

NEVER SURRENDER THEIR LIBERTY.

Filipinos Suspicious of Americans—Americans Ignorant of Them.

Rev. Peter McQueen, traveler, lecturer and journalist, recently delivered a lecture at Springfield, Mass., on the "Truth About the Philippines." Mr. McQueen having spent several months in the Philippines, speaks with knowledge of his subject. The following extract from his lecture is given:

"One thing the Filipinos will never surrender, their sovereignty or their national independence. From high to low they told me they were willing to give us every advantage we could reasonably expect; harbors, finances, franchises, but not their liberty to govern themselves. Gen. MacArthur reiterates the same idea. Constantly in his reports he asserts the passionate patriotism of the fighting Malays. We are also getting from MacArthur the first true light upon homogeneity of the Filipinos. The Tagalos and Visayans, numbering 5,000,000 are now seen to be one nation, united by a solidarity of religion, blood and natural feeling.

"We ought to have \$50,000,000 worth of trade a year with the archipelago. There would be no harm, but much good, result if an American syndicate or several such combinations should get hold of the valuable mining lands of Mindoro, or the rich woods and rubies of Mindanao. This can easily be consistent with Filipino independence. An example of such peaceful conquest is seen in Mexico, where, without firing a gun we have practically acquired all the trade worth having in that country. No true patriot will be against the expansion of our trade, our laws, our liberty. But these things come not by force or bloodshed, but by the warmth of kindly international feeling, by human kindness slowly melting the snows of prejudice and ignorance and hate.

"Two things have been against us in the Orient. First, the Filipino suspiciousness; second, our own ignorance of the people. We are an offense to those quiet, gentle, slow-going folk. Our hustling fellows look to them like insane men. Then again a great many adventurers and carpet-baggers constantly find their way to such parts as Porto Rico, the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippines. It is easy for us to get justice here at home, where we are all a full-brained race, and speak the same language. But it would be very difficult for a Filipino to get justice, because when he rubbed up against a full-brained Saxon, the latter being the governing race, would have the inside track. It is easy to say that we love justice and would not part with it in any clime, and no doubt we intend to do rightly. But as Burns truly says—

Oh, mankind are unco weak
And little to be trusted;
If self the wavering balance shake,
'Tis rarely right adjusted.

John Ruskin remarks well: "When a strong nation is at war with a weak one, the strong nation is nearly always in the wrong."

"It is a strangely pathetic circumstance that Dr. Jose Rizal, the real founder of Filipino nationality, built all his doctrines on the reading of the lives of Washington and Jefferson, and when he first gave the Filipino flag to the breeze the insignia were three stars, after the stars in our flag; the three stars were to represent the three island states of the Tagalos, the Visayans and the Moros.

"There is a great deal of false rhodomontade that passes easily for patriotism. But this 20th century demands a higher thought than patriotism; it demands refined and intelligent cosmopolitanism. The 19th century used up nationalism. The new century will bring internationalism. In another hundred years there is room to believe that border broils and warring wars will be only scarified memories in the black background of the past. National hate is rooted in prejudice and ignorance. If the blunt German really understood the refined and sensitive Frenchman he would not hate him. If the overbearing Englishman appreciated the splendid chivalry of the Teutonic Boar no war would scourge the world today; if the Filipino trusted the American, and the American respected the poor-stunted Malay, the victim of tyranny and caste, the jungle would not echo with fiercer murder than lies in tiger's lair.

"One thing we must never forget. When a Filipino swears loyalty to our government he

does so in every case with this understanding, namely, that he is in favor of America establishing civil government which shall be native from A. to Z. and finally result in entire independence and a Filipino republic. In this sense only are there any millions of loyal Filipinos.

"In the end I believe in the awful embodiment of average character called the people. Pulpit and press do not lead the people. For these depend for their bread on the people's will. What educates pulpit, press and people is hard, rough experience. When the people get their fill of trouble and want quiet and rest, then pulpit and press will lead them out of bondage.

"It was my great privilege to speak the first words above the graves of our soldiers in the Philippines, and I said then as I think to-night. There is no language to express the debt we owe, the love we ought to bear to those heroic men. Words are but empty sounds. But in the summers that are yet to be, whether in far Luzon or in our beloved land, we shall stand beside their graves and in the hush and silence we shall feel what speech can never tell."

Remarkable Cures of Rheumatism.
From the Vindicator, Rutherfordton, N. C.

The editor of the Vindicator has had occasion to test the efficacy of Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice with the most remarkable results in each case. First, with rheumatism in the shoulder from which he suffered excruciating pain for ten days, which was relieved with two applications of Pain Balm, rubbing the parts afflicted and realizing instant benefit and entire relief in a very short time. Second, in rheumatism in the thigh joint, almost prostrating him with severe pain, which was relieved by two applications, rubbing with the liniment on retiring at night, and getting up free from pain. For sale by Hood Bros.

Gold Production in the United States.

From April 2, 1792, to July 31, 1834, the production of gold in the United States was \$14,000,000, the production of silver during that period being insignificant. From July 31, 1834, to Dec. 31, 1844, the production of gold was \$7,500,000 and silver \$250,000. In 1845 gold \$1,000,000, and silver \$50,000, and in 1847 gold \$889,000, silver \$50,000. In 1848 there was a great boom in gold mining and the output jumped to \$10,000,000, while silver remained at \$50,000. In 1849 gold reached \$40,000,000, silver only \$50,000. From 1849 to 1853 the increase in gold production was \$5,000,000 a year, while silver remained stationary. In 1855 gold fell back to \$55,000,000, no change in silver, and reached the low point, \$39,200,000, in 1862. Silver jumped from \$50,000 in 1857 to \$500,000 in 1858, and reached \$2,000,000 in 1861, and \$4,500,000 in 1862.

Silver production increased rapidly and almost uninterruptedly for the next twenty-five years and reached over \$66,000,000 in 1889, increased to \$70,464,645 in 1890, \$75,416,565 in 1891, and attained its maximum of a little over \$82,000,000 in 1892. It fell off nearly \$5,000,000 in 1893, and during the last six years has averaged annually about \$70,000,000, the production in 1899 being \$70,807,000.

From 1862 the production of gold increased to \$53,225,000 in 1865, fell back gradually to \$36,000,000 in 1872, again reached \$51,200,000 in 1878, dropped to \$38,900,000 in 1879, reached low-water mark at \$30,000,000 in 1883, increased to \$45,000,000 in 1886, and since 1890, when the production amounted to \$32,845,000, it has increased until in 1895 \$46,610,000 was reached; \$53,088,000 in 1896, \$57,363,000 in 1897, \$64,463,000 in 1898, and \$71,053,000 in 1899.—Chicago Record.

Prof. Ivison, of Lonaconing, Md., suffered terribly from neuralgia of the stomach and indigestion for thirteen years and after the doctors failed to cure him they fed him on morphine. A friend advised the use of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure and after taking a few bottles of it he says, "It has cured me entirely. I can't say too much for Kodol Dyspepsia Cure." It digests what you eat. J. R. Ledbetter, Hare & Son, Hood Bros.

The man who says that he cannot succeed in business because he is too honest is a whiner and a coward, and dare not face his own real faults.—Lindsay Denison.

NORTH CAROLINA RIVERS.

Senators Carter and Butler Create Fun in the Senate Over Our Rivers.

In the last hours of the Fifty-sixth Congress Senator Carter talked the River and Harbor bill to death. In the course of his remarks he paid his respects to the rivers of North Carolina. The following dialogue is taken from the Congressional Record:

MR. CARTER.—Mr. President, Senators will find little instruction, but much of amusement in reading over the names of the various rivers provided for in the State of Virginia. The interest will increase when you pass from Virginia down to the coast of North Carolina. I would at this point like to have the aid of the Senator from that State who is present (Mr. Butler), in the vain attempt which I shall endeavor to make, to properly pronounce the names of some of the rivers which are provided for in a most bountiful manner here. First is:

Improving Scuppernon River, North Carolina, \$14,000.

I desire to know from the Senator whether my pronunciation of the name is correct?

MR. BUTLER.—The Senator's pronunciation is eminently correct and very euphonious; but the Senator unfortunately is attached to a locality in a part of the earth so far west that he has never become acquainted with that luscious grape that is indigenous to North Carolina known as the scuppernon.

MR. CARTER.—Oh, that furnishes ample justification for the proposed appropriation. I did not connect the grape with the river. (Laughter.) As happily suggested by the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Lodge), I was thinking of water and not of wine. (Laughter.)

Passing the Grape River, letting \$14,000 pass down the stream, we come next to the Paaidico River. I have heard of that river; but the Tar River never. And yet I suppose the Tar River is well known—in the locality through which it runs. (Laughter.)

MR. BUTLER.—Why, Mr. President, does not the Senator remember when he was a boy studying geography that the men who made geographies in those days were so ignorant that they put down in those geographies that North Carolina was noted for its production of tar, pitch and turpentine? Surely in his youthful days the Senator was afflicted with geographies that were written by men who were so ignorant that they put that sentence in them as the things that North Carolina was especially noted for. If the Senator did not know that if he had been in the Union Army in the late war he would have learned something about tar, because during that war the saying became famous that a soldier from North Carolina had so much tar about him that he would stick and never run.

MR. CARTER.—Mr. President, I understood that the tar related to the heels of the citizens and not to the rivers of the State. (Laughter.)

But we must pay the sum. Now, Mr. President, mark the words: we must pay the sum of \$25,000 out of the public Treasury to those comparatively unknown streams during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

The next river in North Carolina that is taken care of, to the extent of \$15,000, is the Neuse river, an old timer—

MR. BUTLER.—Surely the Senator is familiar with that river.

MR. CARTER.—Yes; that is probably an old residenter. That is probably entitled to \$15,000 if any of these rivers is.

Then comes the Trent River in North Carolina.

Then we come down to the creeks in North Carolina—Contentia Creek—

MR. BUTLER.—I will say to the Senator from Montana that while we call it a creek in North Carolina, he would consider it a river if it were in his State.

MR. CARTER.—I have no doubt of that.

MR. BUTLER.—We call ordinary rivers creeks.

MR. CARTER.—Mr. President, judging by the names in this bill, there are more rivers in the State of North Carolina than in any equal portion of the earth's surface anywhere to be found. (Laughter.)

We have then "improving the Northeast River," then the Cape Fear River, then another item for improving Cape Fear River, and then the Black River in North Carolina. Then we come down to the creeks again. We strike a place called Tom Creek, and we drop \$1,000 at that point.

Then we come to the Waccamaw River, North Carolina. "For continuing improvement" we give them \$5,000.

Then the Little Pee Dee gets a thousand dollars, and the Great Pee Dee gets \$5,000.

I will not go further into the merits of the North Carolina case, but respectfully request Senators to turn to the report and carefully consider the merits of the respective creeks and rivers of that State. It is one of the most magnificently watered sections of the American Union. (Laughter.)

We pass then to South Carolina, and we have the Santee River, \$20,000. Then the Wateree River. Here we are getting down to the genuine article—"water." (Laughter.)

Then, passing from the Wateree, we come to the Congaree, and the Congaree has \$3,500—for what purpose is not stated.

A Masterful Figure in the Oil Trade.

James M. Guffey, principal owner of the great Lucas oil well in Texas, is the hero of an uncommon career, which is set forth in detail in the March number of The World's Work.

He was a schoolboy just out of his teens when he made his first venture at Pithole, a city which once had a population of thirty thousand, but whose former site is now a cow pasture. He lost the money he had taken with him to Pithole, nor did a large measure of success attend his operations during the next few years, but after each failure he took fresh courage, and for a decade or more roamed the hills and valleys of western Pennsylvania pushing the drill in out-of-the-way places with an energy that seemed a great deal like lunacy to less persistent men.

Guffey's opportunity came with the discovery of the Cherry Grove district. He was one of the first in that field, and secured leases which yielded him a comfortable fortune. He now owns oil and gas wells in half a dozen states, and for several years past has been the largest individual oil producer in the world. One day last summer there was a letter in his mail from a man in Texas in which the writer stated that he had fifteen thousand acres of land in Jefferson county, that state, under oil leases. He would like Guffey to join him in drilling a test well. Guffey wrote the Texan to get leases on thirty thousand acres when he would help him. The bargain was made, and its first fruit was the Lucas well which has already produced oil worth \$400,000.

A Good Cough Medicine for Children.

"I have no hesitancy in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," says F. P. Moran, a well known and popular baker, of Petersburg, Va. "We have given it to our children when troubled with bad coughs, also whooping coughs, and it has always given perfect satisfaction. It was recommended to me by a druggist as the best cough medicine for children as it contained no opium or other harmful drug." Sold by Hood Bros.

Origin of the Snowdrop.

An old legend gives the following as the origin of the snowdrop: After Adam and Eve had been driven from the Garden of Eden Eve was disconsolate. One day as she sat silently grieving, an angel appeared and sought means to comfort her. She longed for the flowers, but the fast-descending snow was wrapping the barren earth in a rope of white.

As the angel stood and spoke words of hope to the weeping, repentant woman, he caught a snowflake, breathed gently upon it and said:

"Take form, pure snowflake, bud and blossom, and be a comfort to humanity, now and forever!"

In a twinkling the snowflake changed into a beautiful flower, as white and pure as the snow itself; and when Eve beheld the new-born blossom, gladness and hope came to her heart and she smiled through her tears.

Having fulfilled his mission of love, the angel departed; but where he had stood there immediately sprang up a circle of perfect snowdrops.

See that you get the original DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve when you ask for it. The genuine is a certain cure for piles, sores and skin diseases. Hood Bros., Hare & Son, J. R. Ledbetter.

Glasgow has a smallpox scare, and 240,000 of its 600,000 inhabitants have been vaccinated already.

PORTO RICO'S RESOURCES.

They Will be Exhibited at the Pan-American Exposition.

The enterprise of Porto Rico is evidenced by the preparations that are now being made for its participation in the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo next summer.

The residents of this new possession of the United States are wide awake to the fact that their interests will be well served by a display of the Island's resources. An appropriation of \$10,000 has been made for a building and an exhibit. The building, which will have a desirable location in the Court of State and Foreign Buildings, will be in the form of a kiosk, a one story structure, with a cupola, 55 feet in height.

The building will be constructed entirely of native woods of all varieties, the floor being of hardwood tiling. It will be quite imposing, the Moorish style of architecture being followed. The kiosk will be built in Porto Rico and "knocked down," ready to be set up on its arrival at the Pan-American Exposition grounds.

In the kiosk will be shown the work of women, such as embroidery, drawn and lace work, etc., in which the women of the Island excel. There will also be a coffee and cigar stand, where Porto Rican coffee will be made and served by charming Porto Rican señoritas. The kiosk will also contain the offices of the Porto Rican commissioners and it will be a general headquarters for information concerning the country.

The island will have 1,200 square feet of space in the Agriculture Building and the same space in the Horticulture Building for exhibits. Most of the space allotted to the Island in the Agriculture Building will be occupied by a comprehensive exhibit of sugar, coffee and tobacco in various stages of growth and manufacture. Nearly every species of plants and trees of the Island which will bear transportation will be sent to Buffalo.

Besides everything produced and manufactured on the Island, instructive tables of information have been prepared which will be invaluable to agriculturists and others intending to invest in Porto Rico.

Lake Copais in Boeotia, famous in antiquity for its eels, has now been completely drained and turned into 48,000 acres of arable land.

To Cure a Cold in one Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature on each box. 25c.

The Legislature of Alabama has passed the bill for the purchase of the house in Montgomery which Jefferson Davis occupied. It will be used as a Confederate museum, and to it will be removed the Confederate flags and relics now in the State Capitol, on the steps of which Davis took the oath of office as President of the Confederate States of America.

Mrs. C. E. Vandusen, of Kilbourn, Wis., was afflicted with stomach trouble and constipation for a long time. She says: "I have tried many preparations but none have done me the good that Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets have." These Tablets are for sale at Hood Bros.' drug store.

Berlin is afflicted with a new toy imported from Paris. It is a pocket whistle that emits a whine, winding up with a shrieking "Mama, mama."

King William IV.'s coronation cost the nation about \$200,000. The expenses of King Edward VII.'s coronation, it is expected, will be much heavier.

It is the new commandment. Whatever Right may be coming to us in the future, that is the message for today, that we learn to love one another.—Dr. W. S. Rainsford.

Their promptness and their pleasant effects make DeWitt's Little Early Risers most popular little pills wherever they are known. They are simply perfect for liver and bowel troubles. Hare & Son, Hood Bros., J. R. Ledbetter.

Bengal is suffering from the cocaine habit and efforts are being made to restrict the sale of the drug, which the Hindoos are using as a substitute for opium.

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Office in back room of the Bank of Smithfield. In his absence county orders will be paid at the Bank.

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We desire to call the attention of the public of Smithfield and vicinity to the fact that we have associated ourselves together for the purpose of engaging in a Contracting and Building BUSINESS.
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Big stock bought low for cash—must go. See Cavanaugh & Co.