ADDRESS TO MOTHERS

President Roosevelt Made a Vigorous and Wholesome Address

THE GLORY OF TRUE MOTHERHOOD

In an Address Before a National Gathering the President Emphasizes the Prime Importance of a Wholesome Home Life to the Perpetuity of the Nation and the Happiness of the In-

Washington, Special.—An address by President Roosevelt was the feature of the evening session of the National Congress of Mothers, now holding its tri-ennial convention at the Metropoliian M. E. church. There was an immense attendance. The President was formally introduced to the audience by Mrs. Frederick Schoff, of Philadelphia, the president of the congress. He read his speech, but occasionally interjected some extemporaneous remarks to emphasize a point. The President spoke as

"In our modern industrial civilization there are many and grave dangers to counterbalance the splendors and the friumphs. It is not a good thing to see cities grow at dispropertionate speed relatively to the country; for the small land owners, the men who own their little homes, and therefore to a very large extent the men who till farms, the men of the soil, have hitherto made the foundation of lasting national life in every state; and if the foundation becomes either too weak or too narrow, the superstructure, no matter how at tractive, is in imminent danger of fall-

"But far more important than the question of the occupation of our citizens is the question of how their family life is conducted. No matter what that occupation may be, as long as there is a real home and as long as those who make up that home do their duty to one another, to their neighbors and to the State, it is of minor consequence whether the man's trade is plied in the country or the city, whether it calls for the work of the hands or for the work

"But the nation is in a bad way if there is no real home, if the family is not of the right kind; if the man is not a good husband and father, if he is brutal or cowardly or selfish, if the woman has lost her sense of duty, if she is sunk in vapid self-indulgence or has let her nature be twisted so that she prefers a sterile pseudo-intellectu-ality to that great and beautiful development of character which comes only to those whose lives know the fullness of duty done, of effort made and selfsacrifice undergone.

HOME LIFE ALL-IMPORTANT. "In the last analysis the welfare of State depends absolutely upon whether or not the average family, the average man and woman and their children, represent the kind of citizenship fit for the foundation of a great nation; and if we fall to appreciate this we fail to appreciate the root morality upon which all healthy civilization is based.

"No piled-up wealth, no splendor of material growth, no brilliance of artistic development, will permanently avail any people unless its home life is healthy, unless the average man possesses honesty, courage, common sense and decency, unless he works hard and is willing at need to fight hard; and unless the average woman is a good wife, a good mother, able and willing to perform the first and greatest duty womanhood, able and willing to bear, and to bring up as they should be brought up, healthy children, sound in body, mind and character, and numerous enough so that the race will increase and not decrease.

DIVISION OF LABOR BY SEX.

"Thre are certain old truths which will be true as long as the world endures, and which no amount of progress can alter. truth that the primary duty of the husband is to be the home maker, the bread-winner for his wife and children, and that the primary duty of the woman is to be the helpmeet, the housewife and mother. The woman should but save in exceptional cases the man must be, and she need not be, and generally ought not to be trained for a lifelong career as the family bread-winner; and, therefore, after a certain point the training of the two must normally be different because the duties of the two are normally different. This does not mean inequality of function. but it does mean that normally there must be dissimilarity of function. On the whole. I think the duty of the woman the more important, the more difficult, and the more honorable of the two: on the whole I respect the woman who does her duty even more than I respect the man who does his.

WOMAN'S WORK THE NOBLER. "No ordinary work done by a man is either as hard or responsible as the work of a woman who is bringing up a family of small children; for upon her time and strength demands are made not only every hour of the day but often every hour of the night. may have to get up night after night to take care of a sick child, and yet must by day continue to do all her household duties as well: and if the family means are scant she must usualenjoy even her rare holidays taking her whole brood of children with her. The birth pangs make all men the debtors of all women. Above all our sympathy and regard are due to the etragging, wives among those whom Abraham Lincoln called the plain peo-ple, and whom he so loved and trusted; or the lives of these women are often led on the lonely heights of quiet, self-

sacrificing herolem.
"Just as the happlest and most honorable and most useful task that can the support of his wife and family, for the support of his wife and family, for the bridging up and starting in life of his children no the most important, the most bonorable and desirable tank

which can be set any woman is to be a good wise mother in a home marked by self respect and mutual forbearance, by willingness to perform duty. and by refusal to sink into self-indulgence or avoid that which entails effort and self-sacrafice. Of course there are exceptional men and exceptional women who can do and ought to do much more than this, who can lead and ought to lead great careers of outside usefulness in addition to-not as substitutes for-their home work; but I am not speaking of exceptions; I am speaking of the primary duties, I am speaking of the primary citizen, the average men and women who make up the nation.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

State Superintendent Martin Writes Letter to County Superintendents.

Mr. O. B. Martin. State superintendent of education, is planning a series of conferences at which he hopes to meet as many county supereintendents of education and their boards as possible. In a letter to the county superintendents, he says:

"I wish to discuss with you various plans for our work during the coming year. I especially desire to confer in regard to summer schools, libraries, the school building act, and other recent legislation. I think that we can facilitate the work by coming together and making mutual suggestions. To this end, therefore, I shall be at the following places on the following dates and I wish to urge you to meet me at

the place most convenient to you: "Clemson College, March 14, 10 a. m.; Hartsville (high school), March 16, 10 a. m.; Orangeburg (Supt. Mellichanmp's office), March 24, 10 a. m.; Chester (Supt. Knox's office), March 27, 10 a. m.; Greenwood, (Supt. Rogers' office), March 29, 10 a. m.; Spartanburg (Supt. Elmore's office), March 30, 10 a. m.; Charleston (Supt. Waring's office), April 4, 12 m. Please let me know as early as possible where you can meet me and also whether any members of your board will be

Superintendent Martin has received an invitation to address the next annual meeting of the Kentucky Educational association to be held at Mammoth Cave, Ky., June 21-23. This meeting comes so near to the opening of the State Summer schools that Mr. Martin is afraid that he shall be unable to accept.

Superintendent Martin received check last week for \$1,000 from Dr. S. A. Green, general agent of the Peabody board. This money is to be used in aiding the summer schools work.

The department of education has received many inquiries in regard to Senator Mauldin's bill for celebrating this would represent 20,000 tons of Calhoun's birthday in the public schools as "South Carolina day." The bill is on the senate calendar and will likely pass next session. It does no provide for a holiday, but simply that the teachers shall use part of this day to impress important facts of South Carolina history upon children and parents. The date March 18, is appropriate not only because it is the natal day of one of South Carolina's greatest statesmen, but also because it

Scuppernongs by the Carload.

Mr. E. J. Watson, commissioner of immigration, has been in communication with one of the largest wine manufacturing concerns in Missouri, with a view to the opening of a market for South Carolina raised scuppernongs, this grape growing so generally and easily in almost every portion of the State. Commissioner Watson stated yesterday that he had just been advised by the concern that it would "be in a position to take all the scuppernong grapes that may be offered this fall! if the scale of prices can be ar-

ranged satisfactorily. Mr. Watson is now looking into the ransportation feature as he is doing in the matter of opening an extensive market for sweet potatoes, and is hopeful of accomplishing resolutions that will establish a new and profitable industry. The concern that wishes the grapes is willing to pay a fair price for the grapes in quantity, very likely trifle more than the market price governing the locality where grown, The company referred to is large enough if all arrangements are made to take the entire output of the State in scuppernongs. Just as soon as the matter reaches the stage where exact figures can be quoted a circular to grape growers will be issued, just as is proposed to be done in the case of the market for sweet potatoes if satisfactory prices can be obtained after all the details of transportation are worked

The company is in a position also to purchase all of the scuppernong wine that can be made in South Carolina, but the dispensary law is so constructed that people residing in the State cannot make wine to be shipped outside the State or for other than personal use.—Columbia State.

Seeking Incorporation.

.The Saluda River Power Company of Greenville yesterday applied for a charter. The concern was given charter rights by the legislature with the secured in regular manner from the secretary of state, so that a charter fee The capital stock will be \$300,000. The corporators are L. W. Parker, A. G. Furman, J. I Westervelt and H. J. Haynsworth.

And still another bank has been organized. This is a record breaking year for such institutions. Wilhella is to have "The People's Bank" with a capitalisation of \$30,000. Corporators. W. R. Strother, Stiles P. Dendy, Julius R. Earle and C. R. B. Burns.

Ireland is making a bold bid for a eading position in the British fruit markets. Orchard cultivation is being pacouraged by the authorities and arrangements are being actively proseented for the drying and packing of the guilty party. He states that fruit in American fashion for exports. he is willing to double the amount it seems to be a second to the states that the states that the second to the states that the states that the second to the states that the st

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Occurrences of Interest in Various Parts of the State.

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Geneal Cotton Market.
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New Orleans, steady 7 5-
Mobile, steady 7
Savannah, firm
Charleston, firm
Wilmington, steady 7
Norfolk, stéady 7
Baltimore, normal 7
New York, quiet 7.
Boston, quiet 7.
Philadelphia, steady 8.
Houston, steady
Austin, firm
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Memphis, steady
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Heavy Sales of Fertilizers. The sales of fertilizers appears to be increasing. In the eight days of March the State treasurer has received over \$17,600 from the tag tax against 7,600 last year. This shows an increase of nearly \$1,000 a day. For the months of January and February there had been a marked falling off, and now it is probable that the month of March will nearly offset the difference of \$33,600 between the months of January and February of last year and the same months this year. Indeed it is quitprobable that Clemson college will receive royalties nearly as heavy this year as last year, when the total reach-

The total figures from the privilege tax are as follows: January \$35,008.90 \$ 16.865 February 45,789.50 40,656.50

\$80,798.40 \$57,521.50 The total for January, February and the first eight days of March, 1904, is period of the current year is \$74,441, a lifference of \$13,986 more for last year than for this year. But the first day of March the difference was \$33,000. Whether these sales mean that the farmers will use more fertilizers on smaller acreage or whether they will use fertilizers in intensive farming on lands used for other farm products is not shown, but the figures show that fertilizers are being sold in great quan-In two days the tities this month. V.-C. C. Co. sent in checks aggregating \$5,000. At the rate of 25 cents per ton

Sinking Fund Commission.

The sinking fund commission met Thursday for the first time since the adjournment of the legislature, when a great many bills were passed to permit counties to borrow money from the sinking fund commission. Over half of the counties in the state are asking for loans, and all, of course, cannot be granted. It will be necessary to make the loans on a pro rata basis, as was done last year. The commission deferred action in compliance with the following report and resolutions from the loan committee: "The loan committee respectfully reports that after conferning among themselves and with the attorney general are of the opin-ion that the March 1st apportioning of fund in hand among applicatant counties, under section 95 of volume 1902, should be made under the following rules and unless it be other wise ordered by the commission that the apportionment be so made: First Funds to be apportioned under this section constitute not only the cash on hand on March 1st of each year but also those outstanding annual loans (made unler laws requiring repayment and authorizing reloaning annually i which fall due during the year within a reasonable time after March 1st. Second. In apportioning such funds among applicant counties, the county shall be charged in the apportionment with all of its such outstanding an nual loans then unpaid but falling due during the year, but the county shall not be charged with any unpaid portion of any special loan extending over siveral years made under some special act authorizing same."

An Aged Convict.

Portman Gosnell, a negro of advanced age who is serving a sontence on the chaingang in Greenville county for violation of the dispensary law is said to be an object of such pity that petition has been sent to Gov. Heyward asking for him to be pardoned The convict is too old to work, is con fined to the jail, is 65 years of age and has nine children, all but one of whom have deserted him, and this one is a child 11 years old.

Rock Hill Pastor Resigns.

Rock Hill, Special.-Rev. J. Johnes, rector of the Church of Our Savior, has resigned his charge here o take up work in California. He will begin his new duties about the 1st of April. Mr. Johnes has been rector of churches here and in Yorkville for several years, but recently he has devoted his entire time to this parish. He has done much work in Larcaster, Blacksburg and other towns of this section. The expressions of regret heard since his decision to leave Rock Hill have been many and sincere. Mr. has endeared himself to the community as a whole irrespective of his own

- Wants a Reward Offered.

Gov. Heyward has received from Mr. Simeon E. Smith of Barnwell an appeal for the State to offer a reward in addition to that which he has elready offered for the arrest of the party who killed his brother, T. Smith Jr., of Williston, Mr. Simeon E. Smith fered a reward of \$1,000 for the arrest

LAST YEAR'S CROP CONDITIONS

A Review of Conditions of Months Issued by Section Director Bauer.

> The annual review of weather and crop conditions issued by Section Director Bauer for 1904 is full of interest to all who are affected or at all coneerned about such matters. The re-

The year was, seemingly, on anomolous one in the relation between the prevailing weather and crop production. The spring was cold, especially during April, and was very dry well into early summer-conditions adverse to favorable germination and rapid growth. During June, July and August, slightly more than 45 per cent, of the year's precipitation was recorded, and during the same months the temperature was unusually equable, with no long periods of extremely hot weather. Both of these conditions were very favorable on crops that had their principal period of growth and development in these months, such as corn and cotton, and the previous long period of dry weather had afforded ample onportunity for thorough cultivation, which is an essential factor in causing large yields of these crops. However, increased yields, over 1903, were not confined to these two crops, but included wheat, oats, tobacco, rice as well as less important crops commercially such as fruits, hay and the many minor crops that have a large economic importance though of small commercial value. Nearly all of the latter crops were not materially affected by the mid-summer rains, having matured before the rains set in, or having had their growth prolonged to the less favorable autumn, and yet they produced more abundantly than in the previous

year, hence the anomoly, The seeding time for wheat and oats ate in 1903, was not favorable; the winter was an unusually cold one; the spring was cold and dry: the summer had an equable temperature and copious rainfall; the autumn was unusually dry; the killing frosts somewhat later than the average date of occurrence; the closing months were fairly favorable for seeding wheat and oats. This is a brief epitome of the weather for 1904, to which may be added that the year as a whole was colder than usual, and had the smallest average amount of precipitationsince systematic records have been kept.

January was unusually cold with less than the usual precipitation; there was some snow in parts of the State, but not enough to afford protection to winter grains. Wheat and oats were, in places, injured by freezing. than the usual amount of plowing

February was colder than usual, with much alternate freezing and thawing that was injurious to grains. The precipitation was slightly below normal, but was very evenly distributed. Plowing made rapid progress in the eastern parts, but the ground was generally too wet in the western parts. A large acreage of spring oats was sown; tobacco seed heds were burnt and seeded: gardening was begun, but the ground was too cold for favorable germination. The fruit trees and was to that extent beneficial; in the extreme southern parts, both peaches and plums began to

March was slightly warmer than usual but with considerable freezing weather over the western parts, and with frequent light to killing frosts The precipitation was below normal while the number of rainy days was greater than usual. Farm work advanced rapidly, although planting operations were restricted to the eastern half of the State. Wheat and oats did well; the weather was favorable on truck in the coast regions, and early vegetables were marketed. Fruit trees of all varieties bloomed throughout the month. Some corn and cotton were planted and came up to fair stands.

April had peristent low temperature with frequent light to killing frosts until the 22nd. The soil remained too cold for quick germination of seeds and the rapid growth of plants that were up, so that early cotton came up to irregular stands and the plants looked sickly. Early corn had poor stands, and was ravaged some by cut worms, so that much replanting was necessary. The April precipitation was but little more than one-third of the normal amount, and a severe drought developed in the coast truck regions reducing yields materially. Planting operations progressed rapidly and were unusually well advanced by the close of the month. Wheat and oats, developed into promising crops. Tobacco trans-planting was finished, though the soil was, in places, too dry to secure full stands, Peaches, plums, cherries and apples continued promising, the low temperature being, seemingly, favorable toward their development.

May was cool, owing principally to the low night temperatures, a condition favorable on fruits and on wheat, but unfavorable for the germination of late planted corn and cotton and for the growth of these crops. The greater part of the month was very dry, but coplous rainfall during the closeing days partially relieved the drought, and caused a material improvement in the condition of all growing crops. rains came too late to benefit wheat or oats, both of which began to ripen and some oats were cut. Eruits remained promising. Gardens suffered severely. The absence of rain made the thorough cultivation of field crops possible Both orn and cotton attained fairly good stands on all but clay soils, where some of the seed lay dormant owing to the lack of moisture.

June growth and development of all crops was very satisfactory, due to generally favorable temperatures and well distributed rainfall. The soil was rarely too wet for cultivation of field erops, and both corn and cotton were easily kept free from grass and weeds. During the middle month cotton suffered slightly from cool nights, causing ice to develop, but higher temperatures soon caused

complete recovery without giving the plants a material setback. Some blooms appeared on cotton after the Corn developed favorably. Stands of both corn and cotton were excellent. Wheat and oats were har-Tobacco improved rapidly and became very promising; selecting

and curing were begun. Rice suffer ed from lack of resh water for flood ing. The commercial peach crop rip ened; it was a large crop of superior quality. Melons were somewhat late

than usual in ripening. July temperatures were moderate with only two periods of extreme heat both of which were too short in dura tion to damage any crop. The rainfall was slightly loss than usual, but ample for all crops. There was too much rain in portions of the eastern counties to lay by crops properly, at though crops were as a rule laid by clean and well cultivated. Corn improved steadily. Cotton developed favorably, having been favored by the weather throughout the month; the plants bloomed heavily freely and fruited heavily, and maintained a healthy, vigorous growth. Tobacco developed a fine quality of leaf, but the late tobacco was injured to some extent by an excess of rain. Minor crops were in very promising condi-

August had an extreme temperature with no extreme heat. The rainfall was copious during the first half of the month with less frequent, less general and lighter showers during the last Corn became very promising. Early corn reached maturity. Cotton continued to grow and to fruit freely throughout the month, though the frequent rains induced some shedding. and rust developed on sandy lands, but, on the whole, the deterioration was less than is usual during August It began to open about the middle of the month and a little was picked Tobacco curing was finished. harvest was begun. Fall truck was rapidly. The weather during this month was favorable on all crops, particularly on grass

September temperature was about normal, except that the closing days had mid-summer heat. The precipitation was deficient. A severe storm damaged crops severely in the north-eastern counties, otherwise the weather was favorable on all crops, and was particularly favorable for picking cotton, which work became active after the 5th. The bulk of the corn crop reached maturity during this month with the grain well developed and hard. Haying made favorable pro-All forage crops made large It was too dry by the end of the month for fall plowing, and for the growth of late root crops.

October had nearly normal temperature and very scant rainfall. Frosts were frequent after the 16th, but did little damage. The weather was particularly favorable for harvesting operations. Cotton picking made rapid progress, and the lint was saved in the best condition owing to the almost well matured crop of corn was housed. Minor crops gave very satisfactory yields. It was mostly too dry for plowing and seeding, though some

fall oats were sown. November was much cooler than us al, with about normal precipitation. The weather continued favorable for finishing gathering crops, and the last half of the month for seeding wheat and oats, although slightly too cool for quick germination. The first general killing frost of the season occurred on the 15th, which ended the growing season of 1904.

December was slightly cooler than usual, and had a slight deficiency in precipitation, though what rain fell was practically absorbed by the soil, keeping it just about wet enough for plowing and seeding operations.

U For Lieutenant Governor

Representative E. Mitchell Seabreak of the Charleston county delegation, will probably make the race for lieutenant governor at the next State election. While he has made no defiannouncement, it is understood that this will be forthcoming later on. Mr. Scabrook has represented Edisto Island in the Charleston delegation for 10 years. He is a successful long staple cotton planter and during his career in the legislature he has paid special attention to agriculture matters. He is the chairman of the agri cultural committee of the house.

Gift to Livingstone College. New York, Special Booker T. Wash ington called upon Andrew Carnegie in company with hishop Clinton, one of the trustees, and Dr. W. H. Goler, the president of Livingston College, for colored people, at Sallsbury, N. C., under the auspices of the African M. E. Zion Chifreb. They suggested to Mr. Carnegie that he present the college with a library building. This Carnegle consented to do. The amount of the gift was not made public.

Timely Topics.

Extensive plans for the improvement of the Suez Canal are now well under

mined to introduce "the Continental Sunday. gradually replaced this year by alum-

Society in Washington seems deter-

inum bronze pennies of a pale yellow The Corcoran Art Gallery, at Wash ington, D. C., recently paid \$2000 for an oil painting of a codfish by William

M. Chase.

ut Scoul.

Our Korean Interests Korea were declared greater than those of any other European Power by Mr

The Railway Earnings. Railway carnings in February were only 5.1 per cent, smaller than last year, despite the severe weather at the

Domestic Wheat Reports. Early in the week all domestic wheat markets were excited and demoralized.

DEAD COVER MUKDEN FIELD

Thousands of Japs and Russians Killed in Latest Battle,

GENERAL KUROPATKIN RESIGNS

Spoils Captured by the Mikado's Troop--Major General Nashtmoff Among the Captured-Forty Thousand Prisons ers Taken-Each Report Increases Size

of the Russian disaster, and the indications are that the whole truth of ing to the fact that the casualties are so great and the spoils so large that it s impossible as yet to get accurate

As an indication of the losses inflicted m the enemy, a dispatch received at headquarters states that the Russian losses in front of the armies in the Sha River direction alone were 40,000 prisoners, including Major General Nashimoff, and 26,500 dead left on the field. It is estimated that the total killed and wounded number about 90,-

The spoils taken by the Japanes comprise a number of colors, sixty guns, 60,000 rifles, 200,000 shells, 25, 000,000 rounds of small ammunition, 2000 horses, twenty-three carrloads of maps, a vast supply of provisions, fod der, fuel and clothing, railway and tele graph materials, accountements and supplies of all kinds. Every dispatch received adds to the number of prisoners taken and guns captured.

The official dispatches state that the pursuing detachments which started from the right bank of the Hun River ceached a line thirteen miles north of the river. On the following day the pursuit of the retreating Russians was

vigorously continued. A detachment which left the Pu Riyer, thirteen miles from Mukden, on he Tieling road, that forenoon had an engagement with a large column of the enemy which was making its way northward as rapidly as posible. The Japanese charged the Russians and a hand to hand fight occurred. Ultimately most of the column was surrounded and captured. Those of the column who succeeded in escaping continued to fight hopelessly for awhile and finally sprendered. The whole field was covered with Russian dead. The Japanese have since been engaged in bury ing their, own dead and those of the

The Japanese casualties reported since February 26 number 41,222. No report has been received from the Japanese operating in the direction of Haingching.

Reliable unofficial reports state that a detachment of the extreme Javanes left has reached Sintum on the Mukilen road, ten miles south of Tieling. detachment from Fushun has occupied Lanniwo, ten miles north, having repulsed several flank attacks by Russian forces from the mountainous district to the northeast in the direction of the

London, England .- In a dispatch fus filed, the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times confirms the reports of General Kuropatkin's resignation. Council of War has been sunfmoned.

KILLS 34,000 IN WEEK.

Indian Government Destroys Sections of Towns by Fire.

Calcutta, India .- The deaths from the plague by one week numbered 34,000, Statistics show that in 1903 the mor tality in India from the bubonic plague The latest number of deaths reported, quoted above, while extraordinary, is not unprecedented The infection recently spread in Burmab, where it is making rapid strides This season of the year always favors its spread.

The Indian Government is making every effort to eradicate it, destroying by fire whole sections of town and segregating the inhabitants. But ow ing to the climate and the sanitary con dition of the outlying districts and native sections of the towns, it is difficult to cope with the epidemic, which breaks out continually at fresh points

ENDS NORTH SEA INCIDENT.

Russian Ambassador Pays \$325,000 to British Foreign Secretary.

London, England,-Count Benken dorff, the Russian Ambassador to Grea: Britain, paid \$325,000 to Foreign Secretary Lansdowne in settlement of the North Sea claims. The incident was thus closed.

VILLAGE DESTROYED.

Two Lives Lost in Fire at Fridley. Minn.-\$500,000 Damage.

St. Paul, Minn .- The village of Fridley, Minn., ning een miles northwest of St. Paul, was destroyed by fire at night. The property loss is half a million dol lars. Two men are dead in the ruins.

Dog Tears Out Boy's Eye. Playing on a rug in his father's par lor, Clarence Cook, of Newark, N. J. was attacked by a bulldog. The boy left eye was torn from its socket.

Mayor Harrison at Yale. Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, Ill., lectured at Yale University, in New Haven, Conn., on municipal reforms

Long Succeeds Wyndham. Official announcement was made in London, England of the appointment of Walter Hume Long, president of the Local Government Board, to suc ceed Mr. Wyndham as Chief Secretary

To Continue War. The Russian Government, It was said, has decided to send another army to the Far East, and to order Admiral Rojestrepsky to g . battle to Admira. Togo.

for Ireland.

LOOKS LIKE PEACE IS CERTAIN

Despite Strenuous Denials by the Russian Ambassador, the Diplomats Are Convinced That Russia Will Ask For Peace, and Expect Definite Notice of Such Intention to Be Signified as a Result of the Czar's War Council.

Washington, Special. - When the Czar calls his war council he will be able to inform them that Japan will welcome peace on reasonable terms, and will promptly name her conditions, provided she receives trustworthy assurances that they will be seriously considered. This the Emperor has learned from friendly chancellar ies in Europe as well as the general terms acceptable to Japan. These, it Tokio, Japan. Every official report is said, will be retention by Japan of from the front adds to the magnitude Port Arthur, a Japanese protectorate over Korea, and an indemnity. A high official states that Russia has recalled her second Pacific squadron. An at the crushing blow delivered by Field tache of a Russian embassy in Eu-Marshal Oyama to the Russian arms rope is quoted as expressing the bewill not be known for some days, ow- lief that Kuropatkin's recent defeat will force Russia to ask for peace. Briefly, these were the reports current in the diplomatic corps Monday, and, as a result of this important information, Official Washington believes that Russia and Japan are on the verge of peace. If it be true that the second Pacific squadron has been recalled, even the most optimistic of Russia's friends admit that this is a strong indication that Oyama's mighty blow

has made for peace. Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, is the notable exception in the group of foreign envoys here. "How-ever generous the terms which Japan might offer," the ambassador said, "Russian prestige is not among them. That is the one thing for which the war will be fought to the end. Victory for the Russian arms will alone make for peace. If not at Tie Pass, then at Harbin; Russia will assemble another army mightier than before, and with that army she will settle the issue. It may be six months, a year or perhaps two years. Time will be no onsideration.'

At the Japanese legation, it is declared that St. Petersburg, and not Tokio, is the capital from which the world must hope for peace proposals. Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minister, said in the most emphatic manner that Japan had not directly proposed peace. He did not deny that neutral powers. through their envoys, from time to time had sounded Japan as to the terms on which she would accept peace; but these, he said, necessarily changed with the progress of hostilities, the intimation being that Russia could have obtained better terms after the fall of Port Arthur than af-

ter the capture of Mukden. If the Japanese government were assured that peace proposals would be considered by Russia, there is authority for the statement that Japan

would respond immediately. Officials here expect that by Tuesday St. Petersburg will have fully comprehended the extent of Ovama's vic tory, and then will make known its decision regarding the continuance of the war in the face of Mukden's fall.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—General Kuropatkin, in a dispatch dated March 12. savs 50,000 Rossians were wound ed during the last few days' fighting. General Kuropatkin says: "According to reports from the rear guard, a Jap anese force consisting of a division and a half is within a short distance of the Russian guard. The Second Army is marching continually under the fire of the enemy, who is advanc-

General Kuropatkin adds that the rear guard advanced in perfect order. but that the movement of the transport along the mandarin road was very difficult, owing to the Japanese cannonade. The country between Tie Pass and Mukden is intersected by rivers and steep banks, and the Rus sian wagons were obliged to halt and

awalt their turn, causing much delay General Kuropatkin compliments the Japanese intelligence department. He says: "Thanks to the organization of their intelligence department and their reconnoissances, the Japanese always knew the Lositions occupied

The first regiment of Siberian Rifles had the most fighting. They marched under the Japanese fire from east and west almost continuously Col. Leggel succeeded in extricating three officers and 150 men of the regiment with its colors and one pattery. in the battle of March 6 the regiment lost over 1,000 men.

Fall River Weavers Want Material In-

Fall River, Special .-- The Cotton. Manfacturers' Association held a gen eral meeting to consider the complaint of the weavers concerning the ten looms system. It is understood that the mill men are disposed to raise the rate of weaving under this system from 14.72 cents a tt to 15 cents, an increase of about 1 1-2 per cent. Secretary Whitehead, of the Weavers' Union said that this would not be acceptable

Spoils Taken Near Yen Ken.

Tokio, By Cable.-The following report was received from the beadquarters of the Japanese army in the field: "It is estimated that the spoils which fell into our hands in the direction of Sinking (Yen Ken) since the occupation by our troops is as follows Rifles, 27,200; machine guns, 6; small ammunition, 320,000 rounds; shells. 11,500; entrenching tools, 5,000; wire, 1,200; wagons for the railroad, 450; garments, 40 cart loads; coat mining, machinery for eight pits; timber,

4.000 pieces. "Resides these, we took large quantitles of cereals, fodder, tants, beds, stoves and maps and telephones,

Mills Adopt 10-Hour Day.

Union, S. C., Special.—At a mooting Monday of the directors of the Unio's Cotton Mills and Buffalo Cotton Mills of Union, it was voluntarily desided to rejace working time to ten best a day. This action was taken a behalf that there will be increased and here ter production. The index sent a spindled, while the purfale This capital stock of \$500.000, was spindled.