material respect was made.

Legacy for Claffin.

Orangeburg, Jan. 22.—Mr. George Harvey, formerly a prominent merchant in New York, and a member of Summerfield M. E. Church, died recently leaving to Claffin University of Orangeburg property valued at \$6,000. At the request of Mr. Harvey, this amount will form the nucleus of a memorial in honor of Rev. Edward E. Cooke, D. D., who for ten years was the honored president of Claffin University.

GERMANY LUSTS FOR BLOOD.

Opinion in Washington is That Germany Had No Cause for Bombardment.

Maracaibo, Jan. 22.—The bombardment of Fort San Carlos by the German cruisers Vineta, Panther and Falke was continued yesterday afternoon until 6 o'clock. It was resumed this morning at daybreak. The first shells were hurled at the fort at 4 o'clock at long range. At 6 o'clock the Panther, being of light draught, closed in and again became actively engaged. The fort replied. At 8 o'clock the engagement was proceeding as yesterday.

Twelve dead and 15 badly wounded Venezuelan soldiers were counted in the fort at 7 o'clock last night by the correspondent of the Associated Press.

The Panther left her position close into Fort San Carlos, which she took up early in the day, Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock and joined the Falke. This ship was half a mile outside the bar and about five miles from the fort.

At 3 o'clock the correspondent of the Associated Press in a rowboat approached one side of the fort, out of range, and from this point witnessed the long range fire of the German cruisers, which was continued from 3 o'clock until 6 o'clock. The Vineta and the Falke were close together and nearer the fort than the Panther.

The first two vessels at a range of four and a half miles poured in a continuous rain of shell upon the fort and only stopped firing with the advent of dusk at 6 o'clock. At this hour the German vessels retired seaward, after having made a second ineffectual attempt to land troops in the village of San Carlos, situated at the base of the fort.

At 7 o'clock Wednesday afternoon the correspondent, who was accompanied by a government telegrapher bearing a telegram from President Castro to the commandant of San Carlos landed on the island and entered the fort. The walls of the fort are terribly battered and there many evidences of the fierce engagement. Twelve dead Venezuelan soldiers were counted behind the ramparts and 15 other men, seriously wounded, were lying on a low platform.

The fort is literally covered with pieces of broken shells. It was seen that a great many of the German shells had not exploded. The magazine had a very narrow escape, two shells having come within an ace of penetrating it. The walls of the fort which face towards the entrance of the lake snuffered particularly and were greatly damaged.

It is estimated by the commandant, General Bello, that the German ships fired more than 1,000 shells at Fort San Carlos.

THE COMMODORE'S REPORT.

Berlin, Jan. 23.—Commodor Scheder, commander of the German fleet in Venezuelan waters, officially reports the bombardment of Fort San Carlos from Maracaibo under date of Jan. 21, as follows:

"On the 17th inst., while the Panther was passing the Maracaibo bar she was unexpectedly attacked by Fort Carlos, which opened a heavy fire on her. To this the Panther replied and a cannonade was exchanged for half an hour. Owing to the difficulties of navigation the Panther then desisted.

"In order to exact an immediate punishment for this attack, the more so as the Venezuelan government had proclaimed it a victory. I bombarded the fort with the Vineta on the 21st inst., and destroyed it."

HOLDING THE FORT.

Maracaibo, Jan. 23.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon Fort San Carlos was in the possession of the government forces and the bombardment of the German warships was still going on.

There has been no material change in the situation. The gunboat Panther was the only vessel to come inside the bar. Communication with the fort is very difficult. Great excitement prevails in Maracaibo.

THE COAL STRIKE COMMISSION.

Contradictory Testimony as to who is Responsible for the Shortage in the Supply of Anthracite Coal.

Philadelphia, Pa., January 22.—The question of who is responsible for the apparent shortage in the supply of anthracite coal was the subject of considerable debate today by the attorneys representing the parties before the strike commission. It was testified that the miners are not obeying President Mitchell's request to make extra efforts to produce more coal to relieve the situation. This was followed up by Mr. James H. Torrey and Everett Warren, both of Scranton, who represent several of the large companies, challenging the correctness of Mr. Mitchell's statement that 3,000 men are idle and ready to go to work. C. S. Darrow, for the miners, replied that he would show that it was the operators and not the men who were responsible for the shortage in production.

"If I don't," he said, "I will ask the commission to find against us."

The Lehigh Valley Coal Company closed its case today, and the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company consumed a few hours in presenting its evidence. This company closed shortly before adjournment and the independent operators of the upper region then took up the operators' side of the controversy.

It is expected that the sessions will last ten more days. The commission informed the attorneys on both sides this afternoon that it would like them to confine their final arguments to about four or five days. The lawyers will agree among themselves as to the division of time. The miners want half the time allowed by the commission.

California figs and grapes at low prices have been flooding the London market, and the dark plums of the same State have met with so much favor that the English growers have actually let their fruit rot on the trees because it would not pay them to come in competition with the imported. The California fruit is packed so well that it reaches England in prime condition.

Past and the Present.

In his very interesting remarks last night at the memorial exercises in honor of the late Chief Justice McVey, Judge Hudson spoke of him as a young lawyer, and related an incident that was not only intensely interesting, but was an example of a condition then existing which must be soon followed by those of the present generation if we are to live in peace and enjoy the protection of law. Judge Hudson said that as a young man he arrived in the town of Marion to take charge of a school. As he entered on the public square he saw an immense crowd gathered around a gallows on which sat a white man. He learned that this man was wealthy, a man of good standing and family, and one who had been an influential citizen. He had been convicted of killing a negro slave—not outright, as the judge said, but by a series of continuous cruelties inflicted for months. This man was that day hanged. The incident was related to show the great powers of the then young lawyer as a prosecuting attorney. After realising the incident, the judge closed with this statement: "That man was hung that day for, may it please your honors, in those days the majesty of the law was upheld." That was not the time or the place to contrast the difference between those times and these, but the peculiar emphasis with which the venerable judge uttered the sentence was striking, and his tone and manner spoke volumes.

Later in the evening, Mr. C. A. Wood, in referring to the men of the old bar, said that but few of them were left, but he expressed the earnest hope that before all of them had passed away that we of this generation might be inspired by the spirit of their love of the right, of law and of justice.

It is said that revolutions never go backward, but we must have a revolution of public feeling, and when it comes it really will have gone backward, for it will insist on the enforcement of law without regard to social, political or financial environment of the criminal, as was the case in days of old, so interestingly told by Judge Hudson.—Columbia Record.

A Prince Has Fallen.

N. G. Gonzales is no more. The assassin's bullet has ended the career of the most brilliant journalist that South Carolina has ever produced. Indeed, he was without a peer in the realm of southern journalism. For more than a decade his pen-wielded always fearlessly and conscientiously—has been the most potent factor extant in shaping the political, commercial and industrial affairs of South Carolina.

It may be truly said that the life of Mr. Gonzales was immolated upon the altar of his country. The political feud existing between him and his slayer had its origin in the late campaign in which the martyr editor rendered his state a valuable service and it was this service that cost him his life.—Edgefield Advertiser.

The act can be only characterized as premeditated, wilful murder, with malice aforethought, and could only have been perpetrated by one who was a thorough coward at heart. He waited for months to pass, so that even if his victim had expected trouble his fears would have been allayed and he would take him unawares. Gonzales was given no chance for his life—he was shot down without warning—in a brutal and cowardly manner. He was unarmed when killed, and even if he had been it would have been of no avail.—Bamberg Herald.

If Jim Tillman should undertake to assassinate every editor in the State who has branded him a liar, a gambler, a thief and—since the assassination—a murderer, it would be necessary to import several car loads of ammunition. If he should succeed in his infernal undertaking the South Carolina Press Association would be a thing of the past. On the other hand, if he were to go gunning for an editor that had said anything good of him a pogrom would be sufficient and not a hair of the head of any man would be disturbed.—Gaffney Ledger.

Elsewhere may be found the detailed account of the murder of Mr. N. G. Gonzales by the Lieutenant-Governor of South Carolina, James H. Tillman. The account we believe to be a concise statement of the facts, and they show a cold-blooded, deliberate murder of an unarmed, defenseless man. Whatever may be said as the provocation Tillman might have had, nothing can be said in extenuation of the cowardly act of suddenly shooting down, without warning, an unarmed man. The lawyers may "get him off," as they have, before this in South Carolina, "got off" red-handed murderers, but the brand of Cain will remain all the same.—Aiken Recorder.

Looking at the affair from every standpoint, it can be nothing less than a cool, calculated, premeditated assassination—murder in the first degree, "with malice aforethought."—Pee Dee Advocate.

Columbia, Jan. 22.—It was announced today that Col. P. H. Nelson of this city had been retained as counsel for J. H. Tillman. Col. Nelson is regarded as one of the best criminal lawyers in the State. The others representing Tillman are G. W. Croft, of Aiken, C. L. Bbase, of Newberry, G. R. Rembert, of Columbia, and O. W. Buchanan, of Wainsboro.

New Orleans, La., January 23.—Dr. W. F. Reitz, former secretary of the Transvaal, Gen. Samuel Pearson, who took an active part in the fight against British mule shipments to South Africa via New Orleans, and several other prominent Boers were in New Orleans today. The Southern Pacific has placed a special train at the disposal of Dr. Reitz and the Boer party and tomorrow morning they will begin a journey which will take them through the rice and cattle country of Louisiana and Texas, and the ranges of the West as far as California. It is reliably reported that a great Boer colony will be established in Louisiana or Texas.

New York, Jan. 23.—Three women were killed and five women and one man severely injured, in a panic in Leopold Miller & Son's cigar factory today as a result of a fire in an adjoining building.

NESTER'S COTTON STATEMENT.

Showing a Decrease of 57,000 Bales for the Same Period Under Last Year.

New Orleans, Jan. 23.—Secretary Hester's weekly cotton statement issued today shows for the 23 days of January a decrease of 57,000 under last year and an increase over the same period year before last of 250,000.

For the 145 days of the season that have elapsed the aggregate is ahead of the same days last year 27,000 and ahead of the same time year before last 452,000.

The amount brought into sight during the past week has been 290,049 against 286,586 for the same seven days last year and 212,962 year before last.

The movement since September 1st shows receipts at all United States ports to be 5,636,138 against 5,630,048 last year; overland across the Mississippi, Ohio and Potomac rivers to northern mills and Canada 695,677 against 744,794 last year; interior stocks in excess of those held at the close of the commercial year 397,642 against 482,565 last year and southern mill takings 956,500 against 854,260 last year.

The total movement since Sept. 1 is 7,738,957 against 7,111,667 last year and 7,286,975 year before last.

Foreign exports for the week have been 179,291 against 221,860 last year, making the total thus far for the season 4,126,685 against 4,277,878 last year.

The total takings of American mills north and south and Canada thus far for the season have been 2,258,876 against 2,182,576 last year.

Stocks at the seaboard and the 29 leading southern interior centres have decreased during the week 6,041 bales against a decrease during the corresponding period last season of 69,068.

Including stocks left over at ports and interior towns from the last crop and the number of bales brought into sight thus far for the new crop the supply to date is 7,954,031 against 8,071,354 bales the same period last year.

SALVATION ARMY COMING SOUTH.

Gen. Booth Looking for Places to Establish Four Salvation Colonies.

Chattanooga, Tenn., January 23.—Arrangements have been made to give Gen. Wm. Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, and his party a splendid reception upon their arrival here tomorrow, this being the first stamping place of the party on its tour of the South. Gen. Booth will lecture in the Auditorium of the city tomorrow night, and will be introduced by the mayor of the city and an official of the Chamber of Commerce. It is stated that one object of the Southern tour is to select locations for four colonies, in which to place persons who wish to leave the overcrowded districts of the large cities.

Texas Cattle for Africa.

Pensacola, Fla., January 25.—The Lingham Trading and Timber Company, of London, which recently inaugurated a line of steamers between Pensacola and South African ports, has received a contract for handling one hundred thousand head of Texas cattle through this port to South Africa, and the next vessel of the line, which is due here in a few weeks, will carry a large cargo of live stock. The first steamer of the line, which went out a few months ago, carried over several hundred head of this lot, which was an experiment on the part of the shippers, it being feared that the cattle would not thrive in the changed climate. A cable has been received, stating that the entire lot was thriving, and to commence the shipment again. Every vessel of the line going out will now carry live stock until the one hundred thousand head are shipped.

Subscription Laws.

Dr. Tuckerman, editor of The Workman, Cleveland, has taken some pains to collect and compile the decisions of the United States court on this subject, and gives as the result of his investigations, the following:

First—Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to renew their subscriptions.

Second—If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publisher may continue to send them until all the arrearages are paid.

Third—If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the postoffice to which they are directed, they are responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered them discontinued.

Fourth—If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the papers are sent to the former place, they are held responsible.

Fifth—The courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office or removing and leaving them uncalled for is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

Sixth—If subscribers paid in advance they are bound to give notice at the end of the time, if they do not wish to continue taking; otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it, and the subscriber will be responsible until express notice, with payment of all arrearages, is sent to the publisher.

The latest postal laws are such that newspaper publishers can arrest any one for fraud who takes a paper and refuses to pay for it. Under this law the man who allows his subscription to run along for sometime unpaid and then orders it discontinued, or orders the postmaster to mark it "refused," and have postal card sent notifying the publisher, leaves himself liable to arrest and fine the same as for theft.

Rome, January 25.—After a brief spell of inactivity the volcano Stromboli is again in eruption. Great quantities of lava and stones are being thrown up and to an immense distance from the crater. The cone of the volcano is capped with a thick cloud of smoke. The eruption affords a magnificent spectacle at night, the flames rising from the crater illuminating the sky.

CHEAPER TURPENTINE PRODUCTION.

A New Method of Tapping Pines Brings a Larger Yield of Turpentine.

Washington, Jan. 20.—Turpentine operators will be furnished soon by the bureau of forestry with a circular of instructions and with personal help for the use of the new cup and gutter system of turpentine, which has been proved so successful. The experiments of the bureau of forestry at Ocilla, Ga., conducted by Dr. Charles H. Herty, have shown the great superiority of the cup and gutter system over the old method of boxing pines. Trees treated by the new system have yielded 23 per cent. more turpentine than boxed trees. Moreover, only the highest grades of resin were produced. The increased yield for the first year alone has been found sufficient to pay for the new equipment and to furnish a profit besides. An advantage for the timber owner to consider is that the cup and gutter system does away with the injurious box and thus lessens greatly the damage done to the trees.

The superiority of the new method of turpentine is so evident that many operators were acquainted with Dr. Herty's experiments are eager to adopt it. Several potteries for the manufacture of earthen cups have been established; in a short time the new system will probably be in general use throughout the turpentine belt.

To make the benefits of the new method directly available the bureau of forestry, besides issuing a circular of instructions, offers, without cost, the assistance of Dr. Herty, who will personally direct in the field the installment of the new system.

Requests for assistance should be addressed to the forester, bureau of forestry, U. S. department of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Princeton, N. J., January 22.—President Wilson, of Princeton University, left for Columbia, S. C., today with the body of his father, the Rev. J. R. Wilson, D. D., who died last night.

The funeral will take place tomorrow in Columbia. Several hundred students were present at the railroad station as a mark of sympathy. President Wilson was deeply touched and thanked the under graduates.

Bennettsville, Jan. 22.—Senator John L. McLaurin has been here several days negotiating the sale of his house and lot on West Darlington street, where his family now resides. He closed the deal today. Percy B. Moore is the purchaser. This transaction probably means that Senator McLaurin is preparing to leave Bennettsville, but he has not yet announced where he is going.

B. L. Wedenfeller, of Charlotte, a travelling man who was well known in Charleston died suddenly in Wilmington on Saturday.

Smallpox has been reported at Georgetown, at Table Mountain and near Greenville. The Governor in each case immediately wired Dr. James Evans, secretary State board of health, instructing him to take prompt action.

There was a head-on collision Thursday afternoon opposite Granby Mill in Columbia on the Southern, between a passenger train and a freight train, in which both engines were considerably damaged and three passengers received slight bruises. The collision was between the passenger train leaving there at 4.30 for Augusta and an incoming freight train of coal and lumber cars and one dead engine.

One of the Southern Railway's warehouses at Greenville was burned Thursday. The loss exceeded \$10,000.

A bull fight and cocking main were pulled off at the Thomasson place near Rock Hill on Wednesday. The bull fight was a farce, the two bulls refusing to make much of a fight and the crowd was disgusted.

Col. J. Thomas Austin, of Greenville, chief clerk in the office of Secretary of State, is at work. Col. J. M. Patrick, of Anderson, assistant Adjutant and Inspector General, has also assumed his duties.

Middlesboro, Ky., Jan. 25.—Henry Cummings, notorious among the highwaymen of the mountains, met death from ambush before daybreak here today, on one of the principal streets. James Adley Turner, who was walking with him, was shot in the arm. The assassins are unknown. It is common report that Cummings killed John Gorham, president of the United Mine Workers union two years ago, Greenwood Ward soon afterward and about a year ago Branham Elam, a Kentuckian, while the death of others is generally attributed to him, so that it is almost impossible for officers to get a clue to the assassins.

A three year old child of Mr. G. Y. Harrell, of Whitney, Spartanburg County, found a box of strychnine pills Wednesday night and ate a number of them and fed a number to her three weeks old sister. The baby died and the older child was saved by the prompt use of a stomach pump.

There was a serious fire in Columbia at 2 o'clock Friday morning. A block on Main Street, back of the State House, was destroyed by a fire that originated from an explosion. Two women were seriously injured by jumping from a window. The loss was about \$7,000, partially covered by insurance.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The Statehood bill again occupied the attention of the senate today. In the course of the debate several spirited colloquies occurred, in which senators on both sides of the question charged the other with obstructing important legislation. Mr. Burnham continued his remarks in opposition to the admission of Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico.

Berlin, January 26.—The report that Germany and Great Britain had provisionally accepted the guarantee submitted by Minister Bowen for the payment of claims reserved from arbitration is confirmed here.

The guarantee offered to the Powers through Mr. Bowen, is a portion of the customs receipts of La Guayra, and perhaps of several other ports. The proposal was first made to Great Britain, which provisionally accepted it, and then to Germany, which accepted it in principle on Saturday.

The allies are now engaged in examining the value of the guarantee offered and are negotiating details, like the form of payment.

NOT A MERE SNAKE STORY.

A COBRA DI CAPELLO KILLED IN CHARLESTON.

It Escaped from a Circus Months Ago and has been Seen Frequently About the Exposition Grounds.

It Was 20 Feet Long, and in Its Nest Were Fourteen Young Ones.

A huge snake, twenty feet long and as thick as the average man's body, was killed near the Exposition grounds yesterday by a posse of negroes and white men, who had been looking for it since early morning. The hideous reptile escaped from the Forepaugh & Sells circus when it came to Charleston last October, and, although it has been seen several times near the Exposition grounds, where the circus tent was spread, there has been a disposition to shun its society, and all accounts indicate that it has been living a very care-free life. A charge of shot from a breech-loading gun and a vigorous bombardment with sticks and stones ended the existence of the reptile and calmed the fears of many persons living thereabouts.

The bed of the snake was found near where it was killed and fourteen wiggling young ones were crawling about on the pile of trash and dry grass. They were all about two feet in length and were put to death on the spot.

The dead snake is of the species known as the cobra di capello, numerous in Hindostan. Its bite is about as fatal as lightning and does its work nearly as quickly. It will not use its fangs, however, unless attacked, and it is the serpent commonly employed by the snake charmers of India. They prefer it because of its amiable characteristics and its susceptibility of kind treatment.

For weeks persons living near the Exposition grounds have marvelled at the strange and inexplicable disappearance of the feathered population on their premises. Chickens, ducks, geese, all went away in the night time and were heard of no more. The gruesome remains of a departed hen, found near the corner of Race and King streets, was the clue that led to the conviction of the serpent, which escaped months ago from the circus folk.

Since Monday persons have been looking for the reptile. When run to earth yesterday it threw its huge length into a coil, but did not manifest any alarming degree of acerbity. When struck with a stone, however, it raised its black hoodlike head and a baleful light flashed in its little protruding eyes. Then thick and fast it was pelted with rocks and clubs, and its rage and numerous wounds caused it to thrash around in a frightful fashion. Suddenly it reared its head again, hissing and writhing, while a thick fluid dripped from its crooked fangs. Darting its head from side to side, as if looking for a victim, it hurled itself out of its coil and struck madly at a negro standing fully thirty feet away. The leap the negro made was measured afterward, but it would appear so improbable in type that persons interested will have to content themselves with speculating about what could be accomplished in covering magnificent distances in the circumstances described. Quick as the snake was, it missed the colored man a trifle less than a block, and its sibilant manifestation of wild fury caused its assailants to retreat until a gun could be secured. Apparently uninjured by the attacks made upon it the monstrous reptile writhed and coiled itself in huge folds, its black scaly skin glistening in the sunlight. Then a load of large shot tore off its hideous hooded head and it gave no further evidence of animosity.

The dead snake and its fourteen offspring were buried together yesterday and when night came the citizens in that neighborhood wrapped the draperies of their couches about them and laid down to easeful slumbers.—News and Courier, Jan. 25.

The Plague in Mazatlan.

Mazatlan, Mexico, January 26.—There were four deaths from the plague today and the situation is considered less favorable. The number of patients in the lazaretto is fifty.

One new victim is Luis Cervantes, brother of the chief of police of Guadalajara, who recently started a daily paper, in which he has attacked sanitary measures and physicians and advised the use of domestic remedies only. The building occupied by the Artisans' Society had been burned. The entire ward known as El Cuernito has been destroyed by fire to prevent its infecting other localities.

The increase of the disease is due to the return of the poor people, who were refused refuge outside the city, and returned here, influenced by hunger.

Rome, January 25.—Prof. Tizzoni, of the Bologna University, has announced to the Royal Academy of Sciences the discovery of a serum to combat pneumonia.

Free mail delivery will be established in Anderson July 1st if the City Council shall by that date number the houses and comply with other requirements of the Postoffice Department.

In his first message to the Tennessee Legislature Gov. Frazier recommends that there be no haste in retiring that portion of the States' bonded debt which is bearing a low rate of interest and has some time to run. Instead, he advises that the surplus money left after making the normal retirements of bonds be devoted to improving the condition of the public schools, especially those in the rural districts.

Charlotte, N. C., January 26.—Yesterday Eli Rogers, a white man, living near Stouts, in Union County, killed a negro boy and a white girl. Rogers had twice been in the State Hospital, at Morgantown, and was discharged from that institution in 1896 as improved. The bloody deeds of yesterday were done in a fit of insanity.

London, January 26.—The shipment of twenty-six bales of West African cotton were sold on the Liverpool Exchange today and realized eleven cents per pound.