the prisoners.'

# SOME GOOD ADVICE

Ex-Gov. MacCcrkle on Our Agricultural Conditions.

RAILROADS AND FACTORIES.

Liberal Laws Invite Capital and Capital is One of the South's Greatest Needs at

this Time.

Hon. Wm. A. MacCorkle, ex-govern or of West Virginia, who made a na tional reputation for the great work which he did in the development of West Virginia while governor, con tributes to the January number of the Southern Farm Magazine of Baltimore an unusually interesting and striking discussion of southern farm conditions and how the agricultural interests of the south can alone be made prosper-

Governor MacCorkle says: "The farmer is not in a good way in the south. The totals of his labor, taken us whole, are enormous, but the farmer is not the gainer, and the south does not profit by her enormous yields as she should. She is another example of the proposition that a country cannot become rich and strong through agriculture alone. The loom, the reaper and the anvil must go together. Severed. they but furnish the raw material for other and more favorable communities. Transportation, the factory and the farm under wise and established laws can make the south an industrial empire and the southern farmer a mighty

power in the world's affairs.' Discussing the situation, he says "We cannot live under such conditions as have existed. The southern producer must change the mere raising of the staples and seek other products for his farm. He cannot do this as things stand with him today, for with a long haul and no close home market, he cannot do otherwise than raise the staples of heavy farming. It needs no argument, but simply the re-expression of the statement that the glory of the southern farmer is to come through a change of methods looking to the diversification of his product. How will we do this? There is one way, and that is, enlarge our horizon, liberalize our laws, turn our faces to the east, welcome eastern and northern capital, establish by the side of the waterfall and in the midst of our cotton fields, enthrone on our iron mines and locate amidst our magnificent forests, the rail-

road and the factory.' Discussing the farm situation in New England and the lessons to be drawn from it by the south, Governor Mac Corkle states that while in New England this summer he made a careful investigation of the situation. By reason of cheap western land, vast changes in the economies of transportation, greater fertility of soil, there was produced in New England some years ago a tremendous farm depression. Great numbers of farmers, who had not been able to understand the change that was taking place, abandoned the east and went west. They did not grasp the sit-uation, and thought that if they could not profitably raise the cereals in competition with the west, there was no life for the New England farmer; but in the last 15 years a marvelous change has taken place in the agricultural districts of New England. They have found out that they cannot compete with the west in the growing of the heavier grains, in the raising of beef, hogs and sheep, and wisely they have turned to new fields of agriculture. The teeming manufacturing towns demand poultry, eggs, butter, fruits, vegetables and the thousand small fruits that can be profitably grown adjacent to a great population. The result is shown in a few illustrations. In 1865 the beef product of Massachusetts was \$8,188,564; in 1885 it was \$718,932 -a loss of over \$7,000,000. But these figures, which seemed to indicate a great of Massachusetts, were offset by the increase in milk, to which farmers turned 000 to spare. And last year, or in 1897, the milk product was worth \$15,000,-000. In 1897 the value of the vegetable product, due almost altogether to

soil of the New England States, the per capita as the white people, though section, can prosper that relies entirehighest acreage value of farm products they pay only about 10 per cent. of the ly on one crop. Kansas tried it with of improved land is found in Massa- taxes. chusetts, Rhode Island and New Jersey, three States in which you are never out of the sound of the whirr of the wheels of the factory, while the lowest value of lumbia State says early Tuesday mornfarm products per acre of improved land | ing of last week the Second South Caris in the purely agricultural States.

trates his point with one case, of which where they boarded the transport Rou- the way, but I believe they can all be hundreds could be given, based on the establishment in his own State of a factory employing 400 men. In that community the result was an absolute march immediately began. As the cotton culture, for we have no other change in the whole agricultural situation. The boys, instead of going west, they were arceted with cheers and wav- solute certainty depend; but I urge became operatives in the factory, a jing of hands and handderchiefs. The upon and plead with each and every fartown grew up, every class of small farm- soldiers parted with their friends most mer in the State to plant no seed coting gave the best results, at least \$100 rejuctantly, for many of them have ton until he has planted such an acrea year of farm products was required to never been treated better in their rives age of each and every other crop that feed the operatives, or \$40,000 as a to- than they have been by the Savanniaus. | will grow on his land, that, let the seatal. The variety of products raised in- The men were all in the best of spirits son be dry or wet, he will be assured of cluded eggs, beans, peas, fruits, veget- when they left. There were many abundant and varied provision crops. able, melons, small fruits and many good wishes showered apon them as In addition to this, let proper attenother articles. One farmer made \$1. | they passed. 800 clear profit last year from his melon crops, more than he made in all his life as a wheat and corn producer. Another turned his attention from wheat and corn to poultry and sold last year 1,800 chickens and \$1,100 worth of truck. He points out that to secure lishing it was unconstitutional. Opin- as much to three times as much as a these great benefits the southern farmthese great benefits the southern farmthese great benefits the southern farmton was written by the chief justice. It
pound of cotton. The papers stated
er must unite with legislation to attract
is hard on the Lee county people. Unthat Atlanta alone used 10,000 turkeys

may speak an unpalatable truth when I cision by the courts. It will be four the right direction in the sowing of the buildings, and \$10,000 will be turnel say that one of the effect oppositions to our success as a great manufacturing our success as a great manufacturing can again vote on the question of the state. A fair crop of fall thousand dollars upon which to combine thousand dollars upon which to combine the farming section is that, establishment of the county.

The following official dispatch has been received in Madrid from Manila: outstand dollars upon which to combine the county of the State. A fair crop of fall outstand dollars upon which to combine the county of the State treasury, teaving several thousand dollars upon which to combine the county of the State treasury, teaving several thousand dollars upon which to combine the county of the State treasury, teaving several thousand dollars upon which to combine the county of the State treasury, teaving several thousand dollars upon which to combine the county of the State treasury, teaving several thousand dollars upon which to combine the county of the State treasury, teaving several thousand dollars upon which to combine the county of the State treasury, teaving several thousand dollars upon which to combine the county of the State treasury, teaving several thousand dollars upon which to combine the county of the State treasury, teaving several thousand dollars upon which to combine the county of the State treasury, teaving several thousand dollars upon which to combine the county of the State treasury, teaving several thousand dollars upon which to combine the county of the State treasury, teaving several thousand dollars upon which to combine the county of the State treasury, teaving several thousand dollars upon which to combine the county of the State treasury, teaving several thousand dollars upon which to combine the county of the State treasury, teaving several the county of the State treasury, teaving several the county of the State treasury the county of the Sta

without intending it, our laws have been onstituted in fear rather than the love of corporate enterprises. Let us remove this barrier by liberal legislation and invite the railroads and factories. Capital for them will not come except u incorporated form. Mere natural advantages will not suffice. With the liberalizing of our laws will come capial manufactories and railroads; with the railroads and manufactories will come the fruition of the hopes of the southern farmer. Under our soft sky he will see around him the waving corn. the nodding heads of the cotton bolls. mingled with the orchard, to gladden and delight the small farmer. The sort rom the manufactories will fall on the green land, and the whirr of the wheel all gladden and delight every valley. he rush of the locomotive will bring to is the civilizing influence of other ands, and amidst his perennial crops he southern farmer will dwell in hap iness which is denied any other tiller

WHAT GOMEZ SAYS.

In a Proclamation He Advises Cubans What to Do.

General Maximo Gomez from his Cuba, has addressed a proclamation to he Cuban army advising against disounding until the proceedings at Washington regarding the pay of the insurggent troops have been completed. It is dated December 29, and is in part as

"The moment has arrived to give public explanation of my conduct and try I serve. The Americans, tacitly our allies, have terminated the war with Spain and signed a treaty of peace. I believed it was my duly to move, for spot where I had drawn my sword, so ong as the enemies of the army had not completely evacuated the island. My presence elsewhere would have disturbed the repose and calmness necessary to consolidate peace; nor ought I to have cause the Cuban trouble by any unnecessary manifestations during the

The period of transition is terminated; the army of the enemy is abandoning the country; the sovereignty of the great United States is beginning. as stipulated in the protocol, over all the island. But Cuba is not free or independent. Self-government is not yet constituted. For that reason we must dedicate ourselves to bringing about the disappearance of the cause for American intervention.

"But above everything else, in the pirit of justice to the Cuban army, it is necessary that before the liberators of fied. Awaiting this result, I remain in help the Cuban finish the work to which I have dedicated my life."

Sensation in Havana. A dispatch from Havana says an afternoon paper Wednesday sent a thrill through the city with a report that a torture and execution chamber had been found at the residence of the Spanish military governor, adjoining the palace. The papers declared that there the Spanish officials questioned and murdered 60 prisoners. According to their accounts, the floor of the chamber was covered with dried blood and its walls was indented with machete strokes. An excited crowd soon gathered outside the residence, which was last occupied by Gen. Parrado. The reported torture chamber is a room about S by S feet, just off the dining room. As a matter of fact it was probably used as a pantry. In the wall there is a dirty iron bar, evidently used to hang meaton, and a piece of discolored rope is suspended from it. It is inconceivable that Gen. Parrado practiced torture next to his dining room.

Settling Old Scores. Two bills were introduced in the house of the North Carolina legistature | pose we had made only 10,000,000 bales destruction of the agricultural interests requiring all railroads in the State to operate separate coaches for white and colored passengers. A bill was introtheir attention when they found the duced in the house to amend the State change that was taking place; and in | constitution to the effect that 'all the 1885 the value of the milk product was | moneys arising from the taxation \$10,312,762, while in 1865 it was only of the polls and the proper-\$1,956,187—a gain of \$8,356,575, making uptheloss on beef and having \$1,000, schools shall be appropriated to the support of the public schools of the richer by this vast a nount, had they white race, and all the moneys arising not been deluded by the all-cotton falfrom the taxation of the polls and property of the Negro race, for public the growth of manufacturing cities, was schools, shall be appropriated to more than \$16,000,000, while strawber- the support of the public schools of farmers of your acquaintance; invariries and cranberries brought over \$2, the Negro race. The school fund is ably you will find them to be the men now proportioned according to popula-who have diversified their crops and Notwithstanding the naturally poor tion, the Negroes getting as much as raised their own supplies. No State or

## Sailing of our Boys.

A dispatch from Savannah to the Coolina regiment broke camp on Dale ave-Governor MacCorkle theen illus- une and marched to Gerdon's whatf, mania. At noon the transport Rouma- overcome by a persistent and deternia sailed for Habana, Cuba. The re- mined effort in the right direction. I giment was formed at 8.30, and the by no means advise the abandonment of Carolinians passed through the streets money crop upon which we can with ab-

After going through various legal pound of pork or a pound of any kind phases, the supreme court finally of poultry than it is to raise a pound of knocked it out, holding that the act estab- cotton, and yet a pound of pork is worth er must unite with registation to actuate the attention of capitalists and enlist the attention of capitalists and enlist their cooperation in the building of factorium their cooperation in the building of factorium to the county the people had practically say that ninetenths of them came the county the people had practically say that ninetenths of them came the county the people had practically say that ninetenths of them came to the county the people had practically say that ninetenths of them came to the county the people had practically say that ninetenths of them came to the county the people had practically say that ninetenths of them came to the county the people had practically say that ninetenths of them came to the county the people had practically say that ninetenths of them came to the county the people had practically say that ninetenths of them came to the county the people had practically say that ninetenths of them came to the county the people had practically say that ninetenths of them came to the county the people had practically say that ninetenths of them came to the county the people had practically say that ninetenths of them came to the county the people had practically say that ninetenths of them came to the county the people had practically say that ninetenths of them came to the county the people had practically say that ninetenths of them came to the county the people had practically say that the county say that the co their cooperation in the bullonger lactories, the development of mines and the county from Tennesso and Kentucky. What the construction of railroads.

And, in closing, Governor MacCorkle

the control of railroads.

The county the people had practically say that ninetenths of them came day that the managed showing of the penticular showing of the promises made to Aguinated at Singapore before he proceeded to assist the construction of railroads.

And, in closing, Governor MacCorkle

And in c And, in closing, Governor MacCorkle however, bave been kept separate by ing! adds: 'I speak with all sincerity, and the comptroller ceneral pending a demay speak an unparatable that the state treasury, leaving several say that one of the chief oppositions to years yet before the Lee county people largest wheat crop probably in the late into the State treasury, leaving several

## TO THE COTTONTOT

Old Blunder That Farmers Should Avoid This Year.

RAISE SUPPLIES AT HOME.

Time Has Arrived to Stop Relying on a Crop That Sells Below Cost of Production.

The following New Year's address has just been issued by the commis sioner of agriculture of the State of Atlanta, Jan. 1, 1899.

The beginning of the new year is upon us and 1898 with all its hopes and disapponitments, is a thing of the past. It will be well for each of us at this time, before we commence our work for the year, to take a calm and thoughtful view of the situation, and then to act as become sensible men.

What, then, do we find to be the condition of the average Georgia farmer at this time? After working for months to make and gather a large cotton crop, camp 200 miles westward near Narciso has he any money left from its sale? I say emphatically no. Those farmers are fortunate indeed who have been able to pay the debts incurred by them in making the last cotton crop, the vast majority having unpaid accounts against them either for guano, meat, corn or goods of other kinds.

Has the average Georgia farmer a supply of corn, oats, hay and fodder, ny purposes, which are always in ac- with which to feed his stock of every ord with my sense of duty to the coun- kind until he can make another crop? Has he plenty of home made meate and flour and syrup, with which to feed all hands on his farm for the next 10 months? Are his mules, and horses, any political or other object from the and cattle, and hogs, and sheep in good order and well cared for, now in the midst of a cold, long winter? Has he an abundance of poultry of all kinds, well housed and well fed? Has he plenty of good milk and butter from graded Jersey or Holstein cows? Has he a rich garden from which he can daily gather the winter vegestable to add to his bill of fare? To all these questions I must regretfully answer no. And yet I assert positively that all these are within easy reach of every land owner in Georgia who will throw

off the curse of all cotton growing, and return to the ways of our fathers. Shall we continue to grow and sell cotton below the cost of production (to the great delight of the balance of mankind, who care nothing for our sufferings), until total ruin overtakes us, or shall we make a united and determined effort to raise our own supplies in abundance, and thus make our cotton crop the people can dissolve as a guarantee an absolute surplus? I see no hope for of order, that the debt which the coun- our farmers save to adopt the latter try owes to its soldiers should be satis- plan and stick to it regardless of the prosperity which they once enjoyed. price of cotton. Don't delude your my present position, always ready to | self with the idea that your neighbors will diminish their cotton acreage and therfore you will increase yours in the hope of getting a good price. There could be no greater mistake of judgment than this, as the selfish farmer so acting will find to his cost at the end of

> If Georgia made no cotton this year, the loss would doubtless be made up by the yearly increased acreage of rich cotton lands brought into cultivation west of the Mississippi river. We had better prepare ourselves for long period of low-priced cotton, for the outlook promises nothing else, and being prepared, we can better endure such a calamity. For 33 years we have relied on cotton alone with which to purchase everything else. During that time we have made not less than 20.000.000 of bales, worth at a moderate estimate, fully \$8.00,000,000. What has become of this vast amount of money, which, if kept at home, would have made us one of the richest States in the Union? It has all gone to pay the farmers and manufacturers of the north and east for supplies of various kinds, every item of which we could and should have produced within our own borders. Supin the past 33 years, and in addition had produced all the supplies that we have bought from other States, is it not self evident that we would be better off by \$400,000,000 than we are at present? The entire property of the State, cities included, is now but a little over \$400,000,000, and the farmers of Georgia ought alone to have been

> Look around you in your different communities and note the successful wheat, until most of her farms were mortgaged, and she was only saved from utter ruin, it is said, by the "hen and the cow." Now, with diversified farming, she is again on the road to prosperity.

I write as a farmer to farmers, knowing and appreciating the difficulties in tion be given to the raising of stock of of all kinds, particularly cattle, hogs Lee County Busted. and poultry. With proper manage-Lee county is dead as a door nail. ment, it is easier and cheaper to raise a

age should be doubled or trebled with-out delay. Prepare to plant a good corn crop, not less than 10 to 12 acres to the plow; and be sure to either broadcast field peas in your corn at the last plowing, or drop them on, or by the side of the corn rows at the second plowing. Then prepare not less than five acres to plow for such crops as groundpeas, potatoes, sugarcane, millet, etc. After that put 10 acres, and

no more, in cotton, regardless of who may advise you to the contrary. A Aguinaldo Has Gone to Iloilo to crop like this will give you 25 acres to the plow, and that is enough for north Georgia, though in middle and south Georgia, a few more acres might be cultivated in corn or groundpeas.

Buy as little guano as possible, but use all the home-made fertilizers that you can get together between this and planting time. Stop buying hoehandles, axhelves.

and should make at home on rainy Never go to town with an empty

Buy nothing on credit if you can possibly avoid it. Better suffer some pri-

vations than go in debt. If we would be independent and prosperous, we must farm on the lines suggested. No other roads will lead us out of the woods in which we are now almost hopelessly lost-but if we will follow the course I have endeavored to blaze out, we will in a short time be a happy, prosperous and contented peo-

In the laudable effort to become self sustaining, all must lend a hand. The merchants and the landlords can greatly aid in the good work by not insisting that their customers and tenants shall plant a large cotton crop in order to get supplies. This course, hitherto pursued, has resulted in greatly increasing the cotton acreage, to the serious injury -I may even say almost ruin-of all hands concerned. If they would try the opposite course, extending aid and credit only to those who make their food sup plies, how different and how gratifying would be the result. I appeal particularly to the merchant, who, by their insistence on a large cotton acreage before credit would be extended, have practically "killed the goose that laid the golden egg." Let them "face about" and refuse credit to their customers who may contemplate planting a large cotton acreage. If such a course should be adopted and carried out, it needs no gift of prophecy to foretell that a vast amount of property and suffering would be banished from our State.

I am more than willing to help on this good cause by every means in my power, and the greatest reward that the conduct of this department could offer me would be the satisfaction of feeling that I had aided, even though in a very small degree, in restoring to the suffering farmers of Georgia, that plenty and

(). B. Stevens. Commissioner.

CRIMINAL AGGRESSION.

Bryan Quotes McKinley on the An-

Col. William Jennings Bryan visited Springfield, Ill., last Wednesday and in the evening addressed an immense audience in Central music hall. Touching the question of annexation. Mr. Bryan said: "The party that was willing to oppose the gold standard because cause it is manwrong. It is astonisha message to congress, and in that mesality that would be criminal aggression.' My friends, there is a great moral quesquestion, and according to that code. for annexation is criminal aggression. 'I say, give independence to the peoised it or not. Why cannot we apply the same principle to the Philippines? Philippines from Spain? We declared | bishops be fixed." that Spain did not have any title to Cuba. When I buy the Filipinos

Honor Among Thieves. A man arrested in New York the other day for snatching a pocket-book from a woman and was identified by her as the thief. After he had been in jail for several days another man came forward and voluntarily confessed that he had snatched the pocket-book and placed it in the pocket of the man who was arrested when he found himself in danger of detection. When the second man was shown the woman she also identified him as the man who robbed her. The moral of this story is twofold. First, there is sometimes "houor among thieves;" second, it is not always safe to accept the identification of a prisoner by an excited woman as conclusive evidence of guilt.

## A Hard Fate.

A dispatch from Madrid says Colonel Julson San Martin, who was in command of the Spanish garrison at Ponce, Puerto Rico, when the United States island and who abandoned the place without resistance, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life. He will be penal colony in Morocco, opposite Gib-

## A Good Profit.

A good beginning has been made in ments have been made on grounds and kind.

# THEY WILL FIGHT.

If Our Forces Insist on Occupapation of the Cities.

THE CABINET IS SOPLEDGED.

Take Command. Warlike News Via Paris. Filipino Terms.

An official telegram received in Paris by the Filipino junta dated Manila, Jan. 4, says that Aguinaldo has gone hames and other things that you can to Iloilo, at the request of the insurgents there, to place himself at their head, with the view of their possible fighting with the Americans. The diswagon, but always carry something to patch also gives a list of the members sell, if only a load of wood. as to their antecedents. The following have definitely accepted office: President of the cabinet and minister

foreign affairs, Mabini. Minister of the interior, Teodoro Sandico, a civil engineer, educated in England and Belgium and taken to Manil from Hong Kong by Rear Admiral Dewey.

Minister of finance, Gen. Trimus, a

close ally of Aguinaldo. Minister of public works, Gregorio Gonzaga, a lawyer, until recently the Filipino agent at Hong Kong and formerly Spanish attorney general in the Visavas.

The cabinet is described as homogenous, every member being pledged, according to these advices, to resist the American military occupation of the Philippines.

A member of the Filipino junta here explains that Aguinaldo did not run away, but "left Manila for the mountainous region behind Cavite, in order to make secret arrangements for his voyage to Iloilo.'

The Filipino who furnishes this information also catgorically and specifically asserts that the latest telegraphic advices declare that if the Americans insist upon the occupation of the rrincipal cities by the American troops the whole of the Filipinos will "resist by

force of arms." Mabini, it appears, claims recogni tion of the independence of the Philipine islands and will not co sent to the release of the Spanish prisoners, but, it is added, he is willing to come to an understanding with the Americans "as allies," for the surrender of the Spanish military and civil officials and others, which will only be made on the following conditions:

1. The negotiations to be opened for mally between Spain and the national Filipino government, Spain nominating a delegate to treat therewith.

2. An exchange of prisoners and Spain to repatriate, firstly, all the Filipinos held prisoners for having been directly or indirectly connected with the insurrection; secondly, all prisoners of war condemned as traitors, revolters or deserters, or for having in any manner seconded the Filipino movement during the present century. this surrender to be made before the Filipinos release the Spanish prisoners, and Spain to grant amnesty to all Filipinos and Spaniards accused of compli-

eity in the insurrection.

3. Spain to defray all the expenses of repatriating the Filipino prisoners and also the cost of maintainit was wrong out to be good enough to ing and repatriating the Spanish prisoppose an English colonial system be- oners held by the Filipinos, such payment being considered a war indemnity; ing that any man living in this age of the national Filipino government conthe world in the United States should sents to pay the expense of repatriating uphold the doctrine of securing land by | those Filipinos captured in formal acconquest. Blaine was against it in tion, although, it is added, "as a matleges to the religious orders be revoked; Why should we purchase a title to the sixthly, that rules for the election of

CONFIRMED FROM HONG KONG. of The Associated Press Thursday declared that the serious crisis in the Philippines is due to what they designate as "overt, unfair treatment of the Filipinos by the United States." They the whole of the Visayas group was in ed to prevent the landing of the American at Iloilo, and may, as a last resort, destroy the city for strategical purposes The junta insist that a rupture of the friendly relatious now existing between the Filinino national government" and the American executive is immi nent and that hostilities are probable unless what they characterize as the policy of the Americans" is modified. They say the Filipinos "would deeply regret such a rupture, but would accept it as inevitable." In concluding troops under Gen. Miles landed in the the interview the spokesman of the junta representative said: "The Filipinoes appeal to the American people to uphold the rights of mankind and to incarcerated at Ceuta, the Spanish avoid bloodshed, assuring the Americans of our desire to complete a friendcommission of inquiry. The Filipinos parade of the American troops was loyally supported the Americans against The Columbia State says that Chair- the common enemy; and they now look

"The insurgents refuse to liberate the | tears.

prisoners on the demand of the Americans, laiming cthat this might be construed as an act of submission to the United States. With regard to libera- The Sarcasm of the Ex-President on ting monks, the insurgents intend to negotiate with the vatican directly. Gen. Rios has now opened direct nego-

tiations with the insurgents concerning

DESPERATE ROBBERS.

## Six Highwaymen Do Ugly Work in the City of Chicago.

A Chicago dispatch says six highwaysix men turned and ran up the alley. McCauley following them and received a second wound. He was then forced o give up the chase and the robbers escaped. Boorman and his clerk, Charles Carlson, were alone in the store when five of the robbers entered the store, one remaining at the door. They robbed Boorman of \$35 and a watch and took \$5 and a watch from Carlson. There is no clue to their

## THE LYNCHING LAW.

A Nice Point Argued Before the State Supreme Court.

The Columbia Record says in the State Supreme Court at Columbia Wednesday morning a case of considerable interest was argued on appeal from Orangeburg county. The case is important from the fact that it has reference to the constitutional provision that the heirs and administrators of a party lynched may sue the county in which the lynching occurred. About a year and a half ago a negro named Brown was lynched in Orangeburg county, the charge against him being that he had burned several barns of farmers in the county His body was strung up on the side of the South Carolina and Georgia railroad track, expos ed to the view of passengers and those who traveled by the dirt road. But that is neither here nor there. His administrator, Isaac Brown, brought suit against the county for \$20,000 damages. Judge Aldrich presided at the court and he decided that the constitutional provision applied only to prisoners who were taken from the custody of legal officers and then lynched, but did not apply to those persons lynched who had not been in the custody of officers. The attorneys for the administrator then appealed and the question was argued before the court Wednesday morning. Messrs. Raysor & Summers and Mr. J. B. McLaughlin represented the negro. Mr. H. H. Brunson, C. G. Dantzler and William C. Wolfe represented the county.

## Will Stop Smallpox.

Gov. Ellerbe received a long letter Wednesday from Senator Manning of 1890. And a year ago last December | ter of fact the Filipinos are also enti- | Sumter, in reference to the smallpox the president of the United States sent | tled to demand the payment thereof by | situation in that county. In it he says Spain." Friars taken prisoners, it is that the Negroes afflicted with the dissage he said: 'I speak not of forcible further asserted, will not be included ease attend meetings, and that the disannexation, because that is not to be in the exchange, "seeing that they act ease is being spread all over the county. thought of; and under our code of mor- as papal agents during the war, but He says the white people are appalled. their surrender would be made on the condition, firstly, that the apostolic fore, to ask that you will give instruction involved, declared so by your delegate will ask their liberty in the tions to Dr. Jas. Evans to take such president; a code of morality is in pope; secondly, that all bulls and pon- steps as are necessary to deal with the tifical decrees granting special privi- emergency and save us from the horrors of such a calamity. If you have not thirdly, that all rites of the secular the available funds, I am confident that ple of Cuba, not because we promised clergy be respected; fourthly, that no the legislature will make provision to it them, but because they fought for it friar hold any parish, cathedral, episco- reimburse you for any expenditure that State about \$12,000 a year, and are realand have a right to it whether we prom- pal or diocesan preferment; fifthly, that is absolutely necessary to prevent wideall such prefer nents be held by native | spread suffering and death to many of or naturalized Filipino clergy, and sixthly, that rules for the election of no emergency fund to meet the situation, but in view of the appeals made to him he sent the following telegram Leading representatives of the Fili- to Dr. Evans: "Take full charge of the want to deal directly with them and I pino junta in Hong Kong in the course want to pay more than \$2.50 apiece for of an interview with the correspondent I will borrow money to carry on the smallpox situation in Sumter county. work."-Columbia State.

> Owned and Run by Negroes. Last week at Concord, N. C., the machinery of the only cotton mill in the said that despite the known fact that world owned and operated by Nogroes was started. Two years ago Warren C. possession of the Filipino forces, Gen. Coleman, a well-to-do colored citizen Otis was ordered to take possession of of Concord, began to canvass the State the entire archipelago and dispatched in the interest of such a factory. How troops and warships to the southern well he succeeded was shown to-day Habaneros "mild and tractable" and Visayas. The Filipinos, according to when the seven thousand five hundred the junta representatives, are determin- spindles began to turn. The mill was excellent behavior. These are the peo- States will be opened to the commerce given Coleman's name in well deserved compliment for he secured subscriptions aggregating \$50,000. White people of North Carolina are much interested in the success of the experiment. A mill in South Carolina employing Negro labor failed but the Coleman concern is organized on a different basis. The Coleman mill is the 235th cotton mill "unreasonable, unfair and overbearing in operation in North Carolina. It will employ 100 persons, half of them adults. Christian Advocate, the Methodist The stock is widely scattered.

### Evacution of Havana Evacution day at Havana passed off

quietly. At noon on Sunday the Spanish flags were lowered and the American flags were hoisted, each being saluted. Sons of Generals Lee and Butler hoisted two of the flags. The watched in silence except that General Lee was much cheered by the Cubans ered along the water front dressed in The following official dispatch has mourning and watched the departure due time they will get the facts regardof the Spanish officers in silence and

## CLEVELAND ON IMPERIALISM

the Expansion Epidemic.

Ex-President Cleveland in reply to

the request of a representative of the

Associated Press, for an expression on the question of expansion and annexation, said: I do not care to repeat my views concerning the prevailing epidemic of imperialism and territorial expansion. Assuming, however, that my ideas on the subject are antiquated and unsuited to these progressive days, men who were endeavoring to make it is a matter of surprise to me that retheir escape after having held up the fusal of certain natives of our new posdry goods store of H. C. T. Boorman, sessions to acquiesce in the beneficence at 823 Twenty-first Place, engaged in a of subjecting them to our control and shooting affray with Policemen Ed- management should in the least disturb ward Wallner and John McCauley our expansionists. This phase of the Thursday evening and both officers were situation ought not to have been unanwounded, Wallner dying three hours ticipated nor the incidents naturally later in the hospital. McCauley was growing out of it overlooked. The remshot in the arm and hip, but will re-cover. When Wallner and McCauley guided inhabitants of our annexed terwere called to the scene of the robbery ritoy who prefer something different they started in pursuit of the men. from the plan for their control which The officers drew their revolvers, but | we propose or who oppose our designs hesitated about firing because of people in their behalf should be slaughtered. on the street. When the six robbers | The killing of natives has been a feareached an alley they ran behind a ture of expansion since expansion befence and opened fire on the officers. | gan and our imperialistic enthusiasm Both policemen ran into the street and should not be checked by the prospecreturned the shots. Wallner was tive necessity of destroying a few thouwounded at the begining of the encoun- sand or a few hundred thousand Filipiter and McCauley was left to do battle | nos. This should only be regarded as with the men alone. After firing more one stage in a transcendantly great than a dozen shots at the officers the | movement, a mere incident in its progress. Of course some unprepared souls would then be lost before we had the opportunity of Christianizing them. but surely those of our clergymen who have done so much to encourage expansion could manage that difficulty."

## ILLICIT STILLS CAPTURED.

Whiskey Made of the Refuse of Sorg-

hum Molasses. The Columbia State says certain sec-

tions of South Carolina' produce an intoxicating liquor which is obtained from the refuse of the sorghum cane after the syrup has been extracted. This beverage is known as "sucat."

The dispensary officials have been suspicious that illicit stills have been manufacturing this fiery beverage and for the past month Chief Constable assisted by Constables W. R. Crawford. James Crocker and J. E. Lightfoot, have been looking for these stills.

Mr. Bahr was in the city yesterday and reported that they had captured of the stuff which was labelled "tus-

captured. The majority of these stills contained copper kettles and copper worms, pensary. The bottle which Mr. Bahr swamp root. This is as light as cork and as resilient as rubber. The enterprise of these people in trying to utilize the products of the soil is quite commendable, but their judgment in preventing their uses seems to be an error.

### Want the Office Abolished. At the regular monthly meeting of the

State board of control Wednesday it was, on motion of Mr. Williams, decided that a committee of two be appointed to formulate the recommendations of the board to the general assembly. The report is to deal principally with the purchase of the new dispensary bulding, the handling of beer privileges, and the disposition of the couny boards of control. On motion of Mr. Cooper, the committee is to consist of Messrs. Williams and Hasleden. The State board has long since been dissatisfied with the operations of the county boards, and one of the members stated Wednesday that the annual report would advocate the doing away with the county boards, which cost the ly of not much service. It is stated that the State board will probably recommend that the senator and representatives from each county constitute an advisory board for the purpose of actions upon questions which perplex the State board, and upon which information could in no other way be obtained. -Columbia State.

## Not Ruffians After All.

"General Ludlow, military governor of Habana, commenting on the freedom of contribution to the expenses of govfrom disorder, said that it was remark- ernment, whether general or local. able. Colonel Moulton, commander of the Habana police, said that the ab- use it shall be paid for when possible in sence of crime after such an extraordi- cash at a fair valuation, and when paynary political change had no parallel in | ment in cash is not practicable, receipts history." And McCullagh, formerly chief of police of New York, finds the even Gen. Brooke is pleased with their the land and naval forces of the United ple who were represented a few days of all friendly nations. All goods and ago as a set of bloodthirsty ruffians, wares, not prohibited for military reahating all order and eager to massacre | sons by due announcement of the milithe Spaniards.-Columbia State.

### Too Much Kissing. "The editors of the religious papers

have no more 'use' for Lieut. Hobson since the reports of his kissing mania began to come in. The Northwestern weekly of Chicago, is so exercised that it threatens the hero of Santiago in genuine Hibernian fashion by declaring he 'will not only be quickly forgotten, but his name will be a by-word unless he quickly ceases the discreditable course he has pursued for the past few weeks.' "-Springfield Republican.

## Blew the Maine Up.

by the names of Sencarias Bresnes, with | tion of affairs for the greatest good of three others, of blowing up the United the governed, there must be sedulously States battleship Maine. Bresnes, maintained through the strong arm of who is a lawyer and politician, sailed authority, to repress disturbance and to for Spain about two weeks ago. The overcome all obstacles to the bestowal instalments of the story thus far have of the blessings of good and stable govbeen devoted to the alleged felonies and ernment upon the people of the Philipput under arrest. The Spaniards gath- treacheries of Bresnes. The editor tells his readers to be patient, as in ing the Maine explosion. He describes his proof as "largely moral."

## THE PHILIPPINES.

The Americans Go Not as Invaders or Conquerors.

SAYS PRESIDENT McKINLEY.

Inhabitants to be Assured of "Full Measure of Individual Rights and Liberties, the Herit-

age of Free Peoples."

The policy of the administration toward the Philippines is shown in the following cable message made public at the war department Thursday:

Adjutant General's Office, Washington, Dec. 27, 1898. Gen. Otis, Manila.

By direction of the secretary of war, I have the honor to transmit herewith instructions of the president relative to the administration of affairs in the Philippine Islands:

Executive Mansion, Washington, Dec. 21, 1898. To the Secretary of War: Sir:—The destruction of the Spanish

fleet in the harbor of Manila by the United States naval squadron commanded by Rear Admiral Dewey, followed by the reduction of the city and the surrender of the Spanish forces practically effected the conquest of the Philippine islands and the suspension of Spanish sovereignty therein.

With the signature of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain by their respective plenipotentiaries at Paris on the 10th inst. and as a result of the victories of American arms, the future control, disposition and government of the Philippine islands are ceded to the United States. In fulfilment of the rights of sovereignty thus acquired and the responsible obligations of government thus assumed, the actual occupation and administration of the entire group of the Philippine islands becomes immediately necessary and the military government heretofore maintained by the United States in the city, harbor and bay of Manila is to be extended with all possible dispatch to the whole of the ceded territory.

In performing this duty the military commander of the United States is enjoined to make known to the inhabitants of the Philippine islands that, in succeeding to the sovereignty of Spain, eight of these stills. He had a sample in severing the former political relations of the inhabitants and in estabsick" or "swamp whiskey." It was lishing a new political power, the auwhite in color and almost pure alcohol, thority of the United States is to be exas could be told from the blaze emitted erted for the security of the persons when a little sas poured on the fire.

These stills were nearly all located islands and for the confirmation of all on the border line between Lexington their private rights and relations. It and Orangeburg counties. The stills will be the duty of the commander of kept but a small supply of stock on the forces of occupation to announce hand, as not more than 70 gallons were and proclaim in the most public manner that we come, not as invaders or conquerors, but as friends to protect the natives in their homes, in their employbut some had iron kettles and vessels. | ments and in their personal and religious Mr. Bahr destroyed all the stills but rights. All persons who, either by active one, which he shipped to the State dis- aid or by honest submission, cooperate with the government of the United displayed was corked with a siopper of | States to give effect to these beneficent purpose will receive the reward of its support and protection. All others will be brought within the lawful rule we have assumed, with firmness if need be, but without severity so far as may be

possible. Within the absolute domain of military authority, which necessarily is and must remain supreme in the ceded territory until the legislation of the United States shall otherwise provide, the municipal laws of the territory, in respect to private rights and property and the repression of crime are to be considered as continuing in force, and to be administered by the ordinary tribunals so far as practicable. The operations of civil and municipal government are to be performed by such officers as may accept the supremacy of the United States by taking the oath of allegiance or by officers chosen as far as may be practicable from the inhabitants of the

While the control of all the public property and the revenues of the state passes with the cession, and while the use and management of all public means of transportations are necessarily reserved to the authority of the United States, private property, whether belonging to individuals or corporations is to be respected except for cause duly established. The taxes and duties heretofore payable by the inhabitants to the late government become payable to the authorities of the United States unless it be seen fit to substitute for them other reasonable rates or modes private property be taken for military are to be given.

All ports and places in the Philip pine islands in the actual possession of tary authority, will be admitted upon payment of such duties and other charges as shall be in force at the time of their importation.

Finally, it should be the earnest and paramount aim of the military administration to win the confidence, respect and affection of the inhabitants of the Philipines by assuring to them in every possible way that full measure of indiridual rights and liberties which is the heritage of free peoples, and by proving to them that the mission of the United States is one of benevolent assimilation, substituting the mild sway of justice and right for arbitrary rule. In the fulfilment of this high mission, A Havana paper accuses a Spaniard supporting the temperate administrapine islands under the free flag of the United States.

William McKinley. Acknowledge receipt, H. C. Corbin adjutant general.