

The News and Herald.

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THE PHILIPPINE PROBLEM.

The American Constitution and Creed of Liberty Are Being Sorely Tried.

Sooner or later we must reach an ultimatum with the Filipinos. Already the island and their incidents have cost us nearly \$500,000,000. How long the people of this nation will consent to pay out a half million of dollars every day to prolong this experiment in imperial colonialism is an unguessable conundrum. But that they will tire of it, eventually is certain.

What are we doing in the islands, anyhow? Certainly we are not pacifying them with dispatch and decorum. True, every once in a while the accommodating typewriter of the authorities over there announces that "the war is over," but before the type-written assurance gets fairly afloat the cable brings news that the furtive and pugnacious Filipinos have bobbed up in a fresh locality and bloated a platoon of their pacificators. Forty thousand soldiers is the minimum force that so experienced and honest a fighter as General Chaffee considers adequate to maintain even the present guerrilla campaigns in the islands. He does not venture to say how many would be needed to really hold the inhabitants in leash and peace. The truth seems to be that we are to have war on our hands in the archipelago just as long as we seek to reduce it to subjection and to the processes of our policy of Americanization of the inhabitants.

Our experience is almost sure to be that of the Dutch in their conquest and possession of Java. At least we will have to abandon the government of the people to their own wills and methods.

to their own domestic customs, institutions and pursuits, and ourselves hold only the seaports, whereby to profit by the trade and tribute that we can compel the natives to give to us alone. We can quarantine them against the world and their only commerce must be with us. Beyond that we will always find it difficult, dangerous and disastrously expensive to go.

Thus far, if reliable reports have been made by our statesmen and soldiers who have been in the islands, we have made little progress in commending to the Filipinos our type of western civilization. We are slowly finding out for ourselves what the Spaniards, after three hundred years of effort, could have told us at first hand. A majority of those Malaysian tribes are undoubtedly as uncivilizable as the American Indians. The imposition upon them of the restraints and requirements of our civilization is the imposition of a bondage of death. It means the slower, perhaps, but equally sure extinction of the Filipino as it did of the West Indian under Spain and the North American Indian under our own dominion. Instinctively the Filipinos resist the processes that they know will end in their destruction as a people. Turbulence, lawlessness and barbaric warfare must always attend our policy of benevolent assimilation.

Nor are we entering upon a promising career of Christianization among them. The Roman Catholic friars, who are more adept in the art of converting the heathen to Christian formularies than we, have but a meager fruitage to boast from their century-long efforts with the Filipinos. Those of them who are professed Catholics are not eager candidates for our Protestant proselytism and those of them who adhere to the Mohammedan religion are likely to yield even less to our western Christian cults than they have to the friars and the faith of Rome.

In the educational field we have begun with a system and an enthusiasm ridiculously in excess of the demands of the situation. Our plans are about on a par with those of an exuberant drummer trying to induct the tropical native into a suit of woollens, Waukegan shoes, an ulster and a plug hat. Mr. Fred W. Atkinson, the American superintendent of education in the islands, makes a very futile report of his elaborate

endeavors to set up the Massachusetts public school scheme in the archipelago. At the head of the Springfield high school, with ample means in control, with eager, intelligent, ambitious young Americans for material, Mr. Atkinson was conspicuous as an educational enterpriser. But in the Philippines he has run his nose against a hard proposition. A thousand American teachers, as inapt in the environment to which they have been transplanted as polar bears would be in Florida, they are floundering about in discomforts and disgusts, yet fatuously trying to cram modern education into the Filipino kids according to the strict rules of Froebel, Pestalozzi and Horace Mann.

The civil governments which our academic commission are organizing appear to be fearfully and wonderfully devised to produce rather than reduce chaos. Their legislative features would give Solon a pain in the neck and cause Justinian a neuralgia under his bump of equity. The Filipino is the slave of ingrained tribal traditions and practices, or else the truculent product of the Latin idea of absolutism in government. As a drilled and commendable citizen he is as imitative as a monkey and as repetitious as a parrot. Our effort to invest him with self-governing authority and a sense of democratic responsibility is a freakism that pales any proposition that ever blew off the prolific political prairies of Kansas. It is bound to end in abortions of government that will humiliate us in the eyes of the whole world.

What to do with this great brown elephant that we bought in at the Spanish bankrupt sale is a

press. The Supreme court, as human apprehension can understand its deliberances, has said that Congress, representing the legislative sovereignty of the nation, can adequately legislate the system that shall obtain in these island possessions. The question hangs yonder in the capitol, swaying between the magnetic poles of imperialism on the one hand and a probationary protectorate on the other hand. It challenges the American constitution and the American creed of liberty alike for a rational and just settlement. That settlement will affect our own system even as vitally as that of the Philippines, but what will it be?—Atlanta Constitution.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by all druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

South Carolina, one of the smallest and poorest of the forty-five States, is quite fairly represented in the government positions in Washington. She receives about the hundredth part of the public patronage. 221 of her citizens are government employees, living in Washington. These receive annually \$223,601.22. This is a good showing, when we consider the population and wealth as compared with other States.

South Carolina has 56 representatives in the treasury department, 12 in the war department, 2 in the navy department, 8 in the postoffice department, 86 in the department of the interior, 27 in the government printing office, 1 in the department of justice, 15 in the department of District of Columbia, 11 in the agricultural department, 1 common laborer.—Rock Hill Herald.

Heads Should Never Ache.

Never endure this trouble. Use at once the remedy that stopped it for Mrs. N. A. Webster, of Winnie, Va.—she writes, "Dr. King's New Life Pills wholly cured me of sick headaches I had suffered from for two years." Cure Headache, Constipation, Biliousness. 25c at McMaster Co.'s drug store.

A GOOD ROADS CONGRESS.

From January 20 to 25 inclusive, a Good Roads Congress will be held in Augusta, Ga., and earnest efforts are being made to influence the attendance en masse of the people in the numerous counties surrounding Augusta. The railroads will put on special rates, and speakers of national reputation will instruct the people upon the economic value of good roads, the roads of the world, best methods of construction, the legal necessities of this section, etc. Addresses will be made by Hon. Martin Dodge, director of the road division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; by M. O. Eldridge, assistant director of the division; W. H. Moore, president of the National Good Roads Society; Superintendent Machen of the U. S. Free Rural Delivery System; by Governors Candler of Georgia, and McSweeney of South Carolina, and the State geologists of Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina. Several of these lectures by experts will be illustrated. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has written from Washington that he will also endeavor to be present. Efforts are being made to secure the attendance of the South Carolina legislature, which will be sitting at that time. An invitation has been extended to Admiral Schley, who will be in Georgia at that time, to be present, and his attendance will be secured if possible. Admiral Dewey has also been invited. It is desired to get a great outpouring of the people to consider the important matter of public road improvement. A train of ten to twelve cars of the latest road machinery will be

making and working will be carried on for the five days under the direction of that society for the instruction of the public. With this machinery the most rapid, economical and modern methods of road improvement will be shown. The public exercises and addresses will occur on the 23rd and 24th.

The greatest need of this section of the South is good public roads. In this particular we are far behind the age. To illustrate: On most of the ordinary roads of this section only two and three bales of cotton can be drawn by two horses; in the most improved road sections of the United States from ten to twelve bales of cotton, or their equivalent, are regularly drawn by two horses. It costs the people in much of the territory surrounding Augusta from three to five times what it should to haul their products; from three to five times the investment in stock is required in this territory as in good road sections to do the same amount of hauling.

It is impossible to expect proper profits or much development under such conditions. It is a question of transportation; transportation being at the basis of modern development. People will not emigrate to the section having poor transportation facilities; nor can the youth reared in such a region be retained. Under the poor condition of our public roads, lands have deteriorated in value in competition with the superior facilities of transportation of other sections. The only way to reclaim these values and bring permanent development is to provide public highways equal to the best in the country. The awakening of the public conscience upon this grave matter claims the best efforts of the most patriotic men of the section.

REMARKABLE CURE OF CROUP. A Little Boy's Life Saved.

I have a few words to say regarding Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It saved my little boy's life and I feel that I cannot praise it enough. I bought a bottle of it from A. E. Steere, of Goodwin, S. D., and when I got home with it the poor baby could hardly breathe. I gave the medicine as directed every ten minutes until he "threw up" phlegm out of his mouth. I am positive that I am not getting that my boy would have died. —John J. Steere.

Special Days at the Exposition.

January 4 has been set apart as Utah Day at the Exposition, and it is hoped that many visitors in that faraway State will on that day meet their Charleston friends on the streets of the Ivory City. From January 6 to January 29 the finest live stock show ever held in the South will be the special attraction at the South Carolina Inter-State and Indian Exposition. This will be under the direction of Mr. George F. Weston, the manager of the famous stock farms at Moore, N. C. More than one hundred entries have been made in the exhibition, many of the best breeds having been selected for the competition and the States of the Union will be represented. January 9 will be Liberty Bell Day; January 10 a day will be occupied with the International Convention of the Press Clubs, and of the Pen and Pencil Clubs, and the meeting of the Georgia Dairymen's Association; January 15, the Southern Nurserymen's Association; January 21 and 22 will be the days devoted to the Travelers' Protective Association, and January 27 will be Cincinnati Day. There are many other important events already arranged for. Among these are the meeting of the American Press Association, on January 28; the Woman's Suffrage convention, on February 11; February 12, President's Day; February 14, Women's Day and also the day of the State of Oregon; February 15, Valentine's Day; February 20, Virginia Day; February 22, Washington Day; February 25, Illinois Day; and the people of Chicago

will be represented by the people of Chicago

and a number of organizations from Chillicothe. The two weeks beginning March 12 and ending March 15 will be known as "Old Home Week" at the exposition, when South Carolinians and delegates of all States of South Carolinians assemble in Charleston; March 17, Louisiana Day; March 18, Rejuvenation of Hoo-Hoo; March 19 to 21, Virginia Polytechnic Institute; April 3, Limestone Institute Day; April 9, Improved College of Red Men of the State of North Carolina—Charlotte Day; April 7 to 14, North Carolina Agricultural Institute; April 21 to 23, Virginia Veterinary Institute Week; April 24, Grand Lodge Junior Order of Mechanics; May 7, State Nurses' Association; May 8, Southern Cotton Spinners' Association; May 13, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. There will also be a Maryland Day, a day for the Richmond Day, a day for the State and the Government of Missouri, and the other States will have days for their representative.

Don't Live Together.

Consipation and health never go together. DeWitt's Little Early Risers promote easy action of the bowels without distress. "I have been troubled with costiveness nine years," says J. O. Greene, Depauw, Ind. "I have tried many remedies but Little Early Risers give best results." McMaster Co.

The Anderson Intelligencer very aptly says: "The greatest factor for the advancement and up-building of a town is men; men who will meet each other with a cordial shake of the hand; men who are not dominated by spleen, political or otherwise; men who will take a pride in showing visitors over the city; men who will work for the interest of those who come among us; men who can be depended on; men who will talk business and transact business; men who are not afraid to do their duty no matter what obstacles may be placed in their way by the vicious; men who never croak nor give ear to croakers."

Method of Long Life

Keeping all the main body in healthy, and in quickly rid of disease germs. They regulate Stomach, Kidneys, purify the blood, give a splendid appearance, work wonders in curing all Troubles, Female Nervous Diseases, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and all other ailments. Vigorous health and long life always follow their use. Sold everywhere, guaranteed by McMaster Co., druggists.

Model Dyspepsia Cure Digests what you eat.

School Statistics in South Carolina.

Referring to State Superintendent McMahan's annual report, just published, The State says of the school statistics furnished:

"They show that although some improvement has been effected in the last few years, as exhibited in the comparison of salaries, average length of session, and school enrollment and attendance, a vast work remains to be done if the children of South Carolina are to receive the instruction they need. Good teaching cannot be secured without good pay, yet the average white teacher in South Carolina receives less than \$200 a year and the average negro teacher less than \$100 a year. In the last three years the average length of the school term for white children has increased but two weeks and that for negro children has actually been shortened. The average term of the white schools is but 21 weeks, or less than five calendar months, while the negro schools on the average are kept open but 14 weeks, or about 3 months. In three years the white enrollment has increased but 4,000 and the average attendance but 8,000, while the enrollment of negroes has increased 11,000 and their average attendance 6,000. In 1900 there were 285,000 pupils enrolled in the public schools, a number very far short of the total of school age, while the average attendance was 203,000. The slow increase in enrollment and attendance shows that there must be a radical change in our school policy if we are to educate the coming citizenship of South Carolina, and we concur with the State Superintendent McMahan in recommending that the schools of the State.

New Century Comfort.

Millions are daily finding a world of comfort in Bucklen's Arnica Salve. It kills pain from Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Bruises; cures Eruptions, Salt Rheum, Boils and Felons; removes Corns and Warts. Best Pile cure on earth. Only 25c at McMaster Co.'s drug store.

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The Filipinos are a good deal like the Boers. They keep surrendering, but somehow the fighting goes on.—Yorkville Yeoman.

On Jellies
preserves and pickles, spread a thin coating of
PURE REFINED PARAFFINE
Will keep them absolutely moisture and acid proof. Pure Refined Paraffine is also useful in a dozen other ways about the house. Full directions in each package. Sold everywhere.
STANDARD OIL CO.

Getting Thin

is all right, if you are too fat; and all wrong, if too thin already.

Fat, enough for your habit, is healthy; a little more, or less, no great harm. Too fat, consult a doctor; too thin, persistently thin, no matter what cause, take Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil.

There are many causes of getting too thin; they all come under these two heads: over-work and under-digestion.

Stop over-work, if you can; but, whether you can or not, take Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, to balance yourself with your work. You can't live on it—true—but, by it, you can. There's a limit, however; you'll pay for it.

Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil is the readiest cure for "can't eat," unless it comes of your doing no work—you can't long be well and strong, without some sort of activity.

The genuine has this picture on it, take no other. If you have not tried it, send for free sample, its agreeable taste will surprise you.



Tax Returns—1902.

The office of the County Auditor will be open for receiving tax returns from January 1st to February 20th—returns to be made of real estate and personal property. A penalty will accrue when parties fail to make returns within the above mentioned dates. All male citizens between the ages of 21 and 60 years are liable to poll tax, unless otherwise exempt, and are required to make return of same.

The Auditor or his deputy will be at the following places on the days specified:

- Albion, Monday, January 13.
 - Buckhead, Tuesday, January 14.
 - Willing, Wednesday, January 15.
 - Crosbyville, Thursday, January 16.
 - Woodward, Friday, January 17.
 - White Oak, Saturday, January 18.
 - Gladden's Grove, Monday, January 20.
 - Flint Hill, Wednesday, January 22.
 - Longtown, Thursday, January 23.
 - Centreville, Friday, January 24.
 - M. L. Cooper's, Saturday, January 25.
 - Blythewood, Tuesday, January 28.
 - Ridgeway, Wednesday, January 29.
 - Hobbs, Friday, January 31.
 - Jenkinsville, Tuesday, February 4.
 - Monticello, Wednesday, February 5.
- J. L. RICHMOND,
Auditor Fairfield Co.

HORSES

AND MARES.

I have 10 or 12 real nice Horses that I will sell cheap or will trade them for thin mules. If you need a horse come to see me and I will let you have one that will give you satisfaction.

CATTLE.

I have four very fine Milch Cows that I will sell or trade them for dry cattle,

A. Williford.

CHAS. S DWIGHT,
Civil Engineer and Surveyor.

Railroad, land, and water power surveys made. Plans and estimates furnished.