

PROCLAMATION TO FILIPINOS

DECLARES AMERICA'S AIMS.

American People of the Good Will and Fraternal Feeling of the President-Supremacy of the United States Must and Will be Enforced—Civil Rights of Filipinos Guaranteed—Religious Freedom Assured.

MANTLA, April 4.—The preamble of the United States' Philippine Commission reciting thecession by the peace treaty of the Philippine Islands to the United States, refers to the appointment of the commission, assures the people of the cordial good will and fraternal feeling of the President of the United States and the American people and asserts that the object which the United States government, apart from the fulfillment of its solemn obligations, has assumed toward the family of nations by the acceptance of the sovereignty over the islands, is the well being, prosperity and happiness of the Philippine people and their elevation and advancement of their position among the most civilized people of the world.

Continuing the proclamation says:

THE PRESIDENT'S PURPOSES.

"The President believes this felicity and perfection of the Philippine people will be brought about by the cultivation of letters, science and the liberal and practical arts by the enlargement of intercourse with foreign nations, the expansion of industrial pursuits by trade and commerce, by the multiplication and improvement of means of internal communication, and by the development of the great natural resources of the archipelago."

"Unfortunately these pure aims and purposes of the American government and the people have been misrepresented to some of the inhabitants of certain islands, and in consequence, the friendly American forces, without provocation or cause, have been openly attacked. Why these hostilities? What do the Filipinos desire? Can it be more than the United States is ready to give? They say they are patriots and want liberty."

TO GUARANTEE FREEDOM.

The commission emphatically asserts that it is willing and anxious to establish an enlightened system of government under which the people may enjoy the largest measure of home rule and the amplest liberty consistent with supreme ends of the government and compatible with those obligations which the United States has assumed toward the civilized nations of the world.

The proclamation then says there can be no real conflict between American sovereignty and the rights and liberties of the Filipinos, for America is ready to furnish armies and navies and all the infinite resources of a great and powerful nation to maintain its rightful supremacy over the opposition, so it is even more solicitous to spread peace and happiness among the people and guarantee them the right of free self-government in ever increasing measure, and to encourage those democratic aspirations, sentiments and ideals which are the promise and potency of fruitful national development. In conclusion, the proclamation announces that the commission will visit the Philippine provinces to ascertain the enlightened native opinion as to the form of government adapted to the people, conformable with their traditions and ideals, invite the leading representative men to meet the commission, and declares that the policy of the United States in the establishment and maintenance of the government, is to consult the wishes and secure the advice and cooperation of the people.

THE ELEVEN ARTICLES.

The proclamation contains eleven articles, declaring America's intentions, as follows:

- 1. The supremacy of the United States must and will be enforced throughout every part of the archipelago. Those who resist may accomplish nothing except their own ruin.
2. The amplest liberty of self-government will be granted which is reconcilable with a just, stable, effective and economical administration and compatible with the sovereign rights and obligations of the United States.
3. The civil rights of the Filipinos will be guaranteed and protected, their religious freedom will be secured, and all will have equal standing before the law.
4. Honor, justice and friendship forbid the exploitation of the people of the islands. The purpose of the American government is the welfare and advancement of the Philippine people.
5. Guarantees an honest and effective civil service in which to the fullest extent practicable natives shall be employed.
6. The collection and application of taxes and other revenues will be put upon a sound, honest and economical basis. The public funds, raised justly and collected honestly, will be applied only to defraying the proper expenses of the establishment and maintenance of the Philippine government, and such general improvements as public interests demand. Local funds collected for local purposes shall not be diverted to other ends. With such prudent and honest fiscal administration, it is believed the needs of the government will in a short time become compatible with a considerable reduction in taxation.
7. The establishment of a pure, speedy and effective administration of justice, by which the evils of delay, corruption and exploitation will be effectually eradicated.
8. The construction of roads, railroads and other means of communication and transportation and other public works of manifest advantage to the people will be promoted.
9. Domestic and foreign trade and commerce and other industrial pursuits and the general development of

the country in the interests of its inhabitants, will be constant objects of solicitude and fostering care.

10. Effective provision will be made for the establishment of elementary schools, in which the children will be educated. Appropriate facilities will also be provided for higher education.
11. Reforms in all departments of government, all branches of the public service, and all corporations closely touching the common life of the people, must be undertaken without delay and effected conformably with common right and justice, in a way to satisfy the well founded demands and the highest sentiments and aspirations of the Philippines' people.

PROCLAMATION TO BE CIRCULATED.

Dr. Schuman, president of the commission, said: "The Filipinos have been asking unceasingly, 'what do you propose to do for us?' The proclamation covers the question and it should satisfy them."
Col. Charles Denby, member of the commission and former minister to China, remarked: "It is the most important proclamation since the Declaration of Independence. Spanish, Tagalog and English versions have been printed, and it is proposed to circulate them about Manila and at all the ports. They will be sent to the large towns by gunboats."

Northern Textile Expansion.

New York Stockholder.
In spite of the fact that there has been a considerable increase in the takings of cotton by American mills, last year's 3,500,000 bales having exceeded any previous total by a round half million, and of the further fact that Southern mills have steadily gained in their demands for consumption, the latter still give indications of further expansion in the cotton industry. Growth in this direction has been quite remarkable in recent years as brought in the following comparison of the takings of spinners North and South:

Table with 4 columns: Takings in bales, Northern spinners, Southern spinners, Total. Rows for 1895-96, 1896-97, 1897-98, 1898-99.

After the activity reached in 1894-95 when the takings by American mills fount up in excess of 3,000,000 bales, there was a decidedly retrograde movement of only 4,600,000 bales. But it will be observed that the South did not share in it. More than all the decrease in takings for 1895-96, as compared with the previous year, fell on Northern spinners, those of the South showing an increase of 61,428 bales. As a matter of record, in fact, there has been no falling off in taking of cotton by the mills in the South for the past five years, or since the industry really came into the prominent position, which it has not only maintained, but improved upon.

Is it any Wonder?

Chatham Record.
It certainly seems amazing, as well as monstrous, that any people pretending to be civilized—like our brethren should have ever wished to place the white people of the South under the control of their lately emancipated slaves. And yet that is what was actually done shortly after the War between the States.

Not only did our Northern brethren disfranchise the best white men of the South, but they enfranchised—gave the right to vote—to every former slave—and to men who were utterly and entirely unfit for self-government. The fathers of those slaves—men of noble many generations ago—were slaves in the jungles of Africa. And some were almost as ignorant and unfit for suffrage as their savage ancestors. And yet such creatures were given the control of our beloved Southland!

Is it any wonder then that the older white men of the South recall with horror the dark days of Reconstruction? And is it any wonder that they should now wish to avoid the slightest danger of their recurrence?

It Was Not Reason.

Torville Enquirer.
The story of the capture of Reese in Arizona turns out to be another case in point of that \$1,000 reward. O. E. Bishop, the man who wrote the Governor that he "had been seen," now writes Sheriff Logan that it was all a mistake. It developed that the man suspected as being Reese, has been in Arizona for several years, and that he is a drinking man, while Reese was not. The tendency of that \$1,000 reward is to make suspicious characters out of almost any two strangers; but the request of the sheriff for photographs is a test that usually punctures the bubble.

Appropriate Sociability.

Gilson (W.) Banner.
We want the news. If your wife whips you let us know it, and we will put you right before the world. If you have company tell us—if you are not ashamed of your visitor. If you have a party or gathering of any kind, bring around the cake, seven or eight pies and a side of ham, not necessarily to eat, but just to show your friendship and appreciation. You needn't mind inviting us, as it may be too cool for our wardrobes. We want the news—that's all.

Remembered Cure of Rheumatism.

KEMA, Jackson Co., W. Va.
About three years ago my wife had an attack of rheumatism which confined her to her bed for over a month and rendered her unable to walk a step without assistance, her limbs being swollen to double their normal size. Mr. S. Modcox insisted on my using Chamberlain's Pain Balm. I purchased a fifty-cent bottle and used it according to directions and the next morning she walked to breakfast without assistance in any manner, and she has had no similar attack since.—A. B. PARSONS. For sale by J. E. Curry & Co.

BILL ARP ON OSTRICHES.

VISIT TO AN OSTRICH FARM IN JACKSONVILLE.

Specialization of the Birds—There is a Large Enclosure Where Males and Females of a Mating Pair are Kept Until the Male Makes His Choice.

Bill Arr in Atlanta Constitution.

This ostrich farm was planned here on last Thanksgiving day. It is a branch of the one at Galyton. A few years ago these enterprising men gathered and bought fifty-two young birds and had thirty-one of them safely at Galyton. The others died. Last fall Mr. Pearson, who is a Mississippiian, brought over here a number of adult birds and also a pair of those that came from Africa. He has been now about thirty which are grown and married and has a number of chicks from two days to four months old. There is a large enclosure, where the males and females of marriageable age are turned in and kept until the male makes his choice. The female acquiesces without any coquetry. This pair are then transferred to a smaller enclosure, where the male at once begins the process of subjugation. He treats her most shamefully—strikes her, bites her, pursues her and gives the poor thing no rest. I saw him at it, and wanted to take a big stick and maul him. Complete subjugation is his aim and after he gets that and she humbles herself to the ground and she pleads for mercy his wrath is changed. He takes her to wife and treats her with the greatest consideration and kindness the rest of their married life.

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A PROGRESSIVE TOWN.

Gastonia as an Illustration of Southern Enterprise.

Gastonia Co. Millstone Manufacturing' Record.
Gastonia, N. C., is a conspicuous representative of the new South in the best sense of that term. It is an illustration of what any town or community in the Piedmont belt having good railway facilities can accomplish in the way of growth and prosperity through their own unaided efforts. Many towns in the South sit still and vainly try to invite outside capital and effort to come and build up their town industries. Gastonia did not concern itself to invite foreign capital and energy, but went to work to help itself. The results have been strikingly satisfactory.

The town was incorporated in 1876. It was then a rude railway hamlet, with a scant population. It now has about 4000 inhabitants. Its natural advantages, such as climate, location and the industrious and moral character of its people, have been a factor in development. But its abundant railway facilities, being situated on the trunk line of the great Southern Railroad and at the junction of the Carolina & Northwestern Railroad, have given it everything its business men could desire in the way of railway rates and connections. Its banking facilities are first-class, two strong, conservative and well-managed banks, with ample capital, and deposits aggregating \$800,000.

Another important element of success has been the low rate of taxation. Many municipalities are burdened with an excessive tax rate, which cuts down dividends and drives away capital and settlers. Gastonia has no bonded indebtedness of any kind, hence the tax rate is remarkably low, being only eleven and two-thirds mills for county, State and municipal purposes combined. But the great feature which has always distinguished Gastonia and given her an almost unequalled record has been the phenomenal success of her cotton-mill enterprises. No cotton-manufacturing center in the South has surpassed it in this respect, and very few have equalled it. During the long and terrible depression and disaster of 1897 in cotton-milling industries her mills never suspended for a day, paid full dividends of 8 and 10 per cent, and continued to run night and day as usual. One of the mills, the Trenton, five years old, has paid its stockholders 100 per cent on the dollar in dividends. Another, the Gastonia Manufacturing Co., ten years old, has paid 170 per cent of cash dividends and 150 per cent of stock dividends.

There are several reasons for this remarkable record. First and foremost, it is to be found in the character and ability of the men who have managed these mills. The mills have been managed with signal ability. I have said there are several reasons for this market success. So there are. But the reason of all reasons is found in the capacity and ability of the men who have been at the head of affairs. They are all men of the highest character, and as prominent in their churches as they are in the business world. The cotton mills of the South that have failed have done so largely because they have not had competent men to manage them.

Another reason for this success has been that the mill authorities have weeded out incompetent and vicious operatives. A case of drunkenness means instant dismissal. Profane and immoral bosses and operatives must go. No wall of separation is built up between the operatives and townspeople, and instead of mill chaps the operatives come to the town churches, and mill-owners and operatives sit together in the pews.

There has never been any such thing as a boom, and of the \$670,000 invested in various branches of manufacturing not more than \$25,000 is foreign capital. The farmers in the surrounding country own most stock in the mills. If an amount equal to one-fourth of the total capital invested represents the rate of wages paid, then Gastonia's manufacturers pay her operatives annually \$167,000.

The general result is a town remarkably peaceful and law-abiding. Arrests are rare, and a drunken man on the street is a thing not seen once a month. There are no barrooms, and one town marshal is ample for 4,000 people. But Gastonia enjoys the distinction of being the commercial metropolis of the county which contains more cotton mills than any other in the South. There are in Gastonia county twenty-two cotton mills; ground is being broken for the twenty-third, and other mills are doubling their plant. There is no farmer in the county who is not within seven miles of a railway, and no one who is not near enough to a cotton mill to enable him to operate a truck farm or give him an excellent market for every load of wood, every egg, or pound of butter, or chicken or goat, or sheep or pig. The prosperous and independent condition of Gastonia county farmers is largely owing to the fact that they are all near some cotton mill which gives them a market at fair prices for everything which they can grow.

Gastonia county has \$3,300,000 of capital invested in cotton manufacturing. This distributed among so many mills in different localities, is vastly better for the general good than one or two huge mills. This wide distribution gives every section of the county good market for produce and prevents any one section from becoming top-heavy with a factory population. Gastonia county mills pay their operatives \$500,000 annually in wages. This sum paid in weekly installments, feeds its way into every branch of trade and gives a tremendous impetus to prosperity in town and country.

Gastonia with its elegant churches, high-grade schools, busy stores and factories and law-abiding and cultured people, is a delightful place for residence and business.

It Seems a Pity.

Wilmington Star.
In commenting upon the recent sale of 80,000 acres of State swamp lands, the Charlotte Observer remarks as follows:
"The sale of 80,000 acres of swamp lands in Eastern North Carolina by the syndicate of Charlotte option-holders, reported in yesterday's Observer, was generally regarded as a big deal, but it is not so very big, after all. It represents only a very small part of the holdings of the Charlotte swamp merchants. They have about 500,000 acres which they are still holding by a strait. It seems a pity to see good North Carolina forest land going at \$1 an acre, but if any money is to be made out of it we are glad to have it come to Charlotte parties."
"it seems a pity" to sell well timbered land for a dollar an acre, and some people may think it is a piece of shameful stupidity. But large tracts of timbered swamp lands owned by the State have been sold at a lower figure than that, from 1 1/2 to 25 cents an acre, and nobody seemed to think that the gentleman who made the deal for the State had been uncooled.

But there is still a lot more on hand, about 600,000 acres, and a chance for some one with a little cash to take in broad stretches of virgin forest. In as much as the State is not permitted nor compelled to sell these lands, if this be called selling—and in as much as the State has an abundance of convict labor that might be profitably employed on these swamp lands, we fall to see where the business comes in in these transactions.

Now For the Gentry.

St. Louis Republic.
Taking further testimony concerning the unfitness of the canned roast beef supplied as an army ration is a waste of time. Enough has been taken to convince everybody that the beef was unexactly and unexpressibly bad, that it made the soldiers ill, and that the criminal carelessness and ignorance shown in issuing it are traceable in the War Department.
The public has had enough of proofs of the unfitness of the stuff. All it wants now is for the court to fix the responsibility and to do so definitely and clearly that the parties guilty of this series of outrages perpetrated upon the soldiers of the country shall be made to stand from under the cloud of subtlety, delay and red tape with which it has been attempted for weeks to shield their liability.

Peterson's responsibility for this awful mistake to characterize it mildly—is what the people now demand that the Court of Inquiry shall determine. Then determined, they insist that a lesson shall be taught the gentry ones that will effectually prevent the feeding of rotten food to the defenders of the country in the future.

They, Profit and Patriotism.

Baltimore Sun.
The advocates of the policy of imperialism base it upon motives of plety, profits and patriotism, but the benefits under any of these heads are problematical. How many young Americans shall we ruin in competition and moral decay for each bushel of convert we shall make? At present in the Philippines we are killing off the Christian natives much faster than we convert their cannibal neighbors. As respects commercial profits, it is to be borne in mind that in the last ten years the Philippine islanders have bought of us on the average \$100,000 worth of merchandise a year, and we have bought of them some \$7,000,000 worth, mainly sugar and hemp.

Distinction to Fine Grubbed.

Payotville Observer.
Mr. J. G. Jackson, who has just returned from Southern Pines, tells us that Mr. Van Linder is having every tree on his magnificent peach orchard (probably the finest in the South) uprooted, and will have to transplant the entire several hundred acres. The San Jose scale got into his orchard and destroyed most of the trees, and, together with the cold snap, played the wild with the whole crop.

It is Just So.

Memphis Journal.
Farming and merchandising don't pay unless a man farms or merchandises. Neither will mix with banking and linting and loafing. No other business will. Most anything will pay if a man knows how to do it and does it.

The Water Problem Next Summer.

Newton Enterprise.
After two summers with a scarcity of water in the wells there is hardly any probability that we will hear the same complaint this year.

In almost every neighborhood there is some one whose life has been saved by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, or who has been cured of chronic diarrhoea by the use of that medicine. Such persons are a point of calling of it whenever opportunity offers, hoping that it may be the means of saving other lives. For sale by J. E. Curry & Co.

For Coughs, Croup, Hoarseness, La Grippe, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption.

Advertisement for Foley's Honey and Tar. Text: 'Foley's Honey and Tar. It is the GREAT THROAT and LUNG REMEDY. For sale by J. H. KENNEDY & COMPANY.'

The Equitable Life Assurance Society OF THE UNITED STATES.

Table with 2 columns: Description of insurance services, Amounts. Rows include Outstanding Assurance, Assurance Applied for, Examined and Declined, New Assurance Issued, Income, Assets Dec. 31, 1898, Assurance Fund, and other liabilities, Surplus, and Paid Policyholders.

HENRY B. HYDE, President. J. W. ALEXANDER, V.-P. W. J. RODDEY, Manager, Rock Hill, S C. W. T. RANKIN, Resident Agent, Gastonia, N C.

It is the King of its Race.

This timely appeal is to you who are looking for the best constructed bicycle the world has ever produced. The Cleveland Model '99 with the Ball Roller Bearings stands far ahead in mechanical construction and ease of running, to say nothing of lasting qualities. Be wise and have no regrets. Other new wheels from \$50 up. First-class Repair Shop and full line of Sundries. TORRENCE BROTHERS. P. S. Call in and get a catalogue.

Hat Styles for '99.

In hats for men, youth, and boys, the spring styles for '99 are at Holland & Robinson's—the latest, the most stylish, and the most attractive. See show window. We have the soft and stiff goods in the season's various styles and shades. Ask to see the Gotham. Man, youth, or boy can here find his hat wants satisfied perfectly. All we have are of the latest styles.

Holland & Robinson.

Special Taxes.

Statesville Landmark.
The new revenue law of the State imposes special taxes, in a number of instances where they have not been imposed heretofore. For instance, wood and coal dealers in towns the size of Statesville are taxed \$5 annually, but the tax does not apply to persons selling wood from their own lands if less than 100 cords are sold annually. Real estate dealers and rent collectors are taxed from \$15 to \$25.00 per annum, according to the size of the town, and bridge dealers \$10 to \$5. Cotton factors, other than merchants, buying and selling cotton must pay \$15 to \$25.00 cotton compresses, \$100 to \$10; dealers in theatre tickets, \$5; photographers, \$5; ice manufacturers, \$10; laundriesmen, \$10; undertakers, \$10; lumber dealers, \$10.