

LAUDS TEDDY

For the Brave Stand He Has Taken For the People.

IN A LATE MESSAGE.

Bourke Cockran Defends the Democratic Party, Praises President Roosevelt for His Message, Which He Says Outlines the Conditions Under Which Bryan Becomes the Ordained Champion.

During the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill in the House Mr. Townsend, of Michigan, delivered a speech in which he rehearsed the history of Republican legislation...

He was not, he said, defending the present Administration. "It needs no defence with the American people," he said. "Its record will illumine the pages of United States history and mark an epoch in popular government."

He said that the legislation of the last two Congresses had been charged with producing the late financial disturbances, and he undertook to refute the charge as untrue. He referred especially to the railroad legislation and said that Democratic politicians, finding that the legislation was good, desired to adopt it to themselves as a political asset in future campaigns.

Declaring fault finding to be the largest part of the capital of the Democrats, he declared "the Democratic party has a nose for carrion, it can scent corruption at very long range, but it has no refined discrimination as to the kind." Every little while, he said, he heard of read of some Democrat saying that the rate bill, the anti-trust law and the enforcement of them were of Democratic origin...

Mr. Townsend denied that the rate law and the principles it represented were of Democratic origin or conception, and he inquired if the President had departed from Republican policies which it had advocated. He then discussed anti-trust legislation, and compared the action under the Cleveland administration and under the Roosevelt administration. As compared with Cleveland's administration he said there had been under the Roosevelt administration four times as many bills in equity filed, nine times as many indictments found and seven times as many convictions, with nine indictments cases still pending. Anti-trust law, he said, was not of Democratic origin, and its enforcement was not of Democratic credit.

Cockran Answers Townsend. Representative Bourke Cockran, of New York, Democrat, denied the accuracy of Mr. Townsend's statement, and said that since the beginning of the Republic there had not been single policy prominently incorporated into law that was not of Democratic origin.

Wild Democratic applause greeted Mr. Cockran when he remarked that the policies of Jefferson, adopted to avoid war with France, had been applied by the Republicans to "the conquest of the Philippines and the purchase of men." He compared the Philippine acquisition with the Louisiana purchase, "one glorious possession of our country," and said the Republicans were searish of the Philippine bargain they would be willing to blame Providence for it.

He asked if the Monroe doctrine was of Republican origin. It was not, and yet, he added, it frequently had been invoked by them. Mr. Cockran spoke of the civil war and said that while it was true Republicans led the Union forces, Democratic patriots manned the army. "The message which the President sent here Friday raised a question that goes to the very existence of the growth of civil government," he said.

"After we pass the portion containing complaints we come to the part where we all applauded, and that was the paragraph relating to charges that business distress was brought on by the Government, and the paragraph saying that the knife should be freely used in cutting out rottenness."

"If there be any forces outside of our penitentiaries who would prevent the enforcement of such action they themselves assist that rottenness in the foundation of our prosperity."

judgment, but through crime. He charged that the officers who were being pursued before grand juries and Criminal Courts actually had set themselves to work to raise funds to reopen the concerns and induce depositors to sanction delay in the payment of their money.

"It had been asked," continued Mr. Cockran, "why don't the President prosecute the gentlemen? But," he said, he noticed, "it was always propounded by those who, if they thought there was any danger of prosecution, would not engage in public discussions or be quoted in newspapers, but he quoted in seeking steamship tickets to foreign lands." He did not believe the President yet had exhausted all his powers, but he said, "I do say this message shows he appreciates his duty."

Inspired Proclamation. The message was, Mr. Cockran declared, an inspired proclamation to the American people.

Mr. Cockran discussed the judiciary and said he noticed in his own State Federal and State Judges leaving the Bench to accept professional employment by corporations. It was no wonder, therefore, he said, that public conscience should be alarmed. He spoke of the President's love of justice and said it was not indignant that the President was indiscreet. "Can it be taken as a reproach against any public servant?" he asked, "that his love of justice is so strong that it does not comport with the interests of the people?" He declared that justice was the foundation of prosperity. The value of the President's message, he said, is that both parties "would swear by the board for it."

Mr. Cockran referred further to President Roosevelt as a Crusader, "the only one the Republicans had," but said the President was disqualified.

Never before in the history of the country, he said, "had a President still in office, the subject of the bitterest attacks, been able, while still in office, to practically fix the conditions upon which the parties will contest."

Referring to Mr. Bryan Mr. Cockran said: "We have a Democratic Crusader as to whom there is some doubt as to whether he is not too strenuous. I opposed him in the past. I might still oppose him, but I believe this message has outlined the conditions under which he becomes the fore-ordained champion of law and order."

Mr. Cockran said that if Bryan declared himself the champion of the principles which were directly and indirectly embodied in the President's message, "if he represents the determination to prosecute malefactors for their crimes, and if a vigorous enforcement of the law should result in convicting the Criminal Court, then the plunderers of millions will be given precedence in the pathway to prison over the pilferers of pennies."

USURY SHARKS To Be Outlawed in This State as They Are in Others. There was a long debate in the House on Tuesday on Mr. McMaster's bill declaring unlawful the charging and receiving of usury. Mr. McMaster explained the operations of the money sharks in Columbia and their successful work in robbing the poor people who are compelled to pay as much as 40 per cent on a loan of \$10. The bill finally passed in the following shape:

"Section 1. That it shall be unlawful to charge, accept, receive or contract to receive, as interest, commission or other premium for the use of money, directly or indirectly, by any action, guile or pretense, any greater sum than shall equal the rate of 20 per cent. per annum on the loan."

BOILERS BURST, KILLING SEVEN. Terrific Explosion in Pennsylvania Rolling Mill.

Seven men were killed and more than a dozen injured by the explosion of a boiler Monday in the rolling mill of Van Allen & Co., at Norrhumblerland, Pa. The dead are: Grant Reeder, aged 40 years, married.

Edward Kreps, 38, married. Wm. Brouse, 40, married. Samuel Sarvis, 46, married. Duval Clark, 48, married. John Scholvin, 50, married. Thomas Jones, 65, single.

The seriously injured, who were brought to the Sunbury Hospital, are: Wm. Morgan, single, badly cut and bruised.

Harry Smith, married, injured about the head and scalded. Daniels Sanders, married, injured internally, probably will die.

REVENUE PROTECT THE BIRDS. The Cold Weather North Sends the Little Robins South.

The cold weather of the past few days has sent the robins from the north to the warmer climes of the south. Many of them are stopping in this section and it is hoped that the little feathered visitors can spend a short while here unmolested.

UNUSUAL DEFORMITY. A Two Headed Child Born Recently to Virginia Family.

A dispatch from Roanoke, Va., says news reached there from the Hiwassee district of Pulaski county of the birth of a child with two heads to Mr. and Mrs. John Meredith. It is said the mother of the little one is almost frantic with grief over the deformity of her offspring. She is constantly in tears and is unable to sleep.

SOLDIERS PERISH IN STORM. Members of Algerian Company Overcome in Snow Storm.

SECRET OF YANKEE SUCCESS. Why Cooks are Scarce. They Can Make More Money Selling Whiskey Than Working.

A prominent citizen of Lancaster says his cook, a colored woman told him that the reason why servants are so difficult to get is because negroes are making more money selling liquor than they can possibly earn by working for the white people.

A Mob Makes Quick Work of an Alleged Murderer. Jack Long was lynched near Newberry, Fla., Thursday. Long was accused of the murder of Elias Sapp, a prominent farmer, and was taken from the town jail by a crowd of 200 men, carried to the scene of the crime and there hanged to a tree.

DYNAMITE IN SHIP'S COAL. Commander of Battleship Ohio Reports Finding a Stick. The commanding officer of the battleship Ohio reports that while taking coal from the chartered collier, Fortuna, at Port of Spain, Trinidad, a stick of dynamite about five inches in length was found.

IMPRISONED FIVE DAYS. Man Was Almost Frozen and His Reason Is Impaired. Locked in a box car for five days, without food or water, George Schmidt, fifty years old, traveled from Newark, N. J., to York, Pa. He was taken from the car almost frozen and his reason is impaired.

STEAMER LOST. Nothing Heard of Steamer Bluefields Bound For Philadelphia. All hope for the steamship Bluefields, which sailed from Jacksonville, on January 24, for Philadelphia, has practically been abandoned, and the best thing that is hoped for now is that Capt. Higgins and his crew may have been picked up by some foreign bound vessel.

DEATH OF A MEMBER. Hon. J. M. Major, of Greenwood, Succumbed to Pneumonia. On Thursday the House of Representatives adjourned immediately after prayer out of respect to the memory of Representative J. M. Major, of Greenwood, who died Wednesday night of pneumonia.

PLUNGES TO DEATH. Railroad Man Falls Out of a Sleeping Car Window. H. B. Biglum, assistant industrial agent of the Seaboard Air Line railroad, was found near Method, N. C., Tuesday.

TERrible EXPERIENCE. A Soldier Stealing a Ride Was Nearly Frozen to Death. James O'Connor, a private of the Twenty-sixth coast artillery, stationed at Washington barracks, is a patient at University hospital, Baltimore, suffering from the effects of exposure while riding on the cowcatcher of a Baltimore and Ohio express from Washington to Baltimore.

THE FARMER. Daniel Webster once said the following tribute to the farmer: "Let us never forget that cultivation of the earth is the most important labor of man. Man may be civilized in some degree without progress in manufactures and with little commerce with his distant neighbors, but without the cultivation of the earth he is in all countries, a savage."

THE NEW KING Ascends the Throne of Portugal and That Country is UNDER A NEW REGIME.

Premier Franco, Who Was Made Dictator by the Murdered King, Has Been Driven From Office, and a New Cabinet Has Been Formed, Which It Is Hoped Will Bring Peace to Portugal.

A dispatch from Lisbon, Portugal, says under a new regime with a King and the establishment of a new Cabinet, Portugal seems to be for the moment at peace.

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COMMANDER OF BATTLESHIP OHIO REPORTS FINDING A STICK. The commanding officer of the battleship Ohio reports that while taking coal from the chartered collier, Fortuna, at Port of Spain, Trinidad, a stick of dynamite about five inches in length was found.

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CONFIDENCE when eating, that your food is of highest wholesomeness—that it has nothing in it that can injure or distress you—makes the repast doubly comfortable and satisfactory.

ROYAL Baking Powder Absolutely Pure The only baking powder made with Royal Grape Cream of Tartar There can be no comforting confidence when eating alum baking powder food. Chemists say that more or less of the alum powder in unchanged alum or alum salts remains in the food.

Our Great Navy. Just at this time when the great battleship fleet is making a trip more than halfway around the world, when the despatches are filled with accounts of an attempt to blow up one or two of the magnificent vessels in Admiral Evans' command, and when Hobson and the president are striving to secure consent of congress to a plan that will mean a much greater navy in the near future it is pleasant to know that all the world concedes that our navy is the second strongest in the world says the Augusta Chronicle.

It is surpassed by England alone, and will continue to be indefinitely on account of that nation's scheme of naval defense, always striving to build as many ships annually as any two nations combined. As long as this plan is pursued it is evident that the United States will have to continue to allow Albion to bear the title of Mistress of the Seas.

Just wherein the excellence and strength of our navy lies is told in Brassy's naval annual, which is an authority in matters of the kind. Commenting on this there is a luminous explanation in Harper's Weekly written by Newton Forest, who in the course of his article tells the figures in an interesting way.

Great Britain, United States, France, Germany and Japan, is the order in which the list of the world's naval powers begins. Great Britain alone exceeds the United States in fighting forces afloat. To attain its position the United States, during the twenty-four years which have elapsed since the building of the modern navy began, has expended \$300,359,190, or an average of nearly \$13,000,000 a year.

A comparison of the naval strength of Japan and the United States is doubly interesting in view of the recent departure of the American fleet of battleships for the Pacific, and the significance which has been attached to this event. The American navy has on its list 29 battleships of 10,000 tons and over, while Japan has 13; our navy has 11 coast-defense vessels, Japan 3; we have 15 armored cruisers, Japan 13, but in the number of torpedos, boats and torpedo-boat destroyers, while the United States has only 33 torpedo-boats and 21 torpedo-boat destroyers, on the other hand, Japan has only 9 submarines while we have 19.

In the cost of battleships of our navy the Connecticut and the Kansas lead the others, the former costing \$7,667,606, and the latter \$7,071,143. The cost of maintenance of each type of warship is as follows: Battleships, \$636,587.12; armored cruiser, \$755,151.47; protected cruiser, \$583,002.26; gunboat, \$115,585.12; torpedo-boat destroyer, \$77,354.22; torpedo-boat, \$50,620.98; submarine, \$26,454.10.

The total number of ships in the American navy is 168; in the navy of Great Britain, 454; in the French navy, 508; in the navy of Germany, 210 and Japan has 194. It will thus be seen that while the United States has the least number of ships of these five powers, she is still second in rank by her comparative strength in battleship tonnage.

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American navy today is 2,523, of which one is an admiral, 20 rear-admirals, and 84 captains. The total number of petty officers and enlisted men is now 38,500, whereas in 1885 it was only 8,250.

At present there are under construction for the navy seven battleships, two armored cruisers, three scout cruisers, five torpedo-boat destroyers, two submarine torpedo boats two colliers, and two tugs.

With these figures of Mr. Forest in mind there is no reason for us to feel alarmed, concludes the Chronicle even though it might be well that we maintain this position at the cost of large sums. For the worst feature of the present navy is that they must be constantly improved, as it takes only about a decade for them to become obsolete. The ships that defeated Cervera, then as fine as the class anywhere in the world, would present, but poor comparisons against the vessels that are accompanying Admiral Evans on his trip around South America. The Connecticut compares favorably with any vessel afloat with the possible exception of the Broadmouth and the Japanese Satsuma, both of the same type. But the Texas which was with Schley and Sampson, the New York and the others would be out of place with Evan's ships.

Japan is building a number of ships mostly of the battleship class, so England and Germany, which last named nation will probably outrank us on the seas when ships now building are launched and in commission. We have in fact to look lively if we would continue to occupy the proud and peace-compelling position we now have among the navies of the world.

The political pot will soon begin to boil, and then look out for squalls. We do not believe that President Roosevelt would support a candidate for president who would be acceptable to the Wall street interest. SENATOR Latimer has introduced bills in the Senate for public buildings in a dozen or more towns in this State. Such bills do not amount to a row of pins.

The State of North Carolina will hold an election on the whiskey question this summer. If that State votes for South Carolina would follow suit on the first opportunity. WHERE, oh, where, is Farnum, the man of beer? He is badly wanted in Columbia. THIS STATE is for Bryan, and the delegation that goes to Denver should go instructed for him.

THERE is no doubt about the cotton crop being short, and that the mills need more than has been made. BRYAN and Johnson would make a winning ticket, and we believe it will reach that way after the Denver Convention. How to Vary School Lunches. To vary the children's school lunches fill the sandwiches with mixed fruits and nuts. Wash, rinse and seal equal weights of figs, raisins and dates and put them through a meat chopper with half the weight in mixed and prepared nuts. Feed the chopper, alternating the fruit and the nuts, a little at a time, until they are all chopped and mixed. Pack it down tight in baking powder cans and when molded slice off the slices and put between bread and butter.