

**VASSOS ON CRETE**

**Greek Commander's Opinion of the Admirals.**

London, April 2.—The Daily Chronicle will to-morrow publish an interview had by its correspondent in Crete with Col. Vassos. The Greek commander declared that the protest recently sent by him to the foreign admirals would be the last document of the sort that would be sent. Col. Vassos said that he does not regard the admirals as the true representatives of European attitude. He claims that he has quieted the entire Christian population and repressed every form of crime, rendering life and property as secure as in England or France. He has established hospitals and prisons, built bridges and appointed judges and sanitary officers. Such a satisfactory state of things was never before known in Crete. Everything has been effected in seven weeks. Col. Vassos explains his success as being due to his knowledge of the people who, he declares, recognize him and his troops, as kin.

"If," said Col. Vassos, "the European forces had done in the towns what I have done in the country, perfect peace might reign until Greece completed the negotiations with Europe for a recognition of her claims to Crete, not a drop of blood need have been shed. Proceeding, Col. Vassos indignantly related the incidents of the proceedings of the international forces here during the week. He added that the Bashi Bazouks, who were formally forbidden to carry arms, issued from Canea Wednesday evening and marched towards Vigla. Their advance was covered by the guns of the Turkish warships, but the progress of the Bashi Bazouks was slow, the international fleet came to their assistance, firing 82 rounds from their heavy guns. The Christians retreated and the Turks entered the village and set fire to the houses, a church and monastery.

"This," Col. Vassos exclaimed, "is the work of Christian Europe. The condition of affairs is now infinitely worse than ever before. The admirals have made it so. I say deliberately and reluctantly that unless the European peoples listen to the voice of humanity before it is too late this unhappy island will be deluged throughout with torrents of blood."

In conclusion, Col. Vassos emphatically repudiated the absurd statement made in the British house of commons that he made war on the powers.

**Story of the Fight**

**Between Cretans and Turks on Saturday**

London, April 4.—The Canea correspondent of The News telegraphs that that paper a description of the fighting that took place yesterday on the peninsula of Akrotiri. He says that about 4,000 Moslem irregulars are streamed along the road from Canea to Suda. They passed the international forces and were in full view of the foreign warships. They began ascending the hills toward the insurgent positions and no effort was made to stop them. Two thousand of them were armed, but the others were without weapons. The unarmed Moslems were driving donkeys and carrying baskets.

A story had circulated that the admirals were going to allow the insurgents to remove inland and the Moslems intended to pillage their houses after they had gone.

The insurgent fighting force at Akrotiri numbers only about 700 men. When the Moslems were within 200 yards of the insurgent lines a parley was held by the latter. What passed between them is not known. Suddenly along both lines there were almost concurrent volleys. At the first insurgents had the advantage and drove the Moslems down the hills. The latter rallied, and making a fierce charge drove the Christians from their forward posts, where a Turkish flag, which is still waving, was planted. A moderate estimate placed the killed and wounded on each side at 50.

Major Bor, who is in command of the gendarmes, and two Italian officers ascended the hill and parleyed with the Moslems, trying to stop the fighting. Several of the warships had loaded their guns and were about to shell the Moslems, when they saw Major Bor and the Italian officers. They refrained from firing, fearing that they would hit them.

A heavy rain stopped the firing between the Christians and the Moslems and the latter returned to Canea. Orders in the meantime had been given that they be disarmed when they arrived at the gates city. The first few, when they reached the gate, had their arms taken from them. After a short rest these men returned along the Suda road and warned their approaching comrades, who hid their arms. Consequently only a few were obtained.

Seven hundred rifles that were distributed by the governor remain in the town.

The Turkish officials refuse to liberate the Greeks who are prisoners at Akrotiri.

**JOHNSON'S CHILL AND FEVER TONIC**

Cures Fever In One Day.

**Dogs in Mangers.**

**In Mandate of Powers Greece and Turkey Are**

**FORBIDDEN TO FIGHT.**

London, April 5.—In the house of commons to-day Mr. G. N. CURZON, under foreign secretary, stated in answer to a question by Right Hon. John Morley, that all of the European powers except Germany had landed troops in Crete. Germany, he added, had not explained why she had refrained from sending troops as the other powers had done.

Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury, said that Great Britain would not hesitate to participate in a blockade of Greece if such action became necessary in the interests of peace.

Sir William Harcourt, the leader of the opposition, said it was his desire that the country should know the policy of the government more definitely than it was known at present, and he therefore gave notice that he would move an address to the queen praying the forces of the crown shall not be employed against the kingdom of Greece or the people of Crete. (Liberal cheers)

Mr. Balfour said that the ministerial majority would give a day to be devoted to debating a motion directing a vote of censure against the government, but he would not promise yet whether or not they would grant a day for debating put in the form indicated by the notice given by Sir William Harcourt.

Sir William Harcourt asked whether the Turkish troops would be withdrawn from Crete and whether the British forces would take part in a blockade of Greece. Upon these matters he desired the government to make a definite statement, and also to announce the policy of the government in regard to Greece and Crete.

Mr. Balfour said that the date of the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from Crete had not yet been fixed. In the meantime, he said, the powers were making a joint declaration to the government at Athens and to the government at Constantinople, as the result of which it was hoped that peace would be maintained. This declaration was that in the event of the conflict upon the Greek frontier the aggressor would be answerable for all the consequences of a disturbance of peace, to which the powers attached the greatest importance and also that whatever might be the result of a struggle between Greece and Turkey the powers would not consent that the aggressor should derive the slightest advantage therefrom.

**UNREST IN ATHENS.**

London, April 5.—The Times will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Athens saying that the popular impatience with the present condition of affairs is increasing and that demands are made from various quarters for an immediate declaration of war by Greece against Turkey. The king's inaction is denounced by those who are anxious for the opening of actual hostilities. The government journals continue to enjoin patience, but they have little effect. The excitable populace which has set its heart upon war, will not be balked in its desire. The murmurs are becoming ominous. It is whispered that if the government delays much longer to effect the national mandate the pent-up tide of patriotism will burst, not on the frontier, but in Athens. The seed of discontent is sown by enemies of the government, who circulate the rumor that a humiliating surrender is meditated. Even the king, despite the sympathy felt for him, and the popular feeling in his favor, does not escape malignant criticism.

The daily arrival of volunteers adds fuel to the flames of excitement. These volunteers are really a source of weakness and add to the embarrassment of the military authorities who must provide them with arms and uniforms and transport them to the frontier, notwithstanding their frequent unfitness.

One hundred and fifty Cyriotes arrived in Athens to-day. They marched through the streets bearing with them a banner demanding the union of Cyprus and Greece.

A young Italian is working miracles in London—performing feats which are miraculous in comparison for instance, with the revelation of the Roentgen rays. Nothing more startling could be asked, in the way of a scientific sensation for the closing years of the century, than the spectacle of this boy of twenty-two, Marconi by name, telegraphing without wires for a mile or two through the heart of London, the massive buildings offering no more resistance apparently than as if they were thin air. The account is to be found in McClure's Magazine. He telegraphs to the light ships anchored off the west coast of England, and this suggests freak possibilities in the way of signals from lighthouses to vessels in a fog, or from one vessel to another. Right here comes in the most shocking, overpowering suggestion of all. The electric current which Marconi's instrument produces is capable of igniting gunpowder at long distances; it has done it. What is to prevent one war vessel from touching off the powder magazine of another, or the men in the coast fortifications from blowing up the enemy's vessels in the same way?

**New School Rules.**

**Some Very Important Changes Adopted.**

The State Board of Education which met in Columbia last week completed its work Saturday and adjourned. The Board adopted some rules for the conduct of the public schools in the State which are very important and, in some respects, departures from previous regulations. These were adopted after much discussion, it being the desire of the Board to make the schools up-to-date as far as possible.

Among some of the more important regulations are the following:

Requiring examinations to be held in every County three times a year, in February, June and September.

Certificates for first and second grades only will be issued, but this does not affect third grade certificates now in existence.

No teacher shall be kin by consanguinity or affinity within the second degree to a member of the Board or principal of a school shall be employed.

Certificates in one County shall be good in another if it is properly registered.

Only school supplies authorized by the State Board shall be purchased for use in public schools.

The complete text of the new rules follow and must prove of interest to patrons and teachers alike:

The State Board of Education shall be governed by the following rules except when a rule is suspended by a two-third vote of the Board:

Section 1. The Governor shall be chairman and the State Superintendent of Education secretary of the Board.

Sec 2. The Board shall meet in January, May and September of each year and at such other times as the chairman may designate.

Sec 3. The secretary shall keep a record of the actions of the Board in a book provided for that purpose.

Sec 4. The order of business shall be as follows: Calling to order, reading of minutes of the previous meeting, unfinished business, reports of committees, report of the chairman, report of the secretary and new business.

Sec 5. All resolutions shall be reduced to writing by the mover, and likewise all amendments.

Sec 6. A motion must receive a second before it shall be entitled to consideration by the Board.

Sec 7. The chairman and secretary are authorized to fill all vacancies that may occur in the County Boards of Education and to report their action to the Board at its next meeting for its consideration.

Sec 8. Should a vacancy occur in the office of County Superintendent of Education the other two members of the County Board shall perform the duties of the office until the vacancy is filled by this Board and the chairman and secretary shall so instruct them.

Sec 9. All vacancies in the office of County Superintendent of Education shall be filled by ballot, and a two third vote of the members present shall be necessary to fill the vacancy.

Sec 10. An applicant for a teachers' State certificate shall stand a satisfactory examination before this Board at a regular meeting of the Board, or, upon special order of the chairman of the Board, the State Superintendent of Education shall hold such examination and report the same to the Board at its next meeting, for its consideration, or present a full diploma from some college or university of standing satisfactory to the Board.

In all cases applicants shall furnish satisfactory evidence of good character. The certificate shall be signed by the chairman and secretary of the Board, under the seal of the office of the State Superintendent of Education, continue of force for two years, entitle the holder to teach in the public schools of any County in the State upon the registration of the certificate in the office of the County Superintendent of Education of the County, and may be renewed at the discretion of this Board. A State certificate shall not be issued to any person under 20 years of age.

Sec 11. All scholarships in State institutions shall be awarded by a competitive examination held by or under the discretion of the State Superintendent of Education.

Note: The manner of awarding these scholarships, together with rules to govern them, was not decided on, further consideration being postponed until the next meeting in May.

**COUNTY BOARDS OF EDUCATION**

Sec 12. The County Board of Education of each County shall meet on the third Saturday in February, June and September of each year for the purpose of examining applicants for a teacher's County certificate of qualification, and the transaction of all other business that may come before it; ample public notice shall be given of the time and place of all such meetings.

**COUNTY EXAMINATIONS**

Sec 13. Every applicant for a County certificate shall stand a satisfactory written examination before a County Board of Education, on uniform questions prepared and furnished by the State Board, the examination to be held in all the Counties on

the same day, or he or she shall present to the County Board a full diploma from some reputable chartered college or university of this State, known to be of good standing. No certificate shall be issued on a diploma showing that the holder has completed the course of only some particular department of a school; the diploma must show that the full college course has been completed.

Sec 14. Only one grade of examination questions shall be prepared and furnished for the County examinations.

Sec 15. There shall be but two grades of teachers' County certificates—first grade and second grade—this not to affect third grade certificates now outstanding.

Sec 16. To obtain a first grade certificate an applicant must make a general average of not less than 75 per cent. on the questions submitted, and not less than 60 per cent on any branch; and to win a second grade certificate the applicant must make a general average of not less than 70 per cent, and not less than 50 per cent on any one branch, algebra being excluded in marking for a second grade.

Sec 17. No person shall be permitted to take an examination who is not at least 13 years of age, and before taking an examination each applicant shall satisfactorily pass such oral tests in reading and language as the Board may impose.

Sec 18. A certificate shall not be renewed by the board issuing it. Provided, That if a teachers' institute is held in the county, a first grade certificate shall not be renewed unless the holder attends the institute, and provided, further, That if the holders of a second grade certificate attends the institute a second grade certificate may be renewed.

Sec 19. The County Board shall issue to each applicant making the required percentage a certificate, signed by each member of the board and under the seal of the office of the County Superintendent of Education of the County, and showing on its face the percentage made on each branch and the general average. The certificate shall run for two years from its date and the holder shall be deemed competent to teach in the public schools of the county.

Sec 20. No certificate of qualification shall be granted by any County Board under any circumstances to any person who is under 18 years of age.

Sec 21. The County Board of one county may recognize a certificate issued by a County Board of another county, but in such case they shall register the name of the holder, county from which issued, date and number of the certificate, and when so registered it shall have the same force as if issued in that county.

Sec 22. Each County Board shall keep a register in which shall be recorded the name, age, sex, color and postoffice of each person to whom a certificate is granted, and also the date and grade of the certificate.

**TRUSTEES.**

Sec 23. Every claim or warrant issued by a board of trustees shall be signed by at least two members of the Board and should not be approved by the County Superintendent of Education until the clerk of the land of trustees has entered it upon a book kept for that purpose.

Sec 24. No teacher shall be employed by a board of trustees who is related by consanguinity or affinity within the second degree to a member of the board or to a principal of a school, nor shall they employ a teacher holding a certificate issued by a board of another County until the certificate has been duly registered in the office of the County Superintendent of their own County.

Sec 24. That no school supplies shall be purchased by school officers for use in the public schools of any County in the State except such as are authorized by the State Board to be sold. The vendors of all such supplies authorized to be sold by this Board shall enter into a written contract with this Board, in which the prices of the supplies shall be stated and copies of the supplies shall be placed in the office of the State Superintendent of Education and the supplies sold to the schools shall at all times conform to the samples, and the prices shall not exceed the prices agreed on.

The County Boards may allow or disallow such supplies, or any of them, to be sold in their Counties. In case they permit the same to be sold they shall give the vendor a written permission to offer the same to the trustees of their Counties, the prices to be named in the written permission, leaving the purchase, or not, of such supplies to the good judgment of the boards of trustees.

In case the trustees purchase any of such supplies they may give a warrant against the school fund of their district in payment therefor, but in no case shall the County Superintendent of Education countersign or indorse any such warrant until the supplies have been delivered; the County Superintendent shall hold all such warrants in his possession until the delivery of the supplies is made. All persons purchasing any such warrant before the same has been countersigned by the County Superintendent of Education do so at their own risk.

Writing paper 15 cents a pound at H. G. Osteen & Co's.

**Relief Needed In Flooded Districts.**

**Governors Report to Secretary of War.**

Washington, April 5.—The secretary of war has received the following telegrams sent Saturday night by the governors of Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi:

Baton Rouge, April 3.—Up to date we have been able to hold our levees in this State, with the exception of a break in Lower Bayou LaFourche. There is as yet no flooded district except a small territory affected by this crevasse. The situation is, however, extremely critical and the co-operation of your department, through assistant engineers, in strengthening and maintaining the levees is most earnestly solicited. Accept my thanks for your interest in our people and my high appreciation of the same.

MURPHY J. FOSTER, Governor.

Little Rock, April 4.—Am gathering information by wire and otherwise and will promptly report to you as soon as reliable data can be obtained, by Monday probably. Entire Mississippi valley in Arkansas overflowed. Great destruction of property. Communication to many points cut off, rendering the information you require difficult to obtain. Extent of suffering for food and shelter can only be vaguely approximated, but it is safe to say \$50,000 added by the government to our local resources will not be too much to meet the exigencies.

DANIEL W. JONES, Governor.

Jackson, Miss., April 5.—Telegraphic communication with the flooded districts is so interrupted by the overflows that it is impossible to give anything like an accurate estimate of the number of sufferers. But I think \$10,000 would relieve present distress. Many thanks for your generous interest in our stricken people. Will keep you promptly informed, as requested.

A. J. McLAURIN, Governor.

President McKinley will probably send a special message to congress to-morrow, asking that an appropriation be made immediately for the relief of the flood sufferers of the south and southwest. In a talk this morning with Senator Jones and Representatives McRae, Brundidge and McLullough of Arkansas, he said he appreciated the need of immediate legislation, and in appealing to congress would take as his precedent the appropriation of \$150,000 made by congress for the flood sufferers of 1890. There was considerable doubt as to the policy of the general government in granting money and supplies to the distressed people in any State. For several years past the temper of congress has been opposed to it as savoring too much of paternalism, and the government has contented itself with lending stores and tents for the use of people made homeless by some disaster.

The Arkansas delegation discussed these questions with the President to-day. Mr. McKinley was informed of the precedent referred to and requested to use it as a basis for a message to congress. He wanted to know how much was needed, and after some discussion it was agreed that \$150,000 would be the most desirable sum. Of this amount Arkansas needs \$50,000.

Hundreds of curious people crowded the Metropolitan Methodist Church Sunday to see President McKinley commune.

Wilmington, Del., April 4.—It is stated here to-night that upon the arrival of the steamer Laurada here last Sunday Capt Hughes, her commander, went to Philadelphia, where, after a consultation with well known ship brokers, of that city, he took charge on Monday of a vessel name unknown, lying in the Delaware, between Chester and Wilmington, awaiting a commander. The vessel passed down the river the same afternoon. Cuban sympathizers here say the vessel carried a cargo of rifles and dynamite and thirty men, who will join the insurgent forces in Cuba.

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**Will Levy the Tax**

**Comptroller Announces His Determination.**

It has been finally determined that the much-talked-of supplementary school tax provided for in the State constitution, necessary to raise the \$3 per capita for the children enrolled in the public schools of the State, will be levied. The amount to be raised will be somewhere between \$60,000 and \$80,000—exactly what has not yet been determined.

It will be remembered that during the session of the general assembly Mr. Gage of Chester introduced a joint resolution to compel the comptroller general to levy this supplementary tax in accordance with the provisions of the constitution. The matter caused no end of discussion and came very near passing. Mr. Gage showed plainly that the constitutional requirement was very emphatic.

Since the adjournment of the general assembly Comptroller Norton has worried over this tax considerably, inasmuch as it was a matter which affected every taxpayer in the State. He was not willing to carry the whole burden and sought counsel. Yesterday afternoon a conference was arranged for and it was held at the executive mansion. Comptroller Norton, Governor Ellerbe, Superintendent of Education Mayfield and Assistant Attorney General Townsend were present. The matter was talked over in all its phases, legal and otherwise. It was freely discussed. Finally the conference resulted in the announcement by the Comptroller that he had definitely determined to levy the tax as required. He said he would make the levy just as soon as he could go over all the figures and ascertain the exact amount it was necessary to raise. He will get to work at this immediately. This additional tax will be in the neighborhood of one half of one mill, but the constitution gives no option to the State authorities; it must be levied.—The State.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and, therefore, requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The Waterspoon Bros. Co., a few days since turned down an order for five car loads of bedsteads. They have so many orders ahead that the large order referred to could not be filled within the time specified. The furniture and coffin factory will probably be enlarged at an early date to meet the demands of the rapidly growing trade that has been built up.

Writing paper in pound packages, plain and ruled, price and quality not duplicated elsewhere. H. G. Osteen & Co.

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**A VETERAN'S STORY.**

"Several years ago, while in Fort Snelling, Minn., I caught a severe cold, attended with a terrible cough, that allowed me no rest day or night. The doctors after exhausting their remedies, pronounced my case hopeless, saying they could do no more for me. At this time a bottle of



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Cherry Pectoral was sent to me by a friend who urged me to take it, which I did, and soon after I was greatly relieved, and in a short time was completely cured. I have never had much of a cough since that time, and I firmly believe Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved my life."—W. H. WARD, 8 Quimby Av., Lowell, Mass.

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**20 HORSE OWNERS.** For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cad's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over-worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by druggists.

For sale in Sumter by Dr. A. J. China

**Land Surveying.**

H. D. MOISE, will give prompt attention to calls for surveying and platting land. Can be found at his office, next door to office of Lee and Moise, Sumter, S. C. Nov. 18.