Independence is Given a Black Eye-The President Urges In tervention and Wants National Legislature To Delegate to Can Use Arms.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—In his long anticipated message to congress, transmitted to-day, the president speaks of the present revolution in Cuba as only one of many which have occurred in the island during nearly a half century, each | Cuba. of which has been viewed with grave concern by this country, on account of the loss of American trade and commerce, and because of the cruel, barbarous and uncivilized practice of warfare

The president cites the present struggle as one rarely paralleled, in point of the number of combatants and the bitterness of the contest. A prosperous country has been reduced to want, and its people have perished by the thousands.

The concern of our government found expression in the action taken by a previous administration to mediate and bring about peace. This failed, because of Spain's refusal to accept any plan that did not begin with the submission of the insurgents on Spain's own terms.

The heroic resistance of the Cubans in the face of army after army sent to Cuba to subdue them, the barbarous decree for the concentration of the pacificos which herded 300,000 or more people within the towns, and the awful mortality which followed this are reviewed, the president declaring that the mortality among the victims of Weyler's decrees having exceeded 50 per cent. of the total

Spanish measures for the relief of these unfortunates proved illusory, and the reconcentaation adopted, avowedly as a war measure, proved not to be civilized warfare, but extermination.

After it became evident that the struggle would only result in extermination, a full military victory on either side seem ing impossible, the president submitted (on 7th ulto.) after much representation and correspondence, propositi as looking to an armistice until October 1st.

In addition, the immediate revocation of the reconcentration order was demanded, together with a request that the needy might be relieved by the Uhited States government in co-operation with the Spanish authorities.

The reply of Spain (on the 31st ultimo) offered as a means to bring about peace, to confide the arrangements therefor to the island parliament. Spain would agree to a suspension of hostilities, if asked for by the insurgent general-in chief. It is understood, the message says, that

the Spanish government stands ready to give the insular congress full power to settle the terms of peace. With this last overture in the direction of immediate peace, and its disappointing

reception by Spain, the executive was brought to the end of his efforts. The president then proceeds to discuss exhaustively the measures yet untired to bring the contest to a close.

He cites President Grant's measured words, in declaring against the recognition of belligerency, and pointing out the a day, the island is also deprecated.

The cases of the Republic of Texas and Mexico are cited as precedents against such recognition, until it is absolutely certain that the independence of the revol-Such recognition, the President points

out, is not necessary for us to interpose, and the difficulties of recognizing that government, on so unstable a foundation as the present repubic, are pointed out.

After expressing his disapproval of the policy of acknowledging the independence of Cuba, or of recognizing them as belligerents, the president outlines his policy as one of armed intervention as

"The forcible intervention of the United States as a neutral, to stop the war according to the large dictates of humanity and following many historical precedents where neighboring states have interfered to check the hopeless sacrifice of life by internecine conflicts beyond their borders, is justifiable on rational gounds. It involves, however, hostile constraint upon both the parties to the contest, as well as to enforce a truce as to guide the eventual settlement.

"The grounds for such intervention may be briefly summarized as follows: "First-In the cause of humanity, and to put an end to the barbarities, bloodshed, starvation and horrible miseries now existing there, and which the parties to the conflict are either unable or unwilling to stop or mitigate. It is no answer to say this is all in another country, belonging to another nation, and is therefore none of our business. It is especially fore none of our business. It is especially our duty, for it is right at our doors. Second-We owe it to our citizens in

Cuba to afford that protection and indemnity for life and property which no to that end to terminate the conditions that deprive them of local protection.

"Third-The right to intervene may be justified by the very serious injury to the that house shall agree to pass the bill i commerce, trade and business of our peo- shall be sent, with the objections, to the ple and by the wanton destruction of other house, by which it shall likewise property and devastation of the island. "Fourth, and which is of the utmost importance for the present condition of affairs in Cuba is a constant menace to to the extent of the application of these our peace, and entails upon this government enormous expense. With such a conflict waged for years in an island so to which the concurrence of the House near us and with which our people have and Senate may be necessary (except on such trade and business relations -where a question of adjournment) shall be sent

the lives and liberty of our citizens are in to the President of the United States; an constant danger and their property de-stroyed and themselves ruined-where our trading vessels are liable to seizure and are seized at our very door by warships of a foreign nation, the expeditions of filibustering that we are powerless to repress altogether and the irritating questions and entanglements thus arisingall these and others that I need not mention, with the resulting strained relations, are a constant menace to our peace and compel us to keep on a semi-war tooting with a nation with which we are

THE MAINE MATTER.

"These elements of danger and disorder pointed out have been strikingly illustrated by a tragedy which has deeply and justly moved the American people. I have aleady transmitted to congress the report harbor of Havana during the night of the by foreign nations and to suppress insur-15th of February. The destruction of that noble vessel has filled the national heart with inexpressible horror. Two bundred and fifty-eight sailors and marines and two officers of our navy, reposing in the fancied security of a friendly harbor, have been hurled to death, grief and want brought to their homes and

"The naval court of inquiry, who, it is destruction of the Maine was caused by an exterior explosion, that of a submarine mine. It did not assume to place Caldwell denies the right of the Goverthe responsibility. That remains to be nor to accept his resignation or to declare the office vacant, and gives as the ground fixed.

"Further referring in this connection to take the M. & I. Only \$1 a year.

recent diplomatic correspondence, a dispatch from our minister to Spain, of the 6th ultimo, contained the statement that the Spanish minister for foreigh affairs assured him positively that Spain will do IT WENT IN MONDAY. all that the highest honor and justice require in the matter of the Maine. The reply above referred to of the 31st ultimo also contained an expression of the read-CARRIES A PLEA FOR PEACE. iness of Spain to submit to arbitration all the differences which is subsequently ex plained by the note of the Spanish min ister at Washington of the 10th instant as

"As to the question of fact which springs from the diversity of views between the report of the Americans and Spanish Him Power To Say When He be ascertained by an impartial investigation by experts whose decision Spain accepts in advance.

To this I have made no reply. The message concludes in these words "The only hope of relief and repose from conditions which can no longer b endured, is the enforced pacification of

"In the name of humanity, in the name of civilization, in behalf of the endangered American interests which, gives us the in Cuba must stop

"In view of these facts and these considerations, I ask Congress to authorize and empower the President to take measures o secure full and final termination of the hostilities between the government o Spain and the people of Cuba, and to secure in the island the establishment of a stable government, capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations, insuring peace and tranquilty, and the security of its own citizens as well as our own; and the use of the military and naval forces of the United States. as they may be necessary for 'these pur-

"And, in the intererest of humanity and to aid in preserving the lives of the starving people of Cuba, I recom-mend that the distribution of food and supplies there be continued, and an apropriation out of the public treasury to upplement the private charity of our citi-

"The issue is now with Congress. It s a solema responsibility. "I have exhausted every effort to relieve the intolerable condition of affairs

which is at our doors. "Prepared to execute every obligation

the law, I await your action." "Yesterday, and since the preparation of the foregoing message, official-information was received by me that the latest decree of the Queen Regent of Spain directs General Blanco, in order to prepare and facilitate peace, to proclaim a suspen sion of hostilities, the duration and details of which have not yet been communicated to me.

"This fact, with every other pertinent onsideration, will, I am sure, have your ust and careful attention in the solemn eliberation upon which you are about "If this measure attains a successful result; then our aspirations as a Christain peace-loving people will be realized. "If it fails, then the fact will be only an other justification of our contemplated ac-

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

Action by the President Required as Well as Action by Congress. Washington Special to New York Sun.

The question is being asked many times "How is war declared; who lares it; what is the The recognition of the independence of a state of war is arrived at and an nounced?" The Constitution is fairly explicit on this point, although in the history of the United States we have been a war before any formal declaration was made. In that part of the ting people is a fact beyond peradven- Constitution, section 6, which enumgrates the powers of Congress, it is declared that Congress may "provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States," and also that the commercial interest of the United it may "declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules ARMED INTERVENTION THE PRESIDENT'S concerning captures on land and water, and that it may "raise and suppor armies," and that it may "provide and maintain a navy," and that it may make rules for the government of the land and naval forces," and that it may "provide for the calling forth of the militia to execute the laws of the Union. insurrections, and repe avasions," and that it may "provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such parts of them as may be employed in the service of the United States.

This does not mean, however, and has never been understood to mean, that Congress can act without respect to the Executive. In the exercise of every one of these enumerated powers it must communicate its action to the President for his approval or disapproval. It cannot proceed on its own account to make war any more than it can proceed on its own account to "lay and collect taxes, or to coin money, or to establish Post of fices, or to create judicial tribunals. All these, including the power to declare war, the Senate and House of Representative shali before it become a law be presented to the President of the United States, if he approves he shall sign it but if not he shall return it with his objections to that Cuba. government there can or will afford, and house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large in their journal and proceed to reconsider i be reconsidered, and it approved by two thirds of that house it shall become a law. And now, that there may be no doubt as provisions, the Constitution further de clares that "every order, resolution or vote before the same shall take effect shall ! approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the same Senate and House of Repre sentatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill. So that when it is said that the power to is meant than that the same Uongressional action must be had to bring about the state of war which is bad to accomplish other acts of government specified in the

Constitution as among the functions of The President is created by the Constiution commander-in-chief of the armies and navy of the United States, and he has a general commission "to take care that he laws be faithfully executed." And by statutes passed in 1795 and again in 1807 be is authorized to call out the miliof the naval court of inquiry on the destruction of the battleship Maine in the ces of the United States in case of invasion

#### Russell Accepts Caldwell's Resignation.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 12.-There i fresh sensation here to-night. Governor efforts to obtain all the munitions of war Russell declines to recognize a letter of possible. She recently gave to one of the L. C. Caldwell, chairman of the railway most prominent English firms unlimited needless to say, commands the unquali- commission, with Irawing his tender of order for all the munitions of war it could fied confidence of the government, was resignation, which was made in a letter deliver up to the 1st of May. on that that the March 30. The Governor has written

#### IT LOOKS LIKE WAR.

EXCITEMENT INTENSE.

House Passed War Resolution ever seen. From the moment he aligh-Yesterday-Senate Will Act Today-Events Crystalizing at a Rapid Rate in Washington and the Business May be Concluded To-day with the Action of the

iting day in Congress. War between two nations was the sole topic of discus sion in both houses. In the Senate the Foreign Affairs committee made majority right and duty to speak and act, the war and minority reports. The resolutions

reported by the majority follow: Whereas, The abhorrent condition which have existed for more than three years in the island of Cuba, so near our borders, have sho ked the moral sense of streets about the Shoreham Hotel, where the people of the United States, have been a disgrace to Christian civilization, culminating, as they have, in the destruction of a battleship, with 266 of its officers | the small corner balconies accompanied and crew, while on a friendly visit in the by a committee of the Union Veterans' endured, as has been set forth by the President of the United States in his message to Congress on April 11th, 1898, upon which the action of Congress was nvited; therefore,

, free and independent. Second, That it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the gov government of Spain at once relinquishits authority and government in the island of Cuba and Cuban waters. Third; That the President of the United

States be, and he hereby is, directed and empowered to use the entire naval and and land forces of the United States and to call into the actual service of the United mposed upon me by the Constitution and States the militia of the several States, to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

The minority report, which was signed Nenators Turpie, Mills, Daniel and Foraker, is as follows:

"The undersigned members of the comittee on foreign relations cordially concur in the report made upon the Cuban esolutions, but we favor the immediate engnition of the republic of Cuba, as rga sized in that island as a free, inde pendent and sovereign power among the nations of the world."

Both reports, under the rules, went over until to-day, when they will be disposed of and one of them adopted. HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

In the House there was enacted one of the most exciting scenes of recent years During the progress of a very acrimonious lebate the lie passed between Bartlett, of Georgia, and Brumm, of Pennsylvania. It looked for a while as if there would be free fight, but the belligerents were fi ally passified.

The resolutions presented by the Forign Affairs committee were adopted by vete of 322 to 19. The resolutions are

Whereas, The government of Spain, for three years past, has been waging war tion by the inhabitants thereof, without making any substantial progress toward the suppression of said revolution, and has conducted the warfare in a manner contrary to the laws of nations by me thods inhuman and uncivilized, causin the death by starvation of more than 200. 000 innecent no-combatants, victims be ing for the most part helpless women and children, inflicting intolerable injury t States, involving the destruction of the lives and property of many of our citizens; entailing the expenditure of milas of money in patrolling our coasts and policing the high seas in order to aintain our neutrality; and

Whereas, This long series of losses njuries and burdens for which Spain is sposible has culminated in the destruction of the United States battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana, and in the death of 266 of our seamen; Resolved etc., That the President is

ereby authorized and directed to interhe end and with the purpose of securing ermanent peace and order there and stablishing by the free action of the cople thereof a stable and indendent government of their own the island of Cuba; and the President s hereby authorized and empowered to ise the land and naval forces of the United States to execute the purpose of this resolution.

#### LATE WAR NOTES.

ar with Spain is inevitable as a result the resolutions passed yesterday by avert a clash of arms will be the comlete back down on the part of Spain, and the withdrawal of her army from

Two ocean grey hounds, the St. louis and the St. Paul, were yesterday urchased by the United States. It ought that the government paid about \$5,000,000 for the two steamers.

Great excitement was occasioned ves terday by the report that the flying quadron had put to sea from Hampton oads, under sealed orders, for southern waters. The excitement was somewhat llayed when it was given out rater that he squadron had only gone out for a practice cruise and would return in 48

The President's message is bitterly deiounced by nearly all Spanish newsapers and politicians. Our right to terfere in Cuban affairs is denyed, and ney venemently declare that if we do

interfere there will be war. A letter receive 1 by the Cuban junta a Jacksonville, Fla,, from General Gomez s said to have conveyed the information that the Cuban commander-in-chief is declare war resides in Congress, no more fully prepared to co-operate with the United States Navy in reducing Havana the event of war. General Garcia has rossed the trocha, and the forces of the two commanders are now being led westward toward the capital. They number about 18,000, but recruiting is active, and Gomez expects to have 25,0.0 or 30,000 men in the field shortly.

Naval officers at Washington say tha a delay of several weeks will mean a big gain for Spain, as she will be enabled to add to her available force a number of powerful vessels now being-completed renghened or altered. On the other hand, these officers claim, the United States navy can have but few accessions.

#### Spain Buying Ammunition.

WASHINGTON, April 12.-Information has reached here showing that the Span ish government is making extraordinary

How to Look Good.

Good looks are really more than skin deep, depending entirely on a healtny ondition of all the vital organs. If the liver is inactive, you have a bilious look; "In any event the destruction of the Maine by whatever exercise rocause, is a patent and impressive proof of a state of things in Cuba that is intolerable. That condition is thus shown to be such that large rocal the courts will have to decribe the condition is thus shown to be such that is intolerable. The entanglement will result in a lawsuit and the courts will have to decribe the colors. Secure good health, and you will surely have good leaves to ground that his resignation has been withdrawn. He further declines to send the Governor a formal letter of resignation, as requested. The entanglement will result in a lawsuit and the courts will have to decribe the colors. Secure good health, and you will surely have good leaves a fine of the sure of the sure of the courts will have to decribe the colors. Secure good health, and you will surely have good leaves a fine ground it is inactive, you have a bilious look; if your stomach is disordered, you have a disordered, you have a pinched look. Secure good health, and you will surely have good leaves a fine ground in the courts will have to decribe the condition of the further declines to send the Governor a formal letter of resignation, as request the condition is thus shown to be such that is intolerable. The the Spanish government cannot assure safety and security to a versel of the American navy in the hartor of Havana on a mission of peace and rightfully there. If you want the news when it is news bottle guaranteed. Sold at Jas, A. Hartake the M. & I. Only \$1 a year.

Washington Ablaze With Fireworks, Music and Enthusiasm -Consul General Lee Makes a Balcony Speech. Washington Dispatch, 12th

The ovation that has followed Consul eneral Lee, since he set foot on Amerian soil, on his return from Havana, cul-HOUSE AND SENATE ACT. minated to-night in Washington, in what was in many ways one of the most re markable demonstrations the city has ever seen. From the moment, he alighted at the railroad station in the afternoon he was surrounded by a cheering crowd and a smile and hastened into the committant followed him to the ted at the railroad station in the afternoon that followed bim to the State Department, and the spectacle of army and navy othicurs and government employes heering outside the very door of the office of the Secretary of State was wholly un precedented in the history of that staid Department. At night the city turned Yesterday was a momentous and ex- out in thousands when a serenade wa given Gen. Lee at his hotel, and stood for

hours in the street, waiting for a glimps The night demonstration was almost as quick and unpremeditated as that that he wrote this note to be sent by which had greeted General Lee at the depot and State Department. The crowd assembled without calling

and by 80'clock was 5,000 strong in the General Lee is quartered. Before the close it was twice that size. It was after 9 o'clock before he appeared on one of harbor in Havana, and cannot longer be Legion and the Confederate Veterans Association, which was jointly in charge of the affair. The bands struck up "The Star Spangled Banner," and there was a burst of fireworks from the neighboring houses, while mounds of red, white and Res lived, first, That the people of the blue lights flamed at intervals along the island of Cuba are, and of right ought to street, throwing the crowd on the balcony into sharp relief against a background of flags. The crowd yelled itself hoarse, calling for Lee, and demanding ernment does hereby demand, that the a speech. The speech was brief, and so nuch broken by applause that the crowd caught probably little more than

ts general drift. General Lee said: "After all the speeches I have been orced to make in the past two days I ean hardly hope to make myself heard over this great gathering. I can only assure you that such a strong demon-stration seems to me out of all proportion to the simple fact of my humble presence here, and I am frank to say that I don't see that I deserve it, having only tried to do my duty as an American, where circumstances placed me." The crowd broke out afresh, and there were yells: "That's it!" "That's what you

General Lee continued: "I have to hank you heartily for this splendid inlorsement of my course. It is a thing hat can hardly come to a man more than once in a life time, and it moves me nore than I can put in words." "You can act pretty quick!" cried a man in the crowd. Then someone yell-

ed "War, fight!" and the cheering drowned verything else. "I have not come to talk of war," said deneral Lee, "but if war, comes in a ew days or a few years, the present risis has proved that it will find us a mited people, and the only contest will e as to who can carry the flag farthest

"There is one thing in conclusion. vant to thank my good New York friends who have come to the front so promptly night. It is only another evidence that New York is ready, as she has been in he past, to stand by Virginia, and if the trial comes, I can assure you all that Virgina will be found standing shoulder to

SPAIN MAKES A LAST EFFORT

Proclaims an Armistice in Cuba | ordered to do so from London. and Offers to Arbitrate the

Spanish government, through its States. Instead of General Blanco came minister at Washington, Senor Polo | Dr. Congosto, with a curt message that de Bernabe, tonight delivered an im- | the captain-general did not desire to see portant official document to the State lepartment, stating that the armistice which the Queen Regent of General Lee boiling with indignation. Spain had commanded General Blanco to proclaim today was without conditions; that her Majesty's gov- and remained behind. As General Lee ernment had granted liberal institu- passed down the crowded staircase the tion to the Island of Cuba, which vene at once to stop the war in Cuba to the coming Cuban parliament would

and sympathy expressed by the Queen Regent and her government on the loss of the Maine and the horror this disaster had occasioned in Spanish hearts, and appealing to the courtesy and sense of justice of the United States government to enlighten public opinion upon the attitude It is the almost universal opinion that of Spain. The note also repeats the offer of the Spanish government to submit the Maine question to experts the House of Representatives, and to be adopted to day by the Senate. It is certain that the only thing that can now the world.

This document was the official notification of the Spanish government to the United States of granting of an armistice and its essential terms. Minister Woodford's dispatch last night had briefly stated the facts that an armistice had been agreed upon, but it was not communicated as coming from the Span-

ish government. Today's communication cleared up misapprehensions on the most vital point of Spain's concession, namely, that the armistice was without conditions. The note was received by the State department after the first cabinet meeting today, and was one of the main subjects of consideration at the second cabinet meeting held tonight.

GENERAL LEE'S TESTIMONY.

Spanish Officials did the Work-He Does not Believe that General Blanco was Cognizant of the Plans to Destroy the Maine.

WASHINGTON, April 12 .- Consul General see was before the Senate committee on oreign relations for an hour, late to-day. He talked treely with the committee in re-gard to the conditions in Cuba, and especialwith reference to the destruction of the Maine. He said that in his opinion there was no room to doubt that the destruction f the vessel was due to Spanish agencies Cuba?" he was asked by a member of the

Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia

"I mean the Spanish officials," he replied,
"but not General Blanco. I think some of
the officials were cognizant of the plans to
destroy the ressel, but I do not believe
that the captain general was."
General Lee said he had no knowledge of the report that a mine had been discovere by a diver under the Montgomery, while the vessel lay in Havan't harbor.

The consul general did not arrive at the capitol until 5 o'clock He came in a street car, and was not recognized by the one o two hundred people who had congregated on the outside of the building to see him but in the corridors at the entrance to the room of the committee on foreign relation tee roo a.

PARTING SHOT FROM LEE

He Is Said To Have Sent A Sharp Message To Blanco In Return For Acts Of Gross Discourtesy. Key West, Fla April 10 .- Consul-General Lee was so indignant at the conduct of the crowds who watched the departure of the refugees from Havana yesterday

pilot to-General Blanco: "You have broken every promise made me. We have been whistled at and in sulted as we go. We will return, and your whistle will be turned into another

General Lee tore this note up, how ever, and as the pilot was leaving the Fern he turned to him and gave this verbal message to Blanco: "You may tell General Blanco for me that the Fern is the last ship of the American navy that will ever go cut of is Hayana harbor while the Spanish

flag flies over Morro." Beneath the shadow of Morro Castle ome one brought out a bottle of champagne and glasses and General Lee gave

"Here's to the officers and men of the Maine, which was blown up by a Span-In responding Mr. Ackers, an English subject, said: "May fifty guns speak for each of the Maine's dead and

ach gun mean fifty Spanish lives." I asked Lee if his toast was significant. He replied: "It is significant as I speak from the heart, not from the head." Is it true," I asked him, "that you have evidence showing Spanish implication in the blowing up of the Maine?" "I have a report to make on the Maine e said, "which will be in the President's hands Tuesday, but I have no evidence.' General Lee again denied in Key West that he had any positive evidence o add to what the court of inquiry had

stilities, General Lee said: "I believe it is due me that I should be allowed to lead the first division on Havana. If I do, please say for me that I know how to take the city." The general showed a letter from Al-

reported. Speaking to me about possible

gernon Sartoris, grandson of Gen. U. S. Grant, in which Sartoris said he wrote as grandson of the great commander on the Northern side to ask one of the leaders on the Southern side to permit him, in case General Lee headed an invasion of Cuba to serve on his staff. Mr. Sartoris added that he was twenty years old. He presented the compliments of his mother and grandmother.

The consul-general was indignant at the insults heaped upon his head by the Spanish officials and the populace. He had been snubbed at the p dace by General Blanco and affronted by Dr. Congosto. As the Fern, bearing the consular representatives, left Havana harbor

resterday he was accompanied by Britsh Consul Gollan, who was to take unwilling charge of the American sonsulate. Mr. Gollan is a Spanish sympathizer and refused to take charge until peremptorily

General Lee sent in his compliments to General Bianco, with a request for an audience. He was still consul-general WASHINGTON, April 10.—The and desired to say that he took leave, pending his return from 7the United General Lee again. The consul-general was dumfounded.

Congosto bowed and withdrew, leaving Consul Gollan, instead of leaving with General Lee, made an excuse that he had to see Dr. Congosto on a personal errand Spanish subalterns and attaches made way for him, muttering insults and say ing "Begone!" It is the duty of soldiers at the palace, when consular represen The note recalls the condolence tatives appear, to stand at "attention." As General Lee passed the soldiers remained lounging about. Soon afterward General Lee went on board the Fern.

> The evidence in the case proves Hood's Sarsaparilla cures scrofula, salt rheum, boils, humors and aff cruptions.

Suffered 20 Years.



RS. MARY LEWIS, wife of a prominent farmer, and well known by all old residents near Belmont, N. Y. writes: "For twenty-seven years I had been a constant sufferer from nervous prostration, and paid large sums of money for doctors and advertised remedles without benefit. Three years ago my condition was alarming; the least noise would startle and unnerve me. I was unable to sleep, had a number of sinking spells and slowly grew worse. I began using Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and Nerve and Liver Pills. At first the medicine seemed to have no effect, but after taking a few bottles I began to notice a change; I rested better at night, my appetite began to improve and I rapidly grew better, until now I am as nearly restored to health as one of my age may expect. God bless Dr. Miles' Nervine."

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on diseases of the heart and nerves free. Address. DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores . Health :



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and this is no joke. If you will come to see us, we will make Prices to suit you.

THE :: BEE :: HIVE.

W. N. Pinkston Has Moved His Stock of FANCY GROCERIES.

Into the brick store room, on Rutherford Street opposite the store of Covington Bros., where he will be glad to serve his friends and the public generally. He will also in the future carry a full

### HEAVY GROCERIES.

Remember that his prices are as low as the lowest and that he meets all competition.

W. N. PINKSTON.

for Certificates as Teachers in has resumed the practice of medicine a Lilesville. He is anxious to advise any afflicted with Catarrh, Female Diseases, or other Chronic

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM here and besittifies the h

Dr. W. W. Gaither

Public Schools. At a called meeting of the County Board of Education, held in their office at Wadeshoro, Feb. 28, 1898, it was ordered, that exhoro, Feb. 28, 1898, it was ordered, that exhoros the county Board Valuable Town Property for Sale.

Notice to Intending Applicants

lands to be sold at asid sole and the amount of taxes due thereon together with the persons who are owners of said land and the description of the same as they appear on tax books in my hads. In addition to these lands and late I will in selling them, sell for and collect out of these lands and lots the taxes on personal property due and owing by the personaby whom and in whose name these lands and lots are listed for taxes, and I now select and designate these lands and lots for ale and charge against them the taxes on the personal prope ty: tuxes on the personal prope ty: WADESBORO TOWNSHIP.

orge Cash one town lot idiren of Jane Braswell est, 25 acres part f W. G. Curpenter's land (balance) A. Carter 20 acres land Naoma Hason, 76 acres land Brown

TAKE NOTICE.

Sale of Land for Taxes

Kinsey T. Haire's estate, so acres land hear C. C. depot Elizabeth Horne's estate, 300 acres land, Gould Fork Alferd Hammonitene town lot M. G. Huntly 377 seres land Pinch Gut M. R. Kendall 21 seres land. Dumas Ferry T. Mills one town lot H. McLendon is acres land near depot s Ann Robinson 15 acres land near town iry Ramsey one acre land

H. Stephenson 1½ acres land, Auson-lie road muel Smith's estate, one town lot a Stardivant's Heirs one town lot leah Smith one town lot Taylor 55 acres land, Little Brown E. Teal racre land near town Mary F. Thompson 8 acres land near town
Terry Herbert one town lot
I. S. Watkin's Heirs 95 acres land
W. S. Watkin's no acres land, Dutton land
Henry Waddell one town lot

LILESVILLE TOWNSHIP. Mrs S T Boggan 9 acres land, Cedar Creek John Bowman 235 acres land, Savannah Creck J Colson, Sr., 596 acres land, Cedar Creek P H Cox 56 acres land near Lilesville H Flake 149 acr s land near Lilesville J Harris 157, acres land, Jones Creek Henry 25, acres land near Lilesville Henry 75 acres land near Lilesville aries E Ingram 50 acres land, Pee Dee

F Knotts 115 acres land near Gum Spring is W S Knotts 171 acres fand near Liles W T Knotts iri acres land near Lilesville Mrs Nancy Lear 85 acres land near Gum Mills 35 acres land, Savannah S C N Smith 200 acres land, Smith Creek 8 76 M Thompson 15 acres land near Gum

J Tyson of acres land, Lilesville D Williams 35 acres land, Smith creek ink Wall one town lot, Pee Der Station MORVEN TOWNSHIP. ohn and Jacob Burr 314 acres land dam Clark 47 acres land Ignry Hooker 23 acres land (balance) Emma Johnson one town lot, Hugh Johnuson 250 acres land S Jones 100 neres land rs F A Jones 48 neres land. J S Jones,

Agt.

H D Kendall 165 acres land

B P Liles states land, T G Liles, Agt.,
Alexander Lindsey 115 acres land
Robert Little 9 acres land
Little & Stelle 71 acres land r , Agt , B Parsons estate arracres land i Rathii's estate 214 acres land, A G Gil ers 22% acres land

W C Webb 214 acres land hos. W. Kendall 175 acres land, Sandy latu Little at acres foud, Cedar creek ary McCormac as acres land, Dead Fall

ek Rathiff 257 acres land, Gould Fork Teal 140 acres land, Jones creek WHITE STORE TOWNSHIP, Wm. Broadaway's estate 197 acres land, Black Jack creek J T Barrett's estate 20 acres land, Brown rhos. W Kendall 139 acres land, Long

Lisa Sallie Liles 26 acres land Mrs E E Myers 195 acres land Sindy Meadows 275 acres land (balance LANESBORO TOWNSHIP W T Allen tro acres laud
W L Biddell 7 town lots, Peachland (bal.)
3 88
A D Dumas 1 town lot, Polkton
Mrs Dosia Godwin 10 acres land, one town

James Hannah's estate 300 acres land, W F Biddell, Agt. E H Horne 52 acres land O G Hildreth 120 acres land D G Hildreth 130 acres land Mrs Sallie Horne 32 acres land, E Ĥ Horne Agt.
WT Hildreth rigacres land (balance)
WT Hildreth rigacres land (balance)
Wis WE Horne ito acres land
Islac Maness is acres land (balance)
J B Moore 27 acres land (balance)
Redfeara & hiveus 15 acres land
Mrs J F Ross 46 acres land

ernon Godwin one town lot

BURNSVILLE TOWNSHIP, esley J Harrington 25 acres land, Lanes D High's estate 42 acres land, Lanes F Hancock 33 ac es and Lanes creek 8 20 A Kendall 102 acres land, Jane Howard HP Meggs 85); acres land, Williams' est, E J Mullis 76 acres land, Griffin land B F Pritchard 405 acres land, Rich (rdson's

A J Springer sy acres land, Red Hill ANSONVILLE TOWNSHIP The sam of twenty cents will be added to the taxes and collected on each piece of land and town lot sold as above advertised, to defray the expenses of advertising the same.

J. T. GADDY,
Sheriff of Anson county.

In over 50 per cent of the cases which ome to me the two eyes have different seeing power. This shows the necessity of hav ing each eye carefully fitted WITH ITS

Watches and Jewelry Skillfully repaired. All work guaranteed

Optician and Watchmaker, Office up stairs in McLendon new building. FIRST-CLASS Meat :: Market

I am still conducting a first-class Meat Market at Wadesboro. The best of Beef and other Fresh Means on hand at all times. T. J. INGRAM. minations of applicants for teschers' certificates shall be held only on the regular examination days, which regin on the second Thursday in July, September, Navomber and April, of each sein.

W. D. REDFEARN.

Secretary of Board and Supervisor.

Wheeler, Wadestore, N. C., formformation

Niven's estate 55 neres land, Jones Phillips 21 acres land, Jones Creek Rathiff to acres land Jones creek and S.C.R. (liff-oot acres land, Jones Mrs Flora Kendall & acres land, Dead Fall

J W Hutchinson's heirs 55 acres land (bal.) I Dorn L, Horne 52 acres land

S. R. PECK,