The Marlboro' Democrat.

"DO THOU LIBERTY GREAT. INSPIRE OUR SOULS AND MAKE OUR LIVES IN THY POSSESSION HAPPY, OR OUR DEATHS GLORIOUS IN THY CAUSE."

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JAPAN AND CHINA.

What a Japanese Mercha t Fays About Their Uniting Forces.

ONLY QUESTION OF FEW YEARS

Before the English-Speaking People Will Find Themselves Arrayed Against the Doctrine of "Asia for Asiatics."

The Chronicle says Russia and Japan are still discussed, sometimes vehemently in Augusta. The Japanese sympathizers are in an overwhelming majority, but the Russian sympathizers, though in the minority, stick to their guns and are daily growing more numerous. Mr. James R. Randall, who, early in the day, gave his reasons for favoring the Muscovites, was asked if he had anything more to say on the subject and replied:

"I think it is quite useless, at this time, to discuss the matter. It is difficult to change people's minds, especially when, as Mr. Stephens put it, they are "sot" in their opinions. I have carefully read all that I could get hold of on both sides of this affair and endeavored, like Mr. Weigle, to form convictions. Perhaps, however, it may interest your readers to have some peculiar evidence from other sources than my own.

The most striking and important testimony comes from a Japanese merchant of a high order, Yamocino, who is on a visit to New Orleans. Interviewed by a Picayune reporter, he said that while his countrymen, like himself, were gratified at the sympathy displayed in the United States for Japan, he significantly added:

"But I believe this will change. The English speaking nations sympathize with us today, but it will be different in a few years. If Japan wins this war—and I do not doubt that our country will be victorious—Japan will be one of the first world powers. The yellow peril, as some English writers refer to it, is not remote. The Chinese and Japanese are very closely allied by racial similarity, and there is naturally a strong bond of sympathy between the two nations, just as there is a strong sympathy between the two great English-speaking nations. If China is ever brought up to the high plane of enlightenment that Japan has reached, it will naturally, with its immense population, its vast territory, and its untold and unimaginable resources, be the most powerful country in the world. The Japanese have already assisted China not a little. There are many Japanese teachers in Chinese institutions, and Japanese officials in the Chinese government service, both civil and military. These are slowly bringing about a reformation. If this reformation is ever brought about completely and China brought out of darkness it will be within the power of the yellow races to overrun the world. The doors of nations that are closed today can be opened. Even as European powers are now closing their doors against Chinese, but forcing the opening of Chinese doors to foreigners, so will it be in the power of China to close and keep closed its doors against outsiders and to force open the doors of the western nations. That is why I believe this sympathy for the Japanese will change."

Mr. Yamochimo expresses the opinion that the Japanese-Russia war will develop into an international conflict. He thinks that either Germany or France will be forced in first because of their interest in the Far East and because of their strong sympathy for Russia. The British Empire will come in later, but it will get a full share of everything, just as it has always done. Then the United States will be forced into the conflict. It may be slower than the others, even more so than England, but this government has assumed a position in the Orient from which it cannot recede. What will be the result of the war no one can foresee, but that the conflict now going on is the beginning of one of the great periods in the world's history must be conceded.

I regarded this testimony of the intelligent and very frank Japanese merchant as very important because it reveals the true Oriental ambition. A great many people make light of the "Yellow Peril," although Napoleon did not and Earl Wolseley does not. It may be that these gentlemen have minds superior to these remarkable persons, but on that point there may be difference of judgment. At any rate, if we are to accept Japanese testimony, expressed by Mr. Yamocimo the triumph of Japan and the consequential reawakening of China, as an industrial and martial nation, bodes ill for Europe eventually and commercially threatens the United States. Some people say that it will take many years to accomplish the reform of China, as indicated, but they forget that Japan has risen gigantically, in their own day, and in case of Japanese domination, China will be no laggard.

"However, I do not expect to convince anybody, not even most his will, but simply suggest that Mr. Yamocimo's revelation be taken into account. Personally, I am quite content to await events, for, as Fredrick the Great said: 'Battles are fought beyond the stars,' that is, the destinies of the world are shaped by the Ruler of Nations, and not by the opinions of of mankind."

Killed Herself.

Mrs. Horace G. Allis, formerly a prominent society leader in Little Rock, Ark., committed suicide at the county hospital by hanging herself with strips of bed clothes. Her husband was at one time president of the First National Bank, of that city. He was tried by the United States court and given five years in the penitentiary for wrecking that bank. His wife was well known over the state and the disgrace attending her husband's downfall sent her into seclusion. Her husband was pardoned after sewing three years. On his release she pleaded with him to return to her and live down disgrace, but he refused. He was the promoter and financier of the Little Rock street railway company and numerous other social concerns.

PREPARING FOR A GRAB.

Congress Wants to Raise Their Own and Other Salaries.

It would seem from the various comments that were passed on the bill asking for an appropriation of $90,000 from Congress for a new stable for the President, that this at least would have detterred his friends from springing another surprise on the country, as Senator Gallinger did when he asked that the President's salary be increased $25,000 per annum. The request is in the shape of a bill. It is to be discussed at this session. The Gallinger bill raises the salary of the President to $75,000; that of the Vice-President to $15,000; of the Speaker of the House to $12 000; of Cabinet officers to $15,000; of Senators, Representatives and delegates to $8,000. The proposed increase are to go into effect March 4, 1905.

It is recalled that a bill increasing the salaries of members of Congress to $7,500 was passed in 1873. A storm of protest was aroused all over the country, many veteran members of Congress were retired to private life, and the succeding Congress repealed the law.

It is pointed out by friends of the Gallinger bill, however, that the indignation of the people was aroused by a measure which is absent from the present proposition—the retroactive. The Congressmen of 1873 paid themselves their back salary to the beginning of that term, and likewise their mileage. This was generally denominated "a grab," and the Gallinger bill, it is claimed, seeks to avoid a like condemnation.

The ground for the Gallinger bill was apparently laid on February 25 by Senator Hoar, who talked on the subject of Senators salaries being inadequate. The question was on providing suitable quarters for Senators, the Democrats having urged that the Republicans had known for a long time that the Democratic Senators, or a number of them, were given quarters in an unsafe and condemned building.

In the course of his speech Senator Hoar made the following significant remarks:

"Our salary is also now lower in practical value than it was before it was raised fifty years ago. And yet the one thing that we do not seem to have courage enough to do is to say to the people of the United States that the compensation of this important office shall be at least in some degree adequate to its dignity and character.

"Take the salary of a judge of the District Court of the United States. Is there a judge of a district court of the United State who would not consider his promotion to the Senate of the United States an advance in dignity and authority? And yet we have put up their salaries and the salaries of the judges of the Circuit Courts to $6,000 and $7,500 and do not venture to touch our own."

And now the Gallinger bill is sprung. There is very little question that the proposition, in many respects, is one which has the President alone in mind and it is not improbable that Senator Gallinger wrote his bill after conference with leaders in the party who bask in the White House sunshine.

A Deserved Rebuke.

The Aiken correspondent of The News and Courier says when Benjamin Buford, the white man found guilty of manslaughter in killing the negro, Larry Blackmore, was presented before Judge Purdy for sentence, he was asked by his honor if he had anything to say why sentence of the court should not be passed upon him. Buford replied: "Nothing your honor," and held up the lapel of his coat, on which was pinned the emblem of the Masonic Fraternity. He had previously given a sign, which Judge Purdy, being a Mason, did not fail to recognize. The man's object was evident and Judge Purdy strenly said: "That badge can do you no good here. You are not fit to wear it. Throw it away. You have violated all that is good and noble that emblem represents, and you are no brother of mine. The sentence of the court is that you shall serve twelve years in the state penitentiary at hard labor. You can thank your counsel for saving your neck.

A Horrible Death.

A horrible accident was reported Wednesday night to Coroner Green as happening to the little four-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Suydam, who live about fifteen miles from Columbia, on the Garners' Ferry road. The parents of the little child came to the city Wednesday, and the child, on her way home from school, stopped to play on a pile of logs near the house. While on top, one of the logs turned and she was caught between several and instantly killed, her head being crushed. It was some time later that the body was found and it was late before the parents were notified. Consequently they were not able to leave until after dark. The inquest has been held and the funeral will be held thursday. Columbia Record.

A Foolish Pair.

A dispatch to the Augusta Chronicle says Willie Fincher, a lad of 13, and Emma Mann, a little maid who boast of only 14 summers, the pair hailing from Goldville, Ala., drove into West Point Ga., Thursday in a rather dilapidated turnout and created astonishment by announcing their desire to find a minister or justice who would make them man and wife. Young Fincher said he had the permission of the girl's parents as well as her own, but that the Alabama laws interfered with his happiness. No one could be found who would tie the knot, and to make matters worse, the would-be groom found himself devoid of funds. A purse was made up for the pair and they drove into Harris county hoping to find some one to officiate at their wedding.

State Campaign.

State Chairman Willie Jones has called a meeting of the executive committee of the Democartic party, to be held in Columbia on Tuesday evening, April 5th, in the office of the secretary of state. The state committee will fix the time for the state convention, at which delegates will be elected to the national Democratic convention.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A Great Skyscraper Frame Collapses in New York.

SEVERAL PERSONS ARE KILLED.

Criminal Carelessness on the Part of the Contractors, Who Had Disregarded Repeated Warnings.

In the city of New York fourteen persons, are believed to have been killed, about a score injured and several are missing through the collapse Wednesday of the steel skelton of the Hotel Darlington, a 13-story apartment house in course of erection at 57 Forty-sixth street. The steel frame work had been erected as far as the eleventh floor and the structure was swarming with iron workers, masons and laborers, when, without an instant's warning, the upper floor sagged and collapsed and the whole structure fell with a crash that was heard for blocks, and shook all the buildings in the vicinity. A portion of the steel frame fell upon the rear of the Hotel Patterson, on West Forty-seventh street, crushing in the wall of the dining room and killing Mrs. Ella Lacey Stoors, the wife of Frank Storrs, a wealthy resident of Rye, Westchester county, as she was sitting at luncheon with the wife of the Rev. Dr. Minot Savage, who escaped unhurt.

The cause of the disaster generally accepted is the overloading of the floors. Foreman James Halpin, in charge of the iron workers, stated that there was a large quantity of cement and other building material on the fifth floor, and that on the ninth floor were the three iron beams which were to have been used in constructing the remaining floors of the buildings. That criminal carelessness is chargeable to somebody is shown by the fact that the building department had placed repeated "violations" against the building, the last one being filed Wednesday at the instance of Inspector Charles French, because "the side walls were more than two stories in advance of the front walls, and the floor beams were not properly boltedand tied."

In spite of this and previous warnings, those responsible for the construction of the building went ahead regardless of consequences. Adjoining the collapsed building on the west is the four-story brownstone residence of Harold Brown. Some of the huge iron beams struck the side of the house and stove holes in the wall and roof and disloged a part of the brownstone front which was thrown to the street. The occupants escaped uninjured. On the east side is a house occupied by A. Walpole Cragle as a school for boys. The pupils had gone home to luncheon a few minutes before the crash occurred. Some of the beams struck the house tearing off a portion of the roof and smashing holes in the side walls.

Mrs. Storrs whose husband is in London, England, was sitting in luncheon with Mrs. Savage when the crash came, and she and Ernest Meier, a waiter, were instantly buried under the debris the roof and walls. Mrs. Savage barely escaped being struck but her skirt was pinned to the floor by a mass of fallen bricks. Mrs. Storrs was breathing when extricated, but died within a few minutes. The waiter is believed to be injured. The other occupants of the dining room escaped unhurt. The Hotel Patterson was shaken to its foundations and the rear fire escapes on seven stories were torn from their fastenings and all the windows on these floors were smashed. The occupants of these apartments hastily quitted the building. Rev. Minot J. Savage was ill in his apartments in the front of the hotel at the time of the collapse.

At 11 o'clock tonight the contractor in charge of the wrecking work said that his men had discovered seven bodies and that two were known to be pinned under the wreckage on the east side of the building.

Splendid work was done by the firemen, who at the risk of their lives, crowded under the tangled wreckage to rescue the imprisoned workmen. They were accompanied by Chaplain Smith of the fire department, who administered the last rites of the church to several of the injured. Harold Clark, a watchman, was rescued unhurt from the cellar after being imprisoned for four hours. He said that he left Frank Allison,, one of the owners and builders, on the ninth floor a few minutes before the crash. Patrick Murphy, the engineer of the hoisting engine, and six workmen were arrested and held as witnesses. Representatives of the district attorney's office examined the wreck Wednesday and began an investigation to place the responsibility for the disaster.

Deadly Brass Pin.

A special dispatch from Marion to The State says Mrs. E. B. Foxworth is dead as the result of picking a fever blister with a brass pin. She was apparently in good health when a small blister appeared on her lip and she picked it with a pin, after which it festered and blood poisoning followed. She suffered a great deal until death relieved her. Mr. Foxworth was Miss Leola Baker, a daughter of Mr. B. B. Baker, and lived in the Centenary neighborhood, about 12 miles from Marion. She was a noble-hearted, Christian woman. Her unexpected death has cast a gloom over the community and caused sorrow in many hearts.

A Woman Scalped.

At Covington, Ga., Mrs. J. W. Worsham, wife of the superintendent of the Covington cotton mills, suffered Thursday from a distressing accident, as the result of which she may die. While in the basement of the mill her hair was caught in some belting of moving machinery and she was scalped, the skin and hair being torn from her nose to the back of her neck. The machinery was stopped as soon as possible and she was rescued from her precarious position. Her condition is serious, and her physicians cannot tell what may be the outcome, aside from the permanent disfigurement.

A HOT TIME.

Grover Cleveland Charged With Dining With a Negro Man.

There was a red hot debate in the house on Monday, During which Mr. Scott asked Mr. Gilbert if he did not know that a negro dined at the White House during President Cleveland's first administration, to which Mr. Gilbert replied that the Democrats were not particularly claiming Mr. Cleveland, and that he was not a first-class Democrat.

Mr. Scott then said that C. H. J. Taylor, a negro from Georgia, was brought to Washington and was taken to the White House when Mr. Cleveland invited him to dine with him, which invitation he said, was accepted.

Mr. Scott drew a contrast between Washington and Taylor, saying the former was a man of recognized ability and had been the guest of distinguished people at home and abroad, including Queen Victoria, and declared that the later had nothing to commend him save the claim that he carried the Democratic negro vote in his pocket. He said further that Taylor had been appointed to a position in Washington. "And by Cleveland," suggested a voice on the Republican side.

Continuing, Mr. Gilbert said that in the Spanish war there were General Miles, commanding general of the army; Admiral Dewey at Manila, Admiral Schley, Generals, Lee, Wheeler and Bell, all of whom were Democrats. On the other side he said there was a member of the Republican cabinet accused of sending embalmed beef to the soldiers. "Then," he said, "there was a Republican horse doctor sent to Cuba who was accused of befriending the gamblers and lawbreakers."

He referred to the conviction of Rathbone and Neely and alluded to General Funston, who, he charged, had violated the rules of civilized warfare in wearing the uniform of an enemy in the capture of Aguinaldo. He next referred to General Davis, "who," he said, "sold rice and other provisions to starving natives at enormous profits."

The Republicans had promised to destroy trusts, declared Mr. Gilbert, but they now had a bill in the senate "making lawful all reasonable trusts and repealing the imprisonment clause of the Sherman law as to criminals."

Mr. Dalzell (Pa.) discusssing Canadian reciprocity, said he had been unable to find, after exhaustive research, a single, solitary argument which would justify the negotiation of a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada.

Mr. Williams (Miss.), responding to Mr. Dalzell, asked the majority why they did not pass the Kasson treaties which, he said, represented McKinley reciprocity.

DISPENSARY EMPLOYES.

Some Fat Jobs Mr. Tatum Has to Give Out.

The Columbia State says sixty employes on a $2,400 a month pay roll at the State dispensary are on the anxious bench to know what the new commissioner, Mr. W. O. Tatum, is preparing to do with their heads. Mr. Tatum is keeping painfully silent on the subject, and while the greater number of the present employes are expecting to retain their respective positions, the commissioner is being besieged from every section of the State by applicants for all sorts of jobs. It is thought the tension will be relieved now in a few days, as Mr. Tatum is expected to announce his appintments when he comes here to take charge early this week.

Only one man knows so far "where he is at." This is Mr. G. H. Charles, who as chief bookkeeper and secretary to the board of directors has been reappointed by the board with the approval of the commissioner. Mr. Charles has great strength with the management on account of his competency and long service, and he is popular with the other employes. He receives a salary of $130 a month.

The incumbents of the other leading positions with the monthly salaries they receive are:

Superintendent—T. E. Dickson, $125.

Assistant Superintendent—J. E. Earhardt, $65.

Shipping Clerk—Charles J. Lynch, $125.

Receiving Clerk—W. J. Powers, $100.

Five Traveling Inspectors—W. J. McCartha, N. H. Stansell, Z. A. Searson, A. H. Dean and Clarence L. Brown, each $100 and expenses.

Four Bookkeepers—M. H. Mobley, B. A. Hawkins, W. N. Elder and T. W. Collins, $125 each.

Revenue Clerk—T. P. G. Reasoner, $75.

The new board is expected to hold its first regular monthly meeting on the 8th of March.

A Slander Nailed.

In reply to news which has been talked, it is false. As I am well known over the State and I know that none can prove such against me, as I now remain single. I want one, and all to know it. As I have been charged with having a wife. Now if there is any woman who wishes to make any such claim against me, this is the time for I would like to know who it may be. If news carriers would mind their own business, our county would be far better off. As I learn, there are many who seem to be interested in me, just bear in mind, if I ever get married, there will be many who will sing and shout "Dixie." As I have been hearing bad news and my name is a dayly song: it must be stopped now, at once. — A. M. J., in Walterboro Press and Standard.

Give Up the Job.

Postmaster E. S. Parnell of Union Junction, Ark., has resigned because he is afraid of being killed by feudists. Four members of his family have been assassinated within the past fifteen months, and he intends to hunt a safer clime.

GIVES IT THE LIE

Grover Says He Did Not Lunch With a Colored Man

AS CHARGED BY A CONGRESSMAN.

Social Equality of the Rooseveltion Variety Discussed in a Very Plain Manner in the House Thursday.

In the house Thursday a letter from Grover Cleveland to Representative Webb of North Carolina was read denying that C. H. J. Taylor, a negro, had dined with him at the White House while he was president, as charged by Representative Scott of Kansas a few days ago. Mr. Webb said he had written the former president sending him an extract from The Congressional Record and asking if the statements made by Mr. Scott were true.

"This morning," he said, "I received the following reply," which he read amid applause:

Princeton, N. J., March 2.

E. Y. Webb, House of Representatives.

Dear Sir: It is a matter of small concern to me that Mr. Scott has seen fit to use my name in a display of his evil propensities on the floor of the house of representatives. In answer to your inquiry, however, I have to say of his statement that the colored man, C. H. J. Taylor, took lunch with me at the White House that it is a deliberate fabrication out of the whole cloth.

As far as Mr. Taylor is concerned, I understand, prior to his appointment as register of deeds at Washington that he had served as an assistant in the office of the city attorney at Kansas City. His nomination as register was confirmed by the senate and he served in that place with intelligence and efficiency. He has since died. Some people restrain themselves from abusing the dead.

My inquiries concerning Mr. Taylor before his appointment, my observation of him during his incumbency, and the little I have known of him since satisfy me that his character is very unjustly attacked in the diatribe of Mr. Scott.

One charge is made against Mr. Taylor by Mr. Scott which he doubly clinches with truth when he declares. "He was a black negro." I am led, however, to doubt his familiarity with his suggestion when he adds: "As black as you ever saw."

Yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Mr. Webb said he warted this denial to travel as fast as the statement of Mr. Scott might be overtaken.

"Mr. Cleveland was a friend of the negro, but not a fool friend," said Mr. Webb. "He never by word or action encouraged the dream of social equality in the breast of the black man." This was greeted with applause by the Democrats.

"Again," he continued, "he was the friend of colored men, but he also was the friend of the southern white man and sympathized with us in our race problems and race burdens, and that, sir, is more than Mr. Roosevelt seems ever to have done."

Mr. Scott said he accepted the statement of Mr. Cleveland as true and offered his apology to the former president. In justice to himself, said Mr Scott, he desired to say that he never before heard the report denied.

Mr. Swanson of Virginia asked Mr. Scott where he had heard the report, to which Mr. Scott replied that he had seen the statement in newspapers.

Mr. Swanson asked further for a copy of a newspaper containing the statement. Mr. Scott explained that these statements were made several years ago and the papers might not be easily procured. He said that he had made full apology to Mr. Cleveland.

Mr. Scott added that he had brought to Mr. Cleveland for the first time in four years applause from the Democratic side.

This was loudly applauded upon the majority side of the chamber.

Mr. Williams, the minority leader, charged that Mr. Roosevelt had dined Booker Washington to carry the light of example to the south which does not believe in social equality. When a question is raised, he said, against the appointment of a negro to positions in the south the statement is made that there can be no discrimination on account of color; but, continued Mr. Williams, the administration would not appoint a Chinaman as a postmaster on the Pacific coast if he possessed the ability of Li Hung Chang. Mr. Williams said the whole incident was a telling blow at the abstract theory of general equality and that it "is a discovery of the underlying hypocrisy of the contention that all men are socially equal, regardless of color, race, traits and tendencies."

Mr. Scott desired to know who had been asserting social equality.

"I have understood," replied Mr. Williams, "that the political theory of your household political faith for the last 20 years has been that men, regardless of color, race, traits, tendencies, characteristics, capabilities or what-not ought to be strictly equal politically," and said social equality must follow.

"But that is not all, the head of your party set the example of social equality in the only manner it can be set by inviting a black man to a table."

Mr. Williams said that if what the president had done was not to carry the light of example it was done for no purpose at all.

"It was an unconscious exhibition," continued the minority leader, "of the arrogance that teaches men now and then to shed the light of example upon the benighted white population of the south."

Mr. Williams went on: "Nor am I quarreling with Mr. Roosevelt, nor have I quarreled with him at all. He has a perfect right to invite a colored man if he chooses, but as far as I know he waited until he was president of the United States so it could bear an official stamp before he ever did it."

Mr. Scott said he had made no imputation of fault against Mr. Cleveland. He had simply pointed to the allegation he made because the Democratic party had gone into hysterics because one man had invited a colored man to his table."

"All right," said Mr. Williams, "I am glad to hear that because I thought the gentleman had a sharp stick and was after my dear and much adored old friend, Grover Cleveland." (Laughter.)

Further discussion was cut short by a point of order.

A LOCAL OPTION MEASURE

Permitting Townships to Vote Upon Special Road Tax.

The special township road tax law, recently enacted by the general assembly, is of much interest to the residents of South Carolina. The act is so explicit that it is reproduced in full:

"The voters or electors of any township who return real or personal property for taxation, are authorized to levy and collect an annual road tax, to supplement any special or other funds for like purposes, in the following manner: Upon the written petition or request of at least one-fourth of the resident electors of the township and a like proportion of the resident free-holders of the age of 21 years, as shown by the tax books of the county, being filed with the county board of commissioners, asking for the same and stating the rate of the tax levy proposed which shall not exceed two mills, the said county board of commissioners shall order the township board of assessors of said township to hold an election at some place within the township, after giving notice of the time and place thereof for at least two weeks in some newspaper published within the county, and by posting notice thereof in at least three public places within such township, for such length of time, unless there be no newspaper published within the county, which event the posting of the notices as above shall suffice. At which said election only such electors as return real or personal property for taxation, and who exhibit their tax receipts and registration certificates as required in general elections, shall be allowed to vote. For said election the township board of assessors shall appoint the managers, and the election shall be conducted as is provided by law for the conduct of general elections. At said election each elector favoring the proposed levy shall cast a ballot containing the word 'Yes,' printed or written thereon; and each elector opposed to said levy shall cast a ballot containing the word 'No,' printed or writen thereon. Within ten days after such election, if the majority of those voting shall vote for such levy, the board of assessors shall furnish the county auditor with a statement of the amount so levied, and the auditor shall enter the same in the tax duplicate; and he shall annually, for two years only, enter said amount in the tax duplicates; and the county treasurer shall collect the same as other county and State taxes. Such levy shall be a lien on the property in such township, which shall be subject thereto in case of default of payment. Said tax so collected shall be used for the improvement of the public roads of the township, and shall be paid out by the county treasurer upon warrants drawn by the county board of commissioners, countersigned by the chairman of the township board of assessors: Provided, That any surplus of such levy remaining in the hands of the county treasurer at the expiration of any fiscal year shall be paid out the next year for the same purpose."

PROTECTION OF BIRDS.

It Would in Large Measure Solve the Boll Weevil Problem.

In all this talk about expenditures for helping the farmers in the cotton belt to kill the boll weevil—government help that, we believe, is never extended to northern farmers when their crops are menaced—it is strange that not one congressman has hit upon the cause of the trouble. The weevil multiplies because the birds that would otherwise consume it are being killed off. Here is a proposition to spend large sums of federal money to help the men who have been killing their best friends. Last year the ravages of the boll weevil in Texas amounted to $25,000,000. Did the gains of the compensate for that? Will the profits of all the feather workers in the world amend for the loss to be inflicted on the cotton growers in our southern tier, if the weevil increases his pasturage? If so, and the whole cotton belt suffers as Texas has suffered, it is estimated that the loss will equal a quarter of a billion annually.

The man who kills the bird that has been eating the grubs and beetles in his orchards and plantations, because he can convert the bird's skin into merchandise worth a few cents, brings upon himself the means of failure, and deserves that failure when it comes, for the wearings he has received have been plentifull. The women, who are responsible for the enormous slaughter of our songsters, because they wanted their dead bodies to wear in hats, are realizing the necessity for reform in this matter, and among the thinking members of the sex the fashion of bird wearing has gone out. There are, however, thousands of the ignorant and ill bred who advertise their vulgarity by the wearing of dead animals upon their clothing, and so long as the want exists there will be found men base enough to supply it, though the cost is a high one. Take the shotgun away from the southerner for a few seasons, and we shall hear less of weevils, and less of appropriations.

Helps Japan.

The Turkish government has resolved to forcibly prevent the Russia Black sea fleet from passing through the Dardanells, and a fight will probably occur should such an attempt be made. The defenses along the straits have been strengthened and mines have been laid. An officer has also been appointed especially to supervise defensive measures. The reason for Turkey's bold action, it is learned, is that strong representations have been made by the powers against such a breach of Russia's treaty obligations.

HOMES AND LIVES

Pay a Heavy Tribute to the Raging Prairie Fires.

A dispatch from Lawton, Okla., says prairie fires that swept over large portion of Kiowa and Comanche counties Thursday night, destroyed hundreds of farm buildings and much live stock, made 1,000 persons homeless, caused the death of several persons, threatened a number of towns and swept away scores of buildings on the outskirts of the towns. The following deaths are verified:

Dr. Harmond, six miles from Lawton; body found.

Unknown boy, body found on prairie near Lawton, burned beyond identification.

John Harmond and a daughter of Mrs. Henderson, living near Lawton were fatally burned.

The country was very dry, no rain having fallen for months. Grass and stubble fires, set by farmers as is customary at at this season of the year, were driven beyond control by a violent gale which rose suddenly.

Estimates of the loss exceed $200,000.

Report says that more fatalities are expected as the reports from some districts are meagre.

At Hobart, the county seat of Kiowa county, the fire apprached from the east, destroying the stables and fifteen race horses, fifteen residences, two business houses and various small buildings. Spreading to the southwest, the fire swept seventy-five thousand acres of military and timber reserve and Indian school reserve, destroying several Indian houses and forty head of government cattle. Spreading westward the flames covered miles of the homestead district, destroying houses, barns and stock.

It was in this district that five persons are reported to have perished in attempting to protect their property. The names of three have been learned. They are as follows:

Dock and John Harmon, brothers, and a man named Fisher.

The other two were women and their names have not yet been learned.

Late at night the fires began moving southward toward the city. At midnight five thousand people of the city were battling with the approaching flames. The advance line of the fire was fully two miles in length and came in a semi circular form.

A thousand men turned their efforts to checking the grass borders of the reservation at the city limits. Water from every source, carried in every conceivable way, was distributed along this line and all around the city limits. This served the purpose of checking the advance lines of the fire, but was of little avail in hindering the continual rolling of the fire brands into the street of the city. In more than a hundred places flames arose from dwellings, barns and outhouses, but wherever a blaze grew men were present to quench it with water. As a result of the cool judgment of the fire-fighters the city's loss was only $10,000.

Families lay out in the prairie throughout the freezing night after the storm had passed with only thin clothes on their backs. Hundreds of people are destitute and are suffering intensely from the cold.

AN INSANE SOLDIER

Visits the War Department and Shoots Down Two Soldiers.

At Washington armed with a 38-calibre revolver, Wm. J. O'Brien, alias Wm. Duffy, an insane discharged soldier Thursday entered the war department and going to room 227 in the mail and record division, shot Robert J. Manning, a messenger, and Arthur Wiecker, a clerk. Miss Emma Saxton, another clerk, barely missed being shot through the head. The injury to Manning is on the right side just above the kidneys and is regarded as dangerous. Wiecker was shot in the left arm above the elbow. Before the maniac could fire a third time he was overpowered by James J. Dawson, a messenger. It required the combined strength of half a dozen men to finally subdue the man. Prominent among them was Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, chief-of-staff. The lunatic still held the smoking weapon in his hand when Gen. Chaffee noticed it and with his left hand took the weapon from him and also the pipers in his pocket. Majs. Kean and Ireland, of the surgeon general's staff, were hastily sent for and gave first aid to the injured men before they were taken to the Emergency hospital.

O'Brien or Duffy in talking to Charles Brandt, the chief of the division, expressed dissatisfaction with his discharge papers. Then without a word of warning he drew the pistol from his pocket and aimed it directly at Brandt's head. Brandt ducked and the bullet entered the arm of Wiecker. He then turned the weapon on Miss Saxton and fired. She, too, dodged and the bullet struck Manning.

O'Brien was taken to the police station, it requiring four men to get him out of the building. O'Brien was admitted to St. Elizabeth's asylum in 1893. He later was paroled but returned in 1897. He served in the Sixth cavalry and Third artillery.

No Sleep in Ten Years.

Albert Herpin, born in France in 1862 and for fifteen years a hostler in the employ of Walter Phares, of Trenton, N. J., declares he has not slept a wink in the last ten years and that his eyes seldom closed in slumber for several years preceding. Notwithstanding this, he does not seem to suffer any discomfort from his remarkable condition. He goes to bed regularly, but says he never closes his eyes, or at least never for an instant loses consciousness of all that is going on about him. In the morning he arises refreshed and ready for another day's work. He declares the change of position and the darkness of the room seem to give him all the rest he requires. The man's story is sustained by physicians who have examined him and who have made vain efforts to afford relief.

TEACHERS WANTED

By the United States in the Philippine Island Schools.

HOW TO GET AN APPOINTMENT.

Unmarried Women Not Eligible for Examination, but Will be Given Preference if Their Husbands are Selected.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an examination on March 29-30, for the position of teacher in the Philippine Service. Information has been received from the Insula Bureau of the War Department that 150 additional teachers will be required early in June. The salary of this position ranges from $900 to $1,200 per annum and will be based upon the experience and the relative standing in the examination.

Those appointed will be eligible for promotion to the higher grades in the service, ranging from $900 to $2,000 for teachers, and from $1,500 to $2,500 for division superintendents.

Women will not be admitted to this examination, excepted that the wives of male applicants will be permitted to take the examination and, if they pass will be preferred in appointments, provided their husbands are also selected for appointment. This examination is held in view of the needs of the service and will not take the place of the examination schedule to be held on April 19.

As peace has been established in the Philippines and the conditions of living are improving every month, this examination affords an excellent opportunity for young men to enter an attractive service. Applicants for this examination should be devoted to their profession, and conscientious, energetic, and successful workers.

The examination will consist of ten obligatory subjects. There will be no optional subjects given at this time.

Two days of seven hours each will be allowed for this examination. The first five subjects will be given on the first day, and the remaining subjects on the second day.

The examination will consist of the subjects mentioned below, which will be weighed as follows:

Thesis (of not less than 300 words on either subjects given, to test knowledge of syntax, style, spelling, punctuation, and capitalization) 12.5; penmanship (rated on thesis), 5; Arithmetic (as comprised in the ordinary grammar school text-books,) 12.5; English (as treated in the ordinary grammar school text-books, including analysis and parsing), 12.5; Geography (mathematical, physical and political) 10; History and civil government of the United States (as covered in the grammar school text-books and the Constitution of the United States), 12.5; Physiology and hygene (as found in the grammar school text books), 7.5; Natuaral study and drawing (involving a knowledge of the development, growth, habits, and peculiarities of the more common animals and plants, methods of interesting pupils in the study of the same, and skill in the execution of illustrative drawing), 7.5; Science of teaching (comprising school government, methods of teaching, duties of the teacher, etc.,) 10; Experience, training, and fitness (rated on Form 2), 10; total, 100.

Age limit, 20 years; but preference in certification will be given to those who are under 40 years of age.

Each applicant will be required to submit to the examiner, on the day he is examined, a recent photograph, not more than three years old, of himself, which will be filed with his examination papers, as a means of identification in case he receives appointment. An unmounted photograph is preferred. The date, place and kind of examination, the examination number, and the year in which the photograph was taken should be indicated on the photograph.

This examination is open to all citizens of the United States who comply with the requirements, and offers an excellent opportunity to enter a service which has many attractive features and to see a most interesting part of the world, China and Japan are near at hand and are favorite places to visit during vacations. The Philippine Service is classified, and the law contemplates promotions on the basis of merit from the lowest to the highest position.

Appointees will be required to pay their expenses from their homes to Manila.

Persons who desire to compete should apply for application blanks at once.

Good for the Governor.

A dispatch from Greenville to The State says a big cocking main was interrupted Thursday by Sheriff J. D. Gilreath, acting under instructions from Gov. Heyward, and there was great disappointment in the crowd numbering 150 who had come from North Carolina, Georgia and various points in this section. The rendevous was nearly five miles from the city, at McBee distillery, and the cock fighting was about to begin when Sheriff Gilreath and his deputy drove upon the ground, which caused such consternation a large number took to the woods literally. A messenger was sent immediately to the city for legal advice, and when Senator Dean was consulted this afternoon he informed all that the sheriff was obeying instructions from the governor. The courier hurried back and it was agreed to stop any further proceedings.

Subject For the Fool killer.

A Brooklyn minister, Rev. Cortland Myers, stated to his horrified congregation one Sunday that he had not washed his hands since he had shaken the hand of President Roosevelt the week before. The Minneapolis Times says the congregation has been on the lookout for their pastor's resignation ever since, feeling convinced that he is qualifying for a professorship in the Chicago Uunivesity.

The Japanese Wounded.

Seventy-one wounded officers and men from the Japanese fleet arrived at Sasebo on the hospital ship Kobe Maru from Port Arthur. All these were wounded in the attack upon Port Arthur.