

LIBERTY CONGRESS.

Says Imperial Crowns Must be Cast Aside by

THE ELECTION OF BRYAN.

George S. B. U wall Makes a Great Speech Against Imperialism and Declares for Bryan

The Liberty congress of the National Anti-Imperialist 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 republican" speech of Mr. Bryan. The Indianapolis speech of acceptance was swang directly over the speaker's platform was an immense banner with the following inscriptions:

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

"Behold a republican 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. Monro of Philadelphia called the convention to order at 11 o'clock, presenting Edwin Burritt 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 self-governing 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 cooperate at the coming election they will repulse his defeat and bring the republic back to its true course."

"The correspondence which extends to the entire country, indicates that independent voters in large and increasing 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 responded were Dr. W. A. Croft of Washington, Gen. J. S. Basset of Columbus, O., Judge Moses Hallert of Denver; Edgar A. Bancroft of Chicago and Gamaliel Bradford of Boston. Dr. Croft 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 bug, but I also think he is most 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 the policy upon which the administration has entered will mean the abandonment of the principles upon which our government was founded; that it will change the republic into an empire. The first of the means before us for the preservation of the Union if our allegation is true, is the overthrow of the administration. We are told there is peace in the Philippines and our 60,000 soldiers there are merely performing police duty. The president has said the Philippines are ours and we have no scuttling. This seems to indicate that we have entered upon a colonial policy. I am not able to explain the motive of Mr. McKinley in taking this policy. I believe he is the master mind in his cabinet and that nothing has transpired except that which he himself has originated. And he has carried it through thus far without interruption. He is the one person responsible for what has been done, our chief duty is the overthrow of the administration of which he is head."

A COMING EMPIRE

The Rapid Approach of an American Emperor.

THE ALARM SOUNDED.

Some Serious R. fractions from Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, on the Political Outlook.

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 \$4,000,000,000, or over three-fourths of the wealth of this 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 unmistakably to the fact that the 250,000 people who own nearly all the wealth of the United States have no property, and by gaining control of a great and formidable political organization have usurped the functions of a government and established a plutocracy.

Among all monarchies of the past, whenever all power and all property have been gathered into the hands of the few and dissonant appears among the masses, it has been the policy to acquire foreign possessions, to enlarge the army and navy, to employ the discontented and distrust their attention. The attempt on the part of the United States to acquire foreign territory, coming as it does along with an ever-increasing 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 whether we are drifting today we have no territory that a united States is situated that she can say whether she will have peace or war.

At the moment we acquire distant possessions we must build a navy to defend them, for in case of war these possessions will be first attacked and taken from us France, England and Germany have possessions scattered all over the world, and those nations are consequently compelled to maintain immense navies to defend them. These possessions, in case of war, furnish so many points of attack, so many embarrassments, so many opportunities for national humiliation that the strife is to see who can maintain the greatest fleet upon the sea. Shall we enter the arena of this contest?

From our earliest history we have insisted that we would engage in no entangling alliances. We have said that we would attend to our own affairs and that our interests demanded that no European country should gain further foothold upon the western hemisphere; and so strong has been our moral position that without a navy we have always been able to enforce this doctrine.

Throughout our past we have encountered many propositions for the annexation of tropical countries and we resolutely put them behind us, until our judgment was circumvented by the machinations of capitalist combinations and we took forcible possession of the Hawaiian Islands. The same influences are now at work to attach permanently to the United States the Philippine Islands; still deeper in the realm of the blazing sea.

Tropical countries produce and maintain populations much more dense than countries in the temperate zone because it takes less to clothe and feed and care for their people, because their demands and wants are less and because of the soil of the tropics.

The island of Java has an area no larger than the state of Iowa, and it contains 24,000,000 people. It is reasonable to suppose that the Hawaiian and Philippine islands can maintain a 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 is not a colony of European or Anglo-Saxon laborers within twenty-two degrees of the equator anywhere on the globe.

In English, no French, no Germans, no Scandinavians, no Russians, none of the people whose blood flows in the veins of our people have colonized any portion of the globe within twenty-two degrees of the equator. American enterprise and Anglo-Saxon thrift seek the region in the northern hemisphere or the southern hemisphere between the thirtieth and fifty-fifth degree of north or south latitude.

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 established as a proposition which cannot be refuted that self-government and independence and high civilization are only embraced by people who find it necessary to wear warm clothing and who feel the tingle of the frost in their veins during a portion of the year. For a century the United States has held a position in relation to other nations of the world different from that of any other nation that ever existed.

So great has been the moral force of this great position that no American has ever traveled in any Asiatic country without being constantly reminded of it. No American can travel in those countries without being constantly assured that he is welcome, that his nation is admired, and when you seek the reason you are told that it is because the United States recognizes and respects the rights of other nations and is not engaged in a career of conquest.

The people of China and Japan fear England, fear Russia, fear Germany and they love and respect the United States. Shall we break down this splendid position? Shall we abandon the policy of a century? Where is our long-time boast that government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed?

Some one says this is an old-fogy notion. It is not; it is new. That idea is only a hundred years old, and while nations are thousands and thousands of years old, all of them before we established that principle enunciated the doctrine that might makes right. It is to be abandoned in its youth? Is its government to recede from that splendid position and to take its first step in wrong, in crime, as a people, by overturning 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 stuff, that when our American soldier shall become 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 comfort of our people alive? Is the problem for us to solve.

It is this cry of "manifest destiny" which causes the guns of Great Britain to echo daily around the world and excites the massacre and assassination of the weaker people of the earth. During the last seven years she has killed twenty or thirty thousand of the people of Africa and children, and herself has lost in the unequal contest but seven men—all this in the name of "manifest destiny." But Great Britain to-day, with all her might power and her vast possessions, has not conferred upon the people of England the comfort and satisfaction and happiness which should come with a proper and honest national policy.

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 thousand of her people have lost in the unequal contest but seven men—all this in the name of "manifest destiny." But Great Britain to-day, with all her might power and her vast possessions, has not conferred upon the people of England the comfort and satisfaction and happiness which should come with a proper and honest national policy.

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 Monckton, N. B., named William Henderson and Walter Moore, who exchanged wives five years ago, met and exchanged back on Saturday. 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 happiness covering more than a decade of years, a coolness grew up in the household. Mrs. Henderson returned home five years ago, and Mrs. Moore was found by Moore with his wife. There was no quarrel with the 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 finding at Monckton, and a correspondence followed, which resulted in the meeting of the four at Waterville, Me.

The couples neared each other at the railway station and the men did not look at each other. They stopped a few feet apart and the wives went to their sides. The reunited couples took the train at once for their respective homes.

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 morning. They died about two hours later from the effects of morphia, which they had taken with suicidal intent. Jones was about 23 years old and Miss Turner was 18. They had been keeping company for over a year and had intended to marry, but unfortunately Jones was kicked by a horse this summer, necessitating the expenditure of the money he had saved and found it necessary to leave home and go to St. Louis, where he was unable to find work. He returned home and found that his sweetheart had been separated. They went driving 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 morphia. About 9 o'clock a man named Link McGinniss, who was passing, discovered them in a dying condition. Three physicians were called, but were unable to save them. A note of Jones' was found in his pocket which told the story of what had happened. 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 the glory of the fighting at Peitsang belongs to the Japanese. They did all the hardest fighting. The Americans were in reserve and had no casualties. The Japanese, advancing across the plain, had no shelter and flanked the Chinese from their strong and high walls. The feature of the battle was the magnificent Japanese cavalry charge which resulted in the capture of 10 field guns. The Chinese retreat was orderly and they left but a few dead on the field. The correspondent of the Associated Press counted 200 dead or wounded Japanese. The British loss was two men killed and a few wounded. The British naval brigade guns and two big Russians had a duel with the Chinese guns, which resulted in silencing the latter. The Russians found the plain east of the river flooded and joined the main army west of it.

THE AIKEN MEET.

Eight Hundred People Heard the Speakers Quietly.

TILLMAN TALKS OF 'NINETY.

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

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TILLMAN NEXT.

Senator Tillman was then graciously presented by State Senator Henderson of Seneca as the candidate for the office 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.

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 the dead policeman. She said the negroes ought to be killed. Just then a young negro walked by. The white man 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 riot and a signal had been given the 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.

CROPS HAVE SUFFERED.

Some Places Drowned Out and Some Burned Up.

The national weather bureau's weekly report of crops condition in the country at large says owing to the extreme conditions of heat and dryness, and excessive rains in certain districts the week as a whole, was unfavorable to agricultural interests in the districts east of the Rocky mountains but on the Pacific coast it was very favorable. In portions of Missouri and Kansas corn, more especially the late planted, has been materially injured. In the principal States of the corn belt the reports indicate that the bulk of the crop will be safe from frost by Sept. 10 and that the late crop will be matured one or two weeks later.

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Other portions of the central belt cotton has improved slightly, although rust and shedding are generally reported and the crop needs rain in portions of Mississippi, while suffering from excessive moisture and lack of cultivation in parts of Louisiana and the Carolinas, Georgia and Arkansas the conditions of cotton are deteriorating materially, premature opening being the rule. In Northern Texas cotton has made favorable progress, but elsewhere in that State it needs dry weather and is making too rank growth. Some picking has been done over the southeastern portion of the cotton belt and while cotton is opening in southwestern Texas, picking will not be general in that State for two or three weeks.

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AN OPEN LETTER

From a Negro to the Negroes of North Carolina.

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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 future."

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:

"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 say that the issue is not against the Negro with the purpose 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 politics 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 people that expect to have a permanent place and hold their own in the competition of life."

"1. A scrupulous regard for their rights and property of others."

"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 responsibility as to obligations, uttered or implied, 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, and I appeal to those entitled to speak as to whether I am right or wrong in this opinion."

Red Pepper in Church.

Troubles at St. Hedwig's Polish Catholic church, Wilmington, Del., ended Sunday in an attempt to keep the Rev. John Guioz, the pastor, from preaching. A crowd of women took possession of the vestibule, backed by the men. Police Sergeant J. B. Tucker and a squad rushed the priest into the building, whereupon the officers were attacked by women with red pepper. Tucker's eyes were filled and became badly swollen, and Patrolman John Ford was thrown down and kicked all over the vestibule by the women. Captain Black and a squad appeared in a patrol wagon and rescued the men. Sgt. and Josephine Ruzinski and Blise Smith was arrested. Father Guioz preached and then the church was locked up.

A Great Historical Find.

Mail advices from Constantinople, dated August 5, announce the arrival there of Prof. H. V. Hilprecht, 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 2330 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 forbade 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 Spigener had no right to use the wood, even if he did color water, but not yet been accepted as a point of law. 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, Austria, the well-known opera singer, Mme. Nemethy, drank a virulent poison instead of the colored water supposed to be used on the stage. Mme. Nemethy fell before the horrified audience and expired an hour later. It is now known that one of the French crew of 36, 14 were saved. The losses include three officers, a captain, the second lieutenant and the chief engineer.

Bombardment Resumed.

A semi-official dispatch from Tien Tsin, says the Russian Col. Wojczak has received advices from Pekin announcing that during the night of July 31 the bombardment of the foreign legations was resumed and that the European church yard was desecrated.

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"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 politics 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 people that expect to have a permanent place and hold their own in the competition of life."

"1. A scrupulous regard for their rights and property of others."

"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 responsibility as to obligations, uttered or implied, 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, and I appeal to those entitled to speak as to whether I am right or wrong in this opinion."

Red Pepper in Church.

Troubles at St. Hedwig's Polish Catholic church, Wilmington, Del., ended Sunday in an attempt to keep the Rev. John Guioz, the pastor, from preaching. A crowd of women took possession of the vestibule, backed by the men. Police Sergeant J. B. Tucker and a squad rushed the priest into the building, whereupon the officers were attacked by women with red pepper. Tucker's eyes were filled and became badly swollen, and Patrolman John Ford was thrown down and kicked all over the vestibule by the women. Captain Black and a squad appeared in a patrol wagon and rescued the men. Sgt. and Josephine Ruzinski and Blise Smith was arrested. Father Guioz preached and then the church was locked up.

A Great Historical Find.

Mail advices from Constantinople, dated August 5, announce the arrival there of Prof. H. V. Hilprecht, 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 2330 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 forbade 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 Spigener had no right to use the wood, even if he did color water, but not yet been accepted as a point of law. 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, Austria, the well-known opera singer, Mme. Nemethy, drank a virulent poison instead of the colored water supposed to be used on the stage. Mme. Nemethy fell before the horrified audience and expired an hour later. It is now known that one of the French crew of 36, 14 were saved. The losses include three officers, a captain, the second lieutenant and the chief engineer.

Bombardment Resumed.

A semi-official dispatch from Tien Tsin, says the Russian Col. Wojczak has received advices from Pekin announcing that during the night of July 31 the bombardment of the foreign legations was resumed and that the European church yard was desecrated.

A HOT WEEK.

Practically Entire Absence of Rain Over the State.

COTTON BADLY DAMAGED.

The Premature Opening of Cotton 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 8 a. m. August 13th, and on the 10th the maximum temperatures of