VOL. XXIX.

whom cannot speak the language

of the country and never will

because they herd together, live as

they had been in the habit of living,

associate only with each other and

have no occasion to learn to speak

English. The great iron and steel

manufactories of the North are also

filled with this labor which has

driven out native labor by under-

working it. So much for the alleged

American workman.

protection which the tariff gives the

So, when we simmer it down this

system is not maintained for the

benefit and protection of the 4,712,-

622 engaged in the manufactories

in 1890 who have since become

so engaged, but solely for the bene-

fit of those out of this number who

are included as owners and operators

of the industrial plants, embracing

a very small number of the aggre-

gate above enumerated. The Ameri-

can people pay annually many

millions of dollars to add to the

profits of those few, not because it is

necessary to maintain the industries,

each other would be payers of liberal

dividends, but because these favored

few contribute liberally to Republi-

can campaign funds and help elect

Republican Congressmen and Re-

MINOR MENTION.

Senator Chandler is not the only

Republican statesman who realizes

the straits in which the Republican

party finds itself, but he is one of

the few who has the nerve and can-

dor to admit it, which he does pretty

unreservedly in the interview with a

terday. Some time ago he published

a letter in which he declared that

if the Republican party did not de-

clare unequivocally for bimetallism,

without waiting for the action of

any other government it was lost,

and he followed this up shortly

afterwards with an interview in

which he represented Mr. McKinley

as a zealous bimetallist who would

push the international conference

matter, and leave nothing undone to

make that a success. But the way

Mr. McKinley flopped over to the

gold standard in his New York

speech, discredited the zealous bi-

metallism attributed to him by Sen-

ator Chandler, who seems to have

abandoned all hope on the bimetallic

line and now insists on hoodooing

the people with a "vigorous foreign

policy," and utilizing Cuba and

Hawaii to pull the Republican

party out of the mire. This

publican managers have to play now.

and the probabilities are they will

play it, if they can do some bluffing

and play it without recourse to pow-

der and shot; but they wouldn't halt

at that to save the party. Mr. Chan-

dler feels sure that "before the Con-

gressional elections Mr. McKinley

will give freedom to Cuba." This is

rather a telltale dove-tailing of the

Congressional elections and the

freedom of Cuba, which justifies the

opinion that freedom is to be given

to Cuba to boost the Republicans in

the Congressional elections, which

somewhat mars whatever of honor

or merit there might be in recogniz-

be incidentally remarked that, with-

out intending to do so, Senator

Senor De Lome's diagnosis of Mc-

Kinley when he characterized him

as a politician "catering to the

rabble"-the Spanish word for the

It wasn't the fear of the San Jose

scale, or any other scale, that caused

the interdict against American fruit

in Germany, for there was little if

any San Jose scale in the fruit ship-

ped, and if there was a little, that

little didn't reach the rural districts,

but was destroyed with the fruit

consumed. But the San Jose scale,

kicked against American pork on ac-

count of trichine, and now it is

people, as De Lome sees them.

ng Cuban independence. It may

is about the only card the Re-

publican Presidents.

SUBSCRIPTION P ICE. subscription price of the We ly Star is a

-aser -- coordinates

ROBBING THE MANY FOR THE FEW.

The professed object of a protec tive tariff is to encourage and foster American industries and protect American labor. So far so good, in as far as this may be necessary, but when it has accomplished the purpose for which it was intended and is no longer necessary its perpetuation is a wrong and a fraud for which there is no defence or palliation. The advocates of this system claim that it has resulted in the building up of our industries until we are now independent of other countries for nearly everything we

Without questioning whether this be due to the protective system, and assuming that we have manufactories enough to supply all the home needs for manufactures, what further excuse is there for keeping up a system which was originally designed to encourage the establishment of manufacturing industries? sition on the people whom it taxes. Mr. Cleveland said in one of his messages that "unnecessary taxation was unjust taxation" and he was right. The only justification for taxation is necessity. Every dollar taken from the people by taxation, beyond what is necessary for the support of the Government economically administered, is robbery under cover of law. If all this money thus taken from the people went into the Treasury of the Government it would be none the less robbery, but when the bulk of it goes into the coffers of the favored few, and but a fraction of it into the Treasury of the Government representative of the Washington it is robbery in the worst and most Post, published in THE STAR yes-

indefensible form. But the perpetuation of this system is not only, oppressive on the many on whom it imposes tribute for the benefit of the few, but it is injurious to the industries established and for whose benefit it is alleged to be maintained. If it has stimulated the establishment of manufacturing industries, as alleged, and which is doubtless true, whether to the extent alleged or not, until we have more manufactories than are needed to supply the home market, and which to survive have become formidable competitors of each other, why continue to stimulate them? According to United States Commissioner of Labor, Mr. Carroll, D. Wright, the manufactories in the country in 1890 did not produce more than about 72 per cent. of their capacity, and we know that we have a great many more manufactories in the country now than we had then, and a greater relative capacity of production, allowing for the increase of population. The New England cotton mills are now complaining of the competition of the Southern mills, to which they attribute the depression with them, their decreased profits, and the nacessity of reducing the wages of their employes. Why then perpetuate a policy which stimulates the building of more manufactories, to add to the competition and make the conditions worse? Doesn't this look as if they were overdoing the

But even if the business were not being overdone, where is the excuse for taxing the bulk of the people heavily to put money in the pockets Chandler has somewhat confirmed of the protected and enable them to survive the competition with each other, which is one of the results of this pampering system? There were in 1890 4.712,622 persons engaged as employers or employes in the uring industries of this country, or about one person in every fifteen of the population, which means that fourteen persons are taxed for the benefit of the one. But all these 4,712,622 are not enefitted by the protective system. The employes as a rule are not protected, for they have to compete with cheap labor, which imports itself or is directly or indirectly im- which now bears a California name, ported by the proprietors of the is really of German origin, and was protected industries, who derive brought to California from Germany, whatever of benefit there may be in so this interdict looks like going the tribute imposed on the four- back on their own bug. Germany teen out of the fifteen people who

Pay tribute for the employes in the cause boracic acid is used in curing fifth of the number that have come But there are more than these who rotected industries, who are not, as them. It so happens, however, that in some years.

VERKLY

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1898.

Almost without exception the

we have stated, benefitted, have there isn't as much boracic acid used to pay their portion of the tribute on | in curing American hams as there is the articles they consume, even those in curing German hams, for the which they are employed in making. Consul at Cologne has discovered There is not a leading industry in that the formula for curing Gerthis country which does not largely man hams is 30 per cent. of boracio acid, 30 per cent. of nitrate of potemploy cheap imported labor, which has taken the place to a great extent ash and 30 per cent, of common of the native labor once employed. salt. But perhaps the German ham The New England cotton mills are can stand more boracic acid than filled with labor brought in from the American ham, and perhaps Canada, and hundreds of these German boraic acid isn't as harmful Canadians are now leaving the mills to the human stomach as American boracic acid. But the fact is that on account of the recent reduction all this kicking against American in wages and are going back to Canfruit, pork, &c., is to placate the ada. They were never bona fide citizens of this country, but were tempeople who are affected in a business porary sojourners, who came because way by these importations. they could earn a little more than they could in their own country. The coal mines and iron mines of progress in commerce and manuthe North are filled with the cheap est kind of imported laborers many of

Germany has made remarkable facturing within the past ten years. now ranking next to Great Britain, of which she is becoming a formidable competitor. We referred vesterday to this, and gave some of the reasons for it, among others the part that Germany's merchant marine has taken, which is thus noted by the New York Commercial American, which has been making commendable efforts to awaken interest in an American merchant marine Under the heading of "An Object Lesson," it say:

"Germany's progress in shipping has been remarkably striking. Be-tween 1873 and 1895 the traffic of German ports with other States increased 124 per cent. With North America the gain in over-sea trade was 128 per cent.; with Mexico, Central and South America it was 460 per cent.; with the East and West Indies, 480 per cent.; with Australia, 475 per cent.; with Great Britain, 60 per cent.; with Northern Europe, 149 per cent., and with Southern Europe, 60 per cent. This great gain has mostly been in later years. For the very first time, in 1896, the tonnage of Ger-man shipping at Hamburg exceeded that of English shipping. The result of this growth in Germany's merchant marine is that the Germans find it possible to employ much less foreign capital than previously in German which if they did not overcrowd foreign banks enables a large share in the profits of international exchange to be obtained for Germany's benefit. In other words, Germany finds that her commercial supremacy has grown immensely under German financial and maritime independence. This is the lesson that the United States Congress and American business men seem slow

Some of the Western representatives of the farmers are reviving the mestion of bounties on exports of farm products as an offset to what the farmers have to pay in duties on protected manufactures. This is too much, but it is quite as reasonable and logical as the imposition of duties for the benefit of manufacturers. The farmer wants a little protection from that, but of course he isn't going to get it, for it isn't the farmer that the Republican statesman is interested in but in the fellows who put up for campaign

The Washington Star Almanac for 1898, is a most complete and comprehensive publication, giving a vast amount of useful information in brief form and conveniently arranged for ready reference. It contains much not found in other almanacs even of the more elaborate kind. Its statistics, political, commercial, &c., will be found very useful and its sketches of men and records of events very interesting and valuable. Published by The Evening Star, Washington.

A contemporary assures us that "better times are coming." They have been a long time on the way and have been pretty slow in keeping the numerous promises made for them, but we have the consolation of knowing that the times that are coming can't be much worse than the times we have.

Hungary is pretty well salted, or there are some pretty salty liars in that country. It is said there is a mass of rock salt there 550 miles long, 20 miles wide and 250 feet thick. This lays considerably over that Kansas streak, which is said to contain enough to last the world a million years.

A Georgia man is making lots of noney fattening cattle, which he buys up through the country, shipping them West. He made a recent shipment of 370 head on which he netted \$5,000. The Constitution says he sells about 1,000 a year and must clear \$10,000 on the transac-

According to a Northern handkerchief man, the American people use annually about 328,500,000 handkerchiefs, although a good many of them don't use any handkerchiefs at all.

of Kansas as a producer of hair. Ex-Senator Peffer is knocked out by a Mr. Larow, of Missouridom, who totes a beard seven feet long and still agrowin'.

It is estimated that the number of immigrants to this country for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, kicking against American hams be- will not exceed 150,000, less than a

gold-standard newspapers of the North are bitterly opposed to any sort of intervention or any sort of action by the United States favora-

A bill in the New Jersey Legisla ture to tax bachelors was getting along pretty well until a Solon offered an amendment taxing old maids. Objection was made to hitching the old bachelors and old maids in that way, and that's how the matter hangs now.

ble to the Cubans. With them, the

dollar is far above national honor

and common humanity.

And now a Stove Trust has been formed with a capital of \$10,000,-000. It will proceed to make it hot for the consumers. The Trust has a pretty sure thing to go on with the Dingley protection of 45 per cent. on imported stoves.

A "policastro" is what Mr. Lome called Mr. McKinley. There isn't a precise equivalent for this the English language, but it means a fellow who has a sort of sneaking way of playing double, with the view of keeping in the swim-

The bug juice industry seems to be on the decline in Kentucky, if it be true as stated, that the distillers turned out last year only 6,500,000 gallons, compared with 47,000,000 gallons in 1893. They say it is the high tax that is doing it.

A German star gazer has discovered a second moon, which astronomers have been hunting for some time. It isn't much of a moon, however, as it is only about 94 miles in diameter and weighs only 10,406, 250,000,000,000,000 tons.

It is said that the fellow who wrote "The carse of Gold," took ex-Secretary Morton as his model for the heavy villain. This was a mistake. Mr. Morton is a light weight, mostly mouth.

SMALLPOX IN CHARLOTTE.

Report of Marine Hospital Service Expert Who Examined Cases in the Pest House There.

Dr. C. P. Wertenbaker, of the Marine Hospital, will return to-day from Charlotte where he went a few days since to diagnose an eruptive disease with which several colored people in the pest house there are suffering. After a careful examination he prononnced the disease, unqualifiedly smallpox and one of the sick men as having the disease in typical form.

Dr. Wertenbaker made a complete report before the Board of Aldermen Friday night, together with some suggestions as to the proper steps to be

A hearty and unanimous vote thanks was tendered him by the Board of Aldermen. He urged vaccination strongly as being the only quarantine against the disease, and the Board ordered that physicians be kept at the city hall two days to vaccinate the people free of charge and that those who did not come voluntarily be forced to be vaccinated.

According to Dr. Wertenbaker's report, the following named persons, all colored, in the pest house in Charlotte have smallpox: Sallie Wagner, Oscar Jackson, Frank Jackson and Harvey

Intense interest was evidently felt in Charlotte over Dr. Wertenbaker's decision, as both of the papers came out in extra editions at nine o'clock at night announcing the result of his in-

A POLITICAL MOVE.

Russell's Railroad Commission Will duce Passenger Rates.

Raleigh News and Observer: The Railroad Commission will, it is believed, reduce passenger rates when it meets on the 17th to 2 and 21 cents mile on the following roads: Sea board and Roanoke (20 miles in North Carolina), North Carolina railroad Piedmont railroad (Greensboro to Danville), Petersburg railroad (8 miles in North Carolina), Raleigh and Gas-ton, Wilmington and Weldon (main line), Western North Carolina (Salisbury to Paint Rock), Atlanta and Charlotte (40 miles in North Carolina).

Once a Citizen of Laurinburg.

Laurinburg Exchange. News eached us Monday of the death Mr. Mike Cronly, Sr., Sunday at his home in Wilmington, N. C. Mr. Cronly was well and favorably known here among our oldest citizens In his honor one of our prettiest streets taken its name. As a town we very much regret this death but bow in humble submission, tendering our

- The Newbernian says: "We learn from the best authority that Governor Russell will not open the Newbern Fair. As there is consider-Missouri disputes the superiority able feeling against the Governor in our city, we are glad that he has declined the honor of opening the Fair.'

sympathy to those

- It is stated that Tom Miller, the well known colored Republican will be a candidate for Sheriff before the next county convention of his party. And, in the language of the poet, "there are others."

Consul General Lee has cabled the State Department that Mr. Hearst's yacht, the Buccaneer, left Havana at 6 P. M. Friday.

FIRE AT MAXTON.

Started in a Stable, and Destroyed Several Buildings With Contents.

LOSS \$800; INSURANCE \$200

Maxton People the Best Unorganized Fire Fighters in This World-It is Hoped They Will Do Still Better in the Next.

[Special Star Telegram.]

MAXTON, N. C., February 10 .fire started in a stable at the rear of John Leach's store about 6.30 o'clock to-night and consumed that, together with the stables of J. T. Pool and M. L. McRae, colored. Being in such close proximity to the business part of the town great excitement prevailed, but by heroic work of the people, white and colored, the fire was prevented from taking hold on the large sale and food stables of A. J. McKinnon and from thence to Brick row, which would have meant the destruction of the larger of the business houses of the town.

The loss is about eight hundred dollars; insurance two hundred dol lars. Mr. Leach had over two hun dred bushels of corn burned, beside forage; Mr. Pool lost feed and billiard table, besides his barn.

This fire has added another proof the testimony of the past that Maxton people are among the best unorganized fire-fighters in this world and it is to be hoped that they will do still better wife, who long since preceded him to in the next.

The origin of the fire is unknown t was at first seen at the southwest corner of the barn and shot up so rapidly as to give rise to the suspicion of incendiarism, though it was probably the work of a careless smoker.

The STAR learns with regret of the death of Mrs. Whitehead, the mother of Mr. Z. W. Whitehead, editor of the Southern Milling and Lumber Jour nal. She passed away vesterday af ternoon at her home in Duplin county, near Wallace. Mr. Whitehead left on the 7.15 train last evening to attend the funeral.

Mrs. Whitehead had been suffering for some time from the effects of a fall and on recovering from this she was taken with la grippe, from which she did not rally.

SUIT AGAINST HANCOCK.

The-Action Brought by Mrs. Elizabeti Abbott Will be Sustained. [Newbern Journal.]

Mrs. Elizabeth Abbott has address note to W. D. McIver, asking him to see the other attorneys retained by her in her suit against Robert Hancock for \$10,000, and state to them that she wished the case proceeded with. Mr. McIver was out of the city yesterday, but received the word from Mrs. Abbott upon his return. The other attorneys, Clark & Guion, and D. L. Ward were notified and

agreed to take up the case again. Th suit is to be proceeded with as it would have been had no notice of withdrawal The clerk of the court, Mr. Watson, was notified and also the attorneys for the defence, Simmons, Pou and Ward. The movement will cause general surprise, it is thought, as no such result has been talked of.

NEWS FROM MAGNOLIA.

Marriage of Two Popular Young People New Postmaster-Judge Adams Sustains Commissioners.

A correspondent of the STAR writes s follows from Magnolia:

Miss Ada Elmore and Mr. Jamie Carlton, a prominent farmer living near here, were married in the Baptist Church Wednesday, February 9, at 7 P. M. The ceremony was impressively performed by Rev. C. G. Wells, of Warsaw.

Mr. C. W. Hollingsworth has ceived his commission as postmaster at this place and will take charge of the office on the 15th. Miss Noble, present assistant, will be retained for

In the license matter, heard before Judge Adams at Chambers yesterday (Thursday), his Honor decided that the action of the County Board of Commissioners in refusing to grant license to J. A. Mathes was valid and refused to issue mandamus. Duplin now has no licensed saloon, nor there one on the W. & W. R. R. beween Wilmington and Goldsboro.

HOMICIDE IN LENOIR.

Scott McArthur Beaten to Death His Brother-in-Law, Frank Faulkner.

[Star Correspondence.]

KINSTON, N. C., February 10. Scott McArthur, living three miles from Kinston, was yesterday afternoon badly beaten by Frank Faulkner, his brother-in-law and neighbor, from the ffect of which he died last night.

There had been bad blood between them for several months, and Faulkner had gone to McArthur's house on business. Former disputes were revived, words ensued, Faulkner threw Mc Arthur to the ground and, it is stated struck him on the head with a stick Faulkner claims that deceased had an open knife, and that when he struck him he was cut in several places; but an eye-witness states that McArthur had no knife. It is intimated by some that Faulkner cut his own clothing after the affray, for effect.

Faulkner is now in itself awaiting the

Faulkner is now in jail awaiting the preliminary investigation. Both were men of good standing and prosperous farmers, and the matter is deeply deplored.

- During the week just closed

MR. WM. M. HAYES.

Death of One of Wilmington's Most Highly Respected Citizens, After a Short Illness.

Mr. William M. Hayes, an aged well known and highly esteemed citizen of Wilmington, died at his late home on Seventh street yesterday at 2.45 P. M. He had been seriously ill only a few days, having been out driving only last Tuesday. He was afflicted with dropsy, and for several hours before his death suffered in-

tensely. The deceased was in his 69th year and had been a resident of Wilmington for fully half a century, having come from Pennsylvania to take a position in the typographical department of the old Wilmington Journal. However, he was born at Hagerstown, Md. He continued with the Journal until it suspended publication. He was later on connected with the circulation department of the STAR. For about fifteen years he filled efficiently the position of health officer for the city of Wilmington. The poor condition of his health has the past two years prevented his undertaking any work. A wife and two sons, Mr. W. M.

Hayes, Jr., of this city, and Mr. J. F. Hayes, of Lumberton, constitute the immediate family which he leaves to lament the loss of a tender and faithful husband and an affectionate father. There is also a brother, Mr. Melton Hayes, in Pittsburg, Pa.

Mr. Hayes was twice married, first to Miss Julia Tilley and subsequently to Miss Emma Petteway, both of this the grave.

It has been decided that the funeral will not take place until some time Sunday morning. It is probable that there will be a short service at the house, going from thence to Fifth Street M. E. Church, of which the deceased was a consistent and useful member. The remains will be interred at Oakdale cemetery.

There will be definite as to the funeral in to-morrow's STAR. The deceased was a member of Cape. Fear Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F. and the remains will be buried with Odd Fellowship rites.

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES.

New Hanover. An adjourned meeting of New Han-

over County Audit Committee was held last night to complete the work for the past month, they not having been able to dispatch all the busines Thursday night. One matter which tended to mul

tiply the month's business was the annual settlement with the sheriff, Mr. E. Hewlett. From the record of this settlement for taxes of 1897 the following interesting facts are gleaned: The net taxes collected for the

school fund was \$27,834.79; net for hospital fund, \$2,813.87; net for publie road fund, \$2,514.27; net for military fund, \$703.47; net for special sinking fund, \$2,411.89, and for the general fund, \$19,930.43.

The sheriff also reports a total of \$23,731.66 in State taxes paid to State Treasurer Worth. Of this amount \$18,625.93 was for general tax; \$2,-472.34 for pensions: \$1,440.85 from the merchants' tax; \$465.43 from liquor tax, and \$670.11 from the tax on incomes.

VISITING ONSLOW HALL.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. A. McIntyre and Party of New York Passed Through

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. McIntyre arrived in the city vesterday afternoon on the 5:50 o'clock A. C. L. train from New York city and left very soon thereafter on a special train for Onslow Hall, their magnificant winter home in Onslow county.

They were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Kushman and Mr. and Mrs. William A. Nash who will be Mr. and Mrs. McIntyre's guests Onslow Hall.

A number of servants came up this morning from the Hall and when the McIntyre party arrived had the private cars in readiness and a sumptuous supper spread in the dining apartment. To a STAR representative Mr. McIntyre said that he and Mrs. McIntyre would spend about a month at Onslow Hall and during that time they expect quite a number of guests from the North as well as other sections of the country. His family other than Mrs. McIntyre have been at the Hall for

The party was met yesterday at the lepot by Mr. C. M. Whitlock and other Wilmington gentlemen, who did all in their power to add to the comfort and pleasure of the visitors.

"WIELDS A GREAT INFLUENCE."

It Stands on the Chicago Platiforn With Both Feet." [Webster's Weekly.]

The Wilmington STAR greeted its

eaders on New Year's Day in a brand new dress. Such an evidence of prosperity is gratifying indeed to the friends of that sterling journal. The STAR is the State's oldest daily, having been founded by its present proprietor Mr. W. H. Bernard, over thirty year ago. It has always been ably edited and has wielded a great influence in Democratic councils. It stands on the Chicago platform with both feet and is doing valiant service in exposing Republican humbuggery on the all-important financial question. May

"EXPULSION" OF DUPUY DE LOME.

NO. 17

- Viace arbray

the United States. CRITICISM OF MR. McKINLEY

English Newspapers Unanimous-

ly Endorse the Position of

Government Morally Justified Saying the War Must End and Cuba be Given Peace-Suppressed Excitement in Madrid.

Copyrighted 1898 by the Associated Press.] LONDON, Feb. 12.-The De Lome in ident has excited little interest in England, but the opinions expressed almost unanimously endorse the posttion of the United States. The daily newspapers, with the exception of the Morning Post, have adopted the view that the administration took the right course. The Sackville-West incident naturally has been much quoted; but it must be added that it has always been on the most friendly terms toward the United States.

The weekly newspapers express the opinion that President McKinley would have done better to ignore Dupuy De Lome, and the Statist says 'that a man better qualified to conduct the foreign affars of the United States than Mr. Sherman would refuse to notice De Lome" and every one participating in the affair; adding, "a government based on popular suffrage has to expect free criticism,"

Continuing, the Statist says it does not see why President McKinley, "who is accustomed to the rough as well as the smooth of politics," shows susceptibility and "objects to allow foreigners the freedom he admits in he case of his fellow citizens." The Spectator thinks the "practical expulsion of De Lome will produce

fresh difficulties between Spain and America, although the incident ought not to change the situation in any way." Continuing, the Spectator says:
"If President McKinley were wise he would have promptly declared that he would not pay any attention whatever to the purloined private letter, how-President McKinley should have publicly called on Lome and informed that rance that the letter was a forgery, the bad taste and vulgarity of the language being ample proof of the fact. If he had had the nerve or wisdom to do that, he would have im-mensely raised his prestige—both abroad and in his own country. At the same time, one cannot be sur-prised that the United States failed to treat the letter with the contempt it merited. We do not for a moment suggest that the Executive failed to ignore it because it was ignorant of diplomatic usage, or because it was not sufficiently good mannered to be self-restrained under provocation. The

Americans are as good-mannered as other people, and their politicians and officials are perfectly aware of how Lord Salisbury or M. Hanotaux would have disposed of a similar letter, and can guess accurately how President Lincoln would have treated it. It is not lack of manners or traditions which made the United States Government take the incident too seriously, but rather the want of firmness and savior faire which has been shown by the present administration throughout its term of office." The Spectator is not sorry the 'mo-

ment may be approaching when the United States will intervene to stop the agonies of Cuba;" adding: "Their only hope is in the United States sternly declaring that the Spanish troops must leave, and that the Cubans be al lowed to settle their own fate. That the United States will be morally justified in saying the war must end, and that Cuba be given peace, there is no doubt for a moment.

Feeling in Madrid.

Madrid advices show that the De Lome affair created much suppressed excitement there. The public com-ments of the diplomats and part of the press were generally unobjectionable but there was an undercurrent of bitterness on all sides. Even some days before the incident became known there had been a particularly nervous feeling in regard to the relations with the United States as evidenced by the unusual precaution taken to guard the residence of the United States minister, deneral Stewart L. Woodford Any rumor, however absurd, was taken as gospel in the alarmist circles, even though a repetition of news which was stale weeks ago. For nstance, quite a ferment was cause by a reference to the fact that United States warships were off the Dry Tortugas and it was taken as evidence that the blockade of Cuba had already begun. The advent of the French cruiser Dubourdeiu at Havana was hailed with delight by the Madrid press, and much was made of the polite re mark addressed by the French admira to the Government officials upon the occassion of his complimentary visit These remarks are said to have been most flattering in regard to the estab lishment of a new regime, and were, itis said, accompanied by hearty wisher that peace would soon result from the establishment of autonomy.

COUNTERFEITING COIN.

Citizen of Gloucester, Va., Arrested and Sent to the Grand Jury. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

RICHMOND, February 12.-A special o the Dispatch from Gloucester Courthouse, Virginia, says: "J. W. Price, who has been doing a small welry and watch-cleaning busin near Roanes for about six months, was arrested night before last on the charge of counterfeiting coin. Last night Price was before Justice John Tabbe, who sent him on to the grand jury. Price told Mr. Montague, so the latter claims, that he made coin and shipped it to New York. He also told Mr. Webb that he was a money coiner. Price says if he talked to Montague and Webb, as said, he was drunk and knew nothing about it.

When I say I care I do not mean merely to st them for a time and them have them return again, mean a radical cure. I have made the disease FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a is



WAITING REPORT FROM WOODFORD.

Spain's Good Faith in the Matter of Reciprocity and Autonomy Open to Doubt.

POINTS IN DE LOME'S LETTER.

Not Disavowed Voluntarily May Become the Subject of Further Diplomatic Correspondence That May Lead to Trouble.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, February 12 .- The policy of the administration concerning the De Lome incident can be stated briefly as definitely-and on authority not open to question—as follows:

"The President is awaiting the full report of United States Minister Woodford, who, in the brief report already made, stated that fuller details will be forwarded. So far as the personal al-lusions of the late minister to the President are concerned the incident is undoubtedly closed. No demand has been or will be made according to the present intentions, for a disavowal of them, though should it be made it would be regarded as a graceful act. But, the inferences in the letter which bring in question Spain's good faith on questions of reciprocity and inferentially autonomy for tarily, may become the subject of further diplomatic correspondence; though as to this matter, as has been stated heretofore, the President will await Minister Woodford's fuller advices before anything is decided upon. This feature of the ex-Minister's letter is entirely disassociated from the per-sonal aspect which resulted in his reirement. It is confidently expected by the government that Spain will take early opportunity to disavow the statements of its late representative so far as they tend to commit Spain to a policy which leaves her good faith open to doubt. It is felt to be more desirable that this government should have no doubt as to Spain's real purposes and feelings on these vital questions, which have been subjects of ne-gotiation and are likely to become such

n the immediate future. Up to 1.30 o'clock this afternoon Mr. Woodford had not yet forwarded the full report of the interview had by him with the Spanish foreign office. A point that may become of impor-tance in considering the propriety of the action of the Spanish Government in accepting the resignation of the minister without disclaiming respon-

sibility for any of the utterances con-tained in his letter has been broached. The Spanish Government, it is said. may not be aware of the contents of he letter; there is reason to believe that when it acted upon Mr. DeLome's resignation, if indeed not up to the present moment, the Spanish foreign office did not have fore it the full text of etter, and may have acted on the assumption that the document contained only personal criticisms upon the President. In this case the statement respecting the autonomy and reciprocity measures, which it appears are regarded as of greater importance than personal critcisms passed by the minis-ter upon the President, may not have been known to the Spanish Govern-ment. The fact that Senor Canalejas, the person addressed by the minister, who is now in Madrid, is said to have declared to the government that he never received the letter, would warrant such an assumption, unless the cable has been freely used by the

Spanish legation here, for this govern-ment has not cabled the letter. At the Spanish legation affairs have ssumed a normal condition. Senor Du Bosc is in charge. He did not go to the State Department this morning. This afternoon he made calls on the foreign representatives, thus fulfilling a social duty by which the fact of his assuming charge of the post is made known to them.

Senor De Lome is busy winding up his affairs and preparing for departure. The time of leaving has not been set. Mme. De Lome is directing the unex-pectedly hasty work of packing, and reports of her being prostrated by the recent occurrence are groundless. No ntimation has come to any one at the egation as to the new minister. The several names mentioned in the news-

papers are well known, but all comment is purely conjectural.

Representative Lewis, of Washington, has prepared a joint resolution which he will offer in the House on Monday, expressing it to be the sense of the House and Senate that the President decline to recognize the resignation of Senor De Lome, the Spanish Minister, and instead, inform him that he is persona non grata. A Cablegram from Woodford.

WASHINGTON, February 12.-Late to-night the State Department re-ceived a cablegram from Minister Woodford. It relates presumably to the incident created by the publication of Minister DeLome's letter to Senor Canalejas, although, owing to the late hour of its receipt, its con-tents will not be known before totents will not be known before to-morrow. The cablegram is in the de-partment cipher, and is between two and three hundred words long. It is supposed by the State Depart-ment officials to be in response to instructions to Minister Woodford to advise the department concerning the action taken by the Madrid Govment with reference to the De Lome incident and to be supplementary to Minister Woodford's dispatch announcing the acceptance by the Spanish ministry of the resignation of Minister De Lome. Until the receipt of the cablegram to-night nothing had been heard by the State Department from Madrid since Minister Woodford announced the acceptance of Minister De Lome's resignation and the brevit of the dispatch is taken to be an indication that it contains nothing of page 1.