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GOVERNOR BOUTWELL TALKS.

Says Imperialism Menaces Principles of the Country.

Indianapolis, Ind., August 12.—Governor Boutwell was accorded a great demonstration when he took the gavel at the anti-imperialist convention. He said:

"Having in mind many of the honors that I have received from my countrymen in times past, I shall when this day is gone have no more favorable recollection of any one of them than I shall of this. This is a historic occasion. If the peril of the country is what we think it is, if the question before you and your countrymen is the question of the continuance of the republic, then no graver question has ever been committed to an assembly of men or to the country.

"We are opposed to imperialism. We are in favor of a republican form of government. We respect the teachings of our ancestry, the glory of the history they have left us, and standing between the past and the future it is our duty to transmit to posterity the principles of the fathers and the institutions that they founded. That is your mission today as the representatives of forty-five States of this Union.

"It may be a representation without an organized constituency, but it is a representation that speaks for itself and for the people of the country and for the generations that are advancing to take our places, and it is a representation that has a right to speak, a representation that will be heard at Washington today, heard over the world, speaking as we do for the preservation of republican institutions, representing the American republic, the light of which if it shall go out will never be rekindled on the surface of the earth.

I charge that the policy upon which this administration has entered will mean the abandonment of the principles upon which our government was founded; that it will change the republic into an empire. The first of the means before us for the preservation of the union, if our allegation is true, is the overthrow of the administration. I am not disposed to make issues with men, but my former friend and fellow-citizen, Mr. Long, the secretary of the navy, has made a remark which in itself may not appear very significant, but nevertheless I choose to make some comment upon it.

Do Not Boast of Numbers. Mr. Long says what we call imperialism is only a cry, and that the anti-imperialists are few in number and of no considerable importance. He says their voice is only a cry. That may be true; a census has not been taken and we do not boast of numbers. But nineteen centuries ago a cry was heard in the wilderness of Judea—heard by only a few; but now the echoes of his voice are heard the world over. And now we are crying for an open path of justice for all people, repentance for the wrong that has been done in the past and reformation in the future.

We have accomplished something. The Anti-Imperialist League has made the name and the characteristics of imperialism known and spoken in every place, every log cabin and every prairie camp on this continent. We are now told there is peace in the Philippines and our 60,000 soldiers there are merely performing police duty. The president has said the Philippines are ours and there will be no abatement of our rights and no scuttling policy. This seems to indicate that we have entered upon a colonial policy. I always follow the president by his doings, not by his speeches. When the speeches of men and the actions of men appear not to harmonize, I look to their actions for the truth; therefore I have never looked to the words of President McKinley as presenting substantial evidence of what he would do.

I am not able to explain the motive of Mr. McKinley in taking this policy. I believe he is the master

mind in his cabinet, and that nothing has transpired except what which he himself has originated. And he has carried it through the far without interruption. He interpreted the protocol with Spain contrary to its language and framed the treaty of Paris according to his own ideas, and he has since interpreted his powers upon his own theory as to what he was authorized to do. He is the one person responsible for what has been done; and if we are opposed to what has been done our chief duty is the overthrow of the administration of which he is the head.

Cites Premises to Cuba. There has been put forth recently a statement of the conditions that will be required of the people of Cuba if they become independent.

They are to have no power to declare war without the consent of the United States; the United States are to have the veto power over the legislation of Cuba; the United States are to have certain well-defined supervision over the Cuban treasury; the United States are to retain for a period of years, if not infinitely, the fortifications which command the port of Havana. How do these provisions accord with the promise made the people of Cuba?

The troubles in China have been aggravated and the missionaries and ambassadors of the various governments have been put in peril by the policy of the United States. Is it not true that in the last ten years there have been statements again and again that it was the purpose of the various states of Europe to partition China? When we entered the Philippines it was an additional menace to the Chinese empire and it has led to the revolution in China and put the missionaries and ambassadors in peril of their lives. Instead of being a fortunate circumstance, the fact that we were in the Philippines was the chief occasion of that revolution in China.

I ask, is General Chaffee or General Grant to be put under the lead of a prince of the house of Germany, or, on the other hand, is the government of the United States to take up itself the peril of allowing one of its officers to take command of the troops of England and France and Germany and be responsible for all the mistakes? If we had treated China in the month of June as we would have treated Great Britain under similar circumstances there would have been no peril. If a rebellion should occur in London and our minister there should be in peril of his life would we send a force up the Thames river to bombard London? No; we would appeal to the different nations through diplomatic channels before engaging in a military undertaking.

Was it not a declaration of war when we trained our guns upon the citadels of the Chinese empire? Who authorized it? Under the constitution congress alone can declare war. Can the chief magistrate make war in the absence of a congressional declaration of war? I suppose if I said anything in extenuation of the Chinese policy someone at Washington or elsewhere would say that I had spoken against my own country, but I want to say that the American people will speak for liberty and for justice even though their words may inflame the fires of liberty the world over. China has always followed the maxim, "Use that which is thine own so as not to injure others." That contains every provision of the decalogue.

Chinese Policy Pointed To. Through centuries the Chinese empire has gone on, while Assyria and Rome and Carthage have withered and died—died because they took into their possession that to which they had no right. It is to such an entertainment that we are invited; it is to such a history as these nations have made that our eyes are turned and we are asked to imitate it.

Who does not see that the day of England's downfall is approaching? And we are asked to follow her ex-

ample and tread in the imperial footsteps of Great Britain, knowing that those steps are leading the British empire to destruction. Now is the time for the people to arrest this progress to ruin, and the laboring men of this country are the men to whom I appeal. If we accept imperialism it means that some people shall do the thinking and the rest do the working; then the cause of liberty cannot be saved.

Governor Boutwell asked the negro voters to work against imperialism for the sake of the 10,000,000 colored population in the Philippines, and claimed the fact that some negroes were deprived of their rights in the south was no excuse for the oppression of the Philippines. With reference to protection the governor said there were many things better than money, and that in his judgment prosperity would not continue long with the markets of China closed to American products and with the cheap labor of the Orient and Cuba and Porto Rico brought into competition with American labor. Mr. Boutwell concluded:

How is the overthrow of the administration to be accomplished? In my youth I had no disguises. I turned aside and left the democratic party when it surrendered to slavery. In my age I leave the republican party, now that it has surrendered itself to despotic and tyrannical motives. I helped create the republican party, a party at that time of justice and principle and honesty. I now believe it a party of injustice and despotism and I will help to destroy it. And how? There is but one available means, and you know what that is.

Come Out for Bryan. I am for Bryan. I am for Bryan in spite of what he may believe concerning the currency or finances of the country. This question to which we invite the country's attention is a question of life or death to the republic. In such a crisis shall we stop to consider whether silver should be worth more or less than it is? If a mistake is made in the next administration, should Bryan be elected, the people can remedy it in four or eight years; the country would not be destroyed. If the currency is impaired we can redeem it. It was impaired during the Civil war and we redeemed it afterward.

If you have not been undeceived in a man and he promises to do what is right you are not to blame if you try him. Mr. Bryan to me stands in that position. Even his enemies say nothing against him as a man. In this very city he has made the most explicit promises to pursue that policy which we advocate. I am disposed to trust him. If I look to the other side, in my opinion President McKinley has promised several things and then done several things that do not run in harmony with his promises.

But now he pledges himself to pursue a policy which we condemn; if we vote to support him in that policy we have no right to complain. I believe Bryan is as honest in his purpose to redeem this country from degradation and its policy of imperialism as any man who sits in this audience. Therefore, for one, I am in favor of supporting Mr. Bryan in spite of his beliefs in things concerning which he has not my approval.

We have to have a platform containing a plank against this administration and, I hope, a recommendation to support Bryan. Next March I trust we will have an inauguration to be followed by a policy which will bring the troops out of the Philippines, diminish the death roll and the massacre of people in these distant lands; and we shall then set up three young republics which shall glory in their origin through the policy of the American people; raised from a condition of tyranny into an opportunity to govern themselves and to enjoy the fruits of their own industry and to decide for themselves what their public policy shall be.

There are two kinds of politicians—the rich and the unsuccessful.

ROOSEVELT'S FOLLY.

Mr. Roosevelt does not mend matters by his letter to Gen. Palmer, in explanation of his St. Paul speech. We have not hitherto commented on the extravagant language of that speech. There is a certain discount which is so generally made on the perfervid and impetuous utterances of the perennially youthful Governor of New York, that it didn't really seem worth while to make much of the particular instance furnished by the first explosion of his enthusiasm in this campaign. Everybody knows that no sane man could have meant to apply to half the people of the United States, the description, which, according to the report, Mr. Roosevelt appeared to apply to all Democrats. Mr. Roosevelt is an extremist and a hothead, but he is neither a madman nor a fool; and it therefore seemed plain enough that he either did not say just what he was reported to have said or did not mean to say what he did say.

But Mr. Roosevelt has now had several weeks to reflect upon his actual words, upon the report of them, and upon the impression which that report has produced. It is certainly a pity that, after all this opportunity to make a statement which should commend itself to people of soberness and judgment (if he made any statement at all), he should have found nothing better to say than what is contained in his letter to Gen. Palmer, published this morning. He says now that he did declare at St. Paul that "they stand for lawlessness and disorder, for dishonesty and dishonor, for license and disaster at home and cowardly shrinking from duty abroad," but that the context showed that by "they" he meant "the makers and sponsors of the Kansas City platform," and adds: "You will see that here I most explicitly draw the line between the men who support and ask support for the Kansas City platform and all other citizens, whether Democrats or Republicans, I feel that as a matter of fact, the greatest possible credit is due to men like you, my dear sir, and to the other gold Democrats, who, four years ago, stood and now stand for national honor." And he declares that all "Democrats who abhor baseness and cowardice" must necessarily see that every principle of courage, of patriotism and of national self-respect demands that they repudiate the action of the Populist Democracy by which they have been at this moment betrayed.

Thus the line between cowards and brave men, between patriots and men false to their country, is drawn by Mr. Roosevelt so as to separate those who "support and ask support for the Kansas City platform" on the one hand from "all other citizens" on the other. It is hardly to be supposed that the Governor meant to draw a distinction between those who will vote for Bryan and those who "support the Kansas City platform"; certainly he had ample opportunity to make the distinction in his long letter and failed to do so. Accordingly, Mr. Roosevelt, candidate for Vice-President of the United States, stigmatizes as lovers of cowardice and national degradation all those who vote the ticket opposed to his in his coming national election. That the number of people who are going to do this is pretty near half the population of the country, he cannot help knowing; but there is another aspect of the matter which is, in the case of a man who has had his opportunities of culture, nothing less than disgraceful.

The men who agree with the Kansas City platform in all that part of it which Roosevelt thinks all persons who "abhor baseness and cowardice" must "necessarily" repudiate include some of the most impressive figures that the public life of this country contains. Foremost of all, Carl Schurz, a man who entered the struggle for liberty in his German home; who, when a mere youth, did a deed of real heroism which won the praise of the world, but which he himself has

never been known to refer to; who has been in the forefront of every good fight in the politics of this country for nearly half a century; who dignified the United States Senate when he held a seat in that body, and was there the leading champion of Constitutional rights at the time of Sheridan's invasion of the Louisiana Legislature; who was a leader in the great fight for sound money in the crucial days of its struggle with greenbackism; and who, whether measured by an intellectual or by a moral standard, makes Governor Roosevelt look like an extremely diminutive figure. Then there is Ex-Governor Boutwell, one of the founders of the Republican party, who, whether mistaken or not in his decision to support Bryan, sets in his old age an example of splendid patriotism in his devotion to what he conceives to be the highest public duty. If this be cowardice, Mr. Roosevelt is welcome to make the most of it. Men like Edward M. Shepard, President Rogers, Prof. H. C. Adams, are not exactly the kind, either, that answer Mr. Roosevelt's description. And it must be remembered that those Republicans and sound-money Democrats who are going to vote for Bryan don't begin to exhaust the list of those who approve the principles which the Rough Rider regards as so manifestly cowardly. Mr. Hoar and Mr. Edmunds are as strongly opposed to the McKinley policy as is the Kansas City platform itself. Indeed, who is there of the "old guard" of the Republican party that is quoted in favor of that policy? And if the voters who desired to express their condemnation of it were not hindered by the dangers connected with the election of Bryan, Mr. Roosevelt would hear such a sound of "cowardly" Republican ballots on the sixth of November as would make even his youthful spirit quiver for a moment in its career of vociferous cocksureness.—Evening News, (Republican), August 20.

Same old Mack,
 Same old Mark,
 Same old dog with
 Same old bark,
 Same old fraud,
 Same old gush,
 Same old Hanna, with
 Same old slush,
 Same old combines,
 Same old trusts,
 Same old boss to
 Say "you must."
 Same old fight
 As in ninety-six
 But this time, Mark,
 We're onto your tricks.
 —Macon (Ga.) Democrat.

"Tommy, you shouldn't say, 'I don't want no more pie!'" said Tommy's mother, as she beamed on him for obeying previous orders to refuse pie so there'd be enough to go around for the company.

"There," shouted Tommy, joyously, as he passed up his plate, "I knew you wouldn't let me tell a lie before the minister."

L. A. Jones & Son have just received direct from factory a full stock of infant's, Children's, Misses, Youth's and Boys' shoes. They have also a pretty line of Ladies' Shoes and Oxfords.

In dealing with Li Hung Chang our government has on its hands one of the toughest of all possible customers. The first name of this famous old trickster indicates his chief characteristic.—Atlanta Journal.

Hospital facilities and surgeons appear to be among the chief needs at Tien Tsin. It is doubtful whether the situation could have been made any worse by Alger himself.—Kansas City Star.

A. A. Lawrence will close out his stock of goods. He is offering great bargains to turn his goods into money. New stock at low prices: old stock and goods out of season for a little. Call and see. Advertisement in another column.

Russian law allows a man to marry only four times, and he must marry before eighty, or not at all. This grinding tyranny is peculiar to Russia.—New Orleans Picayune.

"Mine you talk, sonny," said Uncle Eben: "you kin git into trouble even by speaking de truth, when de truth don't happen to be none o' yo' business.—Ex.

It is said that 80,000 more women than men are in Russia. Perhaps that is why so many Russians are trying to find homes elsewhere.—Nashville American.