

A PHILIPPINE PLAN

Scheme For Government of the People Submitted.

THE BILL IS FINALLY COMPLETED

Financial Plan Decided Upon — The Silver Dollar is to Be Made a Legal Tender.

Washington, Special.—The Senate Monday completed consideration of the bill prescribing a form of government for the Philippine Islands and authorized Senator Lodge to report it to the Senate after voting down the Democratic substitute by a party vote. An amendment providing for a census of the population of the islands is as follows:

"That whenever the existing insurrection in the Philippine Islands shall have ceased and a condition of general and complete peace shall have been established therein, and the fact shall be certified to the President by the Philippine commission, the President, upon being satisfied thereof, shall order a census of the Philippine Islands to be taken, such census in its inquiries relating to the population shall take and make so far as practicable full report for all the inhabitants, of name, age, sex, race or tribe, whether native or foreign born, either in Spanish, native dialect language or in English; school attendance and ownership of homes, and such other information separately for each island, each province, and municipality, or other civil division, and such information shall be made available to inform the President and Congress concerning the capacity, fitness and readiness of all the people of the Philippine Islands, and of particular islands, provinces, and municipalities, and other civil divisions, for the establishment and maintenance in the Philippine Islands or certain of them, of a permanent, popular representative government."

After the completion of the census the Philippine commission is required to report fully to the President and Congress, their recommendations based on such census and upon the operation of the local government provided for, whether or not all or certain of the Philippine Islands are capable, fit and ready for the establishment of a permanent, popular representative government.

The Philippine commission is continued in effect and there is no further hint than that above quoted of a possible change. The following provision is made for the extension of the commission's authority: "That the Philippine commission meantime are hereby authorized and directed in their discretion to continue to establish additional municipal and provincial governments in the Philippine Islands, with popular representative government so far and so fast as communities in such civil divisions are capable for the same, the qualification of electors in elections in municipalities and provinces to be the same as now provided by law for electors in municipal elections; and said Philippine commission, whenever they find other male inhabitants of lawful age in such municipalities and provinces capable of self-government, with the purpose of gradually extending to municipalities and provinces permanent popular representative government."

After authorizing the Philippine government to establish a mint at Manila and extending the coinage laws of the United States so far as applicable to the islands, the following is inserted as a section:

"That the said Philippine government is authorized to coin a silver dollar which shall contain 416 grains of standard silver, and the standard of said silver coins shall be such that of 1,000 parts by weight, 900 shall be of pure metal and 100 of alloy and the alloy shall be of copper. And upon the said silver dollar there shall be devices and inscriptions to be prescribed by the government of the Philippine Islands with the Secretary of War of the United States, which devices and inscriptions shall express or symbolize the sovereignty of the United States and that it is a coin of the Philippine Islands, together with the denomination of the coin expressed in English, Filipino and Chinese characters, and the date of its coinage.

"That any owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at the mint in the Philippine Islands, to be coined as hereinbefore provided. Silver bullion brought to the mint of the Philippine Islands for coinage shall be received and coined by the proper officers for the benefit of the depositor: Provided, that it shall be lawful to refuse at the mint any deposit of less than \$100 and also any bullion so base as to be unsuitable for the operations of the mint. And provided, also, that when gold is combined with the said bullion in such small proportion that it cannot be separated advantageously no allowance shall be made for such gold to the depositor."

SERIOUS SOUTHERN FLOODS.

High Water Does Damage in Many Places.

Meridian, Miss., Special.—Meridian is entirely cut off from the outside world, except that two Western Union wires are still in operation, and not a train is moving with 50 miles of the city. A fast freight on the Northeastern Railroad is 6 feet under water and the crew is in danger of being swept away. Efforts to reach the train by boats have been futile, owing to the swift current. Two relief parties started to swim and wade streams, but nothing has been heard from them since Thursday night. Water at Enterprise, 12 miles south, is rising at the rate of 18 inches an hour. There is no prospect for the resumption of traffic for two or three days. The southern section of this city has been under 3 feet of water for 24 hours and many families have been forced to leave their homes in the low lands and escape to higher ground.

New Orleans, Special.—The wind and rain storm which has prevailed over southern Mississippi for the past 48 hours has demoralized all railway traffic and telegraphic communication. The town of Hazlehurst, Miss., has been completely isolated for the past two days on account of the heavy rains. Many streams in the country overflowed their banks and all traffic from the country has been stopped, with no trains or mails. The rainfall has caused great damage by flood at Newton, Miss. and there is little probability of the trains running through for several days. About ten miles east the water is running over the railroad tracks six feet deep and four or five miles wide and two miles of track have been swept away. Telegraphic lines are prostrated on all locations. No mail has been received over the star routes since the rain.

Mobile, Ala., Special.—The rain-storm that has caused serious floods in the upper country set in here Friday with steady but not heavy rain and wind. The outer bar is reported as exceedingly rough. No vessels have attempted its passage since Thursday night and no vessels passed through the ship channel since this morning. The coast steamer Alpha, which is the last to arrive, reports a very rough experience on the bar. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad is operating as usual, no damage being reported. The Southern is also operating. The Mobile & Ohio is tied up at various points. Jackson, Miss., Special.—The flood situation is somewhat improved so far as the railroads are concerned, but traffic has not yet been resumed from New Orleans, Vicksburg or Meridian. Mails from the North arrived Friday 36 hours late, but no mail has come in from the South in two days. Pearl river continues to rise and is now spread out over a wide portion of country in the vicinity of Jackson. The flood from the upper country is being felt here and Pearl river has already backed up to within 100 feet of the old capitol. Scores of families moved to high ground. So far there has been no loss of life.

Meridian, Miss., Special.—Eleven inches of rain has fallen here during the past 48 hours. The streams are raging and many farms are under water, bridges have been washed away and railway traffic in this vicinity is at a standstill. An Alabama Great Southern freight went into a washout near Newark, Friday night. Two trains were lost on the Alabama & Vicksburg this morning, and on the New Orleans and Northwestern, 20 miles south of Meridian. No trains have entered or departed from Meridian since Thursday afternoon. Several serious washouts are reported. Many telegraph wires are down and some points are entirely cut off.

Mobile, Ala., Special.—Traffic on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad in Mississippi has been seriously interfered with by the floods of the last two days. Friday night a trestle 30 feet long, just south of Shuquak, Miss., was washed out and the track is under water from Porterville, Miss., to Iron Bridge, a distance of two miles. Minor washouts are also reported between Artesia and Tuscaloosa. The passenger train which left Mobile last night was turned back at Enterprise.

Decatur, Ala., Special.—A very severe wind and rain storm accompanied by a heavy fall of hail, struck here about 4 o'clock Friday afternoon, lasting one hour. Heavy damage was done and severe and serious washouts were incurred by roads. Haywood Roberts, a white man, and Tom Evans, colored, were killed by live electric wires which were blown down. Wires fell down across street car tracks and killed two mules attached to a car, the passengers being severely shocked.

AN EASTER STORM

Does Serious Damage to Property in Pittsburg

FORTY PEOPLE BADLY INJURED

Wrecks a Church During Services and a Panic Results—Heavy Damages.

Pittsburg, Special.—One of the fiercest wind storms ever known in this section struck the city just before noon Sunday and did almost incalculable damage to property and injured many people, some of whom may die from the effects of their wounds. Scores of houses were unroofed, many trees were blown down, mill stacks toppled over and telegraph and telephone wires generally disabled. The most serious accident reported up to 9 o'clock was the unroofing of the Knoxville Presbyterian church, in Knoxville. The church was filled with an Easter congregation numbering about 600 persons. While the minister was in the midst of his sermon, a strong gust of wind blew over the large chimney, and lifted a portion of the roof off the building. The bricks from the chimney crushed through the roof and carried a huge piece of the ceiling, measuring about 40 by 20 feet, down upon the worshippers in the pews. An indescribable panic ensued and a frantic rush was made for the doors and windows. The excitement was soon quieted and the work of rescue begun. At least 40 persons were caught by the wreckage and more or less injured. Of this number five may not recover. The more seriously injured are:

Dr. R. J. Phillips, aged 40, concussion of brain, may die; Curtis Ray McKnight, 4 years old, internal injuries, both legs crushed, probably fatal; Clarence McNulty, aged 17, internal injuries, badly crushed, may die; Fletcher Bryon, fracture at the base of the brain, serious; David Smith, 32, arm broken, head cut and badly battered, serious; Joseph Adams, 21, badly crushed; Albert Schmidt, 14, both arms broken and head cut; John Meyer, 17, head and face cut; Thomas Meherlin, 18, arms and head cut; Evan Jones, 22, serious scalp wounds; Mrs. Rachael Schultz, 35, arms broken. None of the other injured are seriously hurt.

In none of the other accidents reported throughout the city were there any serious injuries to persons, though many narrow escapes are recorded. The towboat, Belle McGowan, was blown over in the Ohio river opposite Mill Run and completely wrecked. Her crew narrowly escaped drowning, but all were finally rescued by harbor boats. The corrugated iron roof of the union bridge at the point, was lifted from its fastenings by the wind and portions of it carried a distance of a mile. The Whittier School, near Mount Washington, was unroofed and its walls badly twisted. Jones & Laughlin's had 14 of their furnace stacks blown down, necessitating the shut-down of a portion of their plant for weeks. Reports from near-by towns are not coming in, probably on account of the crippled condition of the wires. It is feared that much damage has been done in those places.

As Rev. J. W. English, pastor of the Robinson Run Union Protestant church, near McDonald, was raising his arms to pronounce the benediction, lightning struck the church spire and it toppled upon the roof, crushing it and injuring a number of worshippers, two of whom will die. The injured are: Robert Patterson, aged 10, skull fractured, will die; Leon Averill, 11, skull fractured, will die. Mrs. John Patterson, mother of Robert, severely bruised about body; Mrs. Mary Patterson, arm broken and badly bruised; Miss Mary G. Wallace, badly bruised; Mrs. Averill, mother of Leon, head and arms cut and bruised.

The spire and portions of the roof of the Union Protestant church at McDonald was torn off, and the building considerably damaged, but no one was injured. The Nobletown Presbyterian church was also unroofed, but the congregation escaped injury.

The Forest Oil Company had between 200 and 300 derricks blown down in its McDonald region and considerable damage was sustained by its pipe system.

The offices of the Monongahela Connecting Railroad, on Second avenue, this city, were destroyed by fire during the afternoon, because no alarm could be sent in either by telephone

or telegraph. The Armstrong Cork Company's plant on Liberty avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, was unroofed and much damage done to machinery and stock. Reports from the different railroads tonight show that all suffered more or less from broken telegraph poles and crippled service. All, however, were in good shape and trains running by 8 o'clock.

The baseball park in Allegheny lost one of its fences and a portion of the grand stand roof. More than 2,500 lights of glass in the Phillips' conservatory were broken. The Montana apartment house at Pennsylvania avenue and Fairmont street, East End, and the Idaho building, which adjoins it, were partially destroyed. The damage in the Monongahela and Turtle creek valleys will reach thousands of dollars, but no specially bad individual loss is reported. Almost the entire eastern district of this city is in darkness tonight, the electric lighting system having been put out of commission by the storm. The down-town portions were repaired early in the afternoon. The storm, which came upon the city very suddenly, came up through the Ohio valley and passed on eastward. It lasted only about 30 minutes, only five minutes of which was at a velocity unusually high. In that five minutes practically all the damage done was accomplished.

Tired of Rebellion.

Manila, By Cable.—Ruffino, who has spent \$30,000 in his efforts to incite rebellion in the province of Misamis, island of Mindanao, now says he is tired of rebellion and has offered to surrender, with 75 rifles, to the native constabulary. General Chaffee will leave Manila April 10, on a tour of inspection to the island of Samar. He will visit every port in the island, and will witness the surrender there on April 15, of the insurgent general, Guevarra. After this surrender, the American garrisons in Samar will be largely reduced.

Charleston May Get the Fight.

New York, Special.—James Jeffries and Robert Fitzsimmons, having failed thus far to agree on a location for their proposed fight, will meet by proxy and open bids that have been received for their battle. The bids will be two in number. One from the Century Athletic Club, of Los Angeles of \$25,000 guaranteed, the other from the exposition company of Charleston, S. C., of \$26,000. The World says that the South Carolina offer is very attractive to Fitzsimmons.

To Erect Monument.

Washington, Special.—A movement is under way for the erection of a monument in this city in memory of the 1,457 soldiers, ex-prisoners of war from Andersonville and Cabala, who lost their lives just the close of the civil war by the explosion of the steamer Sultana, near Memphis, Tenn., on the night of April 27, 1865. A bill appropriating \$50,000 for the monument will be introduced in both houses of Congress shortly.

Not After Atlantic Coast Line.

Wilmington, N. C., Special.—It is known almost to a certainty here that there is no truth in the report that the Pennsylvania Railroad has purchased the Atlantic Coast Line. Railroad authorities here are disposed to treat the rumor lightly and will not discuss the matter for publication. It is believed, however, that a movement is on foot for a joint operation of the Plant System by the Atlantic Coast Line and Southern.

Aguinaldo Not Allowed to Testify.

Manila, By Cable.—Aguinaldo, with General Chaffee's permission, was in court in answer to a subpoena calling upon him to testify in the suit brought against Senator Valedz, the editor of a Spanish weekly paper here, by two Filipino members of the United States Philippine commission (Dr. Pardo de Lavers, former president of the Liberal party, and Benito Legarda) but his evidence was not allowed, on the ground that the truth of the article complained of was immaterial. Dr. De Vederó and Legarda were also not called for the same reason.

Some Costly Scents.

Lavender gives a net profit of \$100 an acre. Pure lard saturated with the scent of flowers (pomade) is worth from \$6 to \$7.50 a pound. Cologne of the finest quality (obtained by soaking the saturated lard in alcohol), brings as much as \$17 a pint.

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL

The South in Manufacturing.

Capt. W. H. Snow of High Point, N. C., the pioneer in the woodworking industry of that city, reviewing its progress during the past twenty-five years, shows that its population of 300 has grown to one of 6000, of whom 3000 are employed in nearly fifty establishments, receiving about \$8500 in weekly wages. More than \$2,000,000 are invested in mills in machinery, and most of that money has been accumulated from industry at High Point. The Wilmington Morning Star holds High Point to be a striking illustration of the benefits of manufacturing to a community, not only as a means of livelihood for direct employes, but also for supplies of raw material and food. It finds other illustrations in Greensboro, Charlotte and Fayetteville, and points the general moral that the richest community is not the one which produces the greatest quantity of crude material for industry, but the one which converts that material into some useful article for which there is a demand.

At many points in the South the truth of this moral is being emphasized, the more significantly because of the long career of the South as a producer of the raw material which has been manufactured in other sections, to their great gain. The South was gradually changing to a producer of more or less finished articles when war intervened, and it was not until 1880 and later that its proper pace was set. That it is coming into its own is kfl un0z eucJs,aFJI cmfw cmfw cmf demonstrated by the fact that while the value of manufactured products in the whole country increased 142 per cent. between 1880 and 1900, the value of manufactured products in the South increased in the same period 220 per cent. In the meantime the value of manufactured products in the South has increased from 8 per cent. to 11 per cent. of the value of manufactured products in the country. That fact, taken in connection with the obvious expansion of manufacturing in the South during the past ten years shows that much of the increase in its manufacturing has been but an increase in the first handling of material for more lucrative manufacturing elsewhere, for, with a population of 23,000,000, the South's manufactured products in 1900 were valued at \$1,466,000,000, while the rest of the country, with a population of 53,000,000, produced to the value of \$11,574,000,000. Still, the South has the proper gait and the rise in recent years of new industrial centers in nearly every Southern State from West Virginia to Texas, and the enlargement of undertakings in older communities, with the manifest tendency toward diversification in manufacturing, indicate the determination of the South to use to the utmost all of its magnificent resources for its own enrichment and for the welfare of the whole country.—Manufacturers' Record.

Coolmees Mills Developing.

The extensive cotton manufacturing enterprise of the Coolmees Cotton Mills at Coolmees, N. C., continues to develop towards the ultimate size originally planned. Contracts have just been awarded for the erection of ninety operatives' cottages and five officers' dwellings, which will be required for the additional employes soon to be needed. These employes will be required because of the additional 5000 spindles and 168 looms just contracted for, which latter will increase the full complement to 25,000 spindles and 800 looms. The betterments connected with the improvements will cost probably \$100,000, the company's capitalization already being \$250,000. The enlarged plant will use about 1100 horse-power, more than half that available from the Coolmees falls. Later on an electric-lighting and a sewerage system will be established, and a 75-barrel flour mill, recently equipped, is already being operated. E. W. Thomas, superintendent, is now planning to open a night textile school for the operatives.

Wagon Factory For High Point.

A High Point, N. C., special to the Charlotte Observer says: The High Point Buggy Company has been organized to do business at this place, with a capital of \$125,000. The stockholders are J. Elwood Cox, Westcott Roberson and others. Mr. H. A. White is secretary and treasurer of the new enterprise. This will be among the largest wood-working establishments here. It will be located on the Kendall Improvement Company's land.

Textile Notes.

Tavora Cotton Mills of Yorkville, S. C., will increase capital from \$40,000 to \$65,000. This company recently succeeded Sutor Cotton Mill Co., having a 6912-spindle plant.

Crawford Woolen Co. of Martinsburg, W. Va., has declared an annual dividend of 20 per cent. Its capital is \$50,000, and the surplus at the end of the year's business amounted to \$124,000.