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D. A. LONDON,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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F. M. SIMMON'S ELOQUENT SPEECH

Before the Recent Democratic State Convention at Raleigh.

WHITE SUPREMACY IS THE SLOGAN

Of The Present Campaign—A Vigorous Presentation of Facts That All North Carolinians Should Read.

The full text of Mr. Simmons' speech follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention:

This convention is assembled by order of your executive committee for the purpose of nominating candidates for State offices and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented for its consideration. A call of the roll of counties discloses a fact never before, so far as I can remember, presented in a Democratic State convention. It is the fact that every county in North Carolina is represented by duly accredited delegates, and no contest from any county.

The convention is therefore ready to proceed to perfect its temporary organization. It is my duty, as chairman of your executive committee, to name the temporary presiding officer of the convention. But before doing that I wish, with your permission, to submit some general observations concerning matters of party policy, party work, party achievements since the last convention. When your executive committee met in this city on the 19th of last December for reasons then announced and well understood, and which therefore need not be repeated now, after due consideration of the political conditions then existing in the State, decided that the campaign in favor of the amendment should at once opened, and directed me as your chairman to open the campaign and prosecute it without interruption until the meeting of this convention. From that day to this I have given my individual attention and time to this work. Acting under this command of the committee the work of [illegible] been persistently pushed in every county. Great volumes [illegible] discussing and explaining the amendment and germane subjects [illegible] scattered broadcast [illegible] State. The press of the State, both daily and weekly, without a single solitary exception, has co-operated in this work with your committee. It is but just to say with a degree of zeal and enthusiasm and helpfulness never before excelled and seldom ever equaled in the history of campaigning in the State. There has been some public speaking, but there has been no regular and systematic attempt at "stumping." As a result of these established efforts I am glad to be able to report to you that in every county of the State, with possibly one or two exceptions, our organization is in a state of unusual excellence and efficiency. The people have generally been brought to a correct understanding of the objects and purposes of the Legislature in submitting the amendment and what will be its effect when ratified upon the rights of the individual citizen and the general welfare of the State. I do not mean to say that the influence of the falsehoods and misrepresentation, which have been promulgated by the opponents of the amendment have been altogether overcome, but do mean to say that the leaven of truth and of fact which has thus been put in motion is rapidly leavening the whole loaf, and the ready and hearty response of the people to the work already been done gives abundant and satisfactory assurance, that when the work which is yet to be done by the press, the candidates of this convention, candidates of the State and Senatorial conventions, our White Supremacy Clubs, the committees and the legions of individual workers throughout the State before the election there will be such coming together of the white people of the State in favor of the amendment as has never before taken place in favor of any measure submitted to the people; and on the day of the election the white people of the State, irrespective of party, will roll up a majority in favor of white supremacy, and the candidates nominated by this convention which will be absolutely crushing to the advocates of negro rule and negro suffrage.

When your last State convention met in this city two years ago every department of the State government was in the hands of the fusionists. Not less than one thousand negroes were holding public offices in North Carolina. The then most influential man in the Republican party the recognized leader of the 130,000 negro voters, that bright particular star in the Republican firmament, the negro Congressman George H. White, was defiantly inviting the race issue and insolently declaring that the negroes in North Carolina did not hold as many offices as they were entitled to hold and demanding in their name that they be given more offices than they held. We accepted this issue, upon it we went to the people, and they declared that negro rule in North Carolina must and should cease, and negro office-holding should stop. Negro rule in North Carolina has practically stopped. There are still some negro magistrates here and there in the eastern part of the State, elected by the fusionists, whose terms have not expired, but thank God are not doing any business now. There are still some negro postmasters holding office in Eastern North Carolina, the appointees of Pritchard and White, but there are not so many as there once was; many of them have been sent to the penitentiary for corruption in office.

As a result of the election of 1898 white supremacy has been restored, and we now have white supremacy in the State. If the white people of the State would always stand together and vote together as they did in 1898 we would always have white supremacy without the necessity of a constitutional amendment, but the white people WILL not always stand together and vote together as they did in 1898, and in that way preserve white supremacy, and if they would always stand together and vote together as they then did up all public questions, without any reference to differences in opinion and interest, that in itself would be a bad and undesirable condition, both to the individual and to the State, because there can be no healthy growth, morally, intellectually or materially, while the mind is not free to act as judgment and conscience directs. For the purpose of securing white supremacy without making it necessary that white men should always vote together and act together without reference to the impulse of heart and dictates of head, the last Legislature, representing the white men, and and white women and of the State, submitted the constitutional amendment. This amendment embodies our plan for establishing white supremacy upon a permanent basis and at the same time freeing the mind and conscience of the white man. The way in which it accomplishes this object can be stated in one sentence. It does it by disfranchising the ignorant negro with an accompanying the uneducated white man. This discrimination against the ignorant negro in favor of the uneducated white man we maintain is not in violation either the statute or moral law, because it is not a discrimination on account of race, color or previous condition, but on account of well recognized and essential differences in the moral and intellectual attributes of the two races.

The Democratic party says, as a result of long trial, that the ignorant negro is not fit to vote and is not entitled to vote, because he neither seeks to understand nor is he capable of understanding the object and effect of the ballot. The Democratic party made [illegible] the union. The opponents of the amendment do not take into account this essential difference between the races. There is a distinction between the ignorant man and an uneducated man, not a fanciful or theoretical distinction, but a real living distinction, and in this distinction is found the foundation principle of our amendment. The uneducated white men of North Carolina, although he has no book learning, is seldom ever an ignorant man; he is generally well informed, he is generally well posted, he cannot read the newspapers, but he can understand them when he hears them read; he may not be able to discuss questions of state and nation, but he understands them when he hears them discussed. He is a man of independence of thought and independence of action. He seeks to understand and he is capable of understanding the effect of public questions upon him and his interests. He loves his family and his home and his country, and because he loves these he votes as he reads, he seeks diligently to understand its effect on a family, home and country, he not only seeks to understand, but he has the capacity of understanding its effect upon these sacred interests. The uneducated white men of North Carolina are good citizens in peace and splendid soldiers in war. The uneducated white men of North Carolina are descended from a race who, before the art of reading and writing was known, had established an orderly system of government, the basis of the system under which we now live and the envy of the world. The uneducated white men of North Carolina are descended from a race who, before their ancestors had ever heard of or write had produced orators, statesmen and warriors whose name and fame live in history until this day. The uneducated white men of North Carolina are descended from a race which is today the dominating power in the world; the world's great civilizer, the world's great Christianizer; a race of State builders and State constitutors, the fear of the oppressors and the hope of the oppressed throughout the earth. The white men of North Carolina are descended from a race which not only here, but elsewhere, not only today, but at all times in their history, have shown their capacity for the ballot and government in their uneducated as well as in their educated condition. On the other hand the uneducated negro is nearly always an ignorant man, dull, heavy, without opinions, without convictions, with but little judgment and scarcely any independence.

Here some one in the audience said, "And he has no conscience." Mr. Simmons stopped, and turning in the direction of the interrupter, said with solemnity and with much firmness, "I cannot say that and I will not say that." Then proceeding, he said: He has comparatively no love of family, home or country, and because he cares little for these he is indifferent as to the effect of his vote upon them, and therefore neither seeks to learn nor has the capacity of understanding its effect upon these interests. He is descended from a race the lowest in order of intelligence and moral perception among the races of men. Sometimes, indeed, he attains to a measure of civilization, but it is always the result of contact with the white man, and as soon as that contact is withdrawn he rapidly returns to his original condition of barbarism. He is the child man of the ages. Shall we longer continue this vain effort to preserve political equality between two peoples made by God so unequal—between this giant of the centuries and this child of the dark continent? For thirty-three years we have taxed ourselves in our poverty to educate his children; we have protected him in his life, liberty and property; we have administered to him equal handed justice in the court house. It is not our purpose to take from him any of these rights or privileges. During these thirty-three years he has also been allowed to vote. Some of them have measurably prepared themselves for a reasonably intelligent exercise of the suffrage, but the great mass and body of them have persisted as ignorant as in the beginning, and have exercised the ballot for their own hurt and to the injury of the white men of the State. After this long and patient experiment we now propose to take from this persistently incompetent mass the ballot just as we would take a pistol from the hand of a child for his own protection and the protection of the State. We do not do this in anger, but in mercy; we do not do it in the spirit of an enemy, but of a friend; we do not desire to do injustice to the negro, we do not intend to do injustice to the negro, we are not doing injustice to the negro; but if we cannot do full justice to the white people of North Carolina without doing incidentally injustice to the negro, then the law of the survival of the fittest must apply. It is not injustice, and we deny that it is, to the ignorant negro to take the ballot from him, it would be a greater injustice to the white men of North Carolina not to do it. There is no equality between the black man and the white man. You cannot make them equal without pulling the negro up to the level of the white man or pulling the white man down to the level of the negro. You cannot pull the negro up to the level of the white man and what white man wants to see the race pulled down to the level of the negro?

The Amendment is our plan for removing all possible danger of future negro domination, for establishing upon a permanent basis white supremacy, and for forcing the white man to the conclusion he may vote his judgment and convictions upon all public questions. We say it is lawful, we say it is just, and with entire confidence both in its wisdom and its justice and its righteousness—its righteousness to the white man without being unjust to the negro—we submit it not only to the white people of the State, irrespective of party, but to the judgment and conscience of the world.

Gentlemen of the Convention, it will be the duty of this convention to appoint [illegible] [illegible] democracy has come to mean the party was in the hands of false leaders, who had betrayed its principles; there was doubt as to whether the National Convention which was to meet that year would adopt the Democratic principle of bimetallism or the Republican doctrine of gold monometallism. There was even doubt as to whether that convention would have the courage to nominate straight Democrats for the presidency and vice-presidency. That great convention the most representative of the masses in the history of the party put the same squarely, deposed those false leaders, brought the party back to its first principles and reestablished it upon the ideals of Jefferson and Jackson. There is now no doubt about what Democracy means. The delegates which this convention shall appoint when they meet with their associate delegates in Kansas City this year will meet not to quarrel about what Democracy means or to discuss whether it will be expedient to nominate a straight Democrat for the presidency, but to reaaffirm the great principles of the party as they live in the hearts of the Democratic masses, and to ratify the nomination which has already been made by the people of that great tribune of the people—William Jennings Bryan.

I bring you a message; it is a message of gladness. I believe I have some little reputation in the matter of prophesying with a reasonable degree of accuracy upon the political situation. After careful investigation I am able to say to you that the constitutional amendment is safe, that every nominee of this convention will be elected; and while I cannot venture to speak with certainty about the result in the nation, I can and do say that the prospect grows brighter and brighter day by day; and if I were not afraid of the charge of disorder, which the mention of his name a few minutes ago evoked, I would say that there was abundant reason to believe that William Jennings Bryan will be your next President.

I did not intend to say as much as I have said. I am no speaker of set speeches. As I have proceeded you have encouraged me to say more than I had contemplated saying. If I have spoken too long you are responsible for it, and not I.

It is my duty, as I stated in the outset, to name your temporary presiding officer. In doing that it is also my pleasure to introduce him to you. When you see him you will say he is a young man for such a responsible position. He is full of young in years, but he is mature in judgment. He is a representative type of the young Democracy of North Carolina, and I shall not pay any young man a higher compliment than to say that

TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN WEBB.

Mr. Simmons then announced that Mr. E. Y. Webb would be the temporary presiding officer of the convention.

Great Slaughter in Luzon Province.

Manila, By Cable.—General Young reports that 300 insurgent riflemen and bolomen attacked the American garrison at Batac, province of North Ilocos, yesterday, but were repulsed, losing 100 men. The Americans had no losses. Captain Dodd, with a squadron of the Third Cavalry, recently surrounded a village in Bengues province and surprised 200 Filipinos living in barracks apparently a recruiting center for the province. The natives lost 53 men killed and 11 captured. The Americans burned the village. One American was wounded.

MR. PARKER AFTER THEM.

Trying to Keep The Populists in The Middle of The Road.

Raleigh Post,

Jo. A. Parker, of Louisville, Ky., secretary of the so-called middle-of-the-road wing of the Populist National Committee, is in the city, quartered at the Carrollton.

Mr. Parker has come here to get a line on the North Carolina Populists, whom he desires to see represented at the national convention of the Middle-of-the-Roaders, which meets in Cincinnati. Mr. Parker says that a delegation will go from North Carolina to Cincinnati Senator Butler to the contrary. Now the middle-of-the-roaders love Butler like a prohibitionist takes to red rye. Mr. Parker pays his respects to Senator Butler in an interview with the Post:

To a reporter Mr. Parker spoke enthusiastically of the prospects of the Cincinnati convention which meets on May 9th as a result of the call issued by the anti-fusion members of the national committee at Lincoln, Neb., in February.

Speaking of the Sioux Falls convention Mr. Parker said: "Undoubtedly the Sioux Falls convention will do whatever the so-called 'leaders' of the fusion party wish it to do. They will rule that convention with the same tactics they employed at the meeting of the national committee.

"How is that?"

"At a meeting of the national committee the majority of the legal votes were against the fusionists. As soon as this was determined Butler made up what he called a 'temporary roll' of the committee, dropping from the roll of changing thirty-one anti-fusion members. The pretext for this was that some had participated in the alleged nomination of Barker and Donnelly at Cincinnati in 1896. But this was a mere pretext, as only two members of the national committee participated in that convention, whereas Butler dropped off thirty-one, a proceeding so unusual, so unexpectable that it aroused the greatest indignation throughout the nation in political circles, and to-day Butler has his followers outside of North Carolina, save among deputy Democrats. Populists everywhere are doing like they did in Georgia, which by resolution, unanimously condemned Butler's action at Lincoln by sending delegates to Cincinnati.

"The anti-fusion Populists at Lincoln had 77 legal votes, complying in every respect with the rules of the committee. Senator Butler's contingent had about 30 legal votes, though they voted a number of men and proxies not members of the committee for years.

"Butler had no right to make up a temporary roll of the committee. The committee is composed of three men elected by the Populists of their several States, and no one has a right to remove one of these men except the people who elected him. But Butler removed, temporarily at least 31 of these members, created a majority out of a pronounced minority, disfranchised completely the Populists of many States, in order to further his political schemes. I am from Kentucky, and have seen and known Gobelinism at its worst, but at Lincoln Butler outGobelined Gobel.

"We propose to Butler that if, instead of manufacturing a roll to suit himself, he would take the roll of the committee as passed upon by the committee itself at Omaha in 1898, and as given out by him on his arrival at Lincoln to the press, except where changed by State conventions as the rules provide, and would hear all contests before a committee representing both elements fairly, we would abandon our contemplated organization, but Butler saw in this proposition the certainty of our controlling the committee and replied by flying over the transom, as Senator Allen calls it, such worthy Populists as ex-Congressman Howard, of Alabama, Hon. Frank Burkitt, of Mississippi, the venerable Jim Somers, of Ohio, State chairman A. L. Mims, of Tennessee, Chairman A. W. Files, of Arkansas, the three Georgia members and many others. With Butler it was rule or ruin, and he allowed nothing to stand between him and success. The result is that today he is a leader without a following, and his alleged convention at Sioux Falls will be unable to deliver to Bryan a single Populist vote. Every one who will follow that convention would have voted for Bryan anyway.

"Fusion is a disreputable policy on general principles. If I thought the Democratic party was right, and therefore worthy to 'fuse' with, I would join it honestly, and take 'pot luck' with the boys in the trenches. I would not hand together a lot of pie hunters and make place and power the price of my loyalty.

"Fusion is political prostitution, and its leaders are political prostitutes.

"Butler is simply playing to the galleries in North Carolina. If the Democrats are good enough nationally for Populists to vote for, they are good enough in North Carolina. It would be a personal insult to North Carolina people to say Democrats are dishonest here, but pure elsewhere. A North Carolina Democrat is as good as a Nebraska Democrat, only the Nebraska Democrat must be good to the Populists in order to hold his vote. Here the Democrats don't need him. The Democrats of the Northwest, through such men as Senator Allen and other fusion leaders are simply playing the crank and the Populists for suckers and dividing up the spoils, while they wink the other eye."

"What do you think the North Carolina convention here will do?" Mr. Parker was asked.

"I have no idea," was the reply. "I have no acquaintance with a single Populist in North Carolina and know absolutely nothing of the situation. I presume Senator Butler will have things his own way. I have heard that he runs things pretty much as he pleases in North Carolina.

Mr. Parker says he is here to do the best he can for his cause and is perfectly willing to defend his position on this question in the convention today, if given the opportunity.

From One Who Knows.

(Progressive Farmer.)

Editors Progressive Farmer: I am very deeply interested in the success of the effort to secure a limited suffrage to the negro in North Carolina, by the adoption of the proposed Constitutional Amendment. I am fully persuaded it would prove a great blessing to the State of North Carolina, to all of its citizens, including the negroes.

I have been sojourning in South Carolina, my native State, for about two months, and see the great benefit to all classes of its people, negroes included from the practical retirement of the negro from political influence and power. This was virtually done by the great revolution in 1876, which wrested the power from the negroes and their leaders, and vested it in the white people. For some time the writer retained his political savage by the entire control of the election machinery. The management of the election was entirely in the hands of the Democratic party. The law required that there should be a separate box for the reception of each vote for a candidate for any particular office. Each box was to be marked for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, for Congress, for members of the House and the law provided that in any case if the ballot was not deposited in the right box it was invalidated. It also provided that each voter should deposit his ballot in person with no one near him. As a result illiterate voters could not vote, unless the management of the election chose to give information as to the right box in which to deposit each ballot. As a result illiterate voters where votes were not desired were practically debarred from voting. There were grave objections to this system, and many thought that it was unwise to hazard its continuance in case of division among the whites. To rally one of the factory that had wrested the power from the servant and thereby put negroes and their sympathizers to sleep, the amendment to the Constitution was adopted. * * *

I lived here during that horrible nightmare of Reconstruction, and can vividly recall the anxiety of life and property, that hung like a pall over the whole people, and can but note the amazing change that has taken place.

I wish to say a few words, more especially to my Populist friends in regard to the pending contest in our State. We have often criticised and not infrequently abused the Democrats for making the negro issue a paramount one.

Now the amendment will practically eliminate the negro question from our political contests in the future and give to us the opportunity of discussing issues of far greater importance.

Now, will it be consistent in us to refuse to assist in that good to suppress the ignorant negro vote? I think it be duty of every lover of the State to put aside any bitterness or estrangement that may have occurred in the past, and unite in the great work of securing this modification of suffrage and relieve us from the impossibility that dangerous negro vote.

GEORGE E. HOGGS

Republican Paper Comes Out For It.

The State Journal, edited by James M. Allen, a white Republican, puts at the head of that paper the motto, "White Supremacy." Administered by the Republican Party.

We give below Mr. Allen's editorial defining the position of the State Journal upon the Amendment.

OUR COURSE.

The State Journal, after a short suspension, is before the public again. We have decided to advocate the Amendment, believing it to be for the best interest of North Carolina. We have fully surveyed the ground and realize the fact that we do so with many of our Republican friends.

While the Republican State Convention has not yet assembled and declared against the Amendment, we are satisfied from present indications that it will do so, and if it should we could see our way clear to abide by its decision on this question.

As a Western Republican, we came to Raleigh in 1887 to accept a position under the fusion administration. We have had an opportunity to observe and study eastern conditions and have become convinced that there is something radically wrong in the East. While the Amendment may not cure all our ills it heads in the right direction and will improve present conditions.

As a life-long Republican, we take this course believing it to be for the best interest of the white people of North Carolina and at the same time will elevate and improve the negro race. We take this position as a Republican who has always supported the Republican ticket, and expects to continue to do so, and believe it the duty of every true Republican in the South to do the same. We want to see conditions such that men can meet each other on the stump as gentlemen and discuss principles and the great economical, educational and other interests of the State. This can not be done so long as Charlotte and the black belt of the East is removed.

From now until the election shall battle for what we believe is right, regardless of the consequences. This is a question that should be above party. Settle the question of white supremacy in North Carolina first, remove the danger and then battle for white Republican rule.

We shall continue to support the Republican ticket and defend Republican principles, but on the race question we propose to stand by our own race.

A number of Irish tax payers of Denver, Col., have instituted suit for an injunction against the city's officials restraining them from entering into a contract with the new Lacombe Electric Company for city lighting.

PHILIPPINE'S CHINESE.

FORM AN ALMOST INDISPENSABLE ELEMENT IN THE LIFE.

Tolerated But Not Liked—Ubiquity as a Trader—Native and Chinese Labor Compared—A Trouble For the Future—Filipino Labor is Utterly Hopeless.

FACTS brought out by recent investigators prove that the Chinaman forms an almost indispensable element in the life of the Philippines. I am not wholly sure that it would be a wild statement to say that development in the islands is impossible without the patient, submissive, industrious Chinaman, writes an American correspondent from Manila.

The history of these people in the Philippines is a long tale of a tenacious struggle against opposing conditions. No one knows just when these relations first began. Chinese trade with the semi-barbarous aborigines probably very greatly antedates Spanish discovery and settlement.

Their position in the islands has always been a peculiar one. They have been tolerated rather than encouraged, because of a manifest necessity for their presence. They have never been really welcome, never popular, always regarded as a thing apart, a sort of necessary evil. Again and again their total expulsion has been considered, and about the middle of the eighteenth century it was actually ordered, but the order was suppressed. The complaint brought against the Chinaman in the Philippines is the same as that too often heard in the States. He does not form or become an integral part of the social and political organism. He is a kind of commercial parasite, or leech. He goes to another country than his own simply to make what money he can out of that country, and then return to his own land. He will work cheaply and sell for a narrow margin. His patient industry, his economy and thrift, are offensive rather than otherwise to the indolent and improvident native. The Filipino would not do the work that John does, but he clings to an idea that John is his industrial competitor, and, by working at a cheaper rate, is taking the bread out of his mouth. As a consequence, John is not approved.

Throughout the islands the Chinaman is the general trader. His shop is seldom much larger than a dry-goods box, but he crams a lot of merchandise into it. In many sections he is the middle man between the producer and the English or European trading house. He buys hemp, copra, and other products in small lots, often takes them in trade by barter for his wares. He stores his hemp until he has a bale or two, which he may sell direct to the exporter or turn over to a compatriot who deals on a little larger scale than himself. His general transactions are on a small scale, though here and there one finds a Chinaman of very extensive trade relations and large means. Such men, as a rule, are the gatherers of the small lots picked up by their fellow-countrymen. The Chinese pack-peddler has also been a feature in island life, and many of them have lost both life and pack at the hands of those with whom they sought trade in outlying and isolated sections. In a certain way, John does not seem to have the pluck of a sneeze, but he will seek trade at the risk of his life among those who hate him, and the Chinese litter bearer jogging along in dangerous spots on the firing line, seemingly indifferent to bullets, is a well-recognized feature in military experience here. This apparent temerity is probably less due to courage or pluck than it is to the fact that the king of Terrors is less of a bugaboo to him than to many of greater physical and moral courage. His belief in a blissful immortality seems to be a lot more firmly anchored than that of the average Christian, and death is an incident which does not scare him as it does most of us.

John is a shrewd trader, a clever evader of custom tariffs and an economical merchant. Yet he is surprisingly honest in commercial transactions. From the stocks displayed in the Chinese shops in Manila, in Iloilo, in Jolo, in Zamboanga and in the smaller cities of Luzon and Cuatja, one might readily infer, probably with correctness, that the Philippine trade was chiefly in the hands of a few houses in Hong Kong and Singapore. There is a very noticeable sameness in the articles and patterns displayed. The Jolo store might almost as well be in San Fernando or Aparri and vice versa. This may be due in large measure to a certain conservativeness on the part of the patrons. Certain colors, certain wares and certain patterns seem to be staple. Fashions do not change, as with us.

The position of the Chinaman in the industrial and agricultural life of the islands is probably one of supreme importance. He works patiently and persistently. He will work all the time, and, if necessary, endless hours a day. He can be counted on for eight hours, for ten hours per day. The Filipino cannot. He employs his time to suit his own ideas, not to suit those of his employer. Almost no reliance is to be placed upon him. That is one of the things we have to teach him. He has to learn that he will be a great deal happier if he will work himself half to death for the sake of getting a lot of things that will not do him a little bit of good. He has to learn that life is a dai failure unless he has something better than his neighbor; that life is useless unless spent in moiling and toiling, early and late. Of course it is social heresy, but the more I see of tropical races the more do I wonder if they really have not the best of it after all.

But the Chinaman will work, and therefore is of much interest and concern for the prospective investor. He is the laborer of that region. He will labor at anything and will usually do his work faithfully and well. At least, he can be made to if rightly handled. He is the worker now, particularly in the cities and towns, where his life is protected by laws and policemen. In many parts of the rural districts he runs some risk, with no added inducement to do so. Right there lies a dilemma. The sugar planter, in order to succeed, the hemp raiser, the tobacco planter, the indigo or coffee raiser, if these industries prove successful here, must have regular and reliable labor. For that, Filipino labor is utterly hopeless. The native might be educated to it in a generation or two, but who is to pay for his education? John is the man, and there are enough of him to be had for all the farms, plantations and estates, for all the mills and factories that will ever be started in the Philippines. But if he be allowed to come in large numbers, the United States will probably stand in the position of an interested participant in a very lively race war between the Mongol and the descendant of the Malay.

CURIOUS FACTS.

Many marvelous escapes have occurred in South Africa. One man was hit in the right thumb, the left little finger and the tip of the ear; he had also a grazed nose the chin. He was hit four times and scarcely marked.

Mexico has a clever bird called the melanarpes, which has discovered a new use for the telegraph pole. At the foot of the post this bird makes a large hole, in which it rears its family; somewhat higher up the post it makes an observatory, from which bored holes permit it to observe the horizon in every direction; still higher this sagacious bird makes its storehouse, and thus the pole serves as its house, fortress and warehouse.

The witch house, which is still regarded with great interest and awe at Salem, Mass., is supposed to be the oldest building in that part of the country, the reputed date of its construction being 1641. Modern additions from time to time have almost changed its identity. The witch house is where people suspected of practicing the black art were tried. The original building had peaked gables and was of a very ancient style of architecture. The present structure is no more than a tenement.

At Winchester, England, a curious custom was in vogue, which, while not without its humorous aspect, was particularly trying to the heckless novice. Hailed before a committee of seniors, he was solemnly asked whether he was of the "founder's kin," i. e., of the family of William of Wykeham. No matter what the answer might be, whether "yes" or "no," its accuracy was tested by "breaking," or attempting to break, a plate over his head, the theory being that if the plate broke first his ancestry was clearly proved. An even more barbarous bit of bullying, once freely indulged in, was to "dub" the unlucky wight with a "pair of tin gloves." This consisted in scorching his hands with a red hot faggot-stick by way of breaking him in to handle heated things.

I enclose a hastily made sketch of a phenomenon witnessed by myself, Rev. W. H. Laird, Mrs. Laird, two brothers, one sister and the family servants, writes E. G. Lind, of Keene, Va., to the Baltimore Sun. The sky was slightly overcast. In the east the sun shone brightly. On either side at the comparative distances shown in my sketch were two suns—fainter in tone, but quite distinct. Above these, with a centre cutting the centre of the true sun, was a distinct rainbow, above this another, and to the right two rainbows, whose arcs met at a tangent inclined as you see on sketch. The rays of these two arcs were contained in feathery lines toward the horizon till lost in the cloudy atmosphere. The display was first noticed by the colored boy of the house, who came in to notify me, and it continued for more than half an hour, when the sun dissipated the clouds and the phenomenon vanished.

There is a little insect found in New Caledonia called the "insect which counts," and which seems capable of counting to at least six. It is found on the leaves of the banana tree, and when the moment is favorable it may be seen to turn around, with its head as a centre, describing rapid circles. At first it executes six of them, not one more nor one less, then it reverses the movement and makes the same number in an opposite direction. It stops a moment and begins again, but makes only five this time, always alternately in opposite directions. Another stop, then double rotation in alternate ways, the turns this time being only four, and so on, diminishing constantly in such a way to successively three, then two and at last one single turn. After these gymnastic exercises, which are at the same time mathematical, the insect remains absolutely motionless until it gives itself up again to its complicated calculations with an exactitude which many people might envy.

Users of gas and electric lights will soon be able to put to a little knick-knack by which the gas or electric light can be put out at a predetermined time by affixing the apparatus.

About 1850 tons of flowers are annually raised on 15,000 acres of land in southern France for the perfumers.