

ALLS WITH A HISTORY

ment Chimes Occupying the Bellery of St. Michael's, Charleston, S. C.

ST FAMOUS IN AMERICA.

150 Years They Have Had Many Strenuous Experiences, But They Are Still on Duty.

plete in its landmarks of other old Charleston is a South Carolina city to be beguiled more by evidence of what has been, rather than what is, says Winifred S. Haynes in the Atlanta Journal. Among its many remaining edifices of bygone days there are none which speak so eloquently of the cultured religious life of this gracious city than its interesting and beautiful old churches, erected in many instances by the grandfathers and great grandfathers of the men and women who attend their services to-day.

Tourists go to St. Michael's, opened in 1752, the oldest undisturbed church in the United States, founded after the church by Christopher Wren, in London, the resemblance, though not so pretentious, is quite marked. In the small, crowded sanctuary adjoining sleeps the distinguished statesman, Robert Haynes, a few indeed are the crumbling edifices which do not bear names of men and women whose lives meant much in these proud colonial days of old city.

Within the church are many tablets too many, in fact, to read. One is shown the pew in which Washington sat, and which has since been occupied by most of the city's distinguished visitors—Robert E. Lee, the Princess Louise of England, and various of our Presidents.

It is a pretty day, and if one has the courage for the climb, he may see his own pleasure about ascending through the belfry to the watch tower during the revolution. From here an excellent view of the city may be had, and of the beautiful harbor, with little Fort Sumter a black dot, and the misty ocean stretching far beyond.

The situation naturally reminds one of the Old North Church at Boston, with its celebrated lanterns—"one if by land and two if by sea." In the belfry are to be seen the chimes, which, in point of history at least, are the most famous in the United States. Originally imported from England, they have crossed the Atlantic five, and in the case of one bell, seven times, to do duty for St. Michael's, something demonstrating to a greater extent the Charleston people's regard for sentiment than the history of these chimes.

Confiscated by the British in the days of the American revolution, during Sir Henry Clinton's occupancy of the city, they were sent to England as trophies of war, where later they were purchased by a private citizen and returned to Charleston. In the course of time one of them became cracked and was sent to London for repair. During the Civil War they were sent to Columbia, S. C., by the people of Charleston to be made into cannon if needed. They were spared, however, but when Sherman burned Columbia they were ruined, until their hotten metal was gathered up and again shipped to London, where they were remodeled in the original casts by the successors of the first firm. Up in their belfry home they still ring out in the glad refrain they have played, when possible, each Sunday morning for more than 150 years; for regardless of this sad old city's innumerable calamities—its wars and fires and floods, its disastrous storms and earthquakes—St. Michael's chimes have continued to "Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow."

JAPAN TURNS TO BEEF.

New Policy Adopted in Order to Increase Stature of Its People.

It is rather startling after all that has been said and written regarding the rice and fish diet of the Japanese to learn that their government has established large farms with a view to obtaining sufficient cattle for slaughter, so that each day some flesh food may be distributed to their soldiers, says the Salt Lake Tribune. It has been heralded far and wide that the many reasons for the wonderful victories of the Japanese armies during the late war with Russia lay in the great stamina and endurance of the little yellow warriors, who heretofore had lived exclusively on fish and rice. So this new policy of the mikado's advisors will cause much surprise and also considerable regret among the advocates of vegetarianism.

This new measure is part of a plan which, so it is hoped by the authorities, will result in increasing the height of the race. The superior stature of the white races has been the envy of the natives ever since the invasion of the former into the islands, and much consideration has been given to means to lengthening their own bodies. So now a flesh diet is to be tried. A number of observations give color to the hope that it may prove effective. Thus the tribe or clan of wrestlers, who are of considerable importance in Japan and who there live almost apart from the rest of the people and whose diet consists largely of

meat, present individuals of a gigantic stature.

Under the ancient regime the eating of flesh was regarded with great horror by the whole population. The nobles alone tasted at times the flesh of the wild boar, as a fitting end to an exciting hunt. But within the last twenty-five years the consumption of meat has spread among the people, until now in the streets of the cities booths are to be found in plain view, where for a small sum generous portions of boiling beef or of horseflesh can be bought. The Europeans and the Americans who have lived in Japan for thirty years or so, or those who revisit that land after a long absence, testify that even now this partial introduction of a meat diet has modified the physical appearance of the laboring classes. The men are less pale and more muscular. It appears also that their stature has been considerably increased, at least among the coolies and military. On the contrary, among the artisans and other workers of sedentary habits, who continue to live on rice and vegetables, we find, as heretofore, many individuals of exceedingly small stature.

WHITE IMMIGRANTS FOR HAWAII

Russians and Portuguese Beginning to Replace the Orientals.

"Honolulu is encouraging to the utmost immigration of whites to the islands," said Antonio Perry, associate justice of the supreme court of Hawaii and former member of the board of education of the islands, according to the Los Angeles Herald.

"The country is succeeding to a degree that is most satisfactory to the planters, for we find the white laborer is far superior to the Chinese and Japanese. The Russians have proved themselves especially adaptable to work on the plantations. Five hundred Russians arrived from Siberia four months ago and more than 800 Portuguese were brought from the Azores islands at about that time. In fact, we have an agent, C. L. Atkinson, recently secretary of the territory, who makes his headquarters in Siberia and before many years there will be great numbers of Russians settle permanently in the islands. We are no longer threatened with the yellow peril.

"The educational system of the islands is second to none in the United States. Considerable attention is paid to the development and care of the youth. We have a juvenile court conducted in a similar manner as that of Colorado. The youths who are charged with wrongdoing are separated from the more hardened criminals before and after they are tried and until they begin the service of the sentence imposed upon them.

"I am not much of a booster," said Judge Perry, "but perhaps it would not be out of the way to say that Honolulu is flooded with visitors and as a consequence is building up a great tourist trade that in point of annual revenue is becoming an important figure with her. This trade, however, is greatly impaired because of lack of steamer accommodations, and the coastwise law passed by Congress, which prohibits carrying a passenger from one city to another. The Philippines have had this law suspended. We are asking Congress to suspend the operation of this act for a limited time until ships can be built to carry two trade."

WIPED OUT BY SMALLPOX.

Only One Survivor in a Russian Village of 1,100 Inhabitants.

Details of the wiping out of an entire Russian village by smallpox have just reached St. Petersburg, says a New York Press correspondent. The village is named Volskaya, and is situated in the island of Sachalin.

Until a few weeks ago its population was 1,100. Sanitation, as in most Russian villages, was conspicuously absent, and when the disease first appeared a few months ago no one was troubled about it. Smallpox in Russia is frequently called the "holy sickness," and no attempt was made at vaccination.

Sick and healthy children were habitually bathed together, that being believed an efficacious treatment, and after the local priest died the bodies remained unburied. Thus the epidemic raged unchecked and entire families, from grandfather to grandchild, were stricken.

Finally a sanitary commission was sent from the mainland, but could accomplish nothing. It has been decided to burn to the ground this "village of death," as it is popularly called. Of the 1,100 inhabitants only one remains, a man of 72, named Vassiloff. The disease spared him, but he has become a maniac.

The Worst Ever.

"Is our new Congressman homely? Well, I should say! Did you ever see a photograph of him?"

"Why, no, but I've seen caricatures of him."

"Oh, they flatter him; you should see one of his photographs."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Called Her Bluff.

"He's a brute!"

"What has he been doing now?"

"I threatened to leave him, and he told me he would button my gown up the back if I would hurry."—Houston Post.

A Personal Definition.

Penley (stuck for a word)—Let's see! What is that you call a man who marries more than one wife?

Grump—An idiot, I call him.—Boston Transcript.

The world is becoming better. Only a few people now play the mandolin.

It doesn't hurt a joke to crack it.

BRIEF REPORT OF THE DAILY WORK OF NATION'S LAWMAKERS

Washington, April 1.—That the corporation tax law will be amended to restrict the operation of its publicity feature was virtually assured today when the house slightly amended a provision previously adopted by the senate for that purpose.

As passed by the house today, the law provides:

"All corporation tax returns shall be open to inspection only upon the order of the president, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the secretary of the treasury and approved by the president."

As previously provided by the senate, such corporation tax reports were "to be made public when called for by resolution of the senate or the house of representatives or under the order of the president when he desires it for public interests."

Under the guise of protecting the watersheds of navigable streams, the ultra-conservationists in congress, otherwise known as the "Pinchotites," are undertaking to slip through a bill which will extend the vast system of forest reserves into every state in the Union, entail the expenditure of unestimated millions of dollars of government money, and swell the forest service to proportions never dreamt of by Gifford Pinchot, even in his palmiest days.

It is all being done by subterfuge, in which clever effort is being made to conceal the main purpose of the legislation in question.

Washington, March 31.—Determined to obtain congressional action on the bill requiring the publication of campaign contributions, Perry Belmont, head of the organization to further that movement, announced today that Senator Bailey, would introduce in the senate tomorrow the measure he said he had been trying for a month to induce Senator Burrows, of Michigan, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, to present.

Commanding the careful attention of a majority of his colleagues, Senator Root today consumed three hours in continuing his speech in defense of the administration railroad bill before the senate. He again failed to conclude his remarks. He defended the merger provisions of the bill as a great advance over existing law, as it made the purchase of one company's stock by another an offense, while he argued, such acquisition was not now illegal except as part of a conspiracy.

Representative Sabath of Illinois, wants to know whether officials of the department of justice scattered throughout the country form cliques and have a monopoly of bankruptcy and other cases that come into the Federal courts.

According to Sabath, it is impossible in many cities for litigants to employ the counsel they desire, but they are practically compelled to employ members of the "favored circle," and he asserts that the funds of litigants frequently are absorbed in these charges.

Congress may be able to adjourn on May 15, said Senator Aldrich on leaving the White house today.

Several influential members of congress believed opposition to certain features of the administration programme may cause the session to last much longer.

Washington, March 30.—Representative Bennett, of New York, today introduced a resolution to expunge from the house record the report of the special committee that caused to be laid on the table certain sections of one of President Roosevelt's messages relating to the secret service. The message was interpreted as containing direct reflections upon the integrity of members of the house.

By some members the effort to expunge the record is taken as an indication that Republicans of New York state are planning to rally under the leadership of Colonel Roosevelt.

By their spectacular fight in the house of representatives the republican insurgents have gained absolutely no practical concession. They have abolished the old committee on rules, consisting of five members, and substituted for it a committee of 10, but the relative strength of majority and minority remains the same, and the insurgents are without representation on the committee.

Director Newell, of the reclamation service today appeared before the ways and means committee in practical opposition to the administration bill, making available \$30,000,000 to hasten the completion of the government irrigation projects. He said that about \$7,000,000 a year now coming into the reclamation fund would complete pending projects.

Newell did not, in so many words, object to the bill. He said, however, that the government today had considerable land under irrigation for which it had been impossible thus far to find settlers. His intimation was that, if this \$30,000,000 is made available, it would flood the market with irrigated land and the government would be years in getting settlers to settle upon it.

Bill to Open Indians' Lands.

Washington, March 31.—Senator Chamberlain will introduce a bill similar to Hawley's to open the Klamath reservation to settlement after the Indians have been allotted their lands in severalty. Secretary Ballinger has written him that he believes the lands should be allotted, as well as that all Indians on the Umatilla and Warm Springs reservations should have their allotments and the remaining lands should be sold.

Washington, March 29.—"While there has been conservation of natural resources at the presidential spot, there has been enormous waste going on at the congressional bung," declared Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, today, speaking on the bill empowering the president to withdraw public lands for forestry sites and other purposes. Chamberlain favors the measure, and on it he delivered his first set speech.

The bill specifies that the president may withdraw land for water power sites, irrigation, forestry reserves, classification or other public purposes.

In giving his reasons for favoring the measure, Chamberlain said that first, the main principle involved, the right of the president to withdraw portions of the public domain from entry, settlement or sale, had been approved by every department of the government from the earliest days.

The exercise of power necessary to protect from legislative improvidence what was left of the public domain made the bill advisable, he declared.

He argued that it was necessary to conserve undisposed and unappropriated natural resources and favored the bill as the best plan for accomplishing this purpose.

The house today by vote of 125 to 64 voted in favor of a thorough investigation of the charges that a ship subsidy lobby is operating in Washington for the purpose of influencing congressmen in favor of a ship subsidy. The action is a result of a complaint by Representative Steenerson, of Minnesota, that he had been attacked by a Cleveland newspaper which he believed to be an organ of a ship subsidy lobby.

Washington, March 28.—The movement for the transfer of water power sites from the National government to the several states and territories took shape today when Senator Smoot introduced a bill for that purpose. "Contrary to general expectations the bill will provide for the leasing of power sites by the states and would not permit their sale under any conditions. It would provide for a transfer to a state whenever it was shown to the satisfaction of the secretary of the interior that any tract of land was chiefly valuable as a power site.

A caucus of the house Republicans is to be called for next week to arrange the programme of putting through that body the administration's measures now pending. This was agreed upon at the White house to day. The question of the caucus was taken up this morning, when Representatives Townsend and Hamilton Fish conferred with the president.

The senate committee on judiciary decided to make a favorable report on the nomination of Robert M. Montgomery of Michigan, presiding judge; William H. Hunt, of Montana; James F. Smith, of California; Orion M. Barber, of Vermont, and Marion de Vries, of California, as judges of the new customs court of appeals.

Senator Beveridge today presented to the senate the report of the committee on territories favoring his bill in preference to that passed by the house, for the admission of New Mexico and Arizona as separate states. The report defends the changes made by the senate committee in vigorous language, special emphasis being given to the refusal of the senate bill to recognize the present election law of Arizona.

Washington, March 26.—Arguments on behalf of the bill for the relief of the original settlers on the Siletz Indian reservation in Oregon were heard today by the house committee on public lands. Representative Hawley and A. W. Lafferty made strong pleas for the settlers.

Representative Hawley presented to the committee numerous affidavits of Siletz settlers, as well as petitions from the governor of Oregon and other state officials, in support of the pending bill.

Many of the insurgent Republicans of the house, who last Saturday voted to retain Speaker Cannon in the chair, are "hearing from home," according to reports in circulation about the capitol. These advices are said to be not at all reassuring.

Following closely upon this information comes statements from several that war against "Cannonism" is to go on to the detriment of Speaker Cannon, the election of his successor and the complete reformation of the rules of the house. The overthrow of the speaker and taking away from the speakership of all power to influence legislation unduly are aimed at.

Some of the insurgents discussed these subjects freely today. The senate irrigation committee today ordered a favorable report on a bill authorizing the secretary of the interior to use his discretion about suspending water payments on the government irrigation projects when he is convinced that settlers, through no fault of their own, have been unable successfully to produce crops sufficient to enable them to make payments.

The bill is designed to meet individual cases where settlers experience hardship, due largely to bad climatic conditions.

Red Citizen Board Made.

Washington, March 30.—Qualifications of Indians to assume the rights of citizenship will be determined in the future by boards appointed by the commissioner of Indian affairs, to be known as "competency boards." This is the result of an experiment initiated last summer by Senator Valentine, when he appointed such a competency board for the Omaha Indians in Nebraska. These boards will be appointed for each reservation.

WANTS MORE BATTLESHIPS.

Representative Hobson Says Pacific Coast is Defenseless.

Washington, March 28.—"Our national defenselessness," was the theme around which Representative Hobson, Democrat, Alabama, voiced a prophecy of disaster in the house late this afternoon. A startling array of facts as to our unpreparedness for war as collected by the general staff of the army was the basis for the appeal of the hero of the Spanish-American war for immediate action by congress. He declared it was imperative that a larger navy be authorized at once if the United States would stave off possible invasion by a foreign enemy in the future.

"Any European nation of the first power," said Hobson, "that has an adequate army and merchant marine—I will take Germany merely as an illustration—could put 200,000 men aboard ships in a single expedition. One-half could land on the coast of Long Island and the other half on the coast of New Jersey and inside of a few weeks they could seize Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York without resistance."

Hobson said he would probably offer an amendment to the naval bill calling for six battleships.

"We need that many a year," he said, "to maintain the equilibrium existing among the nations."

Referring to conditions on the Pacific coast, Hobson said:

"It is unfortunate that I cannot refer to existing conditions on the Pacific coast without these peace dreamers crying out 'war and jingoism,' but you can all verify for yourselves, you who have no knowledge of existing conditions, that the city of San Francisco cannot regulate her own schools as she desires. The legislators of California, Oregon and Washington cannot today legislate upon segregation of the yellow people.

"Those legislators were told to drop that dangerous question. I will tell you why. We are defenseless on the Pacific coast."

"The Japanese navy is rated at 490,000 tons, and ours at 695,000 tons. All of our 695,000 tons substantially is in the Atlantic ocean and has to stay there."

"Do you think I am talking war? I am trying to arrange this equilibrium in the Pacific ocean under which we could come to mutual concessions and solve the problem.

"I am trying to take the only way to prevent war."

SENDS RELIEF TO ESTRADA.

General Gordon Prepares Expedition and Defies Madrid.

New Orleans, La., March 28.—The crisis in the strained relations between the representatives of the Madrid and the Estrada factions of the Nicaraguan government was reached late today, when General Gordon, who is organizing an Estrada relief expedition, suddenly appeared the Madrid consulate and entering the room where Luis Corea, Madrid's minister to Washington, and other Madrid officials were in conference, defied them to keep him from starting his expedition for Central America.

It was a dramatic scene. Corea and General Altschul were seated at a table when Gordon suddenly entered. He calmly told this enemies that the report that he was organizing an army was true.

"Then you are liable to a \$1,000 fine and three years' imprisonment, according to American laws," shouted Corea.

"I am ready to sign a statement that I am raising an army here and that I have chartered a ship and I defy you to do anything," was Gordon's reply. He then handed each of the Madrid officials his card and walked out.

Minister Corea was angered by the proceeding and said he would endeavor to have Gordon imprisoned at once. Local government officials said they would refuse to take official action until orders were received from Washington.

Later in the day General Gordon suddenly wheeled on the two detectives following him and thrashed them both. It is believed that part of the relief expedition will attempt to sail tonight.

Atlantic Fleet to Cruise Mediterranean

Washington, March 28.—The secretary of the navy announced this afternoon that the whole Atlantic battleship fleet would, in November, proceed to European waters. The principal cruise will be made in the Mediterranean. It is intended to divide the fleet while in the Mediterranean in order that various ports may be visited. It is not hinted anywhere that the fleet or any part of it will go further than the Eastern Mediterranean. The official statement is that the fleet will, after the cruise, go to Guantanamo.

Reduces Pullman Fares.

Washington, March 28.—Pullman fares from St. Paul to North Pacific coast cities will be materially reduced by an order to be issued by the interstate commerce commission this week. The commission has reached this decision in the case begun by the Shippers' league, headed by George Loftus, of Minneapolis. It is understood the commission will also include in its decision that the Pullman company must sell upper berths for less than lower.

Get More Pittsburg Grafters

Pittsburg, March 28.—Former Councilman Charles Stewart was in the sweat box for four hours this afternoon. He is believed to have told many things that will cause new sensations Monday when the officials "get their lines out."

CHURCHES JOIN GRAFT CRUSADE

Pittsburg Ministers Make Effort Arouse Sentiment.

Many Councilmen Expected to Resign Without Protest—Banks are Called Upon to Testify.

Pittsburg, March 29.—The Lenten season, which ended Sunday, has been too short a season of penitence for Pittsburg, and it will be continued with promise of even more startling confessions of graft this week.

In several hundred churches the feature of the Easter services was the reading of a circular letter issued by a civil committee, urging the members of every congregation to attend a huge indignation mass meeting to be held some day this week. Sermons, too, were designed to arouse public condemnation of such practices as have been revealed. Lessons in civic cleanliness were drawn by many pastors.

It having been pretty thoroughly established, according to District Attorney William A. Blakeley, that at least \$102,500 was used in influencing legislation, the source of the money and the dispensers of it are to be the focus of the grand jury's attention tomorrow morning.

A considerable portion of the big bribe fund is charged to certain banks that sought to get city deposits. They succeeded, but it is the desire of the grand jury, as pronounced in its report of Friday last, that the bank deposit ordinance be rescinded, and the banks, if found guilty, be deprived of the use of city money. It is known that some representatives of the banks are to be called tomorrow to testify.

The six banks that have been named by the grand jury as having been involved in the scandal are the Columbia National, the German National of Pittsburg, the Farmers' National Deposit bank, and the Second National, the German National, of Alleghany, and the Workmen's Savings & Trust company.

The directorate of the Farmers' National has announced that it will comply with the district attorney's call for information and the Second National has prepared a certified statement which is to be presented to the grand jury tomorrow. The other banks have taken no action.

It was still unlearned tonight whether Charles Stewart in his talk with District Attorney Blakeley told all he is believed to know of the men higher up. Stewart is an ex-Select councilman, who was declared by the grand jury in its presentment Saturday to have been the man to whom \$45,000 of bribed money was given at the Hotel Imperial in New York.

ETNA MAY CAUSE TREMBLOR.

Pent-Up Lava Likely to Force Passage, Scientist Believes.

Catania, March 29.—While the quantity of lava from the craters of Mount Etna continues to decrease, the internal activity of the volcano was stronger today than yesterday. Frank A. Perret, the American authority, believes that the decrease in the flow of lava is due to obstructions in the new craters, which prevent its flowing freely, and that in a few days, the molten mass will either force a passage or an earthquake will result. Mr. Perret went today from Nicolosi to the Alpine club refuge, which is situated near the craters, and later telegraphed down as follows: "The activity of Etna today is stronger, but the lava is slower. Terrific explosions in the interior of the mountain continue."

Wrecks Used for Fuel.

Spokane, March 29.—Aside from photographs, who reaped a harvest from sales of pictures of the snow-slides at Mace and Burke, Idaho, a month ago, the only persons who will benefit from the disasters are the residents of the canyon towns, who are obtaining their next winter's supply of fuel from the timbers, many of them of immense size, brought down by the avalanches. Thousands of big trees and logs are being taken from the drifts and sawed into convenient lengths for hauling.

Gun Explodes; Eight Die?

Manila, March 29.—A report reached here today that a gun on the United States cruiser Charleston exploded during target practice, killing or wounding eight men. The Charleston is returning to Manila from Olongapo. No details of the reported accident have been received here. The Charleston is the flagship of Rear Admiral John Hubbard, commander in chief of the Asiatic fleet. Her commanding officer is Commander John H. Gibbons.

Ten Fight With Knives.

Walla Walla, March 29.—As the result of a battle with knives between four Italians and six Japanese early this morning two Italians were seriously wounded. Antonio Ponti, one of the participants, may die from his wounds. Two Japanese were arrested. The fight arose over the possession of a bicycle.