

Consumption

Will SCOTT'S EMULSION cure consumption? Yes and no. Will it cure every case? No. What cases will it cure then? Those in their earlier stages, especially in young people. We make no exaggerated claims, but we have positive evidence that the early use of

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda in these cases results in a positive cure to a large number. In advanced cases, however, where a cure is impossible, this well-known remedy should be relied upon to prolong life surprisingly.

50c. and \$1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

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Children

are a source of comfort. They are a source of care, also. If you care for your child's health, send for illustrated book on the disorders to which children are subject, and which Fry's Vermifuge has cured for 50 years.

E. S. FREY, East Liverpool, Ohio.

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DEALER IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,
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Watches, Clocks, Eye-Glasses, Spectacles and Jewelry of all kinds repaired on short notice.

Inspected Watches for S. A. L. R. R. four years.

Fourteen years experience. Can be found in Caraway's store on Wade street.

SPANISH FORECAST OF DEFEAT.

First of Spanish Military Writers Predicts What Would Happen in a War.

Senor Genaro Alas who is considered in Spain to be the first Spanish military writer, published the following article in La Epoca of Madrid on March 11 about the results of a war between his country and the United States:

"Will it be a duel in French style, or until the first blood is shed, or a fight to the death? In my opinion neither one nor the other. If we are defeated quickly we shall lose Cuba and probably also Poto Rico, and it is very likely that we shall have a stronger revolt in the Philippines and serious troubles at home.

"But suppose that at the beginning of the war we sink the whole Yankee fleet and even burn the ports. Will it all end there? Oh no. The Americans will not stand it, and the nation that from 1861 to 1865 put in arms more than 1,000,000 soldiers, raised powerful fleets, spent \$4,000,000,000 and lost nearly the same amount, will make such efforts that, in spite of all my respect for Spanish patriotism, I can not believe that Spain will be able to stand against it.

If there are those who believe in intervention by European powers in favor of Spain, I do not.

"A fight to the death, it will not be, either, because the Americans cannot conquer us with so many miles of ocean between the two countries. We may lose our colonies, but Spain will remain. Probably that loss, though immediately disastrous, would be a benefit to our sons.

"Now, can any man of sense believe that we can do to the United States what the Americans cannot do to us? Is it not a nonsensical dream to think of a conquest of American territory? I am not doubting the courage of the Spaniards, but I believe that all nations of Europe together are not strong enough to sever a foot of land from the United States.

"In brief, the United States will not come to conquer us here, neither shall we go to conquer them there. The whole war will be reduced to this: The Yankees will provide the insurgents with arms and ammunition, blockade the ports of Cuba, and starve to death our army there, that subsists now exclusively on imported food.

"What will be the role of our navy? To break the blockade in order to provision our army and in order to get coal for itself; because I suppose that our ships will not come back to coal in Spain.

"That will be all. At the start the Yankees may destroy our whole navy or we may destroy theirs, but in the long run they will get the advantage. All other things will be mere episodes of the war. The privateers on either side will amount to nothing in deciding where victory shall rest.

He Was not Deaf.

Gaulois.

Joseph has gone into the service of two old bachelors, brothers, who are so much alike that they can hardly be told apart, but of whom one is deaf. Thinking he was speaking to the latter, Joseph brings the letters and newspapers on his first morning, and remarks: "There's the paper, you old buck."

"What is his confusion to hear the old gentleman answer benevolently: "It is my brother who is deaf, not I!"

"A word to the wise is sufficient" and a word from the wise should be sufficient, but you ask, who are the wise? Those who know. The oft repeated experience of trustworthy persons may be taken for knowledge. Mr. W. M. Terry says Chamberlain's Cough Remedy gives better satisfaction than any other in the market. He has been in the drug business at Elkton, Ky., for twelve years; has sold hundreds of this remedy and nearly all his other cough medicines manufactured, which shows conclusively that Chamberlain's is the most satisfactory to the people, and is the best. For sale by J. A. Hardison.

A pure whiskey agrees with any food, in fact aids digestion. It tones the stomach, increases the flow of the gastric juices and so promotes strength and flesh. A pure whiskey like Harper Whiskey. Sold by MILLS & MILLS, Wadesboro, N. C.

America's Greatest Medicine

The following is a characteristic Hood's Sarsaparilla testimonial. Facts like these have made Hood's Sarsaparilla America's Greatest Medicine and endeared it to thousands of homes scattered all over this broad land.

All Strength in His Limbs
gave out. The physicians told us it was paralysis, which sometimes follows an attack of diphtheria. We did everything for him, but he grew worse until he was in a pitiful condition. He suffered terribly at night and complained continually of his head, and in what little sleep he was able to get, moaned unceasingly. He lost all control of the muscles of his body and limbs. He had no appetite and complained of feeling sick at his stomach all the time. After we had tried many different remedies and had about given up all hope, we commenced giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla. In a short time he ceased to complain. His appetite improved and at the end of three months he was able to attend school a part of the time. Now he is well and quite a strong and rugged boy. You are at liberty to use this testimonial.

"We like to tell what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for us. Our four children had diphtheria. From the very first our little boy Ralph, then seven years old, was

Blot on Our National Honor.

Baltimore Sun.

The House of Representatives Tuesday served notice on Southern men and women that the civil war is not yet over, and that while it is quite willing to allow Southern citizens to shed their blood in defence of the country it is not willing to do them the barest justice when they or their relatives come before Congress with well-founded pecuniary claims against the government.

The case that justifies this reflection was the action of the House on the claim presented by the heirs of the widow of Gen. Robt. E. Lee, for \$217,238. Mr. Evans, republican, of Kentucky, moved to strike the claim out of the general bill for payment for stores and supplies furnished to the Union by loyal citizens of the South. The claim was for 108,000 cords of timber taken from an estate in Fairfax county, Va., in which Mrs. Fitzhugh, the widow of W. H. Fitzhugh, had a life estate. Mrs. Fitzhugh was notoriously loyal, said Mr. Evans. No one claimed loyalty for Mrs. Lee, and as a legal proposition, he said, it was absurd to claim the residuary legate, who was disloyal, should have an interest under the Bowman act. Mr. Swanson, (democrat, of Virginia,) who championed the payment of the claim, said that Mrs. Lee was the heir of Mrs. Fitzhugh, and he thought in this enlightened age it was outrageous to set up the contention that the blood of Robert E. Lee could not inherit property given them by a loyal citizen of the United States.

The House of Representatives, however, agreed with Mr. Evans, and by a vote of 138 to 91 declared that the blood of the Virginia Lee is too tainted with treason to permit it, in the language of Mr. Swanson, to inherit property from a loyal citizen of the United States. Just before making this declaration it had passed, without objection, a bill to pension the widow of Gen. John L. Stevenson at the rate of \$30 per month. We have no doubt that Mrs. Stevenson's case was entirely meritorious, but while there is always room in the congressional sympathies for one more pension claimant, and while the country annually expends about one hundred and forty millions for pension claims, many of which are fraudulent, it has not a cent for justice, when justice happens to be to Southern heirs. While the House was thus putting itself on record, a member of the Lee family was bravely and patriotically discharging a dangerous and delicate duty at Havana—a duty which he discharges at the risk of his life. For months he has stood at his post there without flinching in the face of difficulties and personal responsibilities which would have shaken the nerves and judgment of men of less heroic mold, and has performed the onerous task which fell to him with such calmness, courage and discretion as to excite the admiration and applause of the whole country. Yet his blood, too, according to the logic of the decision of the House of Representatives, while good enough to be shed in Havana in the service of his country, is not good enough to "inherit property given by a loyal citizen of the United States."

Peculiar Abbreviations.

Nashville American.

There can be formed from the names of some of the States of the Union a list of peculiar abbreviations, such as the following:

The most grotesque—"Me."
Most religious—"Mass."
Most Asiatic—"Ind."
Father of States—"Pa."
Most maidenly—"Miss."
Best in time of flood—"Ark."
Most useful in haying time—"Mo."
Decimal State—"Tenn."
State of Exclamation—"La."
Most astonishing State—"O."
Most unhealthy State—"Ill."
State to cure the sick—"Md."
Not a State for the untidy—"Wash."
State where there is no such word as fall—"Kan."

M. L. Youcan, Cameron, Pa., says "I was a sufferer for ten years, being most all kinds of pile remedies, but without success. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve was recommended to me. I used one box. It has effected a permanent cure." As a permanent cure for piles DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve has no equal. J. A. Hardison.

The farmer, the mechanic and the bicycle rider are liable to unexpected cuts and bruises. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is the best thing to keep on hand. It heals quickly, and is a well known cure for piles. J. A. Hardison.

When bilious or constive, eat a Cascara candy cathartic, cure guaranteed, 10c, 25c.

WHAT RAILROADS SPEND.

They Have Become The Great Disbursing Agencies Of The Country.

New York Sun.

The railroads of the United States expend in a year a sum more than \$100,000,000, in excess of the total expenditures of the United States government, and this computation does not include nearly \$250,000,000 paid in the form of interest upon railroad bonds or guaranteed stock and from \$80,000,000 to \$100,000,000 paid in the form of dividends to stockholders. The railroads, indeed, are the great disbursing agencies of the country, handling never less than a billion dollars in a year and disbursing it all, or practically all, for railroads, as a rule, do not keep large bank accounts, and do practically a cash business, turning money rapidly.

An estimate made by one of the scientific papers a short time ago gave as the average annual expense of American railroads in maintaining the condition of their roadbeds \$75,000,000, besides \$35,000,000 for the purchase of rails, ties and sleepers, and \$15,000,000 for the construction of new bridges. The railroads of the country spent last year for fences, signboards, signals and watch towers \$3,500,000, and for printing and advertising \$8,500,000.

Very few persons have an accurate idea of the extent to which railroad expenses are to be subdivided, supposing, probably that the largest items of expenditure are for cars, engines, fuel, employes and terminals. Such is the fact, but there are other large items, and one of the largest of these is the item of taxes. Railroad corporations in the United States are heavily taxed, and they pay collectively in a year, it has been estimated, \$40,000,000. There is then another item which figures largely in all railroad accounts, the item of legal expenses, railroads being drawn into almost constant litigation and requiring at all times the service of counsel. It is estimated that expenses of American railroads for legal services amount in a year to about \$10,000,000, and this is, of course, exclusive of the sums requisite to meet claims for personal injuries or damages to property. Some of the large railroad companies expend as much as a quarter of a million dollars in a year for the settlement of such cases on the payment of judgments recovered. This item of expense on all American railroads is ordinarily put at about \$5,000,000. A serious accident may entail on a railroad company damages so large as to offset many months of profit, and some railroads have been crippled for long periods by such cases.

There are in the United States 800,000 railroad employes, 100,000 station men, 35,000 engineers, 40,000 firemen and helpers, 25,000 conductors and dispatchers, 65,000 trainmen, 30,000 machinists, 100,000 telegraph operators and their helpers, 45,000 switchmen, flagmen and watchmen and 175,000 trackmen. The daily pay role of all American railroads combined, officers and clerical staff included, amounts to about \$2,000,000 a day.

Why He Would Go.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

"The Cautious One: I wouldn't go to the Klondike. Already more money has gone in there than has been taken out. The Sanguine One: You don't say? If the place is getting richer like that, I think I'll go as soon as I can."

What the Physician Said.

"When my little boy was two the years old eruptions appeared on the back of his ears which a physician said were caused by scrofula. His face became a mass of sores. The doctor prescribed Hood's Sarsaparilla and he took it until he was cured and entirely free from eruptions." A. J. SLATER, Poca, W. Va.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cures all liver ills. Mailed for 25c. by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills

Best to take after dinner; prevent distress, aid digestion, cure constipation. Purely vegetable; do not give rise to nausea or pain. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Faith, Politics and Denomination on a Monument.

Charleston (W. Va.) Gazette.

For people who are making a collection of strange and amusing epitaphs the Rev. Dr. Webb of Huntington, W. Va., has furnished a gem of purest ray serene.

A monument is to be erected over the grave of the Rev. J. Wesley Webb, D. D., who died of grief soon after his son William was murdered last fall. The monument will bear this inscription:

"Here lies the body of J. Wesley Webb, a firm believer in the Lord Jesus Christ, Jeffersonian Democracy and the M. E. Church."

Relatives state that Dr. Webb made the above request on his death bed. He was in the Methodist Episcopal Conference for more than thirty years, ten years of which he was stationed at Wheeling.

Rheumatism Cured.

My wife has used Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism with great relief, and I can recommend it as a splendid liniment for rheumatism and other household uses for which we have found it valuable.—W. J. CUYLER, Red Creek, N. Y.

Mr. Cuyler is one of the leading merchants of this village and one of the most prominent men in this vicinity.—W. C. PHIPPI, Editor Red Creek Herald. For sale by J. A. Hardison.

JOHN EVANS HANGED.

He Died Fearlessly and Maintained That He Was Innocent to the Last.

Charlotte Observer.

Rockingham, April 1.—It will be remembered that Governor Russell granted John Evans, convicted of a brutal assault upon a Rockingham young lady, a respite to April 1st. The Governor declining to interfere further with the execution of the sentence, and the time expiring by limitation, John Evans was brought to Rockingham this morning at 6:30 by the sheriff of Richmond county, John M. Smith, and Deputy McFerrin.

He was taken at once to the county jail for breakfast, and about 7:30 was taken to the gallows in the grove near by. After ascending the gallows, which he did with a steady step, in good spirits and a cheerful countenance, he was allowed, upon closing the door, to speak to the people. His speech, if such it can be called, was substantially the same as statements made at the Raleigh jail and Rockingham jail.

He said: "I'm an innocent man. I am now to die, but I don't fear death. Christ died for me and I am willing to die for him. I don't feel malice to anybody. I want everybody to live right and meet me in Heaven. I've been to the Lord in prayer and I'm now ready to die. I told the truth. My lawyers told me to tell the truth or I would get my neck broken, and I told the truth and the day will come when everybody will find out that I am an innocent man."

His counsel, Claudius Dockery, was at his side to the last, and with others, bade him good-bye. The drop fell at 7:50 a. m. Sheriff Smith cutting the rope. In about twenty minutes Dr. W. M. Fowlkes, county physician, and other physicians present, after a careful examination pronounced life extinct and the body was taken down and further examination developed the fact that the neck had not been dislocated, but death resulted from strangulation.

The crowd in town today was surprisingly small. There has not been the least excitement. In fact, a visitor could not tell merely from observation that any unusual event had transpired. Again has the tolerance and loyalty of our people been exemplified; again has the majesty of the law been recognized; again has justice been enthroned and woman avenged.

Bankrupt Spain.

Atlanta Journal.

No nation in this time can conduct a war with any prospect but that of early and disastrous failure without plenty of money. In her lack of credit lies the greatest weakness of Spain.

The London Economist in the last issue which has reached us gives an interesting summary of Spain's financial condition.

The three Cuban loans aggregated \$450,000,000, the floating debt amounts to \$70,000,000, and the monthly war expenditure to \$8,000,000. Such are the Economist's figures, translating pounds sterling into dollars at the rate of five to one. They are exclusive of old debt and of the new loan of 200,000,000 pesetas, equivalent to about \$40,000,000, which the government is trying to raise by popular subscription through the national bank.

A country like ours would not find any difficulty in handling and increasing upon favorable terms a debt as large as that of Spain, but with Spain it is very different matter. The total population of that country is about 18,000,000, but Spain is very weak in industrial resources. Her total debt is now \$1,613,400,000. How serious a matter this is for Spain is shown by the fact that her 4 and 5 per cent bonds are now quoted at from 40 to 55 per cent of their face value. The new offer of \$40,000,000 of bonds is not likely to bring into the treasury more than \$25,000,000 at most, and probably not more than one-third of the amount of the floating debt.

Spain would have to raise several hundred million dollars to prepare for a war with this country. How could she get it? She has failed to get more than half their face value for \$40,000,000 of bonds which were taken by her own people after strong appeals to their patriotism. When Spain goes outside of her own county to borrow money she will find it impossible to raise any great amount at any rate of interest. There is not today a civilized nation so ill prepared for war as Spain.

The War Month.

Philadelphia Bulletin.

April is peculiarly a war month in American history. The war of independence was opened in the skirmishes at Lexington on the 19th of April, 1775. The war with Mexico was begun on the Rio Grande in April in the collision between Taylor and Ampudia. The war of the Union began with the siege of Sumpter on the 14th of April, 1861, and ended with the fall of Richmond on April, 1865. It begins to look as if history will again repeat itself.

A little boy asked for a bottle of "get up in the morning as fast as you can," the druggist recognized a household name for "DeWitt's Little Early Risers," and gave him a bottle of those famous little pills for constipation, sick headache, liver and stomach troubles. J. A. Hardison.

A torpid liver robs you of ambition and ruins your health. DeWitt's Little Early Risers cleanse the liver, cure constipation and all stomach and liver troubles. J. A. Hardison.

CRUCIFIXION OF CHRIST.

Death on the Cross was a Most Terrible Form of Torture.

"Crucifixion was a terrible death," writes the Rev. Armory H. Bradford, D. D., apropos of Holy Week, in an article on "The Last Week in Christ's Life" in the April Ladies' Home Journal. "It was reserved for offenders of a servile class and never used for a Roman citizen. The hands and feet of the victim were nailed to the wood, and a kind of rude seat was provided—just enough to prevent the weight of the body from tearing through the flesh. The exact spot where Jesus was crucified cannot now be identified. Golgotha was probably some skull-shaped hill 'outside the city wall.' Thither a stange procession wended its way—the condemned with their crosses on their backs, the hard-hearted rabble making fun of them as they passed. The strength of Jesus failed before the destination was reached, and another was compelled to carry the cross for him. This crucifixion, like all others, was cruel and barbarous in extreme. The executioners were Roman soldiers, but a host of Jews fastened their eyes on the hideous sight.

"Such agony was no protection against the gibes of the crowd. With but one of His disciples in sight, and only two or three friendly women near—one of them His mother—Jesus passed the last hour of His earthly life. Those who suffered by crucifixion sometimes lingered three or four days—Jesus lived about five hours. While hanging on the cross He spoke seven times. Soon after the cross was raised, looking over the course and brawled soldiery, and the mistaken fanatics who had hounded him to that hour, He uttered a prayer, which has probably made a deeper impression on the world than any other single prayer, ever offered: "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do."

The Spaniard in History.

Courier Journal.

We dwell with horror upon the deeds of the "unspeakable Turk." But they have been far exceeded in cruelty by the deeds of the Spanish monster. In the case of the Turk there was at least religious fanaticism, a kind of insanity, to account for his acts of rapine. In the case of the Spaniard, nothing except the pirate's lust for plunder and the tiger's thirst for blood. Even the tragedy of the Reign of Terror in France had a limit set upon it, and was but nature's frenzied answer to centuries of oppression. He who would state his morbid imagination with tales of crime and wrong, must turn to the history of Spain; nor need he go back to the dark ages of myth and fable; to the chronicles of the Cid; to the argies of the demon Valencia, to the rule of the Moors, which, barbaric though it was, yet shone as heaven's gift to man by comparison with that of the inquisition and the Cortes, and Alfonso the Butcher and Pedro the Cruel, culminating in the merciless, yet cold, malignancy of Charles V and Phillip II, at whose command hell seemed to vomit up its blackest inmates to be their masters of State and their generals in the field, Satan, himself, in the person of Alva, leading the van and marching to a second immortality of damnation. Horrible, ghastly phantasmagoria of human woe! Yet mark the sequel—not surprising, except in its pages—the heart-rending, the pitiable story of the Cubans.

Norman Elders Driven Out of Town.

Concord Times.

Last Monday the two Mormon elders, Gibson and Carter, who have been working in this section for some time, put in an especial day here, making a house to house canvass. It seems that they went into Mr. W. A. Caldwell's on Spring street and left some of their literature, against the protest of Mrs. Caldwell. About 12 o'clock Mr. Caldwell met Gibson coming out of Mr. John M. Young's gate, and asked him who gave him permission to leave his tracts at his house. The elder said something, when Mr. Caldwell gave him several licks with a stick, breaking his derby and bruising him up. The Mormon took to his heels, leaving his hat and umbrella behind. Mr. Caldwell then crossed to the other side of the street where Carter was, and before he could get out of the way, gave him a rap or two. The elders reported the affair to the authorities, but as they declined to get out a warrant nothing was done. They got their baggage and left town before night, and have not been heard of since.

Noah Raby, 126 Years Old.

New York Dispatch, 1st.

Noah Raby, an inmate of the Piscataway township almshouse, near New Brunswick, N. J., celebrated the anniversary of his birth to-day. He says he is 126 years old, and has been an inmate of the almshouse for forty years.

He was born in Eatontown, Gates county, N. C., on April 1, 1772, he claims. His mother was a South Carolina and his father a North Carolina Indian. He has an excellent memory, but is partially blind. He sleeps well, is strong and enjoys good health.

In 1898 my wife went East and was attacked with rheumatism. She received no relief until she tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Since that time we have never been without it. We find it gives instant relief in cases of burns and scalds and is never failing for all rheumatic and neuralgic pains.—D. C. BRANT, Santa Ynez, Cal. For sale by J. A. Hardison.

Just try a 10c. box of Cascara, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.

ABSTRACT OF SPAIN'S REPLY

Reconciliation Order Revoked and Question of Peace Referred to The Cuban Parliament.

Washington, April 1.—The following is given out officially as an abstract of Spain's reply to the demands of the United States in reference to the Cuban situation.

"General Woodford informs the government of the United States that General Blanco has revoked the bands relating to the reconcentration in the western provinces of Cuba, which are understood to be the provinces of Matanzas, Santa Clara, Havana and Pinar del Rio; that the Spanish government has placed at the disposal of the governor general the credit of three million pesetas (\$60,000) to the end that the country people may return at once and with success to their labors.

The Spanish government will accept whatever assistance to feed and succor the necessitous may be sent from the United States in accordance with the plan now in operation. He proposes to confide the preparation for an honorable and stable peace to the Insular Parliament, without whose concurrence the Spanish government would not be able to arrive at the final resort, being understood that the powers reserved by the constitution to the Central government are not lessened or diminished.

"As the Cuban Chambers will not meet until the 4th of May, the Spanish government will not, on its part, object to a suspension of hostilities, if asked by the insurgents from the general in-chief, to whom it will belong to determine the duration and the condition of the suspension."

In connection with this official statement it is stated on authority that the case as now made up by the negotiations between Spain and the United States, will be submitted to Congress in the President's message.

There is no present intention of pursuing further negotiations which will change the status of the Cuban question as now presented in the correspondence between Spain and the United States.

Pensioners Piling Up.

Baltimore Sun.

The secretary of the interior asks congress for an additional appropriation of \$8,070,872 for pensions during the present fiscal year, making over \$148,000,000 for the year ending June 30, 1898. Over \$95,370,000 has been given to pensioners already this year, and the cash is getting low. This circumstance, discouraging in itself, casts a shadow forward, since it indicates that the appropriation already made of over \$144,000,000 for the year ending June 30, 1898, will be entirely insufficient and will have to be increased perhaps to over \$150,000,000 to meet the demands of a constantly lengthening pension roll.

The secretary does not encourage us to hope for a speedy cessation of the increase of outlay on pensions. On the contrary, he informs us that the commissioner of pensions has changed his mind and no longer expects a decline.

"In view," he says, "of the increasing applications for original pensions and for increase of pensions, there will be an increase in the sum required for the payment of army and navy pensions for some time to come." The number on the roll June 30, 1897, was 976,014, on February 28, 1898, the number was 989,614, a net increase of 13