

A SHORT STATE CAMPAIGN

The Next Governor Says 60 Days is Enough.

ISSUES TO BE DISCUSSED.

State and National Issues and Education.—No Joint Canvass.

Washington, July 23.—As brown as a berry and fit physically for any kind of political battle, Hon. R. B. Glenn, the next governor of North Carolina, arrived in Washington today from Atlantic City, where he went two weeks ago for rest and quiet, following the strenuous contest for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination.

"I never felt better in my life," was Captain Glenn's salutation to his friends all of whom congratulated him on his healthy and splendid appearance. During the day he called at the Democratic headquarters, where he received a most cordial reception. Secretary Edwards loaded him down with the literature which will be used in this campaign. Captain Glenn was in conference with Mr. Edwards and other party leaders for some time.

There will be no joint canvass between the Democratic and Republican nominees for governor. This information was given by Captain Glenn, who is just in receipt of a letter from Charles J. Harris, the Republican nominee, which makes the announcement conclusive. Some days ago Captain Glenn wrote Mr. Harris a courteous letter, asking him whether he desired a joint discussion of the political issues during the campaign. Mr. Harris replied, saying that he was not a public speaker, and would not enter into a joint canvass.

Touching upon his plans for the campaign, the Republican nominee said that he would probably speak in various sections of the state in company with one or more prominent Republicans, and he expressed the wish that the campaign should be conducted on a high plane. Captain Glenn expressed himself as very much pleased with the gentlemanly tone of Mr. Harris' letter.

The standard bearer of Democracy in this contest spoke in a general way of the issues to which he will devote himself on the hustings. "No feature in the campaign in North Carolina promises to be more interesting than the discussion of the question of education, by Captain Glenn. On this subject he has his own views. When asked for an expression with reference to his views on education, Captain Glenn said:

"I am as much in favor of education as any man in North Carolina and I yield to no one in my desire to conquer ignorance, but I believe in educating every class according to the condition he is best suited."

The governor will go to Raleigh Monday to meet the members of the state committee and the other candidates for state offices, when the details of the campaign will be discussed.

"I believe a sixty-day campaign is as much as the people of North Carolina desire," Captain Glenn observed. "I will make a few speeches before I already have engagements, but I shall not begin my campaign until the first week in September. It is my intention and desire to be heard in every section of the state. From a national standpoint I shall discuss the tariff, Mr. Roosevelt (who is the greatest issue in this momentous contest), extravagance of the administration and rascality in the departments. I shall impress on the people of the state the difference between Democratic administration and radical rule under Russell. The attacks on state Democracy from Republican sources will also merit my attention.

The nomination of Judge Parker has given me new courage. It means much to the party in the nation and the state, for it has united every faction and brought Democrats, whether gold or silverites, to a common standing ground. In North Carolina the result of the St. Louis convention has brought back into the fold again some of the best men in the state who have been foremost in upbuilding the commonwealth, but who saw fit to differ with the majority. The healing of these differences is a matter of congratulation and it means additional prosperity and good feeling in North Carolina.

"I have been greatly encouraged by my trip," said Captain Glenn today. "While in the north I met scores of prominent business men from all over the east. Many of them were Republicans and in not a few instances I was told by men who had never voted anything but the Republican ticket that this year they would vote for Parker. One of these men was a Philadelphia banker, who takes a great interest in politics and is in touch with the situation throughout the country. He thinks Parker's election assured. He says Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin will be found in the Democratic column when the votes are counted.

"North Carolina," continued Captain

Glenn, "will give the greatest Democratic majority ever rolled up in our state. This is due to Roosevelt's position on the race question."

Captain Glenn expressed the opinion that the Democracy might lose a few votes in the eighth and tenth districts as the result of temperance legislation but that for every vote lost many more would be gained. He told Secretary Edwards that the Democratic candidates for congress in both the eighth and tenth would certainly be elected. Captain Glenn left tonight for High Point to see his son, who is not well. Mrs. and Miss Glenn remain at Atlantic City.—Raleigh Post.

COL. HERBERT AT ASHEV. LE. To a Citizen Reporter He Talks Interestingly of Political Candidates.

Hon. Henry A. Herbert, of Washington, spent yesterday in Asheville and was a guest at the Battery Park hotel. He is spending some time at Hendersonville, where his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Micon and children of Washington, have rented a home. Col. Herbert was for sixteen years the representative in congress from the second Alabama district.

During his service in the house he was several sessions chairman of the committee on naval affairs. He became a member of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet in 1892, filling the position of Secretary of the Navy, and it is scant justice to say that the present efficiency and strength of the United States navy is largely due to his ability and efficiency; that the vessels in the great fights at Manila and Santiago were built under his administration as secretary or as chairman of the naval committee.

He is much pleased with this section of North Carolina and thinks that the climate is as near perfect as can be found anywhere in the United States. Col. Herbert talks interestingly of the political situation, and is very hopeful of Democratic success next November. The splendid telegram of Judge Parker to the St. Louis convention, Col. Herbert thinks, "marked the New York judge as a man, who would rather give up the chance of being president than to be misunderstood or accused of double dealing. That telegram and the action of the convention thereon placed the democratic party fairly and squarely in favor of recognizing the existing money standard and with that point in view settled thousands in every section of the union, who have not recently voted with their party will be found fighting valiantly in democratic ranks."

Col. Herbert returned to Hendersonville on the 4:15 train. He will remain there until September or October, when he will return to Washington.—Asheville Citizen.

DEMOCRATIC PROSPECTS.

Republican Figures Changed Since Parker's Nomination.

The republican campaign managers have revised the list of doubtful states since reading the comment of the press of the country on the act of Judge Parker in sending that telegram to Mr. Sheehan. The New York Herald, a paper that never fails to prophesy correctly in campaign times, says that republican enthusiasm is on the wane and asserts that this revision of states:

REPUBLICAN STATES.	
California	10
Delaware	3
Iowa	3
Kansas	10
Maine	6
Massachusetts	16
Michigan	14
Minnesota	11
Montana	3
Nebraska	8
New Hampshire	4
Ohio	23
Oregon	4
Pennsylvania	34
Rhode Island	4
South Dakota	4
Utah	4
Washington	5
Wyoming	3
North Dakota	4
Total	186
DEMOCRATIC STATES.	
Alabama	11
Arkansas	9
Florida	5
Georgia	13
Kentucky	13
Louisiana	9
Mississippi	18
Missouri	12
North Carolina	12
South Carolina	4
Tennessee	17
Texas	18
Virginia	12
West Virginia	8
Colorado	5
Idaho	3
Nevada	3
Total	177
DISPUTED STATES.	
Connecticut	7
New York	30
Illinois	27
Indiana	15
Wisconsin	13
New Jersey	12
Total	113

BRYAN TALKS SOME MORE.

He Wants to Re-Organize the Progressive Element in the Party After the Election.

PARKE'S ELECTION A STARTER. Money Question Not an Issue This Year—Statement Has Sound of Old Time Democracy.

Lincoln, Neb., July 21.—W. J. Bryan's plan for the re-formation of the Democracy was given publicity today. In it Mr. Bryan favors radical changes, but advocates the election of Judge Parker for president as a good beginning. He declares for single ownership of railroads, government control of telegraphs, abolishment of the private monopoly, favors the income tax and election of Federal judges by the people. Mr. Bryan says in part:

"My selection as standard bearer of the democratic party in 1896 and again in 1900 made me the nominal leader of that party, and as such I did not feel at liberty to engraft new doctrines upon the party creed. I contented myself with the defense of those principles and policies which were embodied in the platform.

His Private Opinions.

"Now, that the leadership devolves upon another and I have only the responsibility that each citizen must bear, namely, the responsibility for my own opinions, my utterances and my conduct, I am free to undertake a work which until now I have avoided, namely, the work of organizing the radical and progressive element in the democratic party.

"The money question is for the present in abeyance. The production of gold has lessened the strain upon the dollar and while bimetalism is as sound in theory as it ever was, the necessity for it is not so apparent.

Government Ownership.

"But while the people cannot be brought at this time to consider the various phases of the money question they can be brought to consider certain other questions with which the party must deal. I have heretofore taken a position on the question of government ownership of railroads, first because I have not until recently studied the subject, and secondly, because the subject had not been reached. Recent events have convinced me that the time is now ripe for the presentation of this question. Consolidation after consolidation has taken place until a few men now control the railroad traffic of the country and defy both the legislative and executive power of the nation. I invite the democrats, therefore, to consider a plan for the government ownership and operations of the railroads.

"The plan usually suggested is for the purchase of these roads by the Federal government. This plan, it seems to me is more objectionable than a plan which involves the ownership and operation of these roads by the several states. To put the railroads in the hands of the Federal government would mean an enormous centralization of power. It would give to the Federal government a largely increased influence over the citizen and the citizen's affairs, such centralization is not at all necessary. The several states can own and operate the railroads within the borders just as effectively as it can be done by the Federal government and if it is done by the states, the objection based upon fear of centralization is entirely answered. A board composed of representative from the various states could deal with inter-state traffic just as freight and passenger boards now deal with the joint traffic of the various lines. If the Federal government had the railroads to build there would be a constant warring between different sections to secure a fair share of the new building and development, but while this is left to the state, the people in each state can decide what railroads they desire to build or buy.

"While the democratic party in the nation is advocating the government ownership of railroads, the democratic party in the cities should upon the same theory espouse the cause of municipal ownership of municipal franchises.

Postal Telegraph System.

"We have also reached a time when the postoffice department should embrace a telegraph system as well as a mail system. The telegraph lines do not reach as many people as the railroads do and while the abuses incident to private ownership have not been so open and notorious, yet there is no reason why this nation should not do what other nations are doing in this respect.

Income Tax.

"The democratic party has in two campaigns stood for an income tax. The plank was omitted this year because the men in control of the party thought it would jeopardize success in the eastern states. This ob-

jection might have weight when the appeal is made to a particular section but it cannot have weight when the party goes forth as a unit and ultimately do to appeal to the masses.

"The contest as outlined must be made whether the party wins in November or not. A single election is but an incident in the life of a party. For more than a century the democratic party has stood forth as the representative of certain great ideas. Jefferson founded it. Jackson defended it and even Cleveland could not destroy it. If Mr. Parker is elected his administration will rid us of imperialism and of the threat of a race issue and give us greater freedom in the taking up of economic questions."

LOCKE CRAIG ON POLITICAL SITUATION. He Talks to Charlotte Observer of Politics in Western North Carolina.

In Charlotte last week Mr. Craig gave an interview to the Charlotte Observer concerning the political situation in western North Carolina. The following is taken from the Charlotte paper:

"Locke Craig of Asheville is in the city. He was seen yesterday evening by a representative of the Observer and gave a good account of the political situation in the mountain county. He said that the contest between Congressman J. M. Gudgeon and Judge H. G. Ewart would be enlivened by a warm joint discussion and that Mr. Gudgeon would be re-elected by an increased majority.

"Your Asheville correspondent," Mr. Locke Craig continued, "reported the Buncombe county Democratic convention so as to create an erroneous impression. We never had a more harmonious convention. All the nominations were made unanimous and enthusiastically. There are no dissensions among us and Buncombe is as safely democratic as Mecklenburg. We will give not less than 100 majority and I think more. There was a spirited contest in our convention but the minority is unanimously supporting the ticket without a single exception. Your correspondent in Asheville is a talented young newspaper man, but was not accustomed to reporting political conventions. He meant to be perfectly fair, but mistook enthusiasm and earnestness for signs of discord."

When asked about the general political situation, Mr. Craig said:

"It is the general opinion that Judge Parker's nomination is the best that could have been made. His telegram weakened him with none and insured for him the support of a most influential element that he would perhaps have lost but for the telegram. It seems to me that our party is again united. The prodigals have come back and we welcome them. We are willing that the fatted calf should be killed and that all shall be merry, but the prodigals ought not to 'cuss' and 'swagger' in the house as if they were the whole thing.

"The logic of events has demonstrated the soundness of the democratic position on the financial question. The discovery of the gold fields of South Africa and Alaska and the unprecedented production of that metal supplied the deficit of basic money. Who now would favor the demoralization of this extra supply of gold? But the question is settled, certainly, for the present.

"The election of President Roosevelt would endanger the republican institutions and project the country into unknown dangers of war and imperialism. The democratic party, true to its faith and traditions, has forgotten its past differences and is united and enthusiastic in its determination to overthrow Roosevelt and avoid the perils of his warlike rough-riding policy."

"Yes, the St. Louis convention was intensely interesting. The big men were there. Senator Daniels is picturesque, John Sharp Williams is incisive and effective. Hill was not an actor on the stage but a manager behind the curtain. Sheehan too, is one of those mild-looking, glue-eyed, fair minded, slender, smart fellows. Tillman is one of the men of the nation—clean-shaven, aquiline-faced, one-eyed, that eye blazes at times—and uncumbered hair. He is a savage looking man, but one of the strongest type of the Anglo-Saxon.

"Bryan was the man of the convention without a rival. You can see that by reading Red Buck's articles. That red-headed fellow knows a man when he sees him. The closing words of Bryan's speech in the Illinois contest were: 'I am willing that those who left the democratic party in 1896 and 1900 should return and participate in its councils, and share in its destiny,' and then, quivering with the force of a lion's power, and throwing all his passionate power into his words, with right hand above his head, with a voice like an organ's note, clear as a trumpet, he exclaimed, 'But God forbid!—The last words were not heard. The multitude broke out into wild, uncontrollable cheering. It was the explosion of pent-up enthusiasm.

Mr. H. E. O. Bryant did not quote quite right the opening sentences of Bryan's speech nominating Cockrell. The sentences were a paraphrase of one of Paul's famous paragraphs and Bryan words were about as follows: 'You may dispute that I have fought a good fight. You may dispute that I had finished my course but you cannot say that I have not kept the faith.'

SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT.

Gen. Ketter Compels Japs to Retreat With Loss—Herschelmann Forces Japs Back.

MALACCA HAS BEEN RELEASED.

France Interferes to Avert Crisis—Russia Orders Instant Release of Malacca.

Lia Yang, July 21.—The Russian army today attacked the Japanese on the other side of the valley of the Liap river. Gen. Ketter, after a hard fight, compelled the Japs to retreat with great loss.

Gen. Herschelmann had a successful engagement, forcing the Japanese to retreat on their main forces.

The Russian losses were 200 killed and wounded.

Chinese bandits appeared near here and attacked the Russian sentries.

Gen. Oku resumed his advance beyond Kuichow.

London, July 21.—The Russian government has ordered the instant release of the Malacca.

St. Petersburg, July 21.—The Malacca is to be at once released.

Paris, July 21.—The French government has taken the initiative toward averting an Anglo-Russian crisis. Its action was not by the exercise of friendly offices, but by more effective means.

Foreign Minister Delcasse is making friendly representations to Count Lamsdorf, the Russian foreign minister. This from the ally on whom Russia chiefly depends is expected to exert a strong influence toward a pacific solution.

Big Bear Is Taken.

St. Petersburg, July 21.—The British embassy has been officially notified that the steamer Malacca has been released and the existing tension is relieved. Russia agrees that the Malacca shall not be brought before a prize court and undertakes that no similar incident shall occur in the future.

London, July 22.—The Japanese have broken through the Russian left flank, between General Ketter's position and that of Gen. Rennenkampf below Liao Yang, and are marching on Mukden, the present Russian base.

Heavy losses were sustained. The Japanese artillery has again shown its superiority.

Losses in Battle.

Lia Yang, July 22.—In a battle which occurred yesterday at Chantai, the Japanese casualties numbered 421, including sixteen officers. The Russians lost over a thousand in killed and wounded and forty-seven taken prisoners.

Russians Capture German Liner.

Hamburg, July 23.—The officials of the Hamburg-American line declare that the seizure of their steamer Scandia by the Russians is inexcusable, as her manifests show she did not carry any kind of war material for Japan. The company has asked the foreign office to take up the matter and secure an explanation.

Shimo Captured.

Chicago, July 23.—A special to the Daily News from Nagasaki, Japan, says: "Dispatches from Omura state that the strong Russian position at Shimo, ten miles from Liao Yang, was captured by the Japanese troops on July 19. The Mikado's men lost 280 in the attack."

Russian Orders to Stop Seizures.

St. Petersburg, July 22.—The Associated Press is able to announce that Russia has formally notified Great Britain that orders have been issued to the Russian cruisers in the Red Sea not to arrest any more merchantmen and it has been agreed between the two powers that if pending the receipt of these orders by the captains of the St. Petersburg and the Smolensk and other ships, ships should be stopped and held in "prizes, these acts shall be regarded as not having taken place and the ships concerned at once released.

Vladivostok Squadron.

Tokio, July 24.—10 a. m.—The Vladivostok squadron was sighted at 8 o'clock Sunday morning, thirty miles off the southern coast of the Province of Iam. It was veering to the east.

Shanghai Lost 700 in Saturday's Fight.

Tientsin, July 24.—News has reached here that a battle is raging outside of Niuchwang. The fighting can be seen from the house tops.

In the engagement of yesterday the Russian losses are reported to have been 700. The Japanese are slowly nearing Niuchwang. Great excitement prevailed in that city during today's and yesterday's fights.

Battle Was Watched from House Tops.

Niuchwang, July 24.—A battle was fought yesterday (Saturday) near Ta-Tohe-Kiao, attended, it is believed, with heavy losses. The progress of the battle was watched by many people in Niuchwang from the roofs of the houses. The day was clear, and the smoke of the guns could be plainly seen.

Russians and British Agree On Peace Basis.

A few minor points still remain un-

settled, but these will probably be cleared up tomorrow, and it is not expected that further complications will arise.

Great credit for the satisfactory termination of this incident is due to Foreign Secretary Count Lamsdorf, who it is admitted, acted in the calm and conciliatory spirit worthy of a great statesman. The attitude of Sir Charles Hardinge, the British Ambassador, both for moderation and dignity, also provokes praise.

In fact the negotiations throughout the crisis were conducted in a most friendly spirit on both sides, and the story that there was a stormy scene at the foreign office July 20, when Sir Charles presented the British protest, has not the slightest foundation.

The relations between the foreign minister and the British ambassador are extremely cordial. Count Lamsdorf, although he rarely goes anywhere, called at the British embassy last night and remained a whole hour in an informal chat with Sir Charles Hardinge.

Japanese Victorious in At Hsai Tong Fight.

Tientsin, July 24.—A report from Neuchwang states that Saturday's battle was at Ta-Hau-Tong, 6 miles distant, and that the Japanese were successful.

Many Chinese refugees arriving at Niuchwang have reported that nine Japanese gunboats from Port Arthur arrived at Tai-Ting-Shan.

SUPPORTING JUDGE PARKER.

Independent Press of The Country Will Give Aid to The Democratic Nominee.

This pregnant paragraph is to be credited to The New York Evening Post, Independent Republican:

"The Esopus telegram heralded a man once more. The calm, unassuming, unknown man sounded a single note, and the whole country listened spell-bound. The Democratic party has a leader once more. The man whom the party proposed to elevate on its shield for want of a better, this man who would look respectable and talk empty platitudes, has displayed a masterful will that has instantly made his party as pliant in his hands. Here was no politician to cajole his party or to cringe to it; here was the wisdom as well as the power of a ruler of men. A country gentleman writes seventy-five words and the world is electrified and the Democratic party revolutionized. The party sought a candidate, and obtained a leader."

The indications are that Judge Parker is to have the support of the great independent press of the country. The New York Herald of Wednesday says that his telegram caused consternation in the Republican ranks, and that the electoral votes of the surely Republican State total only 186 to-day when they were figured at 204 last Saturday. This is the most optimistic view yet.—Observer.

Mr. Cleveland's Income of \$10,000 a Year.

Julius Chambers.
Mr. Cleveland is in very moderate circumstances. The expenses of the Princeton home are carefully kept within their bounds. The expensive summer home at Buzzard's Bay has been exchanged for one of much less size. I have heard rumors that Mr. Cleveland seriously contemplated returning to New York and resuming the practice of law, but a friend of his former Chief Magistrate, who visits him frequently, declares the rumor wholly unfounded. He says Mr. Cleveland managed to save nearly \$100,000 from the eight years' salary when in the White House, that he made some money in his land purchases at Red Top, and that these sums are so invested as to produce about \$10,000 per year. This modest sum entirely satisfies the wants of the family.

REPUBLICAN OUT FOR PARKER.

Negro Issue a Little Too Much for Him to Swallow.

New Orleans, July 20.—Judge Robert Hunter of Alexandria, the most prominent republican in central Louisiana, and the leader of the party there, has declared for Parker for president. Hunter was postmaster at Alexandria under President McKinley and republican candidate for congress from the fourth Louisiana district at the last election. He explains his change of politics by the negro issue forced into the campaign by Roosevelt. He says the election of Roosevelt as president would be a calamity for the whole country because of the sectional differences and race disturbance it would bring about.