LAURENS, S. C., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1902.

government.

Palma to the Senate of New

HE MAKES AN ATTACK ON THE SOUTH

Defends the Army in the Philippines and Excuses the Cruelties Practiced.

Decoration Day was generally obthe dead. The ceremonies were elabfeature of the work of decoration was the strewing of flowers over the graves of the Confederate dead who he buried in a section of the cemetery.

President Roosevelt was greeted with the closest attention. He spoke as

These younger comrades of yours and have received terrible provocation from a very cruel and treacherous en-emy. Under the strain of these prosome among them have so far forgotten themselves as to counsel and commit, in retaliation, acts of cruelty. The fact that for every guilty act committed by one of our troops a hundred acts of far greater atrocity have been committed by the hostile natives upon our troops, or upon the practable and law-abiding natives who are friendly to us, cannot be held to excuse any and unswerving effort must be made, and is being made, to find out every instance of barbarity on the part of our troops, to punish those guilty of it, and to take, if possible, even stronger measures than have already been taken to minimize or prevent the occurrence of a'l such instances in the

Is it only in the army of the Philippines that Americans sometimes do acts that cause the rest of Americans regret? (Cries of Oh! no, no!)

From time to time there occur in our country, to the deep and lasting shame of our people, lynchings carried on under circumstances of inhuman finitely worse than any that has ever been committed by our troops in the these lynchings, and yet clamor about what has been done in the Philippines, beam in their own eye while taunting their brother about the mote in his.

exceptional and have been shameshould have been committed, no matter how rarely, no matter under what provocation, by American troops. But they afford far less justification for a general condemnation of our army than these lynchings afford for the condemnation of the communities in which they have taken place. In each case is well also to refrain from including both guilty and innocent in the same sweeping condemnation.

In every community there are people who commit acts of well-nigh inconceivable horror and baseness. If we fix our eyes upon these individuals and upon their acts, and if we forget the far more numerous citizens of upright and honest life and blind ourselves to their countless deeds of wisdom and justice and philanthropy, it is easy enough to condemn the community. There is not a city in this land which we could not thus condemn if we fixed our eyes purely upon its police record and refused to look at what it had accomplished for decency and justice and charity. Yet this is exactly the attitude which has been taken by too many men with reference to our army in the Philippines; and it is an attitude both ab surd and cruelly unjust.

The rules of warfare which have been promulgated by the war department and accepted as the basis of conduct by our troops in the field are the rules laid down by Abraham Lincoln when you, my hearers, were fighting for the Union. These rules provide, of course, for the just severstructive of all forms of cruelty would be to show weakness where sternness beyond what is called for by need. Our enemies in the Philippines have not merely violated every rule of war, ous kindness. These are the qualities complished. which have characterized the war as a whole. The cruelties have been

It is a good custom for our country of the greatest crises in our history. There should be but few such holidays To increase their number is to cheapen them. Washington and Lincoln-the man who did most to found the Union, and the man who did most to preserve

wholly exceptional on our part.

ROOSEVELT AT ARLINGTON. for the great prize of death in battle, is always a chance for cruelty to show BILL ARP ON THE HORRORS. PATH FOR CUBA TO TAKE. THE QUESTION IS DECIDED. TEXTILE INDUSTRY who poured out their blood like water in order that the mighty national structure raised by the far-seeing patriotism

You whom I address to-day and your comrades who wore the blue beside served in Washington, and the fact you in the perilous years during which strong, sad, patient Lincoln bore the crushing load of national leadership, performed the one feat the failure to by the civil government. The proorate and imposing, and a touching the name America a symbol of hope peace, and the rule of law and order among the nations of mankind. You Nearly three centuries have passed since the waters of our coasts were enthusiasm and his remarks were given first furrowed by the keels of the man peace, do more than bring order. They are all that we have time or inclinawhose children's children were to inherit this fair land. Over a century

During our four generations of national life we have had to do many vocations I deeply deplore to say that tasks, and some of them of far-reaching importance; but the only really vital slightest vestige of freedom for the intask was the one you did, the task of saving the Union. There were other gain to mankind from the "independent of the control of the contro crises in which to have gone wrong would have meant disaster; but this was the one crisis in which to have merely disaster but annihiliation. For failure at any point atonement could have been made; but had you failed wrong-doer on our side. Determined in the iron days the loss would have been irreparable, the defeat irretriev- built. Wherever in the Philippines able. Upon your success depended all the future of the people on this con-

tinent and much of the future of man-

You left us a reunited country. You left us the right of brotherhood with the men in gray, who with such courdeemed the right fought against you. But you left us much more even than your achievement, for you left us the memory of how it was achieved. You, who made good by your valor and patriotism the statesmanship of Lincoln and the soldiership of Grant, have set as the standards for our efforts in the cruelty and barbarity -- a cruelty in- future both the way you did your work in war and the way in which when the Philippines; worse to the victims and work of peace. In war and in peace far more brutalizing to those guilty of alike your example will stand as the it. The men who fail to condemn wisest of lessons to us and our children and our children's children.

Just at this moment the army of the are indeed guilty of neglecting the United States, led by men who served among you in the great war, is carrying to completion a small but peculiar-Understand me. These lynchings af ly trying and difficult war in which is ford us no excuse for failure to stop involved not only the honor of the flag, cruelty in the Philippines. Every effort is being made, and will be made, forces which stand for the black chaos to minimize the chances of cruelty oc- of savagery and barbarism. The task has not been as difficult or as important But keep in mind that these cruelties as yours, but, oh, my comrades, the in the Philippines have been wholly men in the uniform of the United States, who for the last three years pafully exaggerated. We deeply and tiently and uncomplainingly champion bitterly regret that any such cruelties ed the American cause in the Philipers, your sons. They have shown themselves not unworthy of you, and they are entitled to the support of all men who are proud of what you did.

ease at home, who walk delicately and it is well to condemn the deed, and it live in the soft places of the earth, remember also to do them common justice. Let not the effortless and the untempted rail overmuch at strong men who with blood and sweat face years of toil and days and nights of agony, and at need lay down their lives in remote tropic jungles to bring the light of civilization into the world's larger as the years go by. No statesdark places. The warfare that has extended the boundaries of civilization at the expense of barbarism and savagery has been for centuries one of the most potent factors in the progress of humanity. Yet from its very nature it has always and everywhere been liable to dark abuses.

It behooves us to keep a viligant watch to prevent these abuses and to punish those who commit them; but if because of them we flinch from finishing the task on which we have entered, we show ourselves cravens and weaklings, unworthy of the sires from whose loins we sprang. There were abuses and to spare in the civil war. Your false friends then called Grant a "butcher" and spoke of you who are listening to me as mercenaries, as Lincoln's hirelings."

Your open foes-as in the resolution passed by the Confederate Congress in October, 1862-accused you, at great length, and with much particularity, of "contemptuous disregard are to be found among them; but of the usages of civilized war;" of subis demanded by iron neel. But all jecting women and children to "ban-cruelty is forbidden, and all harshness ishment, imprisonment and death;" of "murder," of "rapine," of "outrages on women," of "lawless cruelty," "perpetrating atrocities which would but have made of these violations their be disgraceful to savages;" and Abraonly method of carrying on the war. ham Lincoln was singled out for We would have been justified by  $\Delta b$ -especial attack because of his "spirit raham Lincoln's rules of war in in-finitely greater severity than has been men who thus foully slandered you shown. The fact really is that our have their heirs today in those who warfare in the Philippines have been traduce our armies in the Philippines, carried on with singular humanity. who fix their eyes on individual deeds For every act of cruelty by our men of wrong so keenly that at last they bethere have been innumerable acts of come blind to the great work of peace of wrong so keenly that at last they beforbearance, magnanimity and gener- and freedom that has already been ac-

Peace and freedom-are there two better objects for which a soldier can fight? Well, these are precisely the objects for which our soldiers are fightto have certain solemn holidays in coming in the Philippines. When there is memoration of our greatest men and talk of the cruelties committed in the Philippines, remember always that by far the greater proportion of these cruelties have been committed by the insurgents against their own peopleas Well as against our soldiers, and that not only the surest, but the only effecit—stand head and shoulders above all tual way of stopping them is by the our other public men, and have by comprogress of the American arms. The mon consent won the right to this pre- victories of the American army have eminence. Among the holidays which been the really effective means of commemorate the turning points in putting a stop to cruelty in the Philip-American history, Thanksgiving has a significance peculiarly its own. On July 4 we celebrate the birth of the case throughout the greater part of the July 4 we celebrate the birth of the case throughout the greater part of the nation; on this day, the 30th of May, islands—all crueities have ceased, and we call to mind the deaths of those the native is secure in his life, liberty

Our soldiers conquer; and what is ture raised by the far-seeing patriotism the object for which they conquer? To of Washington, Franklin, Marshall, establish a military government? No. Hamilton, and the other great leaders The laws we are now endeavoring to of the Revolution, great framers of the enact for the government of the Philip-constitution, should not crumble into pines are to increase the power and pines are to increase the power and tomain of the civil at the expense of the military authorities, and to render even more difficult than in the past the Every individual case has its heartperform which would have meant de- gress of the American arms means the outside, and every day tells of some struction to everything which makes abolition of cruelty, the bringing of new disaster. The world seems to be

under the civil government. Other things. They are now a big part of did the greatest and most necessary nations have conquered to create irretask which has ever fallen to the lot of sponsible military rule. We conquer conciled to it we do not stop a moment any man on this Western Hemisphere. to bring just and responsible civil government to the conquered, bring freedom. Remember al ways

and a half of colonial growth followed the settlement; and now for over a nothing whatever to do with the freehave fought under terrible difficulties century and a quarter we have been a dom of the individual in that tribe or community. There are now in Asia and Africa scores of despotic monarchies, each of which is independent and in no one of which is there the gain to mankind from the "independence" of a blood-stained tyrant who rules over abject and brutalized slaves. But great is the gain to humanity gone wrong would have meant not which follows the steady though slow introduction of the orderly liberty, the law-abiding freedom of the individual, which is the only sure foundation upon which national independence can be

the insurrection has been definitely and finally put down there the individual Filipino already enjoys such freedom, such personal liberty, under our rule, as he could never even dream of under the rule of an "Independent" Aguinal-

dian oligarchy. The slowly-learned and difficult art of self-government, and art which our people have taught themselves by the labor of a thousand years, cannot be grasped in a day by a people only just emerging from conditions of life which our ancestors left behind them in the dim years before history dawned. We believe that we can rapidly teach the people of the Philippine Islands not only how to enjoy, but how to make good use of their freedom; and with in self-government shall keep steady pace. When they have thus shown their capacity for real freedom by their power and self-government, then, and not till then, will it be possible to decide whether they are to exist inde-pendently of us or be knit to us by ties of common friendship and interest, typewriter, a seamstress, a book agent When that day will come it is not in human wisdom to foretell. All that we can say with certainty is that it would be put back an immeasurable distance if we should yield to the counsels of unmanly weakness and turn loose the islands to see our victorious foes butcher with revolting cruelty our betrayed friends, and shed the blood of the most humane, the most enlight- willing for his sister to marry.

ed to welcome our rule. Nor, while fully acknowledging our The guilty are to be punished; but duties to others, need we forget our in punishing them let those who sit at duty to our own country. The Pacific seaboard is as much to us as the Atlantic; as we grow in power and prosperity so our interests will grow in that farthest west which is the immemorial east. The shadow of our destiny has already reached to the shores of Asia. The might of our people already looms large against the world-horizon; and it will loom ever man has a right to neglect the interests of our people in the Pacific; interests which are important to all our people, but which are of most importance to those of our people who have built populous and thriving States on the

trophe to death:

Come when the blessed seals

That close the pestilence are broke And crowded cities wail its stroke;

Come in consumption's ghastly form, The earthquake's shock, the ocean'd

storm;
And thou art terrible—the tear.
The groan, the knell, the pall, the bier
And all we know or dream or fear
Of agony are thine."

though I missed them sore. Merciful

Lord, please comfort those who have

heavy hearts. I cannot pray with finer

words; I have no learning-too old,

It is sad to have to write of sad

CASTORIA

The King You Have Always Bought

them all."

the best of their own number-for these

Western slope of our continent. This should no more be a party question than the war for the Union should have been a party question. At this moment the man in the high est office in the Philippine Islands is the Vice Governor, Gen. Luke Wright, of Tennessee, who gallantly wore the gray in the civil war, and who is now working hand in hand with the head of our army in the Philippines, Adna Chaffee, who in the civil war gallantly wore the blue. Those two, and the men under them, from the North and from the South, in civil life and in military life, as teachers, as administrators, as soldiers, are laboring mightly for us who live at home. Here and there black sheep taken as a whole they represent as too old-my lads are drowned-I've high a standard of public service as this country has ever seen. They are this country has ever seen. They are died so long ago that I forget what doing a great work for civilization, a they were like. I know they went to great work for the honor and the interest of this nation, and above all for the welfare of the inhabitants of the Phil ippine Islands. All-honor to them; and shame, thrice shame, to us, if we

fail to uphold their hands. The applause accorded the President as he concluded was long and continuous, and as he took his seat some one cried out: "Three cheers for our brave President," whereupon a mighty shout went up from the throats of thousands who had crowded into every available spot to hear him.

Harley smith, a wealthy farmer living near Potland, Ind., says the Poul. try Tribune of Freeport, Ill., has founded a new avenue for his enterprise, and his farm of 400 acres is to e given over in the near future entirely to raising quail. He has been experimenting for the last three years experimenting for the last three years and has come to the conclusion that quail can be domesticated and can be made decidedly more profitable than any other kind of fowls, both on account of the rapidity with which they pense it will require to paepare them for market.

Queen Alexandra has the most costly pair of opera glasses in the world, made of platinum and set with diawe call to mind the deaths of those the native is secure in his life, liberty who died that the nation might live, who wagered all that life holds dear the insurrection still smoulders there at an expense of \$25,000.

First Message of President Him Sad-They Seem Now to Increase.

Atlanta Constitution.

rending anguish and there are 40,000 the establishment of a firm and stable of them, and 1,600 more at St. Vincent. Here are 300 in the coal miner getting used to calamities and terrible conciled to it we do not stop a moment to ponder the suffering and crime that their own love of liberty to put them-But our armies do more than bring eace, do more than bring and the head lines in the daily papers that the independence of a tribe or a I read the pitiful story of Captain tion to read. Last night my wife and community may, and often does, have Freeman, of the Roddam, as he told it at the hospital at St. Lucia while tenderly lying upon pillows his face and hands charred and blackened, his flesh raw and his eye balls bloody, and how one after another of his crew sank in a fiery death until there were seven teen of them dead upon the deck, and this was the only vessel of the sixteen that brought away a living soul. Oh, it was horrible and filled our hearts with sorrow and our eyes with tears. But this was only one case, and there are thousands who would have had as pitiful a tale to tell if they had lived to tell it. It is good for us that we cannot know but a small part of the hor-rers of Martinique and St. Vincent and on the seas and rivers-one case is enough. One case of a mother trying to save her child on a burning boat on the Mississippi river a few weeks ago saddened us all, but the memory of such things soon passes away and we forget it until another comes. Only last week the papers told of a man, brute, who got angry with his little boy of 6 years and after slapping him to the floor picked him up bodily and raised him above his head and dashed him down and crushed the life out of his little body and his mother picked him up a corpse, while the life blood spouted from his mouth and nose. The recital made me sick and sad. The little boy, I believe, is in heaven, but the poor hear broken mother has to stay to keep guard over the other three. their growing knowledge their growth Merciful Father, when will these

things cease to be; when will woman learn that it is better to live and die single than to chain herself to a man "If security of life and property in whose character for loving kindness has not been established in the comrural guard must be reorganized and munity. Girls, let me beseech you to ncreased, as the present tranquility in take no chances Be a shop girl, a the island is due to the people themselves and their desire to maintain the anything that is pure and honest

restige of their country. rather than the wife of a heartless "We recognize that during the brute and the mother of his children. Take no chances. The young men of American intervention the sanitary conditions of the island were greatly this generation are a hard lot-not more improved, but it is necessary to conthan two in ten are fit to marry. Count tinue this work and make these im-

spect of the nations of the world.

We are capable of fulfilling all the ob-

ligations and compromises which have

been contracted, and we should pre-

pare the budget with the greatest

President Palma recommends the

encouragement of the agricultural in-

dustries of the island, the raising of

sugar-cane and tobacco, and the intro

luction of varied agricultural indus-

one of the first duties of Congress."

But I was ruminating about these horrible disasters and the grief that President Palma declares it is the follows in their wake. Death is not so terrible a thing. Very often it comes in mercy and is a blessing. A its attention to education, and espepeaceful death to the aged is a triumphant change—the end of trouble and he beginning of happiness. But it is the time and the manner of death. Fitz Greene Halleck never wrote a more beautiful verse than his aposencourage the construction of railroads tal already invested in railroad enter-

The executive says he realizes the obligation which the government congood this obligation, it is because of he bad economic situation of the counry. President Palma says he does not It looks like some of these awful yet know how the ordinary expenses of

things are getting close to us. These administration are to be met. Windward islands are on our side of "It is very satisfactory to us," say the world, and not so far away. Even the President, "that the republic of now the wind is blowing their ashes Cuba has been officially recognized by on our coasts, and the earth is quaking the United States, Great under Florida. The explosion of the France, Mexico, Guatemala, Nicara coal mines at Knoxville is the first gua, Santo Domingo, Ecuador and horror of that kind in our Southland, Paraguay, and we hope that other and no pen can picture the scene of countries will also recognize our repubthose imprisoned men writing their lic. We must cultivate cordial relations last loving words to wives and children with all nations and make treaties of as they gasped for breath—may the amnesty and commerce favorable to Lord have mercy upon them and temper the wind to the shorn lamb. 'To care that the relations between Cuba all who are in peril and all who are and the United States be most friendly, bereaved, we would breathe the poor in order that there be no difficulty in fisherman's prayer; "Oh Lord, good Lord, I am a broken down poor manarranging the political and commercial questions which affect both countries. a fool to speak to Thee-I am too old, "It is also of extreme importance that there should exist uninterrupted buried my poor wife -my little lassies concord between all the people of Cuba and that they should resolve to pre serve the Cuban nationality." Thee, but I torget their little faces,

Herbert G. Squires, the first minister of the United States to Cuba, was formally received by the Cuban government. Mr. Squires was escorted from his hotel by a squad of the mounttoo old; but, good Lord, have pity on ed rural guard. A company of Cuban the palace, saluted Mr. Squires as he things, but the wise man said: " It is entered the building. The American better to go to the house of mourning than to the house of feasting." It is good for us all to stop and think and let our hearts open wide in sympathy. the Cuban cabinet.

Man is to blame for most of his own troubles, and "man's inhumanity to man makes countless which he conveyed the compliments thousands mourn;" but that is not of President Roosevelt to President the darkest side of the picture. It is Palma,

man's inhumanity that brings most all of the distress that women and chir-Replying to Mr. Squires, President Palma said: "I am faithfully interdren suffer. If everybody was good and kind, what a blessed world we Cuba when I assure your illustrious would have. May the Lord pity us all is President, through you, that our most ment, and he will be dean of the diplomatic corps in Havana.

> A Michigan man, who recently died at Grand Rapids, left \$60,000 to estab-lish a home for "indignant" old wo-men at Fairmount, Ind. He probably meant indigent women, and his mis-ake is likely to invalidate the w.ll.

Senator McLaurin Will be Appointed to a Judgeship.

It is conceded that the President will name Senator John L. McLaurin, of President Palma, in his first message South Carolina, to fill the vacancy on It is utterly impossible for a man to the Cuban Senate, gives thanks to the Almighty for His assistance in carthe court of claims in Washington, and this fact produces much comment rying out the work of obtaining Cuban in one way or another. The Washingndependence, and asks divine aid in ton correspondent of the Atlanta Constitution says:

Senator McLaurin, of South Caro-" Never did a people fight with more lina, is understood to contemplate perseverance," says the President, some sort of a grandstand play in the and sacrifice more for liberty than Senate in the near future when he will have the Cubans. No people, thereaunounce his resignation of the position he holds. A great deal of mystery efforts crowned with success. Together is maintained by those in the Senator's with our own heroism is the attitude of confidence and it is impossible, therethe great people who were impelled by fore, to say just when this performance will come off. It is, of course, possible that he may change his mind about for the independence of the country. the manner in which he will let the Their motive was one of generous senworld know that he has been taken timent, pure and disinterested in origin. care of by a Republican President, but Impelled by this scntiment, the powerthe understanding now is that either ful republic of the North recognizes, coincident with the announcement of through its illustrious President, the his appointment to the court of claims republic of Cuba. The promise foror before that announcement is made, mally made has been carried out. In he will again air his grievances toward this moment, when we feel our right the party which has honored him, and as an independent nation, it is impossible to suppress our gratitude to the will endeavor to get some notoriety by his manner in doing it. The friends of several candidates for the judgeship of gratitude to the great nation is an seem to think that the matter has not yet been settled in McLaurin's favor, act which exalts us and which makes us worthy of the consideration and rebut I have it from a source very close to the President that he has decided "It is necessary now to dictate all upon McLaurin for the place. the laws laid down in the constitution.

The resignation of the Senator is likely to add interest to the South Carolina situation. Politicians from that State believe Governor McSweeney s anxious to get into the Senate, and they are wondering whether he can make an appointment to fill the vacancy which will in any way help along his ambitions.

cattle, the establishment of agricultural The old line Republicans of the stations to improve the culture of State have been turned down again by President Roosevelt in the appointment of a postmaster at Charleston, "While the question of reciprocity is still pending," the message says, it it is impossible to state n. w what lican band wagon, some of whom neasures should be adopted to meet wanted the place for themselves. The the pending crisis. This crisis is due to the ruinous price of sugar caused by appointee is W. L. Harris, who is a excess in production of beet sugar in recent citizen of the State, and while An immediate remedy would classed with the so-called Commercial be the reduction of the American tariff Democratic element, does not distincton sugar, to obtain which the executive ly belong to it. He is a Republican and has lived at Charleston for less will negotiate a treaty in order to ob. than a year, having come from some tain benefits for the Cuban sugar pro- Northern State to hold a small government position. He seems to have received his appointment largely because Cuba is to be firmly guaranteed, the of the fact that he married a relative of Major Micah Jenkins, who is one of

President Roosevelt's favorites. The Washington correspondent of the State makes the following comment upon the situation:

President Roosevelt's friendship and regard for the Senator are known, and furthermore he would be carrying out the wishes of President McKinley in mixture of cotton is necessary. them up in your own community and sak your brother about them. How many does he know who he would be many does he would be m

It has been suggested in case the purpose of the government to devote Senator were nominated for the office, that his colleague would endeavor to cially to primery schools. He says the prevent his confirmation by the anate. government of intervention deserves Friends of Senator Tillman declare great credit for the educational system that the suggestion is purely a gratuiit established, but there is need for tous one, and that in their opinion he still more schools, as the future of the would do nothing of the kind, either republic depends upon education. It directly or indirectly. Because for will be the duty of the government to personal reasons the Senator has seen fit to hold up certain Federal appointin the island, and to protect the capi- ments made in South Carolina at the instance of Senator McLaurin, 18, they argue, no indication that he would do the same by his colloague's appointment. The reasons for which Senator tracted with the Cuban army, and that Tillman has been keeping McLaurin f means are not now taken to make appointees on the "anxious bench" are not, it is thought, such as would cause him to hold up McLaurin's appointment to an office that is entirely remote from South Carolina politics.

> In this connection, it is known that number of personal friends of Senator McLaurin in the Senate, among the Democrats, have been exerting strong influence to have the Senator appoint ed to the court of claims. The Democratic Senstors who have been adrocating Senator McLaurin for the office happen to be among his most pronounced opponents on certain political issues and are supporting him entirely because of their strong personal friendship for him. But what is of more vital interest in

South Carolina circles is not the appointment of the Senator so much a he consequences. It is believed that Senator McLaurin will accept the judghip. His Senatorial term expires next March, and as he is out of the ace for reelection there is really very ittle that he could accomplish between now and the end of his term. If he is tendered the appointment and accepts. he will of course resign his seat in the Senate. And then what? It will be up to Gov. McSweeney. No one has suggested that the Governor will show any reluctance this time about acceptoldiers, who were lined up in front of ng resignations from senators. Nor could he very well decline to appoint a successor to fill out the unexpired term minister was announced in a loud of Senator McLaurin, as there will be voice, and President Palma received any number of important questions him in the parlor of the palace with comming up next December when Congress convenes. Friends of the Governor declare that he will meet the and then made a short address, in issue and deal with it firmly when he is officially introduced to it, but further than this they will not discuss his possible course. The report that the Governor is himself harboring Senatorial aspirations complicates the possible situation very greatly.

> Since the Washington monument was opened fourteen years ago, 2,062,of the shaft. In spite of efforts to protect the monument from vandals two of the large memorial stones in the luterior were defaced recently by the removal of the letters of mscription. The work was done by two men who escaped before it was discovered,

> > the Charff Villakur

OF UNITED STATES

How Near We Come to Clothing Ourselves-Reduction in Price of Silk.

the census experts are now studying the textile bulletins to see how near the American people come to clothing themselves. The showing which the final returns will bring to light promises to be most gratifying. Like all new countries with plenty of land, the United States started in as exporters of food products and importers of textiles, and while this continues to be the general line of our international trade, the strides that our manufacturers have made in supplying the ome markets have been phenominal. We still export little in dry goods. In port purposes is the greatest, and al. hough our exports are destined to grow rapidly, especially in China and the Far East, as yet only one-eigh-teenth of our spindles, it is estimated, are employed in the foreign trade. Practically speaking, we do not export woolen goods, silks or linens; of linens, indeed we manufacture relatively little for our own consumption. The development of the coming decade will doubtless be marked by a further lessening of the importation of woolen goods, silks and cotton, already very small, and a considerable increase in the exports of the coarser cotton fabrics. Linen will probably remain at a standstill in its relation to our trade, since as a world product it is steadily declining in importance.

Linen seems to be unable to stand against the competition of cotton, the which its physical properties will alare toweling, table-cloths, napkins, handkerchiefs, cuffs, shirt-bosoms and seashore garments. Most of the flax that is now used for spinning comes from Russia, although the best prepared Russian flax is brought out of Belgium. The flax-growing industry in Ireland is rapidly declining, the people finding other agricultural pursuits the preparation of flax fibre is very disagreeable. The process is known as "retting," which is a modification of "rotting," just as the process itself is the arrest at a certain stage of what owed to continue. American farmers will not, as a rule, do this work, nor have they been induced to undertake the business by the reported success of the chemical methods adopted in Europe. There is, moreover, no object for our farmers to raise flax for fibre when its growth for seed is so much more profitable. Some use is found for the flax straw grown in this country, in the manufacture of a coarse grade of toweling, but in order to make it spin satisfactorily some ad-

many does he know who he would be willing for his sister to marry.

But I was remineting about these of judge in Cuba should be permanent, and to constitute this principle of immovability should be principle of immovability should be principle of immovability should be sought after.

"The office of judge in Cuba should the court of claims carries a sainty of tory to mose interested in the plant of the standard grades of these goods are still imsought after. ported, and many continue to be. We manufacture here a fair grade of toweling, and seem to succeed particularly in the crash-towel which is used good flax toweling is made at Millis, Mass., by a process of degumming which is kept secret. We also produce a high-grade linen thread for use in the manufacture of shoes. Some of our cotton mills, according to the statistical returns, are doing a good business in the manufacture of what pass as linen fabrics, but are in reality a mixture of linen and cotton. The reason the higher and "better balanced" schedules of the Dingley tariff bill have not resulted in putting the linen industry on a more substantial footing in this country, aside from such specialties as have been named, is that the business of the world is not prosperous, as shown by the consular reports. Although linen is more durable and otherwise excels cotton, it cannot be sold in competition with it for any

wide range of popular uses.
Wool holds a place in the industrial economy from which it is not likely to pe dislodged. The peculiar properties by which it keeps the heat out, and at the same time holds the heat in, make it a clothing fibre of the utmost value. Statistics show a great increase in its use in the South, and knit-goods manufacturers individually tell the same story. A few years ago, where New Orleans, they have today a wellestablished business. The demand in the South seems to be for knit goods Woolen manufacturers seem to be

generally prosperous, in spite of the high duties of the raw material, and aside from an occasional strike. It must be acknowledged that any industry which cannot obtain its raw material in the free markets of the world abors under a disadvantage, and particularly is this so with wool. The rowers have always promised to give he wool manufacturers a sufficient quantity and quality, but they have never done so. They began promising this with the tariff of 1867, but have continued remiss on both points to the present day. The chief trouble is in the quality of American wool for the better grade of fabrics. It makes an excellent wrap, especially the wool grown in Ohio, but the necessary material for fine spinning for pliable and oft goods cannot be obtained in this country in any quantity. It has to ome from Australia and the Argen- in the world. Do you mean to say tine Republic, and pay exorbitant duties. Wool for face finished goods is uv his wife, where she kin nudge him not obtainable in this country, but in the short ribs with her elbow every must be had from the warmer regions time the preacher says anything she of the Southern Hemisphere, includ- thinks fits his case? I say, kin a man

ing South Africa.
It therefore appears that the wool manufacturers are indebted to the prevailing good times for their share of prosperity. Between 1890 and 1900the census year—the purchasing pow er of American wages is said to have

ncreased 23 per cent.; this includes the rise in general wages and the low ering of the prices of the commodities of everyday consumption. Since 1900 the price of commodities has increased so much as considerably to upset the value of this calculation; at the same The Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post says that time it is asserted that the present prices of everyday articles are surprisingly little higher than in 1890, and that the condition of labor is betfer off today than in that year, although times were then regarded as

Silk manufacturing has probably increased more in proportion in the de-cade under review than any other textile industry. We now manufacture two-thirds of our total consumption of silk goods in this country, and of ribbons almost our entire consumption, Silk is immeasurably less of a luxury now than twenty years ago; every year We still export little in dry goods. In cotton our natural advantage for extent by persons of moderate means, port purposes is the greatest and all and this has been largely brought about by inventions which have enabled manufacturers to use what was formerwaste. Reeled silk used to be made of the waste cocoons, and it was considered a product of relatively little value. But now machines have been devised for converting these cocoons into a very durable material for fabric, by a system of opening and carding.

Ramie fibre has been often suggested as a possible rival of the future for linen. Naturally it is one of the most beautiful fibres of the vegetable world, possessing a long staple and a highly lustrous quality, resembling silk. The reason it is not utilized is the cost of preparing it for spinning. More than thirty years ago the British government offered a prize of £5,000 to any one who would invent a machine for decorticating the ramie fibre of India, world over, except in a few lines, in but that prize has never been award-

ways give it pre-eminence; these lines ration of the woody or ligneous stem from the base which contains the fibre, Various attempts have beeen made in France, in Belgium and by our Department of Agriculture, but as yet with no resulting process which is simple enough to make ramie commercially available to any large extent.

The mercerization of cotton fibre has brought cotton into a certain competimore profitable. The labor attending tion with silk in the lower grades of goods. This process was discovered by John Mercer, in the forties, and first attracted attention at the London Exposition of 1851, but was never practically utilized until within the decade now under review in the Census Office bulletins. It was not a commercial for keeping the cotton-yarn in a state of rigid tension during the process, showd a tendency to shrink the lang yarn and thus make its manufacture unprofitable. It is this very tension which gives the yarn its lustre. This fabric is really a high-price cotton cloth, with some of the appearance of silk. Much of it is used in woven fabrics in connection with silk and with worsted.

But cotton is taking the great lead ts sale in cold countries and for winter wear. The soldiers of this country and of England now wear cotton khaki uniforms, whereas during our civil war nothing of the kind was thought of, although the campaigning was in very largely in the kitchen. Very warm regions. The army is also using an immense amount of cotton underwear today.

While the United States has not yet made great headway in clothing the rest of the world, its progress in textile industries appear remarkable when it is considered how large a part of the world's clothing we wear right here at home. We have one-lifth of all the cotton spindles of the world, and consume nearly one-third of the world's product of cotton, as Census Office exconsume all that we manufacture, we use more than any other single country, and the value of what we spin is exceeded only by France. While France does not-use quite so much material as we do, the greater amount of labor employed in the finer grades which she manufactures brings her product to a figure above our own. We do not import much woolen cloth, or much cotton; what we do bring in each lin

is chiefly novelties and a few fine. grades. The amount of silk imported as already been alluded to. Our exportation of cloth is practically limited o cotton. It is thus apparent how near we come to clothing ourselves.

QUESTION OF CONSCIENCE .-- A man was talking to his fellow travelers in a Pullman smoker. "On one occasion," he said, "I was down in the mouncontaining not more than half wool in tains of Tennessee, where everything s primitive, and on Sunday I attended a Baptist church. Much to my surprise and interest the women were seated on one side of the house and the men on the other. I had never seen anything of the kind before, and after services were over I spoke to one of the members about it, as he was a pillar of the church, and a man I knew quite well. " We have always done it that way,"

he said in explanation.

"'But why?' I persisted. "So's to worship God according to our conscience, as the constitution pervides,' he replied in a matter of course

"But sitting on opposite sides of the church doesn't make any difference with your conscience, does it?' I kept

" 'Don't it?' he said, with emphatic confidence in the knowledge that it did. 'Well, it makes all the difference do that and worship God accordin' to his conscience? Not much he can't, I reckon, nowhere, an' perticler not in this neck uv the woods. "The explanation and the argument

carried conviction beyond all controversy, and I had no more to sav."

Bears the Bignature Charff Elitchine