LIBERTY CONGRESS.

Says Imperial Crowns Must be Cast Aside by

THE ELECTION OF BRYAN.

George S. Bu well Makes Great Speech Against Imperialism and De-

clares for B van-

The liberty congress of the National Auti-Imperialistic league met in Indianapolis on Wednesday. About five hundred delegates were present. Tomlinson hall was elaborately decorated with American flags and with portraits of Washington, Lincoln, Jefferson, Thomas A. Hendricks and Oliver P. Morton. There were two huge banners containing excerpts from the speeches of Abraham Lincoln and three containing parts of the "Behold a republic" peroration of Mr. Bryan's Indianapolis speech of acceptance. Swang directly over the speaker's platform was an immense banner with the following inscriptions:

"I speak not of forcible annexation, for that cannot be thought of. That, by our code of morals would be criminal aggression-William McKinley."

"Behold a republic standing erect with the empires all around her bowed beneath the weight of their own armaments-a republic whose flag is loved while other flags are only feared-William Jennings Bryan."

George G. Moncer of Philadelphia called the convention to order at 11 o'clock, presenting Edwin Butritt Smith of Chicago as temporary chairman. Prof. A. H. Tolman of the university of Chicago read the Declaration of Independence. The Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow of Cincinnati invoked the divine blessing on the deliberations of the body, after which Mr. Smith delivered his address. He said in part: 'The American people must once for

all put away the imperial crown which Mr. McKinley proffers them. A selfgoverning people cannot acquire and hold power to rule others. There is place for none but citizens beneath the American flag. The last six presidential elections

have been determined by independent voters. These voters are today united in their opposition to the approval of Mr. McKinley's course. If they co operate at the coming election they will compass his defeat and bring the republic back to its true course.

"Our correspondence which extends to the entire country, indicates that independent voters in large and increas ing numbers will vote directly for Bryan. Others deem it desirable to have a third ticket as a means of withholding votes from McKinley. Some believe this to be a good time to found a new and conservative party that may in time dispute the control of the government with survivor of the existing parties. Each of these views is ably represented in this congress."

Throughout the delivery of Mr Smith's address the applause was generous, but it reached its greatest volume when the temporary chairman suggested that many of the sympathizers with the movement were disposed to give their support to Wm. J. Bryan. The cheers and shouts which greeted this utterance lasted two or three minutes. Chairman Smith called for short addresses from delegates. Those who re sponded were Dr W. A Croffut of Washington, Gen. Jos. Beatty of Columbus, O, Judge Moses Hallett of Denver; Edgar A Bancrof of Chicago and Gamaliel Bradford of Boston. Dr. Croffutt said he had long been a Republican, but should this year give his support to Bryan. He presented to the convention the regrets of Gen. Wm. Birney and ex-Senator John B. Henderson of Washington and Senator George L. Wellington of Maryland.

Gamaliel Bradford said he had taken the long journey from Boston principally to avert what he thought would be a great mistake-the nomination of a third ticket.

"This election," he said, "is not going to be settled by the newspapers nor by the politicians, nor by the capitalists, but by the people. Now if we are going to defeat McKinley we must throw our solid support in behalf of Wm J. Bryan. (Great applause) Then when he sits in the presidential chair, which he will, we will have some influence with the administration, we will be able to say that we were with him from the beginning. I think the first consideration is to defeat McKinley. but I think it is just as important to elect Mr. Bryan. I did not vote for him four years ago; I am a strong advocate of the gold standard, and I think he is mistaken about the money question, but I also think he is thoroughly earnest and honest and sincere. I have as much faith as I have in any doctrine of religion that when the people come to vote next November they will cast an overwhelming testimony in favor of Wm. J. Bryan."

The venerable George S. Boutwell, ex-governor of Massachusetts and secretary of the treasury in the cabinet of President Grant was made permanent chairman. He made a splendid speech against imperialism, which was most enthusiastically received. He said:

"I charge that the policy upon which the administration has entered will mean the abandonment of the principles upon which our government was except that which he himself has origihas been done, our chief duty is the east of the river flooded and joined the of the goverded.

overthrow of the administration of 1 main army west of it.

which he is head. There is one issue which the popular verdict will settle irrevocably, and that is the issue of imperialism. If the Republican party be successful its control of the judicial as well as of the executive and legisla lative departments of the government will be absolute and its disposition to exercise all its power for the enforcement of an imperialistic policy cannot be doubted. At the end of four years imperialism will be so firmly imbedded in our political life that it can never be expelled. Since the election of Mr. Bryan is certain to deliver the country from imminent peril of imperialism can the liberty convention hesitate to support him because of an impossible danger arising from his opinions on subjects with which, as president, he cannot possibly deal? "How is the overthrow of the admin-

stration to be accomplished?" inquired Mr. Boutwell. There is but one available means and you know what that is. I am for Bryan in spite of what he may believe concerning the currency or fito which we invite the country's attention is a question of life or death to the republic. In such a crisis shall we stop to consider whether the silver should be worth more or less than it is? If the currency is impaired we can redeem it. It was impaired during the civil war and we redeemed it afterward. If you have not been deceived in a man and he promises to do what is right you are not to blame if you try him. Mr. Bryan to me stands in that position. Even i is enemies say nothing against him as a man. In this very city he has nade the most explicit promises to pursue that policy which we advocate I am disposed to trust him. I believe Bryan is as honest in his purpose to redeem this country from degradation and its policy of imperialism as any man who sits in this audience. Therefore, for one, I am in favor of supporting Mr. Bryan in spite of his beliefs in things concerning which he has not my approval.

BRYAN ENDORSED On Thursday the convention endorsed Bryan and Stevenson, and adjourned sine die.

HAVE A NEW DEAL.

After Five Years Wives Go Back to

Husbands They Exchanged.

Two farmers of Monekton, N. B. named William Henderson and Walter Moore, who exchanged wives five years ago, met and exchanged back on Satur-Both were possessed of capable and handsome wives. The members of both families had been reared in the neighborhood and had been sweethearts and friends from childhood.

After a period of what was believed by the neighbors to have been perfect oiness covering more than a decade of years, a coolness grew up in each household. Mrs. Henderson returned to her parents. A few days later Henderson was found by Moore with his There was no quarrel with the wife. men. Moore simply said: "If you want my wife you can have her," and left the house.

That settled it, for the next morning Henderson and Mrs. Moore disappeared, going to Long Island City, Me, where he purchased a stock farm.

Mrs. Henderson, who was obliged to work for a living, hired with Moore as his housekeeper, and she seemed to be happy. Things went along swimmingly until two years ago, when Mrs. Henderson's heart returned to her old, love, and she and Moore undertook to locate the missing couple. Last Christmas eve word came to Long Island City of the

few feet apart and the wives went to realm of the blazing sea. their sides The reunited couples took

Suicide of Lovers.

Farmer Jones and Bonnie Turner, two young people living near Coal, Mo, were found in a dying condition in a buggy by the roadside Wednesday which they had taken with suicidal inbeen keeping company for over a year and had intended to marry, but unfortunately Jones was kicked by a expenditure of the money he had saved to marry on. As soon as he recovered and found it necessary to leave home in search of work the young folks decided they would rather die together Saturday afternoon, remaining away all night. Sunday morning they unhitched the horse from the buggy, tied him to the fence, fastened the laprobe over the side of the buggy top so that they could not be seen from the road and took morphine. About 9 o'clock a the thirtieth and fifty fifth degree of man named Link McGinniss, who was north or south latitude. passing, discovered them in a dying condition. Three physicians were called, but were unable to save them. A note to Jones' mother was found in his picture could be found and asking that they be buried in the same grave. He gave as the explanation of the deed that they could not marry and would rather die than be separated.

Japan Bore the Brunt.

The Associated Press correspondent with the allied forces in China says founded; that it will change the repub- the glory of the fighting at Peitsang lie into an empire. The first of the belongs to the Japanese. They did all means before us for the preservation of the hardest fighting. The Americans the Union if our allegation is true, is were in reserve and had no casualties. the overthrow of the administration. The Japanese, advancing across the out being constantly reminded of it. We are told there is peace in the plain, had no shelter and flanked the No American can travel in those counpines are ours and there will be no cent Japanese cavalry charge which raabatement of our rights and no scutt'e sulted in the capture of 10 field guns. policy. This seems to indicate that we | The Chinese retreat was orderly and have entered upon a colonial policy. they left but a few dead on the field. I am not able to explain the motive of | The correspondent of the Associated Mr. McKinley in taking this policy. Press counted 200 dead or wounded England, fear Russia, fear Germany, I believe he is the master mind in his Japanese. The British loss was two but they love and respect the United cabinet and that nothing has transpired | men killed and a few wounded. The nated. And he has carried it through Russians had a duel with the Chinese the policy of a century? Where is our New York. He was stricken without been killed by falling slate, which was thus far without interruption. He is guns, which resulted in silencing the long-time boast that government de-

A COMING EMPIRE

can Emperor.

Some Serious R flections from Senator Pettigrew, of South

Dakota, on the Politi-

cal Outlock.

THE ALARM SOUNDED.

Within the past thirty years the wealth of the United States, which was once fairly distributed, has been accumulated in the hands of a few, so that, according to the last census, 250,-000 men own \$44 000,000 000, or over fort of our people alive? is the problem nances of the country. This question three fourths of the wealth of this for us to solve. country, while 52 per cent. of the population practically have no property

at all and do not own their homes. It would naturally be supposed that the 48 per cent. of the people who still have an interest in the property of the nation would be the governing classes. Recent events, however, point unwis takably to the fact that the 250 000 people who own nearly all the wealth have combined with the 52 per cent. of our population who have no property. and by gaining control of a great and aforetime patriotic political organization have usurped the functions of a government and established a plu

Among all monarchies of the past, whenever all power and all property have been gathered into the hands of the few and disconcent appears among the masses, it has been the policy to acquire foreign possessions, to enlarge the army and navy, to employ the discontented and distract their attention.

The attempt on the part of the United States to acquire foreign territory, coming as it dees along with an everincreasing clamor for the enlargement of the army and for the creation of a great navy, is sufficient to alarm patriotic citizens and lead to an anxious inquiry as to whither we are drifting Today we have no territory that a navy is needed to defend. The United States is so situated that she can say whether she will have peace or war.

But the moment we acquire distant possessions we must build a navy to defend them, for in case of war these possessions would be first attacked and taken from us France, England and in subjection. Germany have possessions scattered all over the world, and those nations are consequently compelled to maintain immense navies to defend them. These | Some Places Drowned Out and Some possessions, in case of war, furnish so many points of attack, so many embarrassments, so many opportunities arena of this contest?

From our earliest history we have ther foothold upon the western hemistrine.

Throughout our past we have en- weeks later. countered many propositions for the annexation of tropical countries and we resolutely put them behind us, un- of the spring wheat harvest and caused til our judgment was circumvented by injury to the overripe standing grain never joined the church because he did feeling at Moncton, and a correspond- the machinations of capitalistic combi- as well as to that in shock and stack. ence followed, which resulted in the nations and we took forcible possession meeting of the four at Waterville, Me. of the Hawaaiian Islands. The same ton has improved slightly, although the couples neared each other at influences are now at work to attach rust and shedding are gennerally rethe railway station and the men did not permanently to the United States the ported and the crop needs rain in porlook at each other. They stopped a Philippine Islands; still deeper in the

Tropical countries produce and mainthe train at once for their respective tain populations much more dense than the Carolinas, Georgia and Arkansas countries in the temperate zone because it takes less to clothe and feed | materially, premature opening being and care for their people, because their demands and wants are less and because of the wonderful food producing power made favorable progress, but elsewhere of the soil of the tropics.

The island of Java has an area no morning. They died about two hours larger than the state of lowa, and it ing has been done over the southeast-later from the effects of morphine, contains 24,000,000 people. It is rea- ern portion of the cotton belt and while larger than the state of lowa, and it | ing has been done over the southeastsonable to suppose that the Hawaiian tent. Jones was about 22 years old and Philippine islands can maintain a and Miss Turner was 18. They had population in proportion to their area equal to those of other tropical countries. But what kind of a population? The more of them the worse. There horse this summer, necessitating the is not a colony of European or Anglo- much from drought and heat, but in Saxon laborers within twenty-two degrees of the equator anywhere on the condition of the crop is promising. globe.

No English, no French, no Germans. no Scandinavians, no Russians, none than be separated. They went driving of the people whose blood flows in the viens of our people have colonized any portion of the globe within twenty-two degrees of the equator. American enthe region in the northern hemisphere or the southern hemisphere between

They abide where the frost chills man's blood and where clothing made of the wool of the sheep helps to keep him warm. I think it can be estabother nation that ever existed.

So great has been the moral force of this grand position that no American can travel in any Asiatic country withthe rights of other nations and is not ing. engaged in a career or conquest. The people of China and Japan fear

States. Shall we break down this dealy Tuesday morning at his camp in were found Wednesday morning in British naval brigade guns and two big splendid position? Shall we abandon the Adirondacks, near Racquet lake, Slope No. 6 at Pratt City, Ala., having the one person responsible for what latter. The Russians found the plains rives its just powers from the consent summoned he expired, presumably of They were not missed until Wednesday Some one says this is an old-fogy no- Camp Pine Knot.

tion. It is not; it is new. That idea is only a hundred years old, and while nations are thousands and thousands of

The Rapid Approach of an Ameridoctrine that might makes right. It is to be abandoned in its youth? Is this government to recede from that splendid position and to take its first step in wrong, in crime, as a people, by over- TILLMAN TALKS OF 'NINETY.

turning the doctrine that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and without the consent of those people force them to become part of this union?

Around this doctrine is the idea that comes along with it-that wherever our flag is planted there it shall forever remain. That sounds well; it is good fourth of July stock, that whenever the American soldier has fallen and been buried that region shall becocome part of this country. But this government is maintained for the living, not for the dead. What can we do to contribute to the happiness and prosperity and com-

It is this cry of "manifest destiny" which causes the guns of Great Britain to echo daily around the world and excuses the massacre and assassination of the last seven years she has killed twenty or thirty thousand of the people of Africa, bombarded towns filled with women and children, and herself has lost in the unequal contest but seven men-all this in the name of "manifest destiny." But Great Britain today, with all her mighty power and her vast pessessions, has not conferred upon the people of England the comfort and satisfaction and happiness which should come with a proper and honest national

One tenth of her people are paupers. Two out of three of her laborers who reach the age of sixty years either are or have been paupers. Two hundred and twenty two thousand of her people own the great bulk of the property. More than two thirds of the people of Great Britain have no property at all. Her metropolist, meanwhile, contains the darkest and most criminal caverns in the world.

If we pursue this policy, if we annex the weaker nations of the world and undertake to govern them, such will be the result with us. If we annex nations to which we cannot apply our system of government, if we acquire territory in the tropics, where men cannot live who are capable of self-government, then republican forms cannot exist in those distant possessions. The vigorous blood, the best blood, the young men of our land, will be drawn away to mix with inferior races and to hold them

CROPS HAVE SUFFERED.

Burned Up.

The national weather burreaus's is to see who can maintain the greatest | the country at large says owing to the fleet upon the sea. Shall we enter the extreme conditions of heat and dryness, and excessive rains in certain districts the week as a whole, was unfavorable insisted that we would engage in no to agricultural interests in the districts entangling alliances. We have said east of the Rocky mountains but on the that we would attend to our own affairs | Pacific coast it was very favorable. In and that our interests demanded that portions of Missouri and Kansas corn, no European country should gain fur- more especially the late planted, has been materially injured. In the prinphere; and so strong has been our moral | cipal States of the corn belt the reports position that without a navy we have indicate that the bulk of the crop will always been able to enforce this doc- be safe from frost by Sept. 10 and that the late crop will be matured one or two

Heavy rains in the principal spring wheat States prevented the completion

Over portions of the central belt cottions of Mississippi, while suffering from excessive moisture and lack of cultivation in parts of Louisiana. In the conditions of cotton has deterioated in that State it needs dry weather and is making too rank growth. Some pickcotton is opening in southwestern Texas, picking will not be general in that State for two or three weeks.

In the Middle Atlantic States, including North Carolina and Ohio and portions of Kentucky, tobacco has suffered the last mentioned State the general Some cutting has been done as far north as Maryland and Ohio.

Getting More Active. Reports from the Philippine Islands show that there has been increased activity among the insurgents there durterprise and Anglo Saxon thrift seek ing the last six weeks. The American the region in the northern hemisphere losses in the islands of Panay last month were greater than in any month since January last. General Mojica, in Leyte, and General Luchan, in Samar, are harassing the garrisons, shooting into towns during the night and ambushing small parties, firing and his memorandum book, telling where lished as a proposition which cannot be The rebels possess an adequate supply refuted that self-government and inde- of ammunition and are organized to a come by the deadly odor emanating pendence and high civilization are considerable degree. The Americans only embraced by people who find it have garrisoned their towns on Samar His recovery was accompanied by vionecessary to wear warm clothing and Island, two of which sheltered a tenth who feel the tingle of the frost in their of the original inhabitants who suffer veins during a pertion of the year. For from the continual sniping of the rebels a century the United States has held a from the surrounding hills. The third position in relation to other nations of is without any native inhabitants, the the world different from that of any rebel troops a mile away preventing their return to their homes. General Luchan punishes the islanders who have any relations with the Americans. Cebu is also disturbed. Barring those who have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States the rebels are im-Philippines and our 60,000 soldiers Chinese from their strong mud walls tries without being constantly assured prisoned in Manil. When amnesty there are merely performing police du- and trenches extending five miles. The that he is welcome, that his nation is was proclaimed it practically was withty. The president has said the Philip- feature of the battle was the magnis- admired, and when you seek the reason out effect and the expectation that the you are told that it is because the proclamation would accomplish much United States recognizes and respects in the unexpired time is daily diminish-

A Millionaire Dead.

Collis P. Huntington, railway magnate and multi-millionaire, died sudTHE AIKEN MEET.

years old, all of them before we estab-lished that principle enunciated the Eight Hundred People Heard the Speakers Quietly.

The Other Speakers Went Over the Usual Ground. Each Candidate Has His Say.

The State campaign meeting was held at Aiken on Wednesday. Dr. Timmerman and Capt, Jennings | had their friendly bouts and paid each other compliments. Mr. Brooker and Mr. Derham spoke more peaceably. Messrs Ellison Capers, Jr. and McMahan told why they should be elected. Gen. Floyd and Capt. Rouse with their usual speeches. Messrs. J. H. Wharton, B B. Evans. T. N. Berry, J. E. Pettigrew, W. D. Mayfield and W. D. Evans made fine the weaker people of the earth. During | srguments why each one of them should be elected railroad commissioner.

TILLMAN NEXT.

Senator Tillman was then graciously resented by State Senator Henderson. Senator Tillman first took up the chagse of "bossism" and why he was in this campaign. He had sense enough to know any attempt from him to "boss" would be resented. Hampton came here years ago in entirely different circumstances and he charged here that you wanted a repetition of the Mahone campaign and such things. Common consent then said Hampton was to be returned to the senate and he was no candidate, and Tillman was here as a candidate under the orders of the State committee. There would have been half a dozen candidates had anyone felt there was a show for them. The prohibitionists have started to draw factional lines. He asked whether he was expected to accept the bribe of universal support, to keep his mouth did they attack him and utter slanders against him, he asked.

Then he took up the election of 1892 which was not conclusive for prohibition, he argued, and the dispensary has been endowed five times. Then he gave the history of how the dispensary was agreed upon. He reiterated the "alliance" state-

ment and incidentally said he heard there were no "blind-tigers" here but he did not know whether it was so. Then he took up the preachers and said he was not afraid of them. It was the truth that hurt them. As long as he told the truth he was indifferent as

to who it hit. There were no fly specks on Col. Hoyt, and he had absolutely date or favorite, but he was defending for national humiliation that the strife | weekly summary of crops condition in | his administration and the dispensary. He laughed at The State's being the organ of prohibition although it was a license advocate.

Then he jumped the Rev. W. R. Richardson and his sermon, and then said why he needed no machine. Fifteen or twenty thousand would scratch him if Gonzales could muster them. but he would rather be scratched than muzzled.

He then took up the advantages of the dispensary.
A Voice: "Uncle George is against

Tillman: "He is no oracle." He then took up the merits of the law and said there was no Scriptural objection to the sale of liquor. He had not feel good enough, and then he quoted a passage about drinking and forget your poverty and suggested that | ing from half a dozen cuts. some had been so judging from the crops about here. This occasioned much laughter. Common sense was a jewel, even in the pulpit, and it was a pity there was so much dogmatism and fanaticism.

He insisted on voters standing for principle and not friendship or admira-

He was thankful that party lines were very nearly obliterated. Senator Tillman did not speak as long as usual, and held no hand pri-OTHER CANDIDATES.

Messrs. Whitman, Gary, Patterson, McSweency and Hoyt made there usual

pleas as to why they should be elected governor. Then followed Messrs C. L. Blease. tried to impress upon the people the importance of electing one of them

ieutenant governor. This ended the meeting. The crowd

was quiet and orderly.

Poisoned with Perfume.

A special cable dispatch from Paris says: An artful attempt at poisoning by the use of perfume, which recalls memories of Lucretia Borgia, is exciting all the gossip of Paris. Thursday the Chinese minister, Yu Keng, received a letter which was signed "Julie Czerwinska," and contained some dried flowers which the writer asked the minister to accept. The secretary to then retreating upon larger bodies. the legation, Armar Di l'arma, opened the letter and was immediately overfrom the flowers. He fell in a faint. lent sickness and vomiting. In fact his condition presented many charac teristics of poisoning, and only by prompt treatment was he relieved. Mile, Czerwinska has been arrested. sank immediately. The accident was She appears to be mentally deranged.

They Are Busted.

Six hundred American excursionists, holding second class return tickets to the United States, are stranded in Paris, and are unable to leave because ty is felt here. The Framee, which of the crowded condition of home-going | was of 313 tons displacement, was a repons, but these will soon expire. A is now known that out of the Framee's taking the initiative. Killed by Falling Slate-

The dead bodies of James Pickett

and James Sharp, two Negro miners, heart disease. Death occurred at morning, when a search revealed their 5,129 sick soldiers or 8.47 per cent of legations was resumed and that the but the campaign in China was not mangled bodies in the mine.

A NEW YORK MOB

ing of a White Policeman

A mob of several hundred white persons formed at 11 o'clock Wednesday night in front of the home of Policeman Robert J. Thorpe, in the city of New York, to wreak vengeance upon the negroes of that city because one of their race had caused the policeman's death. Thorpe was stabbed and bruised last Sunday night by several negroes when he was attempting to arrest a colored woman. The man who inflicted most of the injury is said to be Arthur Harris, a negro who went to that city several weeks ago from Washington. In a few moments the mob swelled to 1 500 people or more, and as they became violent the negroes fled in terror into any hiding place they could find. The police reserves from four stations, numbering 400 in all, were called out.

The mob of white men, which grew with great rapidity, ranged through the district and negroes, regardless of age or sex. were indiscriminately attacked. Scores were injured. It took the combined efforts of the reserves with as many more policemen on regular patrol duty in the four precincts to restore order. Clubs were used until the policemen were almost exhausted. Revolvers were emptied into the air and in one or two instances fired at the upper stories of the negro tenements from which the negroes defensively fired bricks, paving stones and other missiles.

The policeman's body was brought to his home Wednesday night in Ninth avenue between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets. At once the house became a sort of shrine, and from all over the vicinity men and women called to pay their respects. Many carried handsome floral offerings. As the night grew on the feelings against the negroes seemed to grow. The fact that the many saloons roundabout were crowded doubtless had its influence on the rising tide of anger. A few minutes before 11 o'clock a

woman under the influence of drink came out of the place. She set up a howl and began to recite the virtues of shut and not to do his duty. Why then the dead policeman. She said the negroes ought to be killed. Just then a young negro walked by. The white men made a rush for him and he was quickly surrounded. He was beaten and kicked and was rescued with great difficulty. If there had been a carefully arranged plot and this had been the agreed signal the outbreak could not have been more spontaneous. Men and women poured by the hundreds from the neighboring tenements. Negroes were set upon wherever they could be found and brutally beaten. The blacks at first offered resistance, but they were so soon outnumbered that they fled without delay.

For the next hour the streets were filled with a rioting, surging mob. It was a scene on very much the same order as that which was witnessed a as to obligations, uttered or implied, few days ago in New Orleans. New York has seldom had its equal. The shouting of men, the shricking of the women, the lamentations of the children, the shooting of revolvers, the crashing of windows—all made a perfect pandemonium. Chief Devery was at his home right in the heart of the battle ground, but did not take charge of and I appeal to those entitled to speak the place at once. He finally took as to whether I am right or wrong in personal command.

The police said the Negroes were rapidly arming with revolvers and knives. They say that nearly all the prisoners had weapons of some sort. The police did a great deal of the ended Sunday in an attempt to keep clubbing of Negroes, some of whom the Rev. John Guicz, the pastor, from were roughly handled. Many Negroes preaching. A crowd of women took were hauled into the west Thirty seventh streets station for protection. None had escaped without some kinds | and a squad rushed the priest into the of injury, and some of them were bleed-

The crowd that surged into Broadway- seemed uglier than that farther west. There were at one time more than 5,000 persons in Broadway up and down, into and out of the hotels and saloons, through Herald square and side tracks, the mob surged and rushed. looking for Negroes. Any unfortunate black was set upon and beaten. Up to Guicz preached and then the church 1 o'clock Thursday morning not a was locked up. single white man had been reported under arrest. Chief Devery said he would take every precaution for preventing a repetition of the outbreak.

John B. Mallory, a young Negro, a student in a civil engineer class, was going home from the colored engineers' club with Godwin Jones another student about his age. The gang jumped on them at Thirty-seventh street and L. Winkler, John T. Sloan, Jas. H. | Ninth avenue. Mallory was knocked | Tillman and Knox Livingston, who down. A policeman heard him yelling and managed to get him on an uptown car. He told him to go to a hospital. Just then another policeman ran up, pulled Mallory from the car and began to club him. The passengers on the car cried "shame" and the

policeman stopped his assault. When the police charged through Thirty-seventh street and were driving the mob before them the Negroes in the tenements began to fire things at the mob and police. The policemen at once fired into the upper windows and drove the black heads into hiding. Whether anybody was hit by the bullets or not is unknown.

Forty-two Perish.

During manouevers of the French fleet of Cape St. Vincent Saturday night a collision occurred between the first-class battleship Brenuus, flying the flag of Vive Admiral Fournier, commander of the fleet, and the torpedo boat destroyer Framee. The Framee due to the fact that the Framee turned to the right when ordered to the left. Only a small portion of the crew,

committee of relief is proposed, Ambas- crew of 56, 14 were saved. The losses sador Porter and Commissioner Peck include three officers, a captain, the second lieutenant and the chief engineer.

Sick Soldiers.

General MacArthur has cabled the war department a brief statement concerning the health of the troops in the Philippines. The number of sick in in quarters at 1,261, making a total of 31 the bombardment of the foreign year is something over \$114,000,000, the entire army in the archipelago.

AN OPEN LETTER

Makes War on Negroes for the Kill- From a Negro to the Negroes of North Carolina.

> S. G. Atkins, colored, president of the Negro industrial school known as the Slater Industrial college, located at Winston, N. C., has published an open letter relative to the future course of his race since the passing of the constitutional amendment in North Carolina disfranchising the illiterate Negroes. President Atkins, among other

> things, says: "It cannot be questioned that the Negro people are now in a serious state of mind. They undoubtedly feel that they have been torn from their moorings and it is not surprising that they are somewhat at sea as to the President Atkins then enumerates a

> number of pledges and promises of justice, fair treatment and good will on the part of the leading Democratic papers and business men of the State, and continues:

"I do not think there is any room for doubt as to the sincerity of men representing the leading business interests of the State when they avow that the issue is not against the Negro with the purpopse to destroy his rights under the

law.
"The breasts of colored men heave with pride all through the State whenever they remember the history and traditions of the old North State. "For these considerations I think there is ground for hope and should like to appeal to my people in the language of Moses, 'Stand still and see the salvation of the Lord.' It seems to

me, therefore, that it would be unwise for the colored people to contemplate leaving the State in large numbers because of the results of the election, and that it is now the opportune time for the Negro to show his faith in God and humanity." "It is probably unfortunate that poli-tics in the past has formed the chief line of cleavage between the races and

in the future it seems wise for the Negro to think of the individual for whom he votes as well as the party. "We will do well to turn our attention now especially to land getting, to the work of education and to our improvement generally as individuals. 'Let me suggest to my race some things which must characterize any

ent place and hold their own in the com-'1. A scrupulous regard for the rights and property of others.

people that expect to have a perman-

"2. A love for and appreciation of the value of truth. "3. A pride in making ourselves useful members of the communities in which we live. "4. A genuine love and respect for

work well performed. "5. A strong sense of that is, an unimpeachable integrity. "6. In the schools the endeavor must be to train pupils to form habits

of thrift and economy.
"North Carolina will, I think, repeat her own history in the fair treatment of the Negro as he rises up to this measure of manhood and citizenship, this opinion."

Red Pepper in Church.

possession of the vestibule, backed by the men. Pelice Sergeant J. B. Tucker building, whereupon the officers were attacked by women with red pepper. Tucker's eyes were filled and became Ford was thrown down and kicked all er's actions were suspicious and he was badly swollen, and Patrolman John over the vestibule by the women. Cap; tain Black and a squad appeared in a patrol wagon and rescued the men. Kate and Josephine Ruzenski and Elsie Smith was arrested. Father

A Great Historical Find. Mail advices from Constantinople dated August S, announce the arrival there of Prof. H. V. Hilpecht, head of the University of Pennsylvania's expedition to Nippur, after having discovered the library of the great temple, with over 17,000 tablets dealing with

historical and literary matters, not one of them of later date than 2280 B. C. "The unexplored remains of the library," says the correspondent, "will require five years for excavation. If those parts prove as rich in results as the portion already found there will be no example in the world's history, not even in Egypt, of so complete a recovery of the records of ancient civilization.

A Nice Point of Law-

The Columbia Record says: "Magistrate Smith was called upon to decide a point of law this morning. Capt. H. W. Dixon, of lower township, rented a piece of land to a negro named Laurence Spigener and ferbade him cutting the trees upon the land. Captain Dixon caught the negro in the act of cutting the trees and selling the wood and had him locked up. He was tried this morning, and magistrate Smith decided that he was guilty of larceny. The magistrate ruled that Speigner had no right to use the wood even if he did rent the land. The negro was fined \$15 or thirty days on the gang.

Took Poison on Stage. While performing Monday evening

at the Royal opera house, Budapest, consisting of four officers and 56 men Austria, the well-known opera singer, were saved. It is believed that no Mme. Nemethy, drank a virulent poifewer than 50 were lost. Great anxie- son instead of the colored water supposed to be used on the stage. Mme. Nemethy fell before the horrified audisteamers. All are living on hotel cou- cent addition to the French navy. It ence and expired an hour later. How poison came to be substituted for the colored water has not yet been ascertained, but it is believed, the correspondent asserts, that Mmc. Nemethy was quite ignorant of the deadly nature of the drink.

Bombardment Resumed.

Tsin, says the Russian Col. Woyczak

A semi official dispatch from Tien

A HOT WEEK.

Practically Entire Absence of Rain Over the State.

COTTON BADLY DAMAGED.

The Premature Opening of Cetton is General and the Leaves Were Shedding Very

Badly. Below is given the weekly bulletin of the condition of the weather and crops in this State issued Tuesday, August 14, by Director Bauer of the South Carolina section of the climate and crop service of the United States weather bureau:

The temperature averaged nearly seven degrees hotter than usual for the week ending S a. m. August 13th, and on the 10th the maximum temperatures of 100 to 104 prevailed over the whole State except the extreme northwestern portion. The week was the hottest of the season, and the highest temperatures ever recorded in August occurred at a number of points.

With the exception of light, scattered thunderstorms in the central and western counties on the 12th, there was an entire absence of rain, and little or no dew during the latter portion. The sky was generally cloudless. The high temperature, the absence of rain, the drying winds and the bright sunshine we'e conditions that were extremely damaging to all crops, checking their growth, wilting, burning and withering them.

Early corn was too nearly matured to be much hurt, but late corn failed rapidly and is in a critical condition for lack of moisture. Fodder is drying on the stalks, many of which have not eured, while many of the ears are in the milk, and on such the grain is shriveling. The heat and dryness caused cotton

to shed leaves, bolls and forms freely, and also caused half-grown bolls to open. Premature opening is general. Rust is more prevalent than heretofore and sea-island continues to blight and is taking on little fruit. The first new bale was marketed on the 6th, which compares with previous years as follows: 1899, August 14th; 1893, August 9th; 1897, August 2d; 1896, July 28th; 1895, August 20th; 1894, August 15th. Picking has begun at a number of points, and will soon be general.

Tobacco curing is finished. Peas are shedding leaves in places, but continue promising generally, although in need of rain. River rice is doing well, but upland rice failed materially. Pastures and gardens are parched and rain badly, and are losing condition rapidly for lack of it. In places the hay crop will be short. The need of rain is general and for all crops. Correspondents report the general crop outlook to be gloomy.

Young Man Was a Thief.

A dispatch from Florence, S. C., to the Columbia State says a warrant has been issued by Magistrate Floyd, of that city, for the arrest of D. M. Moorer, a young white man from Orangeburg county, charging him with petit larceny. The warrant specifies the theft of a pair of shoes and other articles of clothing from two young men, boarders at the Sturges house. The dispatch, which is dated August 14. says: "Moorer came to this city about two weeks ago, engaging board at the Sturges house and claiming to be in the tobacco business. Sunday morning two young men, regular boarders, missed some of their clothes. Moorwatched. Sunday his room was searched and the missing clothes were found between the mattresses of his bed. The two pairs of shoes could not be found. A scarf pin belonging to one of the young men was found on the floor. The inmates of the house heard the young man moving about in his room Sunday at midnight. Menday morning he was gone. He was last seen in Darlington. Sheriff McLendon is on his track, and it is probable that he will be brought back to this city shortly. Moorer is due his landlady two weeks' board." People in Orangeburg county who know Moorer give him a bad name.

Ferrell Collapsed.

A dispatch from Columbus, Ohio. says Rosslyn H. Ferrell, the confessed murderer of Express Messenger Lane in Friday night's Pennsylvania railway robbery, Wednesday was removed to Marysville for preliminary hearing. At 2 Wednesday morning the anguish of Miss Costlow, Ferrell's fiancee, became unbearable, and after a long struggle with her pride, she begged her tather to be taken to Ferrell's cell for a last interview. The visit was conducted with the utmost secrecy. When they were about to say good-bye, possibly forever, they kissed and the young woman was led away. Ferrell collapsed and for a time was in a comatose state. Miss Costlow is prostrated and under the care of a physician. When arraigned at Marysville the prisoner replied "not guilty" and waived examination. He was held without bail to await the action of the grand jury and was at once returned to the jail. Ferrell collapsed after he was taken back to the jail and is moaning and crying for his mother. Dr. Mills was called to attend him and endeavored to quiet him. A special guard has been placed over Ferrell to keep him from committing suicide, as he has stated he will do.

What It Costs. During the first nine days of August

the war department expended \$5.415 .-000. The total of expenditures for that department since the beginning of the new fiscal year, July 1, is \$24.260 .-124 47. That affords an idea of the cost of militarism. Under an imperialistic policy it might be expected that the army expenses would continue to be at least that large, and probably larger. It is now regarded as practically certain that there will be a heavy has received advices from Pekin an- deficiency for the year in the war dethe hospitals is set down at 3,863 and nouncing that during the night of July partment. The appropriation for the European church yard was desecrated. dreamed of when it was made.