

**Statesman's Protest
Against Imperialism.**

Masterly Argument by Massachusetts' Senior Senator.

SOLEMN WARNING TO HIS PARTY.

Washington, April 17.—For more than three hours today Mr Hoar, the senior senator for Massachusetts, occupied the attention of the senate with a speech in opposition to the policy of "imperialism," upon which he maintained, this government had embarked. As prepared, the address was 50,000 words in length, but Mr Hoar omitted much of it owing to an incipient attack of grip from which he was suffering.

The speech was brilliantly written, was illuminated with splendid rhetorical figures and was rich with citations from history. One of the notable parts of the address was the eulogy of Aguinaldo. Mr Hoar did not liken the insurgent leader to Washington, as has been done heretofore, but to Kossuth, Oom Paul, Joubert, Nathan Hale and other builders of the church of liberty. In statecraft he likened Aguinaldo and his associates in the leadership of the Filipinos to the best minds ever produced in the Asiatic race which handed down to us "the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, the poetry of Solomon and the profound philosophy of Paul."

One of the most effective parts of his address was his fancied roll call of some of the distinguished statesmen of the United States on the question of the retention of the Philippines. He began with George Washington and closed with Wm. McKinley, each in a sentence giving the reason for his vote. Every vote was in the negative, except that the Aaron Burr, who voted "yes," and explained: "You are repeating my buccaneering expedition down the Mississippi. I am to be vindicated at last. When the name of Wm McKinley was called, he replied: "There has been a cloud before my vision for a moment, but I see clearly now; I go back to what I said two years ago: "Forcible annexation is criminal aggression; governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, not of some of them, but of all of them. I will stand with the fathers of the republic. I will stand with the founders of the Republican party. No effect was dramatic. As Mr Hoar pronounced his peoration the stillness in the chamber was intense. Applause swept over the galleries, but it was hushed quickly by the president pro tempore.

Mr Hoar took as his text the Beveridge resolution declaring the Philippines United States territory. He cited the glory of the war with Spain, the prosperity of the American people at its close, eulogized President McKinley's course at that time, characterizing him as the best beloved president who ever sat in the chair of Washington. He begged the republican party not to recede from its principles and said if, "when we made the peace treaty, we had adhered to the purpose we declared when we declared war; if we had dealt with the Philippine island as we promised to deal, have dealt, and expect to deal with Cuba, the country would have escaped the loss of 6,000 brave soldiers, other thousands of wrecked and shattered lives, the sickness of many more, the expenditure of hundreds of millions and, what is far worse than all, the trampling under foot of its cherished ideals.

"I do not expect to accomplish anything for liberty in the Philippine islands but through the Republican party; but upon it the fate of these islands for years to come is to depend. I cannot look with favor upon Mr Bryan as an alternative.

"I believe that not only perseverance in the present policy will be the abandonment of the principles upon which our government is founded, that it will change our republic into an empire, that our methods of legislation, of diplomacy, of administration must heretofore be those which belong to empires and not those which belong to republics; but I believe persistence in this attempt will result in the defeat and overthrow of the Republican party."

Touching upon the constitutionality of the question at issue, Mr Hoar said: "I hold that this acquisition of territory, holding and governing can be only a means for a constitutional end. And I maintain that you can no more hold and govern territory than you can hold and manage canons or fleets for any other than a constitutional end."

Adverting to the authority to be found in the declaration of independence, Mr Hoar declared: "There is expansion enough in it, but it is the expansion of freedom and not of despotism; of life, not of death. Never was such growth in all human history as that from the seed Thomas Jefferson planted. It has covered the continent. It is on both the seas. It has saved South America. It is revolutionizing Europe. It is the expansion of freedom. It differs from your tinsel, pinhead, power expansion as the growth of a healthy youth into a strong man differs from the expansion of an

anaconda when he swallows his victim. Ours is the expansion of Thomas Jefferson. Yours is the expansion of Aaron Burr. It is destined to as short a life and to a like fate.

"You have tried governing men of other races than your own at home for a hundred years. You have dealt with the Indian, you have dealt with the negro, close at hand, knowing all about them. I suppose you feel encouraged by your success. There are 10,000,000 of them. And now you go forth to lay your yoke on 10,000,000, more 7,000 miles away, of whom you know nothing. You go forth jauntily and boastfully, as Louis Napoleon went to meet his doom at Sedan."

Mr Hoar reviewed the rebellion and made a vigorous defense of the Filipinos. The State papers of Aguinaldo, he said, the discussion of the law of nations of his attorney general, Mabani's masterly appeal, are the products of the Asiatic mind. The senator fully justified the Filipinos' action in resisting the American force.

As to what he would do with the Philippines, Mr Hoar said: "Declare now that we will not take the islands to govern them against their will.

"Reject a cession of sovereignty which implies that sovereignty may be bought and sold and delivered without the consent of the people.

"Require all foreign government to keep out of these islands.

"Offer the Filipinos our help in maintaining order until they have a reasonable opportunity to establish a government of their own.

"Aid them by advice, if they desire it, to set up a free and independent government.

"Invite all the great powers of Europe to unite in an agreement that their independence shall not be interfered with.

"Declare that the United States will enforce the same doctrine as applicable to the Philippines that we declared as to Mexico and Haiti and the South American republics.

"Then, in a not distant future, leave them to work out their own salvation, as every nation on earth, from the beginning of time, has wrought out its own salvation."

A resolution offered by Mr Tillman, of South Carolina, was agreed to. It directs the secretary of the treasury to adjust the accounts between the United States and South Carolina and report what amount will be due the State of South Carolina June 30, 1900.

Reunion of Special Interest.

The Louisville correspondent of the News and Courier, in writing of matters pertaining to the reunion of the Confederate veterans next month, gives the following relative to a special meeting between Federals and Confederates: "While the Confederate reunion committees are arranging for the big reunion of all Confederates who will come to Louisville in May, various individuals are arranging for minor reunions of special parties. Several blue and grey reunions will be held, among which is one that is of especial interest to South Carolinians. It is the meeting of the Palmetto Sharpshooters and the 16th Michigan. These two regiments, fought each other at Gaines's Mill, on June 27, 1862.

The following letter from Col James A. Hoyt, addressed to Major Thomas D Osborne, chairman of the printing committee, is self-explanatory: "Greenville, S. C., April 4, 1900.

"Mr Thomas D Osborne, Louisville, Ky. Dear Sir and Brother: I am planning for a special reunion of the Palmetto Sharpshooters and the 16th Michigan regiment, who fought with each other at Gaines's Mill on the 27th of June, 1862, and hope that quite a number of each regiment will be present. If feasible I wish to arrange a place of meeting on an evening that may be agreed upon, when we can have the camp fires lighted again and both sides can be heard from in amity. Possibly we might want a banquet or something to eat just as a starting point for getting together. The assembly may be very small, not over a hundred in any event, I would suppose. I am in correspondence with some officers of the Michigan regiment, and can let you know hereafter as to the prospect. I would like to have you co-operate in making the necessary arrangements, which is a great deal to ask of you. But I would presume upon "old acquaintance!"

I ought to say that the two regiments faced each other at Gaines's Mill, apart from the other troops, and that the Palmetto Sharpshooters stacked arms in front of the 16th Michigan at Appomattox; when they surrendered in 1865. Very truly yours, James A. Hoyt.

Major Osborne will attend to the matter for Col Hoyt at this end, and he says he will do all he can to make the reunion of these two regiments pleasant for all who come. Major Osborne is a member of the staff of the Courier Journal, and he attends to the advertising part of the big affair that is to be "pulled off" in Louisville in May June. He says that the reunion of the Palmetto Sharpshooters and the 16th Michigan regiment will be, perhaps, one of the most notable of the minor reunions that are to be held.

PLAVER'S CUBAN RELIEF Cures Colic, Neuralgia and Toothache in five minutes. Sour Stomach and Summer Complaints. Price 25c. Sold by Hughson-Ligon Co.

**ALONG THE BANKS
OF THE CONGAREE.**

Student Geologists Make an Interesting Trip.

The class in geology at the South Carolina college, under Dr Glenn, takes from time to time excursions into the field to study in a practical way the geology and physiography of the region around Columbia. Special rates have been secured from the railroads for these trips and last Saturday the class spent the day studying parts of Richland, Orangeburg and Sumter counties.

The early Charleston train was taken to Congaree, where the first stop was made. To the right there towered near by the almost precipitous yet well wooded bluffs that rise nearly 150 feet above the river swamp and overlooked for miles the Congaree which in numerous places is seen to be cutting the bluffs away and carrying the materials down stream to deposit them in the swamp lower down or carry them to the sea to be dropped near its mouth and build up deposits that may some day be lifted above the waves and joined to the seaward margin of our State as new-born land.

A few hundred yards up the track the railroad cuts across the nose of a hill and in this cut the class found a good section for study. Rising into view near one end, reaching a considerable height of sight toward the other end of the cut was seen a formation to which geologists have given the name Potomac. It is made up of beds of coarse mealy-looking sand separated by beds of tough, compact clays often times brilliantly colored. Into these beds of sand abundant water enters where they are exposed as in this case at the surface of the ground. These beds lie on the granite or other ancient rocks and sink further beneath the surface as they go toward the sea so that while they are found in Orangeburg at the surface several hundred feet above the sea, they are reached in the Charleston artesian wells at nearly 2,000 feet beneath sea level. Their position and character are of great importance to the people of all the low country, since their sandy strata are water bearing and when bored into give artesian wells.

In this cut there rested on the Potomac some feet of red sands to which the name Lafayette is given. This usually reddish and usually sandy formation forms the surface of a large part of the low country of South Carolina and is spread over the underlying formations in a thin sheet that wraps both hill and valley. If this thin veneer could be stripped off the low country the surface with its hills and valleys along and near the rivers would not be much different from what it is now.

Along the line separating the Potomac and the Lafayette were found many well rounded quartz pebbles usually cemented by iron into a crust of ironstone. With these pebbles were found numerous partly rounded masses composed of innumerable small shells and shell fragments. These shells belong to species that lived only during Eocene time and show that when the sea rolled inward over the low country at the beginning of Lafayette time, the waves along the shore beat against Eocene shell limestone somewhere near this spot and tore off fragments to roll and round in the surf and deposit with the sands forming the Lafayette. Thus in imagination one catches a glimpse of the breakers of the sea of that distant time and hears their thunder as they break along the shore.

The class climbed from this point to the top of the hill to blend the historic with the scientific in visiting the site of Ft Motte of Revolutionary fame. The mound thrown up by Marion and Lee when besieging it, was seen and on the crest of the hill a small pile of brick and stone alone mark the site of the chimney of Mrs Motte's house around which the British fort was built—a fit site for a memorial shaft.

From this point a magnificent view was had up and down the Congaree and across in Sumter. The line of bold hills overlooking the Congaree on the Orangeburg side were seen to form a steep valley wall, while the other side of the valley is found to be over in Richland county north of the Coast Line railroad, where a line of hills can be traced eastward to ward the Wateree. Ordinarily our people do not think of these as valley sides or walls and yet they are really so, and the river swamp and the level region in lower Richland across which the Coast Line and Southern railways run and which are dotted with houses and fertile farm lands are really in the valley of the Congaree. Long ago the river flowed near the northern side of its valley, but then as now it kept cutting its southern or right hand bank away and so gradually shifted its bed southward eating away its southern valley wall before it as it went. This process is still going on and the river is still widening its southern valley side. The northern side of its valley has been deserted so long that the traces that now remain to tell the story of the river's past history are

so faint that they ordinarily escape detection. As the river shifted southward it cut deeper and deeper so that the floor of the old valley slopes to the southward.

The hills were seen to be due to small branches from the river, like branches from a tree, growing backward into the country, forming the valley walls by gnawing away up at their heads and thus lengthening themselves just as a binnacle grows up hill. In this way they have grown backward from the river a number of miles and have eaten out valleys for themselves as well as put out their own little side streams, thus cutting up the country along the valley wall into a series of hills. By going back some miles from the river the headwaters of the side streams are reached, and the surface, no longer deeply trenched by these side stream valleys, becomes much more level.

On their way back to the train the party searched for but were unable to find in the few minutes left them a natural break known as the devil's footprint, an impression in a stone on the bluff said to resemble the print of a club foot and to have been made by his majesty in stepping from the Orangeburg side of the valley wall to the eastern wall of the Wateree valley in the high hills of Sumter.

The train was taken for Sumter Junction in the eastern edge of the Wateree swamp. A few minutes walk took the party to a high bluff where the railroad, in leaving the Wateree swamp, cuts slightly into the eastern valley wall. Here the Potomac formation was again seen magnificently exposed, and on it rested a few feet of red Lafayette sands. In the Potomac at this point are found beautifully preserved plant leaves. It is noted as the only locality so far as is known from which collections of plant fossils have been made in South Carolina. They were discovered some years ago and a collection has since been made for the national museum in Washington. They tell of a time in the distant past when the streams carried into the lagoons or shallow fresh or brackish waters then covering this region the leaves of the trees and plants that grew along their banks, where they settled to the bottom, were buried in the fine mud and have left the impress of even their most delicate markings as the mud hardened into stone. From their study one looks far back into the geologic past and joins a knowledge of the flora of the Potomac time and of the climate that then prevailed; both are thus shown to be different from what we have here today.

After lunch and a tramp of about four miles the class reached the deep cut just west of Wedgefield. At the base the Potomac was again found, and on the surface the Lafayette, but between them were found some other formations that had not been seen previously. The Potomac is the oldest of the formations of the coastal plain; the Lafayette is among the youngest. These other formations are of intermediate age and so were laid down on the Potomac and before the Lafayette, but if they had ever existed at the other places examined by the class they had been entirely worn away. The two lowest of them were dark colored, one of fine black clay, the other partly of green sand.

They probably belong to the marine or estuarine, while the next bed resting on them is a peculiarly light cream-colored clay containing numerous casts of shells that show it to be probably of Eocene age. Both the dark and the light materials prove that in the long ago, when they were formed, old ocean rolled it waves where they now rest and fish and other marine animals sported in its waters and, dying, left their shells as memorials of their existence.

Only a hasty examination was made here before the party had to begin the tramp back to Camden Junction, where the afternoon train was taken for Columbia.—The State, April 19

The Atlantic Coast Line.

Virginia Stockholders Ratify Action of the Directors. New Officers.

Richmond, Va., April 19.—The stockholders of the Atlantic Coast Line of Virginia met this afternoon and ratified the action taken by the board of directors at the meeting at Baltimore yesterday, which was to consolidate the various lines, save the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac, composing the system, and to change the name to the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad company.

The election of officers resulted: W G Elliott, formerly president of the Wilmington and Weidon railroad, president.

H. Walters, president of the Atlantic Coast Line of Connecticut, first vice president.

Alexander Hamilton, former president of the Atlantic Coast Line of Virginia, second vice president.

C. S. Gadsden, former president of the Atlantic Coast Line of South Carolina, third vice president.

The number of directors was increased to 12.

In order to become final this action will have to be ratified by the companies of the system south of here and for that purpose meetings will be held Friday and Saturday.

100 DROPS
CASTORIA
Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHEE
Pumpkin Seed -
Aloes Senna -
Rochelle Salt -
Sulphur -
Peppermint -
St. Catharine's Oil -
Warm Seed -
Cinnamon Sugar -
Waterproof Flavor.

Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.

Facsimile Signature of
Chas. H. Fitcher
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 Doses - 35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fitcher
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

A NEW DEPARTURE
A Radical Change in Marketing Methods as Applied to Sewing Machines.
An original plan under which you can obtain easier terms and better value in the purchase of the world famous "White" Sewing Machine than ever before offered.

Write for our elegant H-T catalogue and detailed particulars. How we can save you money in the purchase of a high-grade sewing machine and the easy terms of payment we can offer, either direct from factory or through our regular authorized agents. This is an opportunity you cannot afford to pass. You know the "White," you know its manufacturers. Therefore, a detailed description of the machine and its construction is unnecessary. If you have an old machine to exchange we can offer most liberal terms. Write to-day. Address in full.

WHITE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, (Dep't A.) Cleveland, Ohio.

Columbia Business College,
COLUMBIA, S. C.

Most thorough Business and Shorthand Courses.

Better inducements, and more graduates placed in good positions than all other Business and Shorthand Schools in South Carolina combined.

Write at once for a catalogue and full information.

W. H. Newberry, President.

Salesman Wanted. Enclose stamp for particulars
Will straighten curly and kinky hair without injury to the scalp or hair.
Price **50c.** per box.

ANTI-KINK,
Endorsed by the United States Health reports
Darragh & Rich,
New York,
Sole Manufacturers.
Feb 14-12

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SUMTER,
STATE, CITY AND COUNTY DEPOSITORY, SUMTER, S. C.

Paid up Capital	\$ 75,000 00
Surplus and Profits	25,000 00
Additional Liability of Stockholders in excess of their stock	75,000 00
Total protection to depositors	\$175,000 00

Transacts a General Banking Business. Special attention given to collections.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
Deposits of \$1 and upwards received. Interest allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. on amounts above \$5 and not exceeding \$500, payable quarterly, on first days of January, April, July and October.

R. M. WALLACE, President.
L. S. CARSON, Cashier.

Notice of Registration.

The State of South Carolina—Sumter County—Office of Supervisors of Registration, Sumter County, Sumter, S. C., February 1st, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with an Act of the General Assembly, and in conformity with the requirements of the State Constitution, the books for the registration of all legally qualified voters, and for the issuing of transfers, etc., will be open at the office of Supervisors of Registration in the court house, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 3 o'clock p. m., on the first Monday of each month, until thirty days before the next general election. Minors who shall become of age during that period of thirty days shall be entitled to registration before the books are closed, if otherwise qualified. The requirements for a qualified voter as that the applicant for registration shall be able to read and write correctly, or possess in his own name property to the amount of three hundred dollars, upon which he pays taxes.

E. F. BURROWS,
T. D. DUBOSE,
J. M. KNIGHT,
Supervisors of Registration Sumter Co. Feb 1

THE BANK OF SUMTER,
SUMTER, S. C.
City and County Depository

Capital stock paid in	\$75,000 00
Undivided surplus	16,000 00
Individual liability of stockholders in excess of their stock	75,000 00

Transacts a general banking business; also has a Savings Bank Department. Deposits of \$1 and upwards received. Interest allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

W. F. B. HAYNSWORTH, President.
MARION MOISE, Vice-President.
W. F. RHAME, Cashier.
Jan 31.