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NO 24

JAPAN AND CHINA.

What Japanese Merchants Say About Their Uniting Forces.

ONLY QUESTION OF FEW YEARS

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

The Chronicle says Russia and Japan are still discussed, sometimes vehemently in August. The Japanese sympathizers are in an overwhelming majority, but the Russian sympathizers, though in the minority, stick to their guns and are daily growing more numerous. Mr. James R. Randall, who, early in the year, gave his reasons for favoring the "MUSE" wives, was asked if he had anything more to say on the subject and replied: "I think it is quite useless, at this time, to discuss the matter. It is difficult to change people's minds, especially when, as Mr. Stephens says, they are 'set' in their opinions. I have carefully read all that I could get hold of on both sides of this affair and endeavored, like Mr. Welgic, to form convictions. Perhaps, however, it may interest your readers to have some peculiar evidence from other sources than my own.

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

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

Mr. Yamocimo expresses the opinion that the Japanese-Russia war will develop into an international conflict. He thinks that either Germany or France will be forced in first because of their interest in the Far East and because of their strong sympathy for Russia. The British Empire will come in later, but it will get a full share of everything, just as it has always done. Then the United States will be forced into the conflict. It may be slower than the others, even more so than England, but this government has assumed a position in the Orient from which it cannot recede.

What will be the result of the war—one can foresee, but that the conflict now going on is the beginning of one of the great periods in the world's history must be conceded.

I regarded this testimony of the intelligent and very frank Japanese merchant as very important because it reveals the true Oriental ambition. A great many people make light of the "Yellow Peril," although Napoleon did not and Earl Wolsley does not. It may be that these gentlemen have minds superior to these remarkable persons, but on that point, there may be difference of judgment. At any rate, if we are to accept Japanese testimony, expressed by Mr. Yamocimo the triumph of Japan and the consequential reawakening of China, as an industrial and martial nation, bodes ill for Europe eventually and commercially threatens the United States.

Some people say that it will take many years to accomplish the reform of China, as indicated, but they forget that Japan has risen giganticly, in their own day, and in case of Japanese domination, China will be no Japland.

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

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

PREPARING FOR A GRAB.

Congress Wants to Raise Their Own and Other Salaries.

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

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

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

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

"Our salary is also now lower in practical value than it was before it was raised fifty years ago. And yet the one thing that we do not seem to have courage enough to do is to say to the people of the United States that the compensation of this important office shall be at least in some degree adequate to its dignity and character. 'Take the salary of a judge of the District Court of the United States. Is there a judge of a district court of the United States who would not consider his promotion to the Senate of the United States an advance in dignity and authority? And yet we have put up their salaries and the salaries of the judges of the Circuit Courts to \$6,000 and \$7,500 and do not venture to touch our own.'

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

A Deserved Rebuke.

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

A Horrible Death.

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

A Woman Scalped.

At Covington, Ga., Mrs. J. W. Worsham, wife of the superintendent of the Covington cotton mills, suffered Thursday from a distressing accident, as the result of which she may die. While in the basement of the mill her hair was caught in some belt of moving machinery and she was scalped, the skin and hair being torn from her nose to the back of her neck.

The machinery was stopped as soon as possible and she was rescued from her precarious position. Her condition is serious, and her physicians cannot tell what may be the outcome, aside from the permanent disfigurement.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A Great Skyscraper Frame Collapses in New York.

SEVERAL PERSONS ARE KILLED.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

State Campaign.

State Chairman Willie Jones has called a meeting of the executive committee of the Democratic party, to be held in Columbia on Tuesday evening, April 6th, in the office of the secretary of state. The state committee will fix the time for the state convention, at which delegates will be elected to the national Democratic convention.

Give Up the Job.

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

HOMES AND LIVES.

Pay a Heavy Tribute to the Ragging Prairie Fires.

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

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

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

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

Estimates of the loss exceed \$200,000. Report says that more fatalities are expected as the reports from some districts are meagre.

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

Spreading westward the flames covered miles of the homestead district, destroying houses, barns and stock. It was in this district that five persons are reported to have perished in attempting to protect their property. The names of three have been learned. They are as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

A Slender Nailed.

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

A Foolish Pair.

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

Deadly Brass Pin.

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

GIVES IT THE LIE.

Grover Says He Did Not Lunch With a Colored Man.

AS CHARGED BY A CONGRESSMAN.

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

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

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

Princeton, N. J., March 2. E. Y. Webb, House of Representatives.
Dear Sir: It is a matter of small concern to me that Mr. Scott has seen fit to use my name in a display of his evil propensities on the floor of the house of representatives. In answer to your inquiry, however, I have to say of his statement that the colored man, C. H. J. Taylor, took lunch with me at the White House that it is a deliberate fabrication out of the whole cloth.

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

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

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

Yours very truly,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

Mr. Webb said he wanted this denial to travel that the statement of Mr. Scott might be overtaken.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"I have understood," replied Mr. Williams, "that the political theory of your household political faith for the last 20 years has been that men, regardless of color, race, traits, tendencies, characteristics, capabilities or what-nought to be strictly equal politically," and said social equality must follow.

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

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

"It was an unconscious exhibition,"

TEACHERS WANTED.

By the United States in the Philippine Island Schools.

HOW TO GET AN APPOINTMENT.

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

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

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

PROTECTION OF BIRDS.

It Would in Large Measure Solve the Boll Weevil Problem.

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

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

AN INSANE SOLDIER.

Visits the War Department and Shoots Down Two Soldiers.

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

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

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

Helps Japan.

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

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