

The Policy of Grab.

One of the most striking features of the present expansionist movement is its sectional character—sectional in the sense that its advocates are for the most part Northern and Western men. Southern men, no doubt, contributed to the movement favoring war with Spain for the release of Cuba, and volunteers were forthcoming in great numbers for that war from the South. But they were not given opportunity to distinguish themselves and were soon mustered out. The important offices, military and civil, were filled almost exclusively with political favorites from the North. General Wheeler is true, was at Santiago, but he is the exception that proves the rule. General Lee was kept from the scene of action till war was over and was then given a subordinate position in a Southern officers and soldiers have not throughout been given an opportunity to acquire military experience, or to show that they possess the martial qualities they exhibited in 1861-65. In the navy they had, as officers, a better chance and improved it. Ashley and Hobson won the chief honors of the naval operations in the Atlantic. There has not been wanting, however, a disposition at Washington and elsewhere to deprecate these men of their well-merited distinction by perversion of indisputable facts or envious ridicule.

There has been no complaint on account of this unequal treatment, though it is but fair that the distribution of the benefits of the government should be coextensive with the imposition of taxes. Employment and salaries might well have been given to Southern men in a larger way, in order that wealth and culture—so far as these result from government employments—may bless every section of the land alike. In view of the monopoly of commissions, commissariats and offices of all sorts held by Northern and Western men under the present administration, it is no wonder that the affairs they have in charge tend to become to the Southern people far-off matters, in which they take no interest. It may be that a Republican administration considers the Democratic South rightly excluded from participation in Federal enterprises. No doubt clamorous seekers from Ohio hold this opinion. But it is a narrow view, becoming in the occupant of the White House, who should try to be President of the whole Union. It has been suggested in some quarters that the imperial policy begun at Mason and Dixon's line, and that the South is to be considered the first of the jingo acquisitions. But this can hardly be true, in view of the unwavering loyalty of the Southern States since 1865 and the unfeigned eagerness of Southern politicians to enter the Federal service.

It is a curious circumstance that it is in Massachusetts and the South that the apathy in regard to expansion is most marked. Conservatism manifests itself sporadically elsewhere also, but it has its stronghold, it appears, in these widely separated areas. Opposition to expansion appears in various universities of the West and Northwest, but in these places it is chiefly the professor who speaks, the masses being bellicose, or will be axes to grind. Only in Massachusetts and the South does conservatism seem to control the majority of the people. In these regions the Constitution and American traditions are taken seriously. The fathers and their policy are revered and honored. Elsewhere the old ideas are deemed obsolete and "provincial." Mr. McKinley Mark Hanna teach a new gospel of policy, before which the old doctrine must give way—a getting policy which is summed up in that homely old Anglo-American word, grab. The ultra protectionist, the formation of protective trusts, the war of "humanitarianism" in Spain, the "benevolent assimilation" of the Philippines and the degradation of the civil service are all common—grab.—Baltimore

Remarkable Divorce Suit.
One of the most remarkable divorces ever tried in Kansas was recently decided by Judge Lee Monroe in the case of the plaintiff, John W. Wilcox, and the defendant, Mrs. Wilcox. The plaintiff had lived forty-seven years, alleging incompatibility of temper. The couple have five children, besides grand-children and great-grandchildren. Judge Monroe denied prayer of the plaintiff, but granted divorce to the wife, together with a large amount of prop-

The Filipino War Extending.

The news from the islands of Negros and Cebu, in the Philippine Archipelago, is not reassuring. Advices from those islands are to the effect that the insurgents are rapidly gaining strength, and outbreaks are feared, since many leading men have gone over to the popular movement. This is disappointing, because Negros and Cebu received Professor Schurman, of the Advisory Commission, during his tour, with cordiality, and their loyalty was counted upon. Should the Supreme court justices appointed from the natives of those islands be unsuccessful in stemming the current of anti-American feeling these supposed allies of ours will be added to the party of Aguinaldo. An autonomist government was tried in Negros, but it was unable to resist the arguments or arms of the agents sent by Aguinaldo from Luzon. Insurgent bands, like those applauded in Cuba, are destroying plantation property, claims for which are piling up at American headquarters in Manila.

In Sulu, also, our sovereignty is opposed by the Sultan and people. It was supposed that the Sultan might be "squared" with an annual payment, as was done under the Spanish regime, and would yield our claim to predominance, if allowed to do as he pleased in his own limits. But the situation has been changed, the Sultan thinks, by the expulsion of the Spanish. If the other islands have gained their independence, or are likely to gain it, the Sulu Islands ought, the natives think, to share in their success. There is no reason why the Sultan of Sulu should submit and put himself at a disadvantage before Luzon is subdued. He wishes, accordingly, to temporize. If we will let him alone he will let us alone. But we must not expect to be given a foothold in the Sulu country until we have established our authority in the other parts of the Philippine Archipelago. Our failure after a year's operations to effect anything in the one island of Luzon impresses unfavorably the inhabitants of the thousand other islands.

In Luzon our forces hold little more of the country than they held in May, 1898. Our control extends only so far as our military posts. That is to say, we hold the country immediately around Manila bay, reaching south of the capital some 15 miles, north some 30 miles along the railroad and east some 10 miles. Within this area we have built up no party among the natives. They are our mortal enemies, and cling to the hopes of independence held out by their brothers in arms. Officers of the gunboat Wheeling, which has just returned from a cruise along the northern coast of Luzon, report that the insurgent forces occupy every village along that coast. The eastern and southern coasts are similarly occupied by Aguinaldo's armed followers. The prisoners taken on the east coast some months ago on the occasion of the attempt to rescue a Spanish garrison at Baler are still held by the enemy. There is every indication that the Filipino organization throughout Luzon still holds firmly together. Indiscreet acts of some of our officers intensify the animosity with which we are regarded. The bombardment, for example, of Paote, on the east side of the Laguna de Bay, by the Napidan, under the impression that the place had been recaptured by the insurgents, has created great indignation in the lake region. This feeling is not lessened by the story that after the bombardment the best buildings of an unoffending town were looted by the officers and crew of the Napidan. Meanwhile arms and ammunition are being smuggled into the country for the next campaign. Trade with the 1,200 islands cannot be fully watched by the few vessels we can spare for that service, and the revenue from the large, illicit trade goes into Aguinaldo's treasury. It is thus that the military equipment of the natives is being constantly enlarged and improved, making their final subjugation seem remote.

Some 20,000 troops, it is stated, will be prepared to leave England in a week for South Africa and steamers are waiting to carry them. At various points other bodies of troops are held in readiness to join in the Boer campaign, as at Gibraltar, in Egypt, at Mauritius and in India. India alone, it is said, will send 10,000 men, that country having a direct interest in the Outlander issue by reason of the exceptional bad treatment of the Hindus in the Transvaal. The Malays in the Straits Settlement, the Australians and Canadians have also expressed a practical interest in the expected war. Altogether some fifty or sixty thousand troops will be arraying against Oom Paul's farmers if war begins.

France in 1852 and Now.

The letters written by Bagehot from Paris in 1852 in reference to the conditions that preceded the coup d'état of Louis Napoleon describes a situation that closely resembles the present situation in France. There was the same multiplicity of parties in the French Parliament, the same disposition of every member to have a program of his own, the same audacity of the Socialists, the same fear among property holders and business men that Socialist theories were going to be carried into effect, the same prostration of business and the same nervous state of the public mind. The banishment of the leading Socialists after the coup was well received by the people, who wanted, above all things, quiet and a chance to go about their business and make a living. The difference between now and then is that there is no Louis Napoleon, or any like man with a name or a reputation, to put himself at the head of a reactionary movement. Deroulole offers to lead. He proposes, however, not to go back to conservative methods, but to plunge deeper into the radical mire. He aims to become dictator, which would be well enough from the point of view of business men if his program were known to be a safe one, but he is a poet, and some say a madman.

Bagehot's explanation of the inability of the French to work parliamentary institutions in that they are wanting in stupidity. They are too quick, bright, witty, logical and fond of novelty to be consistent in their politics. They see too many sides of a question in a short time. No steady line of political conduct can be mapped out and followed when every member of the legislative body has ideas of his own that are better than anybody else's and changes them every day or two. The English are stupid in comparison with the French. Their ideas come slowly at long intervals, and meanwhile they stick to the set of ideas they started with. As for consistency and logic, they are dispensed with so long as the government gets on pretty comfortably without them. Wit is not their forte. The majority of parliament are slow, heavy plodders, who don't care a fig for abstract principles and theories. From this easy going stupidity it results that they maintain parliamentary institutions with success, divide up into two parties and stick to the old rules of the game of politics. The Americans resemble the French somewhat in mobility, but share the British stupidity, as Bagehot calls it, sufficiently to keep the parliamentary machine in fairly good order. There is thus, it seems, in politics, as in other matters, such a thing as being "too smart." Orderly government calls not so much for brilliancy as steady plodding, common sense.—Baltimore Sun.

Patriotic Miss Wanamaker.
Miss Lillian Wanamaker is the youngest child of the ex-Postmaster-General, John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, whose large shops are famous, and who is noted for his religious tendencies. Miss Wanamaker is a beautiful society belle, attending balls and dinners, and wearing the costliest gowns. She spends her time both in this country and Europe. She visits her brother, Rodman Wanamaker, in Paris, part of the year. Mr. Rodman Wanamaker married a beautiful French girl, and has lived so long abroad that he is almost a Frenchman. Miss Wanamaker came into prominence a year or two ago through her acquaintance with the brother of the Khedive of Egypt, Prince Mehemet Ali. The Prince, who is a strikingly handsome fellow, educated in England, fell deeply in love with Miss Wanamaker, according to the story, and proposed for her hand. Miss Wanamaker has always declared that she would marry none but an American, and she refused the Prince, like a patriotic girl.—The Independent.

Faith Healer Fined.
CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—By a decision made today by Justice Everett a blow was dealt to the methods of faith healers.

Mrs. Henrietta Blatch, a follower of Alexander Dowie, the "divine healer," was charged with violating the Illinois medical practice act by administering to Mrs. Annetta Flanders, who died under the faith treatment of Dowie, who claims to possess the power of healing the sick by the laying on of hands. Mrs. Blatch was found guilty and a fine of \$100 and costs was imposed. Justice Everett held that under the law the followers of the faith healer must resort only to spiritual and mental means of treating the sick. When material means are used, then the State law governing the practice of medicine has been violated. The faith healer hereafter must cure only by spiritual and mental power.

China's Future.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21.—Dr. Jacob G. Schurman, president of the Philippine Commission, was asked today for his views regarding the Philippines and the work of the commission. He said he could not say anything about the islands before making his report to President McKinley.

"As I said, however, to one of the great statesmen of Japan," he continued, "after I had seen something of the Orient, it seems to me that the great question there is not Formosa, nor the Philippines, but China."

Dr. Schurman's eyes lighted up at this, and he went on: "Englishmen out there feel that to hold China intact is the thing of overshadowing importance. It is feared that as Russia has taken Manchuria, she will try to encroach gradually on some or all of the other 18 provinces of China, and when she gets them will do as she has done hitherto—put a duty on all foreign goods."

"Englishmen and Japanese feel that America should hold with them in preventing the dismemberment of China. It is felt out there that almost anything is liable to happen in the Orient in the next half dozen years. Englishmen feel that their own government is not quite as strong at the present time as it should be, nor as it used to be. There is undoubtedly a fear of Russia."

"I met Marquis Ito, the greatest man in the Orient, and Count Okuma, formerly Prime Minister of Japan. I also met Viscount Aoki, who is the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs now. Then, too, I was with Admiral Count Kabayama, the Dewey of the Chinese-Japanese war, who was afterward the Governor of Formosa, and who is now in the Cabinet."

"Everywhere and at all times with these statesmen it was recognized that the future of China was the one overshadowing question. China, it was agreed, should maintain her independent position, but her doors should be kept open. This means much to England and Japan, and not less to America. There is a hope in the Orient among leading men that China herself may become aroused so that she may hold her domain intact. But she is not yet sufficiently awakened. That is the sad phase of it."

"The Chinese are a patient, industrious people. They can live in any climate, away in the Arctic or far south in the tropics. Such a race, it is felt, ought to arouse itself in this dilemma. But we shall see. Nobody can tell what will happen."

Southern Railroads.

It was stated in Augusta, Ga., last week that the Atlantic Coast Line had secured a half interest in the lease of the Georgia Railroad, held by the Louisville and Nashville. The Southern Railway and Atlantic Coast Line, it is said, work together, and the Southern could reach Atlanta easier over the Georgia road than any other way. As there is a constitutional provision in the way of the Southern acquiring the lease direct, an objection which does not hold in the case of the Atlantic Coast Line, the latter will acquire one-half interest in it from the present lessee, the Louisville and Nashville, on an understanding which has been reached between the Southern and Louisville and Nashville.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Railway Company will be held at Raleigh, N. C., on September 6 to consider the terms and conditions upon which that property may consolidate with the Seaboard and Roanoke, the Raleigh and Augusta Air Line, the Carolina Central, the Georgia, Carolina and Northern, the Durham and Northern, the Roanoke and Tar River and the Louisburg. The consolidation of these roads is preliminary to the formal consolidation of the Seaboard Railway Company, which will include the Seaboard Air Line system, the Georgia and Alabama Railway Company, the Florida Central and Peninsular Railway Company.

A tobaccoist that has lately traveled a good deal through the state says that the tobacco crop in central and Piedmont North Carolina is the finest since 1890. The prospects in these sections, from all that we can learn, never were better. The seasons have been all that could be desired, and it sounds almost ungrateful to express a doubt that they may not continue so and that before housing time arrives serious hurt may not come in one shape or another.

The soothing and healing properties of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, its pleasant taste and prompt and permanent cures, have made it a great favorite with the people everywhere. For sale by C. E. Holton, Druggist.

THE WELL KNOWN AND POPULAR



HIGH GRADE ROCK HILL BUGGY

Can be seen at our store

IN ALL STYLES,

And these Buggies are among THE BEST. Call and see them and get prices.

M. G. Newell & Co

THE NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE

OF

Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

Term Begins Wednesday, September 6th.

Gives an extraordinary course of instruction at an extraordinarily low cost to the student. It not only educates but prepares its students to become intelligent directors of agricultural and mechanical enterprises. There are complete special and short courses in the various Agricultural, Industrial, Mechanical, Textile and Civic Arts. One hundred and twenty scholarships carrying free tuition and lodging are open to needy boys. Students will be allowed to stand the entrance examination at the county-seats of the counties in which they reside, thus saving the expense of a trip to Raleigh. Entrance examinations will be held on the 19th of August, in the court house, under the supervision of County Superintendent. For further information, catalogue, etc., apply to

PRESIDENT GEO. T. WINSTON,

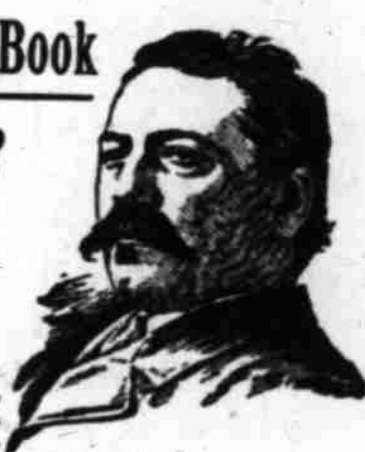
WEST RALEIGH, N. C.

The Great Anti-Expansion Book

REPUBLIC OR EMPIRE? THE PHILIPPINE QUESTION

BY **HON. WM. J. BRYAN**

TOGETHER WITH



Hon. Andrew Carnegie, Senators Hoar, Vest, Allen, White, Gorman, Bacon, Mason, Daniel, Chilton, Butler, McLaurin, Tillman, Money, Turner, Teller, Edmunds, Clay, Hon. H. U. Johnson, Hon. Chas. A. Towne, Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, Ex-Secretary Carlisle, Rev. Dr. Van Dyke, Hon. Chas. Francis Adams, Prof. David Starr Jordan, Gen'l Weaver, Hon. Carl Schurz, Sam'l Gompers, Pres. Am. Fed. of Labor, and others.

THE SENSATION OF THE CENTURY. IMPERIALISM AND ABSOLUTISM DENOUNCED.
The greatest men of to-day give sound logical reasons why the Philippines should not be annexed, and to do so would not only be most harmful to the interests of our country, but would be opposed to the Constitution of the United States, the Declaration of Independence, and all the most sacred doctrines of our Republic as handed down to us by our Fathers.

THE GOSPEL OF A HIGHER CIVILIZATION AND BROADER LIBERTY.
THE ONLY BOOK ON THE SUBJECT.
AGENTS WANTED.

It is profusely illustrated, giving beautiful half-tone portraits of Mr. Bryan and the other contributors, also scenes of thrilling interest, showing the exact conditions and customs in the Philippines. Nothing like it before attempted in book-publishing. A very bonanza for agents. It cannot be bought at bookstores; it cannot be furnished by any other house. We are the sole Official Publishers.
The first Edition, 100,000 copies. A large octavo book, beautiful new type.
WE PAY FREIGHT on each order amounting to 50 books at one time, when cash accompanies order.
THE OUTFIT IS FREE. We make no charge for the elegant, complete Prospectus Outfit, with blank, etc., but as each Outfit costs a lot of money, in order to protect ourselves against many who would impose upon us by sending for Outfit with no intention of working, but merely out of idle curiosity, we require the applicant, as a guarantee of good faith on his part, to send us 25c to cover postage and wrapping, this amount to be refunded to agent upon receipt of first order for 10 books.
Best Cloth Binding \$1.50
Best Half Russia Binding, with marbled edges 2.25
Best Full Russia Binding, with gold edges 3.00
Write for our Unparalleled Terms to Agents. Address: **THE INDEPENDENCE COMPANY, Publishers, FRANKLIN BUILDING, CHICAGO.**

Hogs and Pigs SALEM

I have the finest herd of REGISTERED HOGS! In the South.

John A. Young.
HINDIPO RESTORES VITALITY
Made a Well Man of Me.
FRENCH REMEDY produces the above result in 30 days. Cures Nervous Debility, Impotency, Paralysis, Failing Memory. Stops all drains and losses caused by errors of youth. It wards off Insanity and Consumption. Young Men regain Manhood and Old Men recover Youthful Vigor. It gives vigor and size to shrunken organs, and fits a man for business or marriage. Easily carried in the vest pocket. Price \$2.50. 6 Boxes \$2.50 by mail, in plain pack. 50 CENTS a box, with written guarantee. DR. LEAN HALL, Paris.
Howard Gardner, Cor. Opp. Postoffice

A Free Trip to Paris!
Reliable persons of a mechanical or inventive mind desiring a trip to the Paris Exposition, with good salary and expenses paid, should write **The PATENT RECORD, Baltimore, Md.**

Desirable Farm for Sale.
175 acres of highly improved land well adapted to the growth of Wheat, Oats, Corn, Tobacco, and especially Clover and Grasses—30 to 40 acres now in Clover and Grass. The farm is well watered by springs and small streams running through it. Good well of water, 7-room dwelling, large grain and feed barn, and all necessary out buildings. Fine early Peach Orchard; also an Apple Orchard of selected variety of apples. Register shows 28 last year. New term begins Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1899. Send for Catalogue to **REV. J. W. CLEWELL, Principal, Salem, North Carolina.**
Agents Wanted—For "The Life and Achievements of Admiral Dewey," the world's greatest naval hero, by Murat Halstead, the life-long friend and admirer of the nation's idol. Biggest and best book; over 500 pages, 8x10 inches; nearly 100 pages halftone illustrations. Only \$1.50. Enormous demand. Big commission. Free. Change of lifetime. Write quick. The Dominion Company, 3rd Floor Cass Bldg., Chicago.