

THE MESSAGE
ON CUBA.President McKinley Communi-
cates His Recommenda-
tions to Congress.

ASKS AUTHORITY TO USE FORCE.

Intervention Without Recognition of the
Republic or of Belligerency Urged.

The President Declares That, in the
Interest of Humanity and For the
Protection of Our Peculiar Interests,
Spain Must End Her Unlawful
Efforts at Government of the
Island—The Precedents in This
Government's History For Such a
Course—The Maine Disaster, How-
ever Explained, Shows That Spain Can-
not Afford Proper Protection to
Foreigners in Cuba—Favors the Grant-
ing of Authority For Such Use of the
Armed Forces as He May Deem Nec-
essary to Put an End to Hostilities
and to Secure a Stable Government—
He Also Asks For an Appropriation to
Be Used For the Relief of Such of the
People as Are Still in Need—The
Whole Matter Now Left With Congress

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—President
McKinley at noon Monday com-
municated his message on the Cuban
question to Congress. The President
asks Congress to authorize
and empower him to take measures to
secure a full and final termination of hos-
tilities between the Government of Spain and
the people of Cuba, and to secure the es-
tablishment of a stable Government cap-
able of maintaining order and observing
its international obligations, insuring
peace and tranquillity and the security of
its citizens as well as our own, and to use
the military and naval forces of the United
States as may be necessary for these pur-
poses.

The Congress of the United States.
Obedient to that prompt of the constitu-
tion which commands the President to give
from time to time to the Congress infor-
mation of the state of the Union, and to re-
commend to their consideration such mea-
sures as he shall judge necessary and ex-
pedient, it becomes my duty now to address
your body with regard to the grave crisis
which has arisen in the relations of the
United States to Spain by reason of the
warfare that for more than three years has
been waged in the island of Cuba. I do so
because of the intimate connection of
the Cuban question with the state of our
Union, and the gravity of the situation
which it is now incumbent upon the
nation to adopt must needs bear the
weight of the responsibility of our Govern-
ment, if it is to be maintained, and the
founders of the Republic and religiously
observed by succeeding administrations to
the present day.

The Conflicts in Cuba.
The present revolution is but the suc-
cessor of other similar insurrections which
have occurred in Cuba against the domina-
tion of Spain, extending over a period of
nearly a century, each of which, and in-
deed its progress has subjected the United
States to great effort and expense in en-
forcing its neutrality, and caused enormous
losses to American trade and com-
merce, caused irritation, annoyance, and
disturbance among our citizens, and by the
extension of our military and naval forces
to the island, and the maintenance of
practices of warfare shocked the sensibilities
and offended the humane sympathies of
our people.

The Present Conflict.
Since the present revolution began in
February, 1895, this country has seen the
fertile domain at our threshold ravaged by
fire and sword in the course of a struggle,
unparalleled in the history of the island, and
rarely paralleled as to the number of the
combatants and the bitterness of the con-
flict by any revolution of modern times
where a dependent people, striving to be
free, have been opposed by the power of
their foreign masters.

Preventing Filibustering.
The President then refers to the efforts
made by this government to prevent un-
lawful acts in aid of the Cubans and the
action taken by President Cleveland to
bring about peace—still, he continues, the
war continues unabated.

The Reconcentration Policy.
The policy of devastation and concentra-
tion inaugurated by Spain, during the
months of October 21, 1895, in the province
of Pinar del Rio was then extended to
embrace all of the island to which the power
of the Spanish Government was then
extended, and the reconcentration policy
of military operations, the
reconcentration, including all dwelling in the
rural districts, and the evacuation of the
garrison towns or isolated places held
by the troops. The raising and movement
of provisions of all kinds were interdicted.
The fields were laid waste, dwellings un-
roofed and fired, mills destroyed, and in
short, everything that could desolate the
land and render it unfit for human habita-
tion or support was commanded by one or
the other of the contending parties, and
executed by all the powers at their disposal.
By the time the present administration
took office a year ago, reconcentration
called, had been made effective over the
better part of the four central and western
provinces of Santa Clara, Matanzas, Havana
and Pinar del Rio. The agricultural popu-
lation, to the estimated number of 300,000
or more, was herded within the towns and
the immediate vicinity, deprived of the
means of support, rendered destitute of
shelter, left poorly clad and exposed to the
most sanitary conditions. As the scar-
city of food increased with the devastation
of the depopulated areas of production,

LAWLESSNESS IN ALASKA.
The Rowdy Element Seize Bennett's Road
—The Country in Terror.

Information has reached the War De-
partment, Washington, that the rowdy ele-
ment of Alaska has seized Bennett's road,
leading to and over White Pass, and have
declared the country in a state of terror.
Instructions were telegraphed to General
Merriam, commanding the Department of
the Columbia at Vancouver, Wash., to
order the Infantry garrison at Skagway to
take proper steps for the protection of
persons and property in the disturbed
region, regardless of the expense attending
such a movement of troops.

destitution and want became misery and
starvation. Month by month the death
rate increased in an alarming ratio. By
March, 1897, according to conservative es-
timates, the mortality was such that the
mortality among the reconcentrated, from
starvation and the diseases thereto in-
curred, exceeded fifty per centum of their
total number.

As I said in my message of last Decem-
ber, it was not civilized warfare. It was
extermination. The only peace it could
bring was that of the wilderness and the
grave.

The President then reviews at some
length the military operations of
Spain and the efforts of the United States
government to relieve the wretched recon-
centrated.

Continuing he says: The necessity for a
change in the condition of the reconcen-
trated is recognized by the Spanish govern-
ment. Within a few days past the
orders of General Weyler have been re-
voked, the reconcentrated, it is said, are to
be permitted to return to their homes, and
to resume the self-supporting pursuits
of peace; public works have been
ordered to give them employment, and a
sum of \$600,000 has been appropriated for
their relief.

The war in Cuba is of such a nature
that short of subjugation or extermina-
tion, a final military victory for either side
seems impracticable.

Our Duty to Intervene.
Realizing this, it appeared to be my duty,
in a spirit of true friendliness no less to
Spain than to the Cubans, who have so
much to lose by the prolongation of the
struggle, to seek to bring about an imme-
diate termination of the war. To this end,
I submitted on the 19th ultimo, as a result
of much representation, a correspondence
through the United States Minister at
Madrid, propositions to the Spanish govern-
ment, and to the United States Minister at
Madrid, for the negotiation of peace with the
good offices of the President. In addition,
I asked the immediate revocation of the
orders of reconcentration, so as to permit
the people to return to their farms, and
the need to be relieved with provisions and
supplies from the United States, co-operat-
ing with the Spanish authorities so as to
afford full relief.

Spain's Reply to Our Suggestions.
The reply of the Spanish Cabinet was re-
ceived on the 31st ultimo. It offers, as the
means to bring about peace in Cuba, to
confide the preparation thereof to the
insular Parliament, inasmuch as the
government cannot meet with the neces-
sary to reach a final result, it being,
however, understood that the powers re-
served to the constitution of the central
government are not to be surrendered. As the
Cuban Parliament does not meet until
the 4th of May next, the Spanish Govern-
ment, in its reply, offers to accept at once
a suspension of hostilities, if asked for by
the insular Parliament, and to the estab-
lishment of a stable Government cap-
able of maintaining order and observing
its international obligations, insuring
peace and tranquillity and the security of
its citizens as well as our own, and to use
the military and naval forces of the United
States as may be necessary for these pur-
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combatants and the bitterness of the con-
flict by any revolution of modern times
where a dependent people, striving to be
free, have been opposed by the power of
their foreign masters.

to check the hopeless sacrifices of life by
insane and suicidal methods, and the
justifiable on rational grounds. It in-
volves, however, hostile constraint upon
both the parties to the contest, as well as
to enforce a truce to guide an eventual
settlement.

The grounds for such intervention are
then briefly enumerated. Because of the
duty we owe to humanity, the protection
we owe to our citizens, the loss of trade
and, lastly, because the present condition
is a constant menace to our peace, compel-
ling us to keep on a semi-war footing with
a nation with which we are at peace.

The Maine Tragedy.
These elements of danger and disorder
already pointed out have been strikingly
illustrated by a tragic event which has
deeply and justly moved the American
people. I have already transmitted to
Congress the report of the Naval Court of
Inquiry on the destruction of the battle
ship Maine, in the harbor of Havana, dur-
ing the night of the 15th of February. The
destruction of that noble vessel has filled
the national heart with inexpressible hor-
ror. Two hundred and fifty-eight brave
sailors and marines and two officers of our
navy, reposing in the fancied security of a
friendly harbor, have been hurried to their
brief and hasty journey to their homes,
and sorrow to the nation.

The naval court of inquiry, which, it is
needless to say, commands the unqualified
confidence of the government, has issued an
admonition in its conclusion that the destruc-
tion of the Maine was caused by an exterior ex-
plosion, that of a submarine mine. It did
not assume to place the responsibility.
That remains to be fixed.

What the Maine's Destruction Proved.
In any event the destruction of the
Maine, by whatever exterior cause, is a
tragic and impressive proof of a state of
things in Cuba that is intolerable. That
condition is thus shown to be such that the
Spanish government cannot afford to main-
tain a vessel of the American navy in the
harbor of Havana on a mission of peace and
friendly relations. Further, in referring to
the destruction of the Maine, the Spanish
Minister at Washington, in his message to
the Spanish Parliament, has said that the
destruction of the Maine was a tragedy
which will be remembered for all time.

As to the question of fact which springs
from the diversity of views between the
report of the American and Spanish Boards,
Spain proposes that the United States
should appoint a commission of experts,
whose decision Spain accepts in advance.
To this I have no reply.

Mr. McKinley continues by making further
extracts from communications to Congress
on the subject by Presidents Grant and
Cleveland and concludes his message by
saying:

The Failure of Spain in Cuba.
The long trial has proved that the object
for which Spain has waged the war cannot
be attained. The fire of insurrection may
be smothered, but it will not be extinguished,
but it has not been, and it is plain that
it cannot be, extinguished by present
means. The only way to bring about a
peace from a condition which can no longer
be endured is the enforced pacification of
Cuba. In the name of humanity, in the
name of civilization, in the name of endan-
gered American interests, which give up
the right and the duty to speak and to act,
the war in Cuba must be ended.

In view of these facts and of these con-
siderations I ask the Congress to authorize
and empower the President to take mea-
sures to secure a full and final termina-
tion of hostilities between the government of
Spain and the people of Cuba, and to se-
cure the establishment of a stable Govern-
ment capable of maintaining order and ob-
serving its international obligations, insur-
ing peace and tranquillity and the security
of its citizens as well as our own, and to
use the military and naval forces of the
United States as may be necessary for these
purposes.

The issue is now with the Congress. It
is a solemn responsibility. I have ex-
hausted every effort to relieve the intolerable
condition of affairs which is at our doors.
I have done all that I could, and I leave
upon me by the constitution and the law, I
await your action.

Resting, since the preparation of the
foregoing message, official information was
received by me that the latest decree of
the Queen Regent of Spain directs Gen-
eral Weyler to order to prepare for a
peace, to proclaim a suspension of hos-
tilities, the duration and details of which
will be determined by the Spanish govern-
ment.

This fact, with every other pertinent
consideration, will, I am sure, have your
just and careful attention in the solemn
deliberations upon which you are about to
enter.

If this measure attains a successful re-
sult, then our aspirations as a Christian
people, and the people of the world, will be
justified, and it will be only another justifica-
tion for our contemplated action.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, April 11, 1898.

CONGRESS HEARS THE MESSAGE.
In Compliance With the President's
Wishes It Was Referred.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Long be-
fore daylight the steps leading to the
Capitol Building were crowded. All knew
that Congress was not to convene until
noon, but all were anxious to find seats in
the public galleries and were willing to
wait for hours, that they might have a
chance to get into the building and hear
the momentous message read.

A DEMAND ON
SPAIN TO QUIT CUBA.The Senate Adopts Strong Resolu-
tions to This Effect

BY A VOTE OF 67 TO 21.

Its Voice is for War Until the Spanish
Flag Is Furled in the Western Hem-
isphere, and Furiated Forever—The
President Directed to Use the Land
and Naval Forces to Carry the Reso-
lution Into Effect.

APRIL 16TH.—The Senate's voice is
for war—war until the saffron flag of
Spain shall have been furled in the
Western Hemisphere, and furled forever.
Its voice, too, is for the indepen-
dence of the infant republic of the
gem of the Antilles. "Free Cuba and
the independence of the island repub-
lic" was the shibboleth of this body
throughout the four days' debate which
ended tonight by the adoption of the
following resolution:

"Joint resolution for the recog-
nition of the independence of
the people and republic of
Cuba, demanding that the
government of Spain relinquish
its authority and government
in the island of Cuba, and to
withdraw its land and naval
forces from Cuba and Cuban
waters, and directing the Presi-
dent of the United States to
use the land and naval forces
of the United States to carry
these resolutions into effect.

"Whereas, The abhorrent
conditions which have existed
for more than three years in
the island of Cuba, so near our
own borders, have shocked the
moral sense of the people of
the United States; have been a
disgrace to Christian civiliza-
tion, culminating, as they have,
in the destruction of a United
States battleship with 266 of
its officers and crew, while on
a friendly visit in the harbor of
Havana, and cannot longer be
endured, as has been set forth
by the President of the United
States in his message to Con-
gress of April 11, 1898, upon
which the action of Congress
was invited, therefore,

Resolved, By the Senate and
House of Representatives of the
United States of America
in Congress assembled,
"First, That the people of
the island of Cuba are, and of
right ought to be free and in-
dependent and that the govern-
ment of the United States
hereby recognizes the republic
of Cuba as the true and law-
ful government of that island.

"Second, That it is the duty
of the United States to demand
that the government of the
United States does hereby de-
mand that the government of
Spain at once relinquish its
authority and government in
Cuba and withdraw its land
and naval forces from Cuba
and Cuban waters.

"Third, That the President of
the United States be, and he is
hereby directed and empow-
ered to use the entire land and
naval forces of the United
States, and to call into the
actual service of the United
States, to such extent as may
be necessary to carry these
resolutions into effect.

"Fourth, That the United
States hereby disclaims any
disposition or intention to ex-
ercise sovereignty, jurisdiction
or control over said island, ex-
cept for the pacification there-
of; and assert their determina-
tion when that is accomplished,
to leave the government and
control of the island to its
people."

The yeas and nays vote on the resolu-
tions is as follows, as well as an analysis
of how the different political parties
voted:

Yeas—Allen, Bacon, Baker, Berry,
Bate, Cannon, Carter, Chandler, Chil-
ton, Clark, Clay, Cockrell, Cullom,
Daniel, Davis, Deboe, Faulkner, Frye,
Gallinger, Gear, Gorman, Gray, Hans-
brough, Harris, Helfield, Jones,
of Arkansas; Jones, of Nevada;
Keeney, Kyle, Lodge, Lind-
say, McHenry, McLaughlin, Mallory,
Mauldin, Martin, Mason, Miller, Mitchell,
Money, Morgan, Murphy, Nelson, Paeo,
Penrose, Perkins, Pettigrew, Pettus,
Proctor, Quay, Rawlins, Rusk, Shoup,
Smith, Stewart, Teller, Thurston, Till-
man, Tuley, Turner, Turpie, Vest, War-
ren, Wilson, Wolcott—67.

Nays—Aldrich, Allison, Burrows, Caf-
fery, Elkins, Fairbanks, Hale, Hanna,
Hawley, Hoar, McBride, McMillan,
Morrill, Platt, of Connecticut; Platt, of
New York; Fritchard, Sewell, Spooner,
Washington, Wetmore, White—21.
Yeas: Republicans, 24; Democrats,
31; Populists, 7; Silver Republicans,
5; total, 67. Nays: Republicans, 19;
Democrats, 2; total, 21.

No less than twenty-five Senators ad-
dressed themselves to the momentous
question under consideration during
the day, and while under the rule
elaborate arguments were impossible,
the speech was characterized by an
impassioned force and eloquence rarely
heard in or out of the halls of the
American Congress.

CROP REPORT.

The Season of 1898 Opened Quite
Favorable in North Carolina.

U. S. Department of Agriculture.
Climate. For the month of March (from
North Carolina Sec., for Week Ending)
MONDAY, April 11th, 1898.

The crop season of 1898 opened quite
favorably in North Carolina. Winter
and spring were uncommonly fine for
farm work, which made rapid progress,
and the warm, dry weather advanced
vegetation rapidly towards the end of
March, when nearly all fruit trees were
in bloom.

The weather during the week ending
Monday, April 11th, was very unfavor-
able on account of the freeze Wednesday
morning, and frosts on subsequent
dates. The temperature was more
than ten degrees per day below the
normal. The rain fall on the 5th av-
eraged over an inch. The amount of
sunshine was deficient and growth of
vegetation slow. Notwithstanding se-
rious damage to the fruit crops, the
strawberries are safe. The injury to
truck crops was not so serious as an-
ticipated.

EASTERN DISTRICT.—The entire week
was cool and unfavorable, stopping
growth of vegetation and delaying farm
work to some extent. The rainfall on
the 5th averaged over an inch through-
out the district and was followed by
freezing weather Wednesday morning
with formation of thin ice as far south
as Southport. Frost occurred subse-
quently every morning to the 9th. The
damage to fruit, especially peaches,
pears and plums, is thought to be con-
siderable, but conservative reporters
estimate such still unopened buds
large sections. Strawberries were
generally protected and escaped almost
uninjured, though ripening has been
retarded. The greatest damage probably
occurred truck crops; beans were de-
stroyed; peas and Irish potatoes hurt,
some early corn was also cut down.
Farm work is well advanced, and
started up again the latter part of the
week. Much progress has been made
in planting corn, potatoes and rice;
ground is nearly ready for cotton. Oats
and wheat look well; tobacco plants
are of good size. The strawberry crop
is large and fine and earliest shipments
took place this week.

CENTRAL DISTRICT.—The weather
during the week was very cold for April
with a daily deficiency averaging over
ten degrees. Ice formed on several
nights. After the general rain on the
5th, ground was too wet to plow until
the latter part, but farm work is better
started. Corn, oats and wheat are
ready for cotton and corn. Frosts on
four days injured all early blooming
fruit, especially peaches, but over many
counties, including the Southern Pines
section, the damage has not been se-
rious, and general prospects are still
fair. Grapes and strawberries are
uninjured. Early garden vegetables
and Irish potatoes where up, were
damaged. Cotton lands are being pre-
pared, and some planting is be-
ing done in extreme South portion.
Planting corn is progressing rapidly.
Young corn was badly nipped by frost.
Wheat, rye and oats are generally re-
ported as doing very well, but some
reports indicate a check in growth, and
fallowing. Tobacco plants are small
but plentiful. Planting grapes, truck
patches and bedding sweet potatoes go-
ing on.

WESTERN DISTRICT.—Warm dry
weather during March advanced vege-
tation considerably in the Western
District and enabled farmers to push work
well in advance. The past week was
very cold and unfavorable with forma-
tion of ice on 6th to 8th. The rain on
the 9th and general clearing weather
stopped farm work, so that not much
plowing or planting was done this
week. A little corn has been put in,
but not cotton. The freeze damaged
peaches, cherries and plums seriously,
but much remains unopened, and
apples and pears are still thought to be
safe. In some counties the freeze
damaged wheat, spring oats and clover;
the wheat acreage is large, and crops,
generally, are doing well. Early garden
vegetables, beans, garden peas and
Irish potatoes have been planted and
sweet potatoes bedded. Growth of
vegetation is slow.

TAR DRIPPINGS.

It seems quite sure now that Raleigh
will get the army post.

Governor Russell has accepted L.
C. Caldwell's resignation as chairman
of the Railway Commission.

The S. A. L. and Southern railroads
have filed their exceptions to the Rail-
road Commission's last order regarding
unpaid bills.

Julian S. Carr and Washington Duke
make a gift of a cottage each to the
negro sanitarium for consumptives at
Southern Pines.

Prof. D. H. Hill, of the Agricultural
and Mechanical College at Raleigh, will
write the history of the North Caro-
lina soldiers in the war of 1861-65, the
work which Judge Avery had to abandon.
A corps of eight United States army
engineers has commenced to mine the
mouth of the Cape Fear river and its
approaches in front of Fort Caswell,
which protects the city of Wilmington.

WAR REVENUE MEASURE.

It is Completed and is to Raise Over
\$100,000,000 Per Year.

TEA AND COFFEE TAXED.

Beer, Tobacco, Cigars, Stocks,
Checks, Patent Medicines, Tele-
graph Messages and Express Pack-
ages, All to Pay Tribute.

Washington (Special).—The Repub-
lican members of the ways and means
committee of the House have practi-
cally completed the preparation of the
revenue measure, which will be passed to
raise revenue sufficient to prosecute the
war. The members propose that the
present generation shall bear the bur-
dens of the war, and proceeding upon
that theory, they have prepared a bill
that will raise between \$100,000,000 and
\$120,000,000 additional revenue per an-
num.

The bill will provide for an additional
tax of 31 per cent upon beer. On man-
ufactured tobacco and snuff the inter-
nal revenue tax will be increased from
6 to 12 cents. The increase on cigars
and cigarettes has not been absolutely

fixed, but it probably will be 31 on all
classes. The proposition which the
Senate passed on the tariff bill, but
which went out in conference, to tax
all stocks and transfers of corporations,
is embodied in the measure. It includes
a stamp tax on all checks, drafts and
all instruments of business; mortgages,
loans and bonds; a tax on patent and
proprietary medicines and a tax on tele-
graph messages and express packages
is also incorporated in the bill. This
scheme of taxation is estimated to
raise \$95,000,000. The tax on prop-
erty and patent medicines will be 3
cents on packages or bottles retailing
at 25 cents or under, and 4 cents on
those retailing at above that price.

The tax on telegraph messages will
be 1 cent on all messages which cost 25
cents or less, and 2 cents on all above
25 cents. A duty of 10 cents per pound
is placed upon tea, and 3 cents per
pound on coffee.

Bottled waters are to bear a tax sim-
ilar to patent medicines. For the pres-
ent needs of the government the Secre-
tary of the Treasury is given the gen-
eral power to issue certificates of in-
debtedness payable in one year, and to
be authorized to borrow on the credit
of the government by popular sub-
scription a loan of \$500,000,000. This
loan is to be placed through the post-
offices of the country, the sub-Treas-
urers and government depositories, at
low rate bonds, which are to be sold at
par. They are to bear 3 per cent in-
terest and to be redeemable after five
years, at the option of the government,
and to be due in twenty years. The
principal and interest are to be payable
in coin.

MOB ATTACKS A CONSULATE.

Tore Down the Shield With the
United States Arms.

At Malaga, Spain, there was a se-
rious disturbance on the 16th, result-
ing in an attack upon the United States
consulate. The demonstration begun
with the parading of small crowds
through the streets, shouting patriotic
cries, but a mob eventually gathered
and attacked the United States
consulate. Stones were thrown
and one of the mob leaders procured a
ladder, tore down the shield, having
upon it the arms of the United States
and dragged it along the street. Senor
Capdepon, Minister of the Interior,
has instructed the prefect of Malaga to
give the American consul satisfaction,
and to arrest the ringleaders of the out-
break.

War News Notes.

The strength of the United States
army now includes about 2,500 officers
and 25,000 men, about half the Spanish
strength.

The Wilmington (N. C.) Messenger
says the merchants report that the pros-
pect of war with Spain is knocking the
spots out of business.

A Havana, Cuba, special says the
sentiment here is that the sooner the
first shot is fired the better.

The Spanish minister, Senor Polo,
on the 17th, closed a charter for an
American steamer of the Plant line,
which will carry practically the entire
Spanish colony of Tampa, Fla., to Ha-
vana.

No man who says a word against
Poet Laureate Austin is a friend of the
human race. Austin isn't writing any
poetry at all, and very little verse.

WAR NOTES.

Arrangements Being Made to Mo-
bilize Troops at Chickamauga Park.
At the War Department at Wash-
ington, on the 13th, complete arrange-
ments were made for the mobilization
of the entire military force of the
government at the Chickamauga
National Park; at the first signs of
trouble. It is expected, in case of
necessity, a call will be issued for about
40,000 troops, preferably from the Na-
tional Guard of the different States and
Territories, in the event that the war
policy contemplates the invasion of
Cuba, the army may be increased to 103,
000 men. Of this the regular troops
and the National Guard will aggregate
about 35,000 men, and the remainder
will be made up of volunteers. Gen-
eral Miles' plan is to mobilize seven-
teen of the twenty-five regiments of in-
fantry and five of the ten regiments of
cavalry at the Chickamauga Park as
speedily as possible.

The St. Louis and the St. Paul, of
the American Line steamships, have
been transferred to the United States.
They will be armed and made ready for
service within thirty days. The amount
paid for these two ships is said to be in
the neighborhood of \$3,000,000.

The Cuban junta at Kingston, Ja-
marica, has offered to render the Ameri-
can government all services possible in
the event of war with Spain. The junta
particularly offers the services of
skilled pilots, who know every inch of
the Cuban coast.

A cablegram from Madrid, Spain, of
the 13th says the cabinet taken in
the message of President McKinley
last night declared it unwarranted med-
dling. The attitude of interference of
the United States as expressed in the
message is incomparable with the ad-
versity and the Spanish government is
unilaterally determined to uphold its
national right. A member of the cabi-
net said that Spain was calmly await-
ing further developments; that Spain is
not called upon to act until President
McKinley's recommendations become
concerted acts.

The minister of war reported on the
mobilization of the land forces. The
ordinary precautions for war are being
taken and money has been voted to
complete the fortifications at Porto
Rico.

In an interview with Sagasta it is said
that the Spanish government is taking
grounds against the declaration of
the President's message. Sagasta
says that it is a deplorable docu-
ment and that the efforts of the
powers to keep the Spanish-American
war on a diplomatic basis will be
futile.

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Statistics of replies to circulars ad-
dressed to poets and authors, editors
and publishers, book-sellers and librari-
ans, indicate that the reading of poetry
is not declining, as some have thought.
According to the poets, however, the
editors are still declining.

Professional Cards.

JAMES H. POE, EDWARD W. POE,
POU & W. H. YOUNG,
Attorneys at Law,
LILLINGTON, N. C.

(Associated in the trial of civil cases)
in the Superior court of Harnett Co.

J. C. CLIFFORD,<