

## The Watchman and Southron.

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BY  
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## Prof. Norton of Harvard on "The New American."

Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 29.—Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, in an address before the Graduates' club of Harvard college, expressed sentiments which are likely to arouse as much discussion among Harvard men and others, as has followed many of Prof. Norton's recent utterances. The speaker's subject was "The New American." In the course of his remarks he reviewed the condition which made this republic in many ways an experiment in the history of democracies. Continuing, he said: "No one would have thought the American nation so devoid of sense as to go to war in the beginning of the hot season in a tropical climate and without any adequate preparations to carry that war to a successful issue."

"This war was a revelation. The old American came to an end with a declaration of war. The new American three or four of the old ideals which have been maintained by this old America and substituted for them those of the other nations of the world. We must make up our minds to the new condition. We are to be a military nation."

"Moreover all brutal tendencies will be encouraged by the recognition of force as the last appeal by the central government itself. And, too, entanglements with other nations must arise. Meanwhile we have no leaders and hence we find ourselves with great responsibilities and no guidance for the ignorant, uninformed, inflammable populace, and we are allowing events to carry us into the most dangerous situations. The whole system of government was needed to be revised and reorganized. The pension list is a list of corruption and has lowered the morals of the recipients while it has increased the national indebtedness."

"Is there nothing to be done? The situation is to be met with courage and determination to get the best out of a bad case. We must divorce the government of these dependencies from politics, or else they will become dens of corruption."

Prof. Norton advocated leaving the Philippines to the care of Spain.

## It Will Not Work.

It looks now as if the President's plan of buying the Philippines will strike a rock in the United States Senate. It is by no means certain that a treaty that involves the assumption of Spanish debts or the payment of indemnity to Spain will pass the Senate, as it must to be operative.

Quite a number of Senators have already spoken. The plan is opposed by democrats and republicans alike. Senator Tillman is quoted as follows:

Trenton, S. C. Oct. 31.  
I am opposed to paying the sum of money to Spain for the Philippines and equally opposed to holding them as conquered territory. But if we demand their session we should not assume any debts on that account, and we could then sell them to help pay the expenses of the war.

B. R. Tillman  
This is the true democratic position, true Americanism. The idea of buying islands in the far east is anti-republican and foreign to the established policy of the government.

Senator Hale, republican Senator from Maine, is even more emphatic against the President's scheme than the South Carolinian. He says:

"I would not take the Philippines, if Spain would give us \$40,000,000 with them. The sooner we drop them the better."

Eugene Hale  
When the true inwardness of the transaction is known, when it becomes clear that large quantities of bogus bonds alleged to have been issued for "betterments" and included in the President's offer, have been bought by an American syndicate in close touch with the President, it will be found that this Philippine deal is a hot potato to be speedily dropped.

Public opinion should stand firm. Lobbyists will be found hanging around the capitol buying—here and there a Senator, but let us hope that the majority are still unpurchasable.—Spartanburg Herald.

## HOAR PROTESTS AGAINST EXPANSION.

He is Vigorous and Outspoken on the Subject.

## THE PRINCIPLE OF EQUALITY.

Worcester, Mass., Nov. 1.—A large and enthusiastic audience greeted Senator George F. Hoar, Congressman William H. Moody and Speaker John L. Baies in Mechanic's hall to night. Three hundred Republican leaders occupied seats upon the platform with the speakers. Senator Hoar presided and was the principal speaker.

He said in part: "This year has been crowded with history and crowded with glory. It is also, to my mind, crowded with danger. The flag of Spain, formerly the proudest power on earth since the days of the Roman empire, has gone down in darkness and in blood before the victorious navy and army of the United States. The flag of the United States has risen in the eastern sky like a new constellation. Let us not accept the duties and responsibilities of this victory in any temper of vulgar vainglory, still less of a vulgar greed of power or gain. The United States comes to the oppressed people, east and west as a great deliverer. To deal with this great occasion by talking about coaling stations and trade advantages degrades and belittles it. We have not overthrown Spain. We have not periled the precious lives of our sons, that we may add to our possessions, or that we may make money out of our new relations."

"It is by example and not by guns or by bayonets that the great work of America for humanity is to be accomplished. And in my opinion we are to day in great danger—a greater danger than we have encountered since the pilgrims landed at Plymouth. The danger is that we are to be transformed from a republic founded on the Declaration of Independence, guided by the councils of Washington, into a vulgar, commonplace empire founded upon physical force."

"I for one am not dazzled by the example of England. The institutions of England which have enabled her to govern successfully distant colonies and subject states are founded, as Mr. Gladstone pointed out, on the doctrine of inequality. Our institutions are founded on the doctrine of equality. If we are to outstrip England in national power it must be by pursuing our own path and not by following in her's."

"It is said that Puerto Rico is already ours. It may be that Puerto Rico is to become ours. But there is no authority under the constitution of the United States to acquire any foreign territory, save by a treaty approved by the senate in a two thirds vote, or by an act of legislation in which the president, the house of representatives and the senate must unite. It is said that the Philippine islands are already ours by the right of conquest. For one I deny the alleged right of conquest. Human beings—men, women, children, peoples—are not to be won as spoils of war or prizes in battle. It may be that such a doctrine finds a place in the ancient and barbarous laws of war, but it has no place under the American constitution. It has no place in the code of morals of the people of the United States."

"Some of our good friends have said thoughtlessly in their zeal that where the American flag goes it must stay. But surely they cannot commit the country to that doctrine. We planted it on the City of Mexico. But no man demanded that it should stay there. If the war goes on the flag may be victoriously planted on the coast of Spain, but we have no desire to hold permanent dominion there."

"If the Philippine islands become ours, then under the late decision of the supreme court every child hereafter borne in them becomes an American citizen, free to come, free to go. Are you going to hold them as subjects? Are you going to have a trained and governing class? Are you going to have the national tax gatherer the most frequent and the best known visitor to every American house? Are you going to increase many fold your national debt?"

"These things are involved in this wild and impassioned cry for empire. For myself I disbelieve and hate the notion that the American people are to submit to such a transformation."

## The Voice of Calhoun.

Wendell Phillips had great admiration for John C. Calhoun. Outside of his abolition fanaticism, Mr. Phillips

was largely in agreement with Mr. Calhoun, especially on the financial question. Before his death, Mr. Phillips saw, with consternation, that the agitation of the slavery question and the results of the war had brought this country into the domination of the money lenders and a species of imperialism. Since Mr. Phillips' death, his ardent friend and disciple, Gordon Clark, has powerfully attempted, by writing essays and books, to bring back this country to the Calhoun doctrine of finance in harmony with free coinage of both gold and silver, allied with treasury notes. Mr. Clark predicted that, at some future time, monuments of honor would be erected to Calhoun in New England. And now comes the Springfield (Mass.) Republican and shows how, in 1848, that great Democratic statesman, John C. Calhoun had rolled back the tide of imperialism following the conquest of Mexico. History is simply repeating itself. One day John C. Calhoun rose in his seat and offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That to conquer Mexico and to hold it either as a province or to incorporate it into the Union would be consistent with the avowed object for which the war has been prosecuted; a departure from the settled policy of the government; in conflict with its character and genius, and in the end subversive of its free and popular institutions.

Resolved, That no line of policy in the further prosecution of the war should be adopted which may lead to consequences so disastrous.

Confronting the Jingoism of his day, Mr. Calhoun, in a powerful speech, annihilated the expansion argument and argued in this way:

You know the American constitution too well—you have looked into history and are too well acquainted with the fatal effect which large provincial possessions have ever had on the institutions of free states to need any proof to satisfy you how hostile it would be to the institutions of this country to hold Mexico as a subject province. The nations conquered and held as provinces have in time retaliated by destroying the liberty of their conquerors through the corrupting effect of extended patronage and irresponsible power. Such certainly would be our case. The conquest of Mexico would add so vastly to the patronage of this government that it would absorb the whole powers of the states; the Union would become an imperial power and the states reduced to mere subordinate corporations.

But the evil would not end there; the process would go on and the power transferred from the states to the Union would be transferred from the legislative department to the executive. All the immense patronage which holding it as a province would create, the maintenance of a large army to hold it in subjection, and the appointment of a multitude of civil officers necessary to govern it, would be vested in him. The great influence which it would be the means of controlling the legislative department and subjecting it to his dictation. The struggle to obtain the presidential chair would become proportionately great—so great as to destroy the freedom of elections. The end would be anarchy or despotism; as certain as I am now addressing the senate.

Differing only in time and degree, Mr. Calhoun's words in 1848 are prophetically opportune to-day. What he predicted of the executive encroachment has come to pass. It will become more and more menacing and terrible if the expansionists have their way in this epoch. The Republican pertinently says:

"Mr. Calhoun's protest against acquiring subject provinces succeeded 30 years ago, and the government plucked up courage to haul down the flag where once it had been raised. Since then no one has regretted that all Mexico was not annexed to this country. But what a change in 50 years has come over the land! In 1848 the party of the administration had a senator of strong leadership who was courageous enough to rise in the senate to battle against what he considered a disastrous policy. Calhoun did not 'trust' in James K. Polk. Where is the Republican senator to-day who is brave enough to perform the service Calhoun performed just half a century ago?"

We hope to see a Democratic senator or William J. Bryan emulate the unfading glory of John C. Calhoun.—Augusta Chronicle.

Havana, Oct. 31.—Advices received here from Santa Cruz del Sur say that a majority of the representatives of the Cuban army at the meeting held this evening are in favor of the dissolution of the Cuban Insurgent Government, and the appointment of a commission to go to Washington for the purpose of thanking the American Government for its intervention in favor of the Cubans, and to put themselves unconditionally at the disposition of the Washington authorities, so as to enable the latter to develop their programme without any hindrance. The Cubans are also said to be in favor of the disbandment of the insurgent army.

## PRESS ABROAD ON THE PHILIPPINES.

How the Demand of the United States is Viewed.

## GERMANS ARE VERY FRANK.

London, Nov. 3.—The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post says: "It is expected that a rupture of the peace negotiations between the United States and Spain will be officially announced on Friday."

"The feeling here is that the attitude of the Spaniards is irrational in view of the financial proposals of the United States and that they may ultimately regret having failed to agree quickly with the adversary."

The Vienna correspondent of the Times says: "The Spanish commissioners cannot be surprised neither can the Spanish government by American decision to take the Philippines. Possibly the Spanish people were not prepared for it and the commissioners were pretending surprise so that the government may be better able to face public opinion. Certainly everybody outside of Spain must have understood that the archipelago was lost to Spain."

The Berlin correspondent of the Standard says: "Russia and another power are credited with the intention of intimating to the Washington authorities that the annexation of the Philippines must be preceded by a common agreement on future action in certain circumstances."

The German papers express their feelings very frankly. The Hamburgische Correspondenz says: "The United States are conducting the peace negotiations as they conducted the war. The mask of humanity is being gradually dropped, revealing the broad hand of strength. When the protocol was signed not a foot of Philippine soil was in American hands. President McKinley demands the complete surrender only because victory in the forthcoming elections depends upon it. The American demand, however, is less a blow to Spain than to the European powers, which seem desirous of selecting naval stations in the Philippines."

"The Borsen Courier admits that the powers have no cause for interfering, but urges them to watch American expansion with jealous eyes."

"The National Zeitung says: 'If Spain cannot obtain compensation sufficient to cover the Philippines and Cuban debts, she would be better off without the islands. Looking at the commercial and strategical value of the Philippines, we would not be surprised at resistance on the part of some of the powers. Moreover, it is evident that the inhabitants do not calmly acquiesce in American annexation.'

"The Frankfurter Zeitung thinks that after the elections the American commissioners are likely to make some concessions, since the chief question is rather how to conquer the Philippines from the inhabitants than how to overcome Spain's resistance."

"The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: 'The Austrian cabinet considers an English protectorate of the Philippines the only proper solution of the question.'

## Aguinaldo Issues Two Proclamations.

Masila, Nov. 2.—Aguinaldo, the insurgent chief, has issued a proclamation pointing out that although the stringent orders previously issued by him have been generally obeyed, a few Filipinos have refused obedience and offended in various ways; and he now warns all such that they are liable to be declared outlaws and to incur the extreme penalty. The reference is apparently to the anti-American Filipinos.

In another proclamation issued simultaneously, Aguinaldo allows all armed foreigners, except Spaniards, to travel in Philippines territory, but all such are forbidden to approach the fortifications or take photographs of defensive works.

The United States cruiser Charleston has gone southward for a month's cruise.

## First in Centuries.

Berlin, Nov. 2.—Emperor William's acquisition of a plot of land from the Sultan and his handing it to the Catholics is regarded as the final touch in a long and carefully prepared scheme to mollify the Centrists (the Catholic party in the Reichstag), the chief feature of which scheme was the vengeance taken for the murder of the Catholic missionaries in China.

Emperor William, the first Christian to visit the tomb of David since the year 1187, the tomb being one of the most sacred Mohammedan shrines.

## Will The Spanish Members Withdraw.

At Washington It is Thought They Will Not Accept.

Washington, Nov. 3.—By way of preparation for what may happen at the meeting of the peace commissioners in Paris to-morrow, it may be said that the officials here have no idea that the Spanish reply will be an unconditional acceptance of our late proposition relating to the acquisition of the Philippine islands. On the other hand, they do not expect an unequivocal rejection. What is likely to occur is that the Spanish commissioners will come in with a counter proposition, the basis of which probably will be a considerable increase in the sum of money to be paid to the Spanish government for the Philippines. This will pave the way to negotiations on that subject, and, inasmuch as the commissioners spent about six weeks in considering the sections of the protocol dealing with Cuba and Puerto Rico, it is reasonable to believe that at least a few days may be probably allowed for the discussion of the Philippines. In short, it may be said that the officials here do not expect a final breach of relations between the commissioners to occur to-morrow notwithstanding the comments of unfriendly newspapers in that line.

Paris, Nov. 3.—The generally accepted view here of the peace negotiations is that the Spaniards will not agree to the propositions submitted by the Americans to take the Philippine islands and to reimburse Spain for the money spent upon permanent improvements in those islands. But there is a conflict of opinion as to whether the Spanish commissioners to-morrow will present a counter proposition. This matter, it is added, is undecided.

Paris, Nov. 3.—Having heard the American proposition, the Spaniards might have immediately declined it as they certainly will do at to-morrow's session. Whether they will accompany the refusal with a counter proposition, has not been definitely ascertained, though at a late hour this evening that course seems improbable. The result will be that the commissioners will retire from confronting positions until one or the other shall be confirmed in its lines for the next meeting, which will probably occur next week.

A correspondent of the Associated Press ascertains from Spanish sources, beyond question authentic, that before the Philippine question is settled the Spanish commissioners will declare that they are not here solely to gain all the money possible from the United States.

If the United States feel it a high duty to retain the Philippines Spain's envoys will declare that she has an equally sacred duty in holding them to the pledge of their revenues in honorable indebtedness.

London, Nov. 3.—The Paris correspondent of the Times, who repudiates as "calumny" charges of hostility toward the United States contained in letters he has been receiving from Americans for some time, says:

"I understand that at to-morrow's (Friday's) sitting the Spanish commissioners will reply textually as follows:

"It is impossible for us either to accept or refuse the conditions the United States impose. We do not desire to declare a formal rupture, because it would oblige Europe to run the risk of beholding the humiliating spectacle of an American fleet bombarding European shores."

"We do not intend to furnish America with a pretext for the realization of such an event, but we cannot subscribe to dictates which are not in conformity with the stipulations adopted in the common agreement that terminated the war."

"We withdraw because we do not feel we have a right to sign the abdication sought to be imposed upon us. We withdraw leaving public conscience and history to judge the act of violence of which we are the subject, and although we are unfortunately convinced that your attitude will have no effect upon the minds of our conquerors we cannot assume any other, because by accepting the conditions imposed, we should become accomplices in an injustice and a violation of international law, to which we may submit, but in which it is impossible to ask us to take any share of the responsibility."

London, Nov. 4.—The Times, commenting editorially upon the dispatch of its Paris correspondent, says: "The American demands may possibly be hard, but we cannot endorse the statement that they are in violation of the protocol. Nor is it altogether to be regretted, even from the Spanish view point, that Spain should be relieved of the heavy burden of re-

storing Spanish dominion in the Philippines."

New York, Nov. 3.—A dispatch to the Evening Post from Paris says: "The reported rupture of peace negotiations between Spain and the United States is not credited in the French foreign office. France willingly will serve again as an intermediary in the hope of putting Spain under permanent moral, as well as financial obligations, thus strengthening her own position in the European balance of power."

Paris and Brussels bankers are taking active interest in the question of Spanish debts.

Madrid, Nov. 3.—The announcement of the intentions of the United States regarding the Philippine islands has greatly excited the public here. It is generally recognized, however, that it would be absolutely futile to appeal to Europe, which has abandoned Spain to her fate.

## STABBED BY A SOLDIER.

Unfortunate Row in the First Regiment.

Columbia, Nov. 4.—A very sad affair occurred at Camp Fuller yesterday afternoon. Sergt. G. W. Barbage, of Co. F, was seriously though not fatally stabbed by Private Davis of Co. F. It seems that Sergt. Barbage, while endeavoring to stop an altercation between Davis and another soldier, was stabbed in the forehead. Davis made a second thrust at Barbage, but some one standing by knocked Davis insensible with a bayonet, and Barbage's life was saved. He was brought to the city in a carriage and Dr. Neville attended him. The wound was inflicted by a knife of the long "Barlow" species, and would have been instantly fatal had not the force of the blow turned Sergt. Barbage's head to one side.

## A Real Scandal.

A great many mare's nests have been found of late and with fake jobs and with fake investigations the public has been surfeited with army contract scandals.

That there was gross incompetency in the war department and gross fraud in awarding the army contracts, no one can deny. The suffering of our soldiers, the out-of-way routes taken, the unreasonable locations of camps, all go to prove favoritism, but it has remained for the New York World to bring the glittering generalities home to become specific charges. The World has shown by documentary evidence that on a certain day a contract for 50,000 overcoats was entered into, with the understanding that \$150 bonus would be allowed on each, and if the contract went through then the firm was to pay \$75,000 to a firm which Abner McKinley was behind, "for his influence." Abner McKinley is the President's brother. That he should sell his influence in this manner, making the government pay it, is scandalous.

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Detroit, Mich., Nov. 2.—A special to the Evening News from Camp Poland, Knoxville, Tenn., says: The Sixth Virginia, a negro regiment, camped within a quarter of a mile of the Thirty-first Michigan mutinied to-day, because white officers superseded negro officers, who had resigned under pressure. The Thirty-first was ordered out to quell the disturbance. The regiment started on the double quick for the negro camp, but was stopped by orders from headquarters and sent back to camp. The negroes are parleying with the white officers.

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