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MCKINLEY UNFIT FOR PRESIDENT

Says Senator Wellington, of Maryland.

WILL VOTE FOR BRYAN

Would Regard McKinley's Election as a Calamity.

THE GRAVE MENACE OF IMPERIALISM

Senator Wellington Considers it a Departure From the Faith of the Fathers and the Vital Principle of the Campaign.

(Cumberland, Md., Cor. Baltimore American.)

"I am unalterably opposed to the re-election of President McKinley. Bryan is a better man every way than McKinley, and I regard his election essential to the preservation of the republic."

This is the gist of Senator George L. Wellington's position in the pending Presidential campaign. I called upon the Senator at his office in the Citizens' National Bank this morning, and in the course of an extended interview I became convinced that he is terribly in earnest. He would not make a definite statement as to the part he will take in the campaign, but it is easy to see that he intends to aid Bryan. In fact, when asked the direct question if he did not intend to do so, Senator Wellington did not deny it, but declared that just at present he is not prepared to describe the efforts he will make to compass the defeat of President McKinley, to whom he is so bitterly opposed, both on political and personal grounds.

Here is the interview I had with him, reported almost verbatim: "Senator, are you prepared to define your position in the Presidential election?" I asked. "I am unalterably opposed to the re-election of President McKinley."

"Does that mean that you will take the stump against him?" "I am not prepared to say as to that."

"Have you tendered your services to the Democratic National Committee to aid in the election of Bryan?" "I have not."

"Will you do so?" "I believe you are safe in saying that I will not; still I can't tell what may happen."

"Since you are so bitterly opposed to McKinley, it is but natural, is it not, to conclude that you will use your efforts to bring about his defeat?" I asked.

"OPPOSED TO MCKINLEY. 'I only care to say at this time, that I am unalterably opposed to McKinley, and regard his election as a calamity to be averted, no matter what the cost,' was the answer."

"Well, Senator, since you say you will not take the stump, and taking your opposition to McKinley into consideration, how would it do to make a guess that you will work quietly to bring about the election of Bryan?"

"The answer shows the present intention of the Senator just as clearly as would a definite statement. In response to the above question he said: 'Quietly? That's it. Just at present I am devoting myself to my private business, which has been sadly neglected for five years, and so far as I know now, whatever I may do in politics will be done quietly. But I think my influence will be felt.'"

"Do you object," I asked, "to specifying why you are so bitterly opposed to McKinley and why you will aid in the work of defeating him?"

"Not in the least. He no longer represents Republican principles; his defeat is necessary to the preservation of the Republic, and, in addition, he has deceived and betrayed me in my personal relations with him."

"You do not, then, indorse the Philadelphia platform."

FAITH OF OUR FATHERS.

"I do not."

"Why?" "Because I regard it as a grave departure from the faith of our fathers. It is not the Republicanism of Lincoln, but an indorsement of the inimical policies foisted upon the country by McKinley."

"But do you not acknowledge the power of the party representatives in convention assembled to define the party principles, and as a partisan do you not consider yourself bound by the decision of the convention?"

"Not when the convention departs from what I know to be the true principles of Republicanism. In certain matters—corresponding to those things which in religion are termed non-essentials—I am willing to bow to the superior wisdom of the party majority, but on questions of vital principle I refuse to do so, when that decision differs from what I know to be right."

"The 'vital principle' in this case is, I suppose, the thing the Democrats term 'imperialism,'" I said.

an not like old Hoar—able to appeal to the past and the future, and then stultify myself. I see only the present. The past is gone, and the future can care of itself, but I'll help take care of the present."

"You believe, then, that there is a real threat of imperialism in the present policy of the Administration?" "I most certainly do," was the Senator's emphatic reply.

"Will you tell me wherein the Administration has so acted as to convince you of a danger to the republic from this source?" I asked.

"THAT SECRET ALLIANCE. It is convincing me of it every day by its conduct in the Philippines and by the workings of the secret alliance which exists with Great Britain."

"You think, then, that the government errs in the Philippine matter?" "Unquestionably. It is impossible to perpetuate the republic here and maintain an empire 8,000 miles away. We are at the parting of the ways, and must now choose which road we will follow in the future."

"You are also convinced that a secret understanding with Great Britain really exists?" "Beyond any doubt. You remember the cry that was raised against Cleveland of subservience to England. There was not one quarter the ground for it that there is for the same cry against McKinley. He would not dare to do a thing that would be unacceptable to England, for he is nothing more than an English proconsul."

"But have you any positive proof of a secret alliance?" "No more than is in possession of all the world."

"You have never seen any documents in the State Department to prove the existence of such an alliance?" "It is impossible to see them."

"Nor have you any information that such documents are on file?" "None," the Senator replied.

"You are, then," I said, "simply of the opinion that an understanding exists?" "I know it," the Senator replied, vehemently. "The best circumstantial evidence in the world proves it. Did not England open the official correspondence of our Consul at Pretoria? Had there been no secret understanding such a breach of international etiquette would have meant war—by God, sir, war—right there. And then, why was Marum recalled and Hay's cub sent to Pretoria? Surely because of that secret understanding."

AGAINST PARIS TREATY.

"You said President McKinley had deceived and betrayed you in your personal relations. Do you object to explaining this statement?" I asked.

"I do not, and you may publish my explanation if you want to. I was opposed to the Paris peace treaty, and would never have voted for its ratification of my own volition. I told the president so, and he induced me to vote for it by solemnly pledging me that it was not the intention of himself or the Government to forcibly hold or permanently acquire the Philippine Islands. He further said that his personal desire was to restore peace and order in the islands, and then submit the matter to Congress with the idea of having it grant absolute freedom and self-government to the Filipinos. With that pledge from President William McKinley I voted for the treaty. Without it I never should have done so. The resolution I offered in the Senate, and which was the basis of my speech on the Philippine question, provided for exactly what the president himself told me he desired to bring about. It was thus that he deceived and betrayed me."

"From what you have said, Senator," I said, "I gather that you indorse the Democratic platform as adopted at Kansas City?"

"In so far as it makes the issue of imperialism paramount, yes," Senator Wellington replied without hesitation.

"It is your opinion then that imperialism is of greater and more pressing importance than the money question?" I said.

VITAL PRINCIPLE.

"Without a doubt," the Senator responded. "Imperialism involves a vital principle of government, while the money question is merely one of government policy. Beside, the money question is not in it at all. Even if there were, when it comes to that I am a better sound money man than McKinley ever was. I have always been from conviction a gold nonmetallist while McKinley was dragged into it. Prior to 1896 McKinley was no more of a sound money man than Bryan. This is proved by his every utterance."

"Why do you say that the money question is not in it at all this year?" I asked.

"Simply because it is not," the Senator replied. "The complexion of the Senate prevents any adverse legislation for four years at least."

"Leading Republicans differ with you in that regard," I said.

"They don't know what they are talking about," Senator Wellington replied, with considerable warmth. "The money question is settled for four years, at least, and, if necessary, I can produce facts and figures to prove it."

"May I say, then, that you regard Bryan as a safer man than McKinley?" I asked.

"Yes, and without equivocation. He is safer in every way," Senator Wellington answered, with constantly increasing emphasis. "I would rather take Bryan's word on any subject," he continued, "than McKinley's."

"But does the fact that you are willing to take his word make Bryan a safer man than McKinley to hold the reins of government?" I ventured to ask.

"THE ONE GREAT ISSUE. 'As I see it, yes,' the Senator answered. 'Bryan is absolutely right on the one great issue involved in this campaign, and, with the money question at rest for four years, he is a bigger, a better and a safer man than McKinley. Even if the money question were not settled, Bryan is a man of too much sense to undertake to tamper with the currency.'"

(Continued on Tenth Page.)

LEUT. COLONEL JAMES STUART

Brave British Officer Killed at Guilford.

SLAIN IN SINGLE COMBAT

His Military Career in the War of the Revolution.

THE SON OF A SCOTTISH NCBLEMAN

Monument Erected to His Memory in 1893 by Guilford Battle-Ground Company of Greensboro. Sketch of His Life by Marshall De Lancey Haywood.

On the old Revolutionary battlefield of Guilford court house, near Greensboro, in this State, are many noble memorials of American heroes and heroisms—the statue of Joseph Winston, marking the place where he and his brave volunteers so long fought the Hessians and Tarleton's cavalry; the massive granite boulder with its bronze tablets, sent by Maryland to commemorate the deeds of her soldiery; the statue of William Hooper, signer of the Declaration of Independence; monuments to Sumner, Dixon, Daves, and other North Carolinians.

Not, while commemorating the prowess of our own troops, has the Guilford battle ground company neglected to preserve the memory of a brave officer who lost his life on the same field while fighting under Lord Cornwallis. As one stands by the Maryland monument and gazes in a northeasterly direction across an open space where the battle raged, he will see in a little ravine, about three hundred yards distant, a small shaft of white marble, erected in 1893, "in honor of a brave foe." Lieutenant Colonel James Stuart, of the Queen's Guards, as this gentleman, both by reason of birth and personal achievements, was well known in his day and generation, a few notes concerning his career may be of some interest now. In Burke's Peerage (1895 edition, p. 144), he is personally mentioned, together with the battle where he was slain. He was the son of Robert Stuart, seventh Baron of Blyntyre, in Scotland. The latter's father was active in promoting the English Revolution of 1688, and another ancestor was Lord High Treasurer of Scotland. Colonel Stuart was also a descendant from Sir John Stuart, of Minto, slain at the battle of Flodden, where— "No Scottish foot went backward When the Royal Lion fell."

After the American colonies had declared their independence and when Great Britain was attempting to regain them by force, Lieutenant Colonel Stuart, of whom this sketch treats, was one of the officers sent over by King George to aid in restoring royal authority. By his bravery and merit he soon gained a high reputation among his comrades.

At Guilford, after the wounding of General Charles O'Hara, he placed himself at the head of the Second Battalion of Guards, and with these troops completely routed the Second Maryland regiment. But his triumph was of short duration, for Colonel William Washington, in a furious charge on his rear. In his admirable work on our State's Revolutionary History, (which every true North Carolinian should read), Judge Schenck says: "Washington had hardly passed, like a destroying angel, through this devoted regiment of gallant Englishmen, in this valley of death, before the First Maryland arrived on the scene. It wheeled to the South and rushed like a whirlwind on Stuart's left flank, bearing down all before it, slaughtering its victims and piling up its sacrifices as it rolled on. But still Stuart refused to fly. He stood like a lion at bay and repelled the fury of his adversaries."

The death of Stuart was the result of a hand-to-hand combat, in this battle with Captain John Smith, of Maryland. In a former fight these officers had encountered each other but were separated in the confusion of the conflict. Both had expressed the wish that they might meet again, and this wish was gratified at Guilford court house. Of Colonel Stuart's death, we find in Johnson's Life of General Greene, a minute account, (partly quoted by Judge Schenck), which says: "Two combatants particularly attracted the attention of those around them. These were Colonel Stuart, of the Guards, and Captain John Smith, of the Marylanders—both men conspicuous for nerve and sinew. They had also met before on some occasion, and had vowed that their next meeting would end in blood. Regardless of the bayonets that were clashing around them, they rushed at each other with a fury that admitted of but one result. The quick pass of Stuart's small sword was skillfully put by with the left hand, whilst the heavy sabre of his antagonist cleft the British to the spine. In one moment the American was prostrate on the lifeless body of his enemy; and in the next, was pressed beneath the weight of the soldier who had brought him to the ground. These are not imaginary incidents—they are related on the best authority. A ball discharged at Smith's head as his sword descended on that of Stuart, had grazed it and brought him to the ground, at the instant that the bayonet of a favorite soldier, who always sought the side of his captain in the hour of danger, pierced the heart of one who appears to have been equally watchful over the safety of the British column."

There were two captain John Smiths in the Maryland line. The one who was

Stuart was known as the Hero of Hobkirk; and, after the Revolution, President Adams gave him a commission in the army against France, when war with that country was expected.

In 1866, eighty-five years after the death of Colonel Stuart, a negro laborer, while crossing the old battlefield, noticed an object protruding from the side of a gully, and dug it out. It proved to be a sword, encased in a scabbard of German silver. Except a portion of the hilt (probably leather) which had rotted off, it was in almost a perfect state of preservation, owing to the protection of the scabbard, and the blade may still be plainly seen the arms of Blantyre, showing that Colonel Stuart was its owner. About twenty years after the discovery of this relic, the Hon. David Schenck, of Greensboro, with the co-operation of other patriotic gentlemen, undertook to restore and beautify the battlefield (then a neglected waste) by marking the positions of the respective troops therein engaged and erecting monuments, statues, pavilions, etc. How far this movement has succeeded, let the present splendid condition of the grounds bear witness, and while these memorials are erected to commemorate the valor of our Revolutionary forefathers, they will also proclaim to future generations the unselfish labors of Judge Schenck, who first conceived this noble work, and has devoted so many years of his life to its consummation.

As a result of the action at Guilford, Lord Dunblane, son and heir of the ninth Earl of Home, also lost his life. He was a young man twenty-four years of age, and held the rank of captain. The wound he received was not instantly fatal, but never set in and he died in less than a week.

Colonel Stuart's sword is now deposited with other relics of the Revolution in the museum at the battle ground. The fact that it was sheathed when first exhibited shows that it was picked up after his fall. Probably it was buried with him.

May those who fought for our independence ever be held in grateful remembrance. May those of their adversaries who confined themselves to open warfare be also remembered with the respect due to brave foes; and to Colonel Stuart, in particular, may we apply the beautiful lines of one of his own countrymen: "He died a gallant knight, With sword in hand, for England's right," M. DELANCEY HAYWOOD.

HANNA'S VISIT TO BOSTON.

Col. Will. of North Carolina, Submits a Few Remarks.

The other day the Boston papers stated that the Hon. Marcus Alonzo Hanna was expected up that way, and that his visit was likely to extend through the week. He comes, the papers would say, as chairman of the Republican national committee, to replenish the purse of the party, which is equivalent to saying that he means business and will not be denied. The Boston Post believes that as the result of a similar visit four years ago, the national committee "received from various sources (centering Yellowstone Yell, of Yellville, N. C., depicts Democrats, as well as Republicans, contributed." It is true that amounts of money beyond all precedent were raised in Massachusetts for the campaign of 1896. In the old days, when Republican national committees were able to collect about \$200,000 for a national campaign in this State plain folks were staggered. That was in our callow political period, so to speak; it is safe to say that the half-million dollar mark has since been passed, and that high-water mark has since been passed, and that high water mark was reached four years ago. What that mark was the politicians are shy of saying, as might be expected.

In view of Mr. Hanna's coming, Col. find it hot; but 'wise men for his in the Boston Advertiser the situation, with a graphic power akin to Deoley's philosophical analyses, as follows: "I understand there's trouble up yore way; that State streets feelin' very far from gay & that folks each day inquire of Goetting or of Meyer: 'D'ye think that he will get aroun' 'day?' 'Th' stock exchange is quiet too as Deeth & th' brokers whisper low with Deeth & th' broker: 'If he cometh down,' and yet depend nuthin' further 's'aid. So, th' questionin' continues tremulously: 'Is he comin' after me?' 'Is he comin' for my wealth, or a jurcyoin for his health, or t' gaze upon th' great imperial sea?'"

There is grandeur in th' tempest's thrillin' shriek. There is silence when th' thunderbolts do speak. But there's more of eloquence in real dollars, and real sense just in Senator Hanna's visit of this week! Let th' pesky poets sing of storm-beat rocks, or the tempest which at drownin' sailors mocks; but when Hanna drops a hint, it's as good as any hint. Doesn't say much? He don't hafter! Money talks!"

"That's just why his comin' s'orter makes folks squirm. He kinder creeps beneath the epiderm. He's a man you all respect," but he's a man you marked "collect." He seems mild, but O, he's most a mind to fire! He is comin' & guess you'll find it hot; but th' wise men for his visit tarry not. Some are kep' at home with chills. Some are makin' for th' hills, and th' rest are down th' harbor in a yacht!"

A GOOD SELECTION.

(Greensboro Record.)

Mr. L. W. Crawford, Jr., is in receipt of a letter from Mr. J. A. Lacey, secretary of the Board of Trustees of Rutherford College, informing him that he had been unanimously elected a teacher in that institution. Rutherford College is located near Morganton, has been purchased by the Western North Carolina Conference—and will be opened for pupils September 1.

Mr. Chas. C. Weaver and Prof. J. C. Reynolds are the co-presidents and there is considerable enthusiasm manifested in the interest of the school.

THROUGH THE HEART OF THE BLUE RIDGE

The Carolina and North Western Railway.

LENOIR TO TENNESSEE

A Description Given of the Three Proposed Routes.

THE CONNECTIONS THAT WILL BE MADE

With Lines West and North. What Extension Means. Heavy Freight Traffic. \$60,000 Voted for the Railroad by Watauga Co.

Beginning at Lenoir, the present northern terminus of the Carolina and North-western Railway, this article will endeavor to describe the three practical routes of the proposed extension of this railroad to the Tennessee State line, one of which routes the road is pretty certain to select. The first route, beginning at Lenoir, runs through the upper valley of the Yadkin river, crosses the Blue Ridge at Coffey's Gap and runs thence to the valley of the Watauga River and down that river into Tennessee. The second route, beginning at Lenoir, runs up Johns River to Coffey's Gap, crossing the Blue Ridge at that point and thence down Barnes' Fork off Watauga River into Tennessee. The third line, beginning at Lenoir, passes up Wilson's Creek and crosses the Blue Ridge near Montezuma, Mitchell County, and runs thence to Tennessee, either down the Toe River or by way of the Cranbury Iron Mines, and thence down Doe River to Johnson City, Tennessee. Each of these routes are entirely practical and will have possibly less than two per cent. grade.

WESTERN CONNECTION.

After crossing into the State of Tennessee the Carolina and Northwestern Railroad will then connect west and north with the Southern, Norfolk and Western, Virginia and Southwestern, and the Louisville and Nashville railroads. The latter road will give travelers from the Atlantic coast the shortest and most direct line to Cincinnati, Chicago and other points North.

WHAT EXTENSION MEANS.

The Virginia and Southwestern Railroad Company owns and operates extensive coal, coke and iron properties in Southwest Virginia and Tennessee. The Carolina and Northwestern Railway gives an outlet to the products of this great coal, coke and iron producing Company, which has invested more than sixteen million dollars in coal and iron properties in the Bristol district in Tennessee.

HEAVY FREIGHT TRAFFIC.

The extension of the Carolina and Northwestern Railway through the Blue Ridge will make connection with Western and Northern roads and will open up a heavy traffic westward in transporting the magnetic iron ores from the Southwest Virginia iron district, where it is needed to mix with the red fossil ores which are so extensively mined in that section. It is difficult for an outsider to appreciate the great value of the extension of this road through Western North Carolina.

The vein of magnetic iron ore mentioned above extends in a northeasterly direction entirely across the counties of Mitchell, Watauga and Ashe. In the latter county the Pennsylvania Steel Company has purchased extensive deposits of this fine magnetic ore.

The development of mineral deposits in this section of the State is still in its infancy and deposits of copper, silver and gold have been discovered recently in Watauga county.

A firm of capitalists from Milwaukee has lately invested largely in the Elk Knob Copper Mine district; also in Watauga county, and is now working a large force in developing their holdings. Deposits of copper have also been found on the Watauga River and Meat Camp Creek, in the same county.

There will be nearly one million acres of virgin forests, never heretofore touched by the woodman's ax, immediately tributary to and adjacent to the line of this road. The next and last article of this series will endeavor to show the immense benefit the building of the extension of the Carolina and Northwestern Railway will be to the people in the counties through which it will pass, and the development of every industry possible of that beautiful and God favored section of this grand old Commonwealth.

SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS VOTED.

Appreciating the importance of railroad facilities, the people of Watauga county, on August 2nd inst., voted to tax themselves sixty thousand dollars for the purpose of subscribing that amount for bonds of the Carolina and Northwestern Railway Company, provided the Company would build their proposed extension through Watauga County and cross the Blue Ridge at Coffey's Gap. The sixty thousand dollars being available only when the road is completed entirely through the county.

RICHARD BATTLE.

LET THERE BE UNION. All Democrats Must Work Together For the Defeat of McKinley.

(Wilmington Messenger.)

It is to be hoped that the democracy of North Carolina that were so earnest and so united in the State campaign will be equally as united in the presidential campaign now on. In union there is strength. In discord and dismemberment there is sure defeat. Let all Democrats, however disagreeing on some particular measure, heartily agree upon the Democratic national ticket and do all that can well be done to elect it. We doubt if there is a man of information, reflection and candor who accepts every plank in any campaign in any party's platform. You can find one or more measures favored or statements made that you wish had been left out. They may, as you think, because it or they fail to express your own convictions. Let the Democracy of North Carolina now united as to good and honest government for the people of the State continue united, and earnestly strive to secure capable, just, elevated, pure, honest government in the national government. It is sorely needed, as all men who are informed so well know.

The Democrats in 1900 who had to re-elect McKinley will not only injure the country's standing, but will visit sharp pains and penalties on the South especially. We do not here stop to enter upon a review of the McKinley administration so dishonorable, so honey-combed with corruption and stupendous follies and inconsistencies. There is time enough before November next to pass in review the chief offending and disgraceful acts of the weakest, most venal administrative hitherto known to American history, unless it be Grant's. The country is in danger and the fundamentals are being steadily undermined. A return to first principles of Democracy, to the basic principles of the fathers is imperative now if this great republic is to be saved to other generations.

The whites in North Carolina must not lose sight of McKinley's course as to the negro. The way he treated North Carolina white people is one of infamy and detestation. It ought to send his name into the courts of infamy to be recorded there until "the last syllable of recorded time." Our Raleigh contemporary, the News and Observer, that did such effective and admirable work in the late State campaign, well brings out a most important fact—one that is worthy of the consideration of every true white man in North Carolina. It is this: "Is a negro postmaster appointed by McKinley and Pritchard and George White any more acceptable than a negro magistrate and Abe Middleton? If so, why not?"

"A vote for McKinley is a vote for negro officials in North Carolina—in Raleigh, in Wilmington, and twenty-seven other towns and cities of the State. A negro postmaster in Halifax is no better than a negro magistrate in Halifax; Tyler and his crowd are responsible for the postmaster. The man who voted the fusion ticket on the second day of August voted for negro magistrates and other negro officers."

"The man who votes for McKinley in November votes for negro collectors of customs, negro postmasters and negro revenue officers right here in North Carolina."

"Is it any better to vote for negro postmasters than for negro magistrates? John Dancy as collector of customs in North Carolina's principal city is no worse than George White as Congressman in the Second district of North Carolina."

"Butler and his gang have been repudiated. 'The same fate awaits any man or set of men who lead the fight for McKinley in November. 'There is no difference; one puts negroes in office in the towns of the State as well as others.'"

"My countrymen," as General Ransom is wont to say in his public speeches, think of this and answer in the tribunal of your conscience. Stand together, and get rid of the most accursed corrupt tool of power ever known in the past of our country. McKinley forced thirty-seven negro postmasters upon the white people in the eastern counties. Of these, seven have been tried for stealing and convicted or ought to have been convicted. Think of the past and how the northern radicals have cursed, afflicted, abused and tried to abuse the white people in the South, and especially in Eastern Carolina. Think of how Wilmington fared at his hands. The seventy-five of more business firms of this city that have custom house transactions during the year, have been compelled to wait upon a negro, John Dancy, in charge and "sitting at the receipt of customs."

It was done in malice by McKinley and for the purpose of punishing the white men here for daring to be Democrats and for opposing "His Supreme Highness." Remember "His little fellow in the presidential chair, let him alone 'particular fits' until the election ends. Think of that fellow Jim Young flourishing like an entire grove of big 'bay trees' at the capital city, lordling it over whites. We quote again from our Raleigh contemporary: "It is true that seven of these peis of McKinley have been sent to the penitentiary, but that tells even more against McKinley. The southern men in North Carolina who voted for McKinley in 1896 will not do it again this year—that is, none of them will who voted for the constitutional amendment on last Thursday. To do so would be equivalent to saying: 'I am strongly opposed to giving negroes State and county offices, but I am just as strongly in favor of having them appointed postmasters, revenue officers and collectors of customs in North Carolina.'"

And few men are going to take such a position. When they voted for the constitutional amendment Thursday they

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