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HARMONY DINNERS AND THE DISCORD THEY CREATE

There Can Always be Harmony Among Democrats Who Have the Purposes Jefferson Had, Declares Bryan.

HE OUTLINES BASIS OF TRUE HARMONY

Senator Carmack and Mr. Shepard Speak.

CARMACK SPEAKS AS SOME SEER OF OLD

If We Would Perpetuate This Republic, He Cries, We Must Preserve Unbroken the Walls Our Fathers Reared and Stand Fast by the Constitution as by the Ark of the Covenant of the Living God.

(By the Associated Press.) Boston, July 24.—There were three notable speeches delivered before the New England Democratic League at the annual dinner held at Nantasket Beach today. Mayor Patrick A. Collins, of Boston, presided, and addresses were made by Wm. Jennings Bryan, Edward M. Shepard and Senator Carmack, of Tennessee. Mr. Bryan responded to the toast, "The Basis of Harmony." He said:

"In view of numerous harmony dinners and the discord they have created, it may not be out of place to consider the basis of harmony. The word 'harmony' is euphonious, and the idea which it conveys is a delightful one. Harmony, how it soothes the ear and calls up visions of peace and love and joy. Harmony, whether among the heavenly bodies whose movements make the music of the spheres or among the bodies terrestrial with their conflicting interests and varying moods, who can resist its claims or dispute its sway? Harmony is but a synonym for order, and is not the result of chance, but a product of inexorable law. The musician must learn the scale and properly arrange the notes, or harmony, no matter how earnestly wooed, can never be won.

"Harmony in government is likewise the result of fixed and unchangeable rules. Jefferson states two of these rules—namely, the confidence in the will of the majority and frequent elections—the second adds the first by giving hope of a remedy from present ills, however grievous. If he were living today his observation would probably suggest a third rule, namely, the ascertainment of the will of the majority, so direct, so fair and so honest that the minority cannot doubt that that will has been actually expressed.

"Jefferson also laid down the rules by which, and by which alone, real harmony can be secured within a party. I say real harmony, for that harmony cannot be considered worthy of the name which, like the harmony temporarily existing between the confidence man and his victim, is purposely employed for deception and injury.

THE TWO PARTIES DEFINED.

The great founder of the Democratic party whose profound philosophy sounded all the depths of human nature and measured the height and breadth of human government, not long before the end of his eventful life, said in a letter to Mr. Lee, that there were but two permanent parties, the aristocratic and the Democratic; that these two parties existed in every country, and that where there was freedom to think, speak and write, these parties would become apparent. With the aristocratic party he classed "those who fear and distrust the people and wish to draw all power from them into the hands of the higher classes." With the Democratic party he classed "those who identify themselves with the people, have confidence in them, cherish and consider them as the most honest and safe, though not the most wise, depository of the public interests." Every well informed student of history will recognize this distinction. In every community you can draw a line separating the aristocrat from the Democrat. It will not be a perpendicular line, nor will it be a horizontal one; it will not separate those of illustrious lineage from those of humble birth; it will not separate the rich from the poor; it will not separate the educated from the uneducated; it will not be along lines of vocation or occupation; but it will separate those "with the tastes, spirit, assumption and traditions of the aristocracy" from those who "believe in a government controlled by the people and favor political and legal equality."

"Jefferson was born of refined and well-to-do parents; he was even rich for one of that period, and he was educated far above the most of his associates; he was a lawyer and his social connections were favorable to aristocratic ideas, but he was a Democrat. He believed in the brotherhood of man; he asked for no privileges that could not be granted to all; he claimed no rights that all did not enjoy, and he sought for himself no governmental care, that he did not de-

been in the habit of voting the Republican ticket. One aristocratic party in the country is enough. Democratic success must be won, not by imitating the Republican party, but by exposing its aristocratic, but by convincing the people that it is really Democratic and can be trusted to defend Democratic ideas and to cultivate Democratic ideals. As there are many in the Republican party who have adhered to the party notwithstanding the change that the organization has undergone, so, there are some who call themselves Democrats who have themselves undergone a change and alienated them from the Democratic party, or from any party worthy of the name.

"To attempt to patch up an apparent harmony between those who are not in sympathy with Democratic purposes is not only a waste of time, but would prove disastrous. The men who deserted the party in 1896 may be divided into two classes. Those who left because they understood the real nature of the party who left because they did not understand the real nature of the party. Until the former are completely changed in their sympathies they cannot return to the party without injuring it. The latter will be reconciled to the party when they themselves become aware of the real character of the life and death struggle now being waged between plutocracy, because the aristocracy of today is one of wealth rather than of birth, and it includes not only those who have been alienated from the common people by the possession of great wealth, but those who, although without wealth, pander to it and measure all things by a money standard. Organized wealth has become so potent in governmental affairs that some even now despair of applying any effective remedy. But such underestimate the patriotism of the people and the strength of the public conscience. The people have a remedy within their power, namely the ballot, and with it they can and will right every wrong and remedy every grievance.

STAND FIRM FOR PRINCIPLE.

The Democratic party must have a controlling purpose, unchanged by victory or defeat. It must stand firm for that purpose at all times and everywhere, unswayed by threats of disaster and uninduced by promise of temporary gain. It must have a character, for character is as essential in a party as it is in an individual. No one will trust an unstable man or one so without principle that his position upon any moral question cannot be guessed in advance. Neither will the people trust a party that is willing to write into its platform today anything that promises to catch a few votes or strike out of its platform tomorrow anything that will alienate a few votes. Even if it desired to do so our party could not compete with the Republican party in the use of money in campaigns or in the deception or coercion of voters, because large campaign funds can only be secured in return for the promise of favoritism, and our people are not in a position to coöperate. Our party must have principles and proclaim them; it must stand by them and defend them, relying upon its faith in the righteousness of those principles and upon its faith in the intelligence and patriotism of the people.

"The struggle between human rights on the one side and greed on the other is an unending one. Our party must take part in the struggle, but that struggle cannot be permanently settled by this generation or by any future one. As the children of Israel, wandering in the wilderness, could not store bread for the morrow but were compelled to gather manna each day, so the citizen finds it impossible to rest upon the achievements of yesterday, or to frame a government that will run itself. He must labor today, tomorrow and while life lasts if he would be secure. He must meet each new problem and examine each new proposition that is submitted to the people, but in doing so he will employ the same purposes and apply the same general rules. He cannot tell what temptations he may have or of what immediate gain he may have the promise if he will but surrender his manhood that he will endeavor to resist every temptation, and he will determine to forego every advantage that requires a surrender of his manhood.

APPLY DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.

"So with our party. We cannot tell what issues we may have to meet; we can only determine to meet them in a Democratic spirit, to apply to them Democratic principles and to take the people's side always. In 1892 the paramount issue was tariff reform and the Democratic party boldly asserted its demand for a tariff for revenue only. It fought the campaign and it won, but its majority was so narrow that a few Senators, disloyal to the party on this subject, defeated the verdict of the people rendered at the polls. But the failure of the party to do all that it promised would not have been so disastrous but for the fact that the Wilson bill, unsatisfactory as it was to tariff reformers, had to be passed. It was a Republican financial system which was supported by our administration against the protest of an overwhelming majority of the voters of the party. The defeat of 1894 was more disastrous than any that the party has experienced since, and it was due to the fact that the administration deserted the people on the money question." In 1896 the money question had forced to the front, made paramount not by the action of the majority of the Democratic party, but by the attempt of a minority of the party to aid the Republican party to chain the country to an appreciating dollar. Without abandoning its position on the tariff question the party met this issue and took the side of the people. In spite of the desertion of many formerly conspicuous members of the Democratic party, it polled a million more votes than it had ever polled before, and would have

A PARTY LED BY THE NOSE.

There can be no doubt of the Democratic instincts of a large majority of the members of the Republican party, but that party today is so controlled by organized wealth that the rank and file of the party are not consulted about the policies nor are the interests of the rank and file considered by the leaders. With the exception of the tariff question the Republican party has not in recent years honestly submitted a single important issue to the arbitrament of the ballot, or even to the judgment of the members of its own party. It has written seditious platitudes and forced its policies through Congress after elections. In 1896 it used a promise of international bimetalism to conceal its real purpose to fasten the gold standard on the country. In 1900 it practiced the same deception on imperialism and on the trust question. Even within a month it has refused to announce its purpose in regard to the Philippines, and has put off until after November the passage of the subsidy bill and the consideration of the trust question. The leaders of the party show their lack of vital faith in the doctrine of self-government by their unwillingness to take the people of the country, or even the voters of their own party, into their confidence. The hope of the Democratic party lies in bringing this fact to the knowledge of those who have

ARREST OF HARDING AND MRS. STAFFORD

Boarding the Boat at Norfolk For Baltimore.

A DENIAL OF IDENTITY

Search of Their Trunks Renders This of no Avail.

MR. STAFFORD LEAVES FOR NORFOLK

A Warrant Sworn Out Against Harding For Kidnapping Mrs. Stafford and Requisition Asked From Governor Aycock on Governor of Virginia

(Special to News and Observer.) Greensboro, N. C., July 24.—At five o'clock this afternoon your correspondent was wired by the Virginian-Pilot that the eloping couple, Mrs. John W. Stafford and J. E. Harding, were in Norfolk and asking for instructions.

The matter was referred to Chief of Police Scott, who immediately notified Stafford. Upon consultation with the State attorney he went before Magistrate J. M. Wolfe and swore out a warrant against Harding for "fraudulently and unlawfully kidnapping and carrying out of the State, one Ida Stafford, contrary to the statutes in such cases made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the State." The warrant was forwarded to Governor Aycock tonight for endorsement and a requisition on the Governor of Virginia.

In the meantime a second telegram was received saying the couple would leave Norfolk at 7 o'clock tonight. Chief Scott, when informed of this, telegraphed that a reward was offered by Stafford and sent an order on Norfolk's chief of police to detain the party if possible. The Virginian-Pilot published a column telegraphic story of the elopement this morning with the above result.

It will be a big legal battle as Harding has about fifteen hundred dollars in cash and Stafford is a professional. The parties were arrested at 8 o'clock while taking the boat for Baltimore. They denied their identity, claiming to have come from Georgia. They were held half an hour when an examination of their trunks showed no mistake had been made.

Norfolk telephone message from the chief to me saying the parties fit the published description exactly, and the lady's condition is unmistakable. Greensboro's chief of police tonight with the husband for Norfolk tonight at eleven.

Later: I have just seen Mr. Stafford, who says he is going with the chief to Norfolk and get his wife or send Harding to the penitentiary. He does not seem vindictive but appears dazed with grief.

DR HENRY SMITH LECTURERS

Speaks on "Dreams of Inventors" at Summer School of South.

(By the Associated Press.) Knoxville, Tenn., July 24.—The Summer School of the South at the University of Tennessee has but one week to continue until the six weeks' course is completed. However, many men are expected during that time. This morning Henry Smith of Davidson College, North Carolina, lectured on "Some Dreams of Inventors" and tonight he will speak on "The Intellectual Advantages of the Inventions."

This afternoon President B. C. Gregory lectured on "The Application of Froebel's Philosophy to Common Schools." There are now 1,322 teachers enrolled at the summer school. They represent all the Southern and many Northern States.

AUSTIN GETS FIVE YEARS

He Gives Notice of an Appeal. The Case Consumed Two Days.

(Special to News and Observer.) Asheboro, N. C., July 24.—The famous case of the State against J. F. Austin, an ex-preacher, charged with perjury consumed the time of the court two days. Elijah Moffitt and J. A. Spence, of Asheboro, were prosecuting and J. T. Brittain, Judge Bynum and Judge Stevens defending. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to five years on the roads. The defendant gave notice of an appeal. The case was hotly contested from beginning to end. Two murder cases are continued until next term.

STRONG DENIES THE CHARGE.

Jewels Pawned by Him at May Yoho's Request For Her Benefit.

(By the Associated Press.) London, July 24.—Putnam Bradlee Strong, of New York, arrived in London this afternoon with the St. Paul's passengers and went to a private West End Hotel. Former Captain Strong, in conversation with a representative of the Associate Press this evening, said he had pawned about \$5,000 worth of May Yoho's jewelry at her request and for her benefit after they returned from Japan and that she had received the entire proceeds from him at the time the jewels were pawned. "I have never had one dollar of May

Yoho's money and no person knows it better than she," he continued. "The money on which I am now travelling was received from the sale of my library and of this fact May Yoho is also aware. I have done many foolish and most unwise things, but I have not been criminal. "As to my future movements, I do not think they should interest any one greatly, but I will say that I purpose living quietly and endeavoring to redeem my good name. "As to the story that I rifled her safety deposit box, that is absurd on its face. May Yoho never had any safety deposit box that I know of, and if she had one any banker could tell you that without her authority I could never have had access to it. I had one in my own name at the Knickerbocker Trust Company, which I suppose my family has opened as I gave them full authority to do so."

FIRE AT NEW BERN.

Meadows' Guano Factory and Other Buildings in Flames. (Special to News and Observer.) New Bern, N. C., July 24.—At 8:30 o'clock tonight an alarm of fire was turned in from box 15. The guano factory of E. H. and J. A. Meadows was in flames. There were also small fires at Ellis' shingle mill and Baugh's warehouse. The firemen are fighting with difficulty. A general alarm has been turned in. It is a large fire and we cannot estimate the loss yet.

GAS PIPE EXPLODES.

A Man Blown Through a Plate Glass Window Into the Street.

(Special to News and Observer.) Fayetteville, N. C., July 24.—While examining a leaking gas pipe at the Hotel Lafayette at 9 o'clock tonight, an explosion occurred from a match held by a negro porter, Dave Monroe, who was blown through a plate glass door into the street and fearfully burned and cut. Mr. Matthews, the manager, who was standing near, had his hair and mustache burned and his eyes injured.

Strikers Sent to Jail.

(By the Associated Press.) Parkersburg, W. Va., July 24.—Judge Jackson rendered his decision in the "Mother Jones" contempt cases this morning. The conclusion reached was that all the defendants had violated the injunction and were guilty of contempt of court. Sentence in case of "Mother Jones" was postponed; also as in the cases of the four foreigners who cannot speak English. Thomas Haggerty was given ninety days in jail and the other five defendants sixty days.

Opinion supported the right of the courts to use injunction and the right of laborers to work when they wish to do so without interference from organized labor or any other source.

Judge Jackson, in his decision, said: "What is an injunction? Is it the exercise of an arbitrary power by the courts of this country, or is it a power that has been recognized from a very early date as one of the branches of administrative justice? I answer this question by affirming that the ordinary use of the writ of injunction is to prevent wrongs and injuries to persons and their property, or to restrain the right of persons to their property when they have been deprived of it. It is the most efficient, if not the only remedy, to stay irreparable injury and to punish those who disobey the order of a court granting the writ.

"It is a mistaken idea to suppose that the courts of this country abuse this writ. In my long experience on the bench I cannot recall a single occasion when I came at a court, whether Federal, State, ever abused in what is known as strike questions.

"I do not question the right of the employees of this company to quit work at any time they desire to do so, unless there is a contract relation between them and their employer, which should control their right to quit. At the same time I do not recognize the right of an employer to coerce the employees to continue their work when they desire to quit.

"While I recognize the right for all laborers to combine for the purpose of protecting all their lawful rights, I do not recognize the right of laborers to conspire together to compel employees who are not dissatisfied with their work in the mines to lay down their picks and quit their work without a just or proper reason therefor, merely to gratify a professional set of agitators, organizers and walking delegates who roam all over the country as agents for some combination, who are vampires that live and fatten on the honest labor of the coal miners of the country and who are busy-bodies, creating dissatisfaction among a class of people who are quiet, well-disposed and who do not want to be disturbed by the unceasing agitation of this class of people.

"The strong arm of the court of equity is invoked in this case, not to suppress the right of the men to speak, but to restrain and inhibit these defendants, whose only purpose is to bring about strikes, by trying to coerce people who are not dissatisfied with the terms of their employment, which results in inflicting injury and damage to their employers as well as the employees.

"The right of a citizen to labor for wages that he is satisfied with is a right protected by law and is entitled to the same protection as free speech and should be better protected than the abuse of free speech in which the organizers and agitators indulge in trying to produce strikes." The court then referred to "Mother Jones' speech near the Kinickickinnick mines, saying her utterances were of the outgrowth of the sentiments of those who believe in communism and anarchy. "The evidence showed that 'Mother Jones' had called the miners slaves; said she did not care anything for injunctions, that it was a duty to urge the men to work to lay down their tools, and advise

the men to strike; that the judge was a hireling of the coal company and the coal operators were all robbers. She said in her speech to pay no attention to Judge Jackson or to the court; but just make the miners lay down their tools and come out. "It is true," says the court, "that 'Mother Jones' denied some of the statements of the witnesses, but her denial was not positive, but equivocal." The court, after reciting other acts in violation of the injunction, concluded: "I reach the conclusion that the defendants in this case who served with notice of this injunction, have violated it, and have treated with contempt of the court.

FOR RIVERS AND BARBERS

Estimates For Improvements Submitted to the Chief of Engineers.

(By the Associated Press.) Washington, July 24.—The Chief of Engineers today received several annual reports of officers in charge of river and harbor improvements, making estimates for the fiscal year 1904. Lieut. Col. Chas. J. Allen submits an estimate of \$40,000 for the Rappahannock River. Major James B. Quinn submits the following for the Norfolk, Va., district: Harbor at Norfolk and its approaches \$240,731; improvement of Hampton Roads, Va., \$215,000; Appamattox River, Va., \$156,000; harbor at Cape Charles City, Va., \$3,000. Captain J. C. Sanford submits the following for South Carolina: Waccama and Little Pee Dee Rivers, \$25,500; Great Pee Dee River, \$45,000; Winyah Bay, \$160,000; Wateree and Congaree Rivers, \$70,000; inland waterway between Charleston harbor and opposite McClellansville, \$50,000; Charleston harbor 25-foot project, \$100,000, and for 21-foot project \$25,000.

FROM NORFOLK TO CUBA

Steamship Line to be Established. Marks Beginning of Close Trade Relations.

(By the Associated Press.) Norfolk, Va., July 24.—A steamship line between Norfolk and the Island of Cuba is the latest enterprise for this city and on August 1st a regular service will be established. The first schedule will be a monthly one and this will be made shorter as the business increases and warrants the doubling or even the tripling of the service. A movement has been on foot for some time past to establish trade relations between the Southern States and the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, and the Norfolk-Cuban line is the first to assume real proportions. Col. Wm. Lamb, of Norfolk, is one of the promoters of the enterprise.

Trappist Monastery Burned.

(By the Associated Press.) Oka, Quebec, July 24.—The celebrated Monastery of the Trappists here was entirely destroyed by fire last night. Loss \$300,000, insurance \$100,000. There were ninety-seven monks in the monastery, all of whom escaped. Ten thousand gallons of elder and 4,000 gallons of wine were destroyed.

The fire, the origin of which is unknown, destroyed every vestige of the magnificent building which required many years to build. Two monks, brother Seraphin, who was blind, and another who was suffering from consumption, were rescued from the top floor by priests at the risk of their lives. It is feared they will die.

Five Armed Convicts Located.

(By the Associated Press.) Pine Bluff, Ark., July 24.—Five convicts who recently effected their escape from the State prison at England, Ark., have been located in a building on a plantation fifteen miles from this place. It is understood that the men are well supplied with arms and ammunition and are prepared to make a desperate fight before surrendering. Four of the convicts are negroes.

Boycott the American.

(By the Associated Press.) Norfolk, Va., July 24.—The National Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees today endorsed the position of the local building and trades section, who are on strike; endorsed the label of the International Cigar Makers Union and placed a fine of \$10 on any delegate using the products of the American Tobacco Company.

The Lehigh Mining Coal.

(By the Associated Press.) Tamaqua, Pa., July 24.—The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company today resumed operations at its No. 12 mine, one of the largest collieries in the region. The move of the company was unexpected. This is the first large colliery to resume. So far the striking men have made no effort to close down the place. It is believed other companies will now make an effort to mine coal.

Bishop A. Coke Smith.

(Special to News and Observer.) Asheville, N. C., July 24.—An attempt is to be made by the Methodists of this city to induce Bishop A. Coke Smith to make his home in Asheville. Three cricket teams have been organized here and will play a series of games, beginning Saturday. Captain Spencer Cosby submits the following for the Mobile, Ala., district: Mobile harbor, \$600,000; Black Warrior River from Tuscaloosa to Daniels' Creek, \$200,000; Warrior Tom and Bigbee Rivers, \$520,000; Bigbee River from mouth to Demopolis, \$280,000; Paducah and Horn Island harbor, Miss., \$400,000.

TWO LYNCHED AND THE RACES IN ARMS

One Negro Shot to Death in Station House.

ONE IS HANGED OUTSIDE

Other Lynchings Are Expected to Follow These.

NEGROES ARE LEAVING ON EVERY TRAIN

The Event Leading Up to These Tragedies Was the Murder of Chief Bud Wilmuth.

Womelsdorf is in a Ferm-nt.

(By the Associated Press.) Philippi, W. Va., July 24.—Two negroes whose names are unknown, were lynched at Womelsdorf, near here last night by an angry mob numbering several hundred and their mutilated bodies left on the common.

The first victim was shot and killed in the station house; the second was taken to the park, where he was hanged and then riddled with bullets and cut to pieces. Both whites and negroes are enraged and in arms.

A conflict is hourly expected. The trouble grows out of murder of Chief Bud Wilmuth on July 23rd. Several other arrests had been made and lynching seemed imminent on every side. The dead blacks were caught near Bellington and were locked up there, officers fearing lynching if taken to Elkins. Negroes are leaving on every train.

On the Diamond.

National League.

At Chicago	.....	RHE
Chicago	.....	0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 x-3 5 2
Cincinnati	.....	0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 -2 7 2
At St. Louis	.....	RHE
St. Louis	.....	0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 2-5 9 0
Pittsburg	.....	0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 1-4 6 4

At Boston | RHE || Boston | | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 x-2 6 2 |
| Philadelphia | | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1-1 9 2 |

American League.

At Boston	.....	RHE
Boston	.....	0 1 0 1 0 1 0 x-4 12 4
St. Louis	.....	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2-3 3 0
At Washington	.....	RHE
Washington	.....	0 2 0 0 0 1 0 x-3 8 2
Cleveland	.....	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1-1 7 2

Eastern League.

Montreal	4;	Newark	1.
Buffalo	3;	Providence	1.

Fire at Clarkton.

(Special to News and Observer.) Clarkton, N. C., July 24.—Monday night Messrs. N. A. Currie & Bro.'s gin house, grist mill and saw mill were burned down, together with all the machinery, two mowing machines, a road wagon, some cotton seed, rye, etc. The fire was caused by lightning striking the gin-house.

The office of the Express, just across the street, and the postoffice building, were badly scorched. Mr. J. C. Causey, of the Case Farm Lumber Company, and a force of railroad men aided valiantly in fighting the flames. The loss is estimated at about \$1,500.

Death of an Ex-Confederate.

(Special to News and Observer.) Tarboro, N. C., July 24.—Van Buren Sharpe, an old Confederate hero, is dead at his home at Whitakers. He was a native of Edgecombe county and was a member of Company 1, 75th North Carolina troops, of which he became first lieutenant.

H. & B. BEER'S MARKET LETTER.

(Special to News and Observer.) New Orleans, La., July 24.—Advises from Liverpool were discouraging, consequently our market in sympathy opened 6 to 10 points lower on near and about 4 points on the late months, subsequently declined 13 to 15 additional points on the near months, 7 to 8 points on the late, owing to favorable crop reports and a bearish crop telegram from a leading New York reporter. The net loss on the day was 18 points on July, 24 points on August, 19 points on September and 11 to 13 points on the other positions. Good rains were again reported in Texas and scattered showers generally fell throughout the belt. Showers are predicted for Louisiana and the greater portion of Texas tonight and Friday, and elsewhere partly cloudy weather with occasional showers will prevail. The crop outlook on the whole is favorable at present, but the demand for spots and future weather conditions will regulate values.

H. & B. BEER.