

BELLS WITH A HISTORY

Ancient Chimes Occupying the Belfry of St. Michael's, Charleston, S. C.

MOST FAMOUS IN AMERICA.

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

Replete in its landmarks of other days, old Charleston is a South Carolina city to be beguiled more by evidence of what has been, rather than by what is, says Winifred S. Haynet in the Atlanta Journal. Among its many remaining edifices of bygone days there are none which speak more eloquently of the cultured religious life of this gracious city than its many interesting and beautiful old-time 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 for worship in 1752, the oldest unmodeled church in the United States. Modeled after the church by Christopher Wren, in London, the resemblance, though not so pretentious, is quite marked. In the small, crowded churchyard adjoining sleeps the distinguished statesman, Robert Hayne, and few indeed are the crumbling stones which do not bear names of men and women whose lives meant much in these proud colonial days of that 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 use his own pleasure about ascending through the belfry to the watch tower used during the revolution. From there 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, nothing 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 mottled 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 Beginnings 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 sea 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 on 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 Vassilleff. 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 Definitive.
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.

DOINGS OF OUR NATIONAL LAWMAKERS

Washington, April 2.—In the solemnity of a service in memory of a departed colleague, Francis W. Cushman, late representative from Washington, Speaker Cannon in the house today talked of the trials met by public men in dealing with popular opinion and speculated upon the mysteries of the hereafter. Mr. Cannon then relinquished the gavel to Representative McCredie.

There were only a few members present—chiefly those who were to speak of the life and character of Mr. Cushman. In the galleries, too, there was only a sprinkling of visitors, a majority of whom had dropped in merely to see the house in session and with no special interest in the proceedings.

Members of the house and senate are struggling with the question of framing laws to further conservation. Both houses of congress have been so occupied that little attention has been paid to the subject until two or three days ago.

Since Friday, however, efforts have been made to get some of the administration measures dealing with conservation into shape for presentation. The public lands committee of the house has gone to pieces on the proposed law to authorize the president to make withdrawals and classifications of public lands, and the members are now divided into several groups, each pulling in a different direction.

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.

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.

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.

Washington, March 29.—"While there has been conservation of natural resources at the presidential spigot, 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 undisturbed 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 today. 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.

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. 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.

Bill Hits Tipping System.
Washington, April 4.—A subcommittee of the house committee on the District of Columbia, headed by Representative Campbell, of Kansas, reported favorably today a bill by Representative Murphy, of Missouri, under the terms of which tip-giving or tip-receiving in hotels, restaurants and cafes in Washington shall constitute a misdemeanor. The offense is made punishable by a fine not exceeding \$500.

QUICK ACTION OR STRIKE.

Bituminous Coal Miners in East Will Fight for Raise.

Cincinnati, March 30.—Only immediate increases in wages will prevent a great industrial war, numerous and widespread strikes in the bituminous coal mines, according to action taken by a special committee of the United Mine Workers here late today, following the final disagreement and dissolution of the joint conference of the central competitive field.

The terms proposed by the miners for the continuation of work after the expiration of the present agreements at midnight Thursday will admit of no compromise so far as wages are concerned. On other questions there is room for agreement and the general trend of opinion is that no lengthy suspension will be the result except in a few fields.

The most threatening aspect overshadows Pennsylvania and Illinois sections. Briefly, the miners demand that



JOHN DALZELL
Senior member of the house committee on rules, who will in all probability become chairman of that committee, succeeding the recently deceased Uncle Joe Cannon.

all operators agree to pay increased wages of 5 cents a ton on pick-mined screen coal, with proportionate advances for other methods of mining and outside labor, as a prerequisite to negotiations on the other question. With the advance in pay assured, work may be continued in the mines affected pending solution of the minor points, provided the National executive board of the union approves action to this effect by district officers.

The National board is made the final power so far as the union is concerned, but it is expressly forbidden to modify the wage demands.

SENATOR ALDLS IS FORCED FROM OFFICE.

Albany, N. Y., March 30.—Jonathan P. Aldls went to his home in Norwich tonight, a private citizen, branded as a bribe-taker by his former colleagues in the senate, and by his own act no longer a member of that body. Senator Conger, who filed the charges against Aldls, stayed here to fight.

The senate vindicated Conger today when it voted, 40 to 9, that the charges had been sustained by the evidence brought before it.

Conger's enemies admit he is a fighter, and the belief is expressed that he will oppose any attempt to drive him out of office as vigorously and with as free an expenditure of money as he attacked Aldls.

Before the vote was taken in the senate this morning, Aldls resigned his position in that body, thereby releasing himself from the jurisdiction of that body.

The question of what shall be done with Senator Conger, Aldls' accuser, still remains to be settled.

The resignation of Senator Aldls is taken to amount to a tacit acknowledgment of guilt, since it was announced recently that if he resigned as a member of the state senate, it could be in effect a plea of participation in the bribe-taking of which he was accused by Senator Ben Conger, who himself stated that he had paid bribe money to Aldls.

Railway Men Vote on Strike.
Cleveland, March 30.—A strike vote was ordered taken today on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway by the officers of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the Order of Railway Conductors. About 20,000 men are involved. The original demands of the men were rejected two days ago. The result of the strike vote will not be known until April 8. While neither side will discuss the causes of the failure to agree, it is understood both sides were willing to compromise on wages.

Gun Exploded; Eight Killed.

Manila, P. I., March 30.—The report that a fatal accident had occurred on the United States cruiser Charleston was confirmed today. Eight men were killed and several others slightly injured. During practice at sea off Olongapo, the breech block of a three-inch gun blew out and its flight across the deck cut through a steel stanchion and mowed down the men. Seven were instantly killed, while the eighth died while being taken to Cavite.

Natives Fire on Freireners.

Liverpool, March 30.—A fight between Liberians and hostile natives was being waged March 9 at Cape Palmas, according to reports brought by the steamer Salaga, which arrived from Liberia today. The natives from behind a stockade at the mouth of the Palmas river, were firing upon an English factory and the Liberian troops. The latter replied with a machine gun.

AFTER SHIP COMBINE

Suit to Be Instituted by Government Against Alleged Pool.

Immigrant Traffic and Freight Affected—All Foreign Concerns—American Ships Underbid.

Washington, March 31.—Suit in equity under the Sherman anti-trust law is to be instituted by the department of justice against what is known as the European steamship pool on the contention that it is an arrangement in restraint of trade.

The fact that the vessels owned by the steamship companies forming the pool, or several of them, touch at American ports is the basis for proceedings under the Sherman law.

All the steamship companies involved in the proposed proceedings are foreign concerns.

A Federal grand jury investigation at New York, it is said, developed that the pooling arrangement embraced the transportation of both freight and passengers. On the American side of the Atlantic it was charged that the agreement had its ramifications in rebating by railroads.

The investigation is said to have developed a case embracing the whole service of the immigration traffic from every country in Europe. The operations of the pool also, it was charged, seriously interfered with the work of American steamers lying at American ports awaiting cargoes, the foreigners underbidding them and getting the traffic.

While the government cannot bring suit to dissolve a foreign corporation, it may institute proceedings affecting its operations as practiced on American territory and can secure an injunction to stop illegal acts.

When the government first started an inquiry last autumn into charges of violations of the Sherman law by the pool, the case involved a few steamship lines and railroad companies in the United States having their Eastern terminals in New York City.

As the investigation progressed its scope broadened considerably, with the result that the operations of three great steamship pools are being looked into. Five indictments were found, according to report, including the resident officers of one of the lines under investigation.

The government first heard of an alleged agreement with the railroads in this country to the West; the trade was supposed to be confined to salt fish from the northern ports of Europe. Later it was ascertained that immigrants, as well as merchandise of nearly all kinds, were handled the same way.

MAYBRAY SWINDLE FUNNY.

Sheriff Hodge, of Seattle, Says Victims Corroborate Barnum.

Seattle, Wash., March 31.—"That Barnum spoke the truth when he declared that the American people love to be humbugged was never demonstrated with greater force than at the Maybray trial," said Sheriff Hodge, who returned this morning from Council Bluffs, Iowa. Sheriff Hodge had been subpoenaed as a witness against Joe Carroll, Bert Warner and others of the gang of "fake" wrestlers, who, after perpetrating swindles to the extent of more than \$1,000,000, were finally landed in the penitentiary.

"It was amusing to listen to the evidence," said the sheriff. "Some of the witnesses related that they enjoyed being buncoed so much that they came back for a second experience."

"The testimony thoroughly satisfied me that only a small percentage of the wrestling matches in the United States are conducted on the square. Maybray played no favorites in his colossal steal and his victims were recruited from all walks of life."

Cotton Mills Closing.

Boston, March 31.—Fifty per cent of the spindles in Southern cotton mills are idle, according to statistics assembled by the American Wool and Cotton Reporter. The figures show the curtailment now in progress not only in the South, but in all sections of the country, is more extensive than has ever been known in the history of the trade, even taking into consideration the panic year of 1907. Mill after mill is closing down entirely until new cotton arrives or market conditions improve.

Morse's Release is Plan.

Atlanta, Ga., March 31.—It is expected that habeas corpus proceedings will be instituted in the Federal court here this week for the release from the Federal prison of Charles W. Morse, the New York banker. Martin W. Littleton, chief counsel for Morse, arrived in Atlanta today from New York, and following a long conference it was announced that local counsel had been retained and a plan of procedure decided upon.

Tons of Spray is Received.

Medford, Or., March 31.—Ninety thousand pounds of arsenate of lead was received yesterday by J. A. Perry, of this place, to be used by the fruit-growers this season as spray material. This is the largest shipment ever sent to one section of the state. The freight bill alone was \$1,153.