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NO. 11.

President McKinley Communicates His Recommendations 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 ever Explained, Shows That Spain Cannot Afford Proper Protection to

Armed Forces as He May Deem Necessary to Put an End to Hostilities affordfull relief. and to Secure a Stable Government-He Also Asks For an Appropriation to People as Are Still in Need-The

gress his message on the Cuban question. The President asks Congress to authorize and empower him to take measures to se- ernment would not object, for its part, to cure a full and final termination of hostilttles between the Government of Spain and the people of Cuba, and to secure the establishment of a stable Government capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations, insuring peace and tranquillity and the security of | the military and naval forces of the United States as may be necessary for these pur-

The Congress of the United States: Obedient to that precept of the Constituion which commands the President to give from time to time to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and to recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, it becomes my duty now to address your body with regard to the grave crisis hat has arisen in the relations of the United States to Spain by reason of the warfare that for more than three years has raged in the neighboring Island of Cuba. I do so because of the intimate connection of the Cuban question with the state of our own Union, and the grave relation the the nation to adopt must needs bear to the traditional policy of our Government, if it is to accord with the precepts laid down by the founders of the Republic and religiously bserved by succeeding administrations to

The present revolution is but the succesfor of other similar insurrections which have occurred in Cuba against the dominnearly half a century, each of which, during its progress has subjected the United States to great effort and expense in enforcing its neutrality laws, caused enormous losses to American trade and commerce, caused irritation, annoyance, and disturbance among our citizens, and by the exercise of cruel, barbarous and uncivilized practices of warfare shocked the sensibilities and offended the humane sympathies

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 inequalled in the history of the island, and rarely paralleled as to the number of the batants and the bitterness of the contest by any revolution of modern times where a dependent people, striving to be free, have been opposed by the power of the sovereign state.

Our people have beheld a once prosperous ommunity reduced to comparative want; its lucrative commerce virtually paralyzed; its exceptional productiveness diminished its fields laid waste; its mills in ruins, and its people perishing by tens of thousands from hunger and destitution. Preventing Filibustering.

The President then refers to the efforts made by this government to prevent unlawful acts in aid of the Cubans and the action taken by President Cleveland to bring about peace-still, he continues, the The Reconcentration Policy.

The policy of devastation and concentrapen agricultural interior, were driven into readily recognized, and the relations and 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 unroofed and fired, mills destroyed, and, in short, everything that could desolate the land and render it unfit for human habitation or support was commanded by one or the other of the contesting parties, and executed by all the powers at their disposal. By the time the present administration took office a year ago, reconcentration, so called, had been made effective over the better part of the four central and western provinces, Santa Clara, Matanzas, Havana and Pinar del Rio. The agricultural population, to the estimated number of \$00,000 more, was herded within the towns and their immediate vicinage, deprived of the means of support, rendered destitute of shelter, left poorly clad and exposed to the most unsanitary conditions. As the scarcity 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 Dement of Alaska has seized Bennett's road, leading to and over White Pass, and have laced the country in a state of terror. Instructions were telegraphed to General Merriam, commanding the Department of the Presbyterian Church. the Columbia at Vancouver, Wash., to order the Infantry garrison at Skaguay to take proper steps for the protection of persons and property in the disturbed who has been promoted to the rank of ade at Balaclava, with Joy's four medals, region, regardless of the expense attend- lieutenant, has received orders assigning was sold at auction in London recently for ing such a movement of troops.

mortality among the reconcentrados, from to enforce a truce as to guide the eventual starvation and the diseases thereto incident, exceeded fifty per centum of their

The President then reviews at some length the impotent military operations of Spain and the efforts made by their. These elements of danger and disgovernment to relieve the wretched recon-Continuing he says: The necessity for a

change in the condition of the reconcen-trados is recognized by the Spanish government. Within a few days past the orders of General Weyler have been revoked, the reconcentrados, it is said, are to be permitted to return to their homes, and aided to resume the self-supporting pur-suits of peace; public works have been ordered to give them employment, and a sum of \$600,000 has been appropriated for

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.

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 not assume to place the responsibility. struggle, to seek to bring about an imme- That remains to be fixed. diate termination of the war. To this end, I submitted on the 27th ultimo, as a result of much representation and correspondence through the United States Minister at Government's History For Such a Madrid, propositions to the Spanish government looking to an armistice until October I for the negotiation of peace with the good offices of the President. In addition, I asked the immediate revocation of the order of reconcentration, so as to permit Foreigners in Cuba-Favors the Grant-tng of Authority For Such Use of the the needy to be relieved with provisions and supplies from the United States, co-operating with the Spanish authorities so as to the 26th ultimo, contained the statement

Spain's Reply to Our Suggestions. Be Used For the Relief of Such of the offers, as the means to bring about Peace reply above referred to of the 31st ultim in Cuba, to confide the preparation there- also contained an expression of the readiof to the insular Parliament, inasmuch as | ness of Spain to submit to an arbitration Whole Matter Now Left With Congress to the institut Parliament, inashider as all the differences which can arise in this essary to reach a final result, it being, matter, which is subsequently explained Washington, D. C. (Special) .- President however, understood that the powers re-Mckinley at noon Monday sent to Con- served by the constitution to the central government are not lessened or diminished As the Cuban Parliament does not meet until the 4th of May next, the Spanish Govaccept at once a suspension of hestilities if asked for by the insurgents from the General-in-Chief, to whom it would per-

tain in such case to determine the duration

and conditions of the armistice. The propositions submitted by General Woodford, and reply of the Spanish Government, were both in the form of brief memoranda, the texts of which are before its citizens as well as our own, and to use | me, and are substantially in the language above given. The function of the Cuban Parliament in the matter of "preparing" peace, and the manner of its doing so, are not expressed in the Spanish memorandum; but from General Woodford's explanatory reports of preliminary discussions preceding the final conference it is understood that the Spanish Government stands ready to give the insular Congress full powers to settle the terms of peace with the insurgents-whether by direct negotiation or indirectly by means of legislation does not appear.

With this last everture in the direction of immediate peace and its disappointing reception by Spain, the Executive was brought to the end of his effort. The President continues his message by

making liberal extracts from his communication to Congress last December showing the consistent stand he has taken; he also refers to the position taken by President Grant in 1875 as being in line with the present Executive's policy.

The President then points out "the inconvenience and positive danger of a recognition of belligerence, which, while adding to the already onerous burdens of neutrality within our own jurisdiction, could not in any way extend our influence or effective offices in the territory of hostili-

Recognition Not Wise.

Nothing has since occurred, continues the President, to change my view in this regard-and I recognize as fully now as then that the issuance of a proclamation of neutrality, by which process the socalled recognition of belligerence is pubished, could, of itself, and unattended by other action, accomplish nothing toward the one end for which we labor: the instant pacification of Cuba and the cessation of the misery that afflicts the island. Turning to the question of recognizing at this time the independence of the pres ent insurgent government in Cuba, we find safe precedents in our history from an early day. They are well summed up in Presi-

dent Jackson's message to Congress, December 21, 1836, on the subject of the recognition of the independence of Texas. After quoting this document in full the Nor from the standpoint of expedience do I think it would be wise or prudent for this government to recognize at the pres-

ent time the independence of the so-called Cuban republic. Such recognition is not necessary in or der to enable the United States to intervene and pacify the island. To commit this country now to the recognition of any particular government in Cuba might subect us to embarrassing conditions of international obligation towards the organization so recognized. In case intervention, our conduct would

be subject to the approval or disapproval of such government; we would be required to submit to its direction, and to assume to it the mere relation of a friendly ion inaugurated by the Captain-General's ally. When it shall appear hereafter that capital Building were crowded. All knew of Pinar del Rio was thence extended to capable of performing the duties and dis- that Congress was not to convene unti age an of the island to which the power | charging the functions of a separate naof the Spanish arms was able to reach by cceupation or by military operations. The peasantry, including all dwelling in the such government can be promptly and

> nation adjusted. Intervention.

There remain the alternative forms of intervention to end the war, either as an impartial neutral by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants or as the active ally of the one party or the other. As to the first, it is not to be forgotten that during the last few months the relation of the United States has virtually been one of friendly intervention in many ways, each not of itself conclusive, but all tending to the exertion of a potential in- tees of the Senate and House that the mesfluence towards an ultimate pacific result just and honorable to all interests con-

interests of the United States with such

Forcible Intervention Justified. 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

Mormons in North Carolina. So many stories have been heard of the growth of Mormonism in North Carolina. that a thorough investigation has been instituted. The result so far demonstrates partment, Washington, that the rowdy ele- that there are more Mormon missionaries at work in the State than there are Presbyterian ministers, and that at the present rate of increase the Mormon communicants and churches will soon outnumber those of

> Chaplain Chidwick Promoted. Father Chidwick, Chaplain of the Maine,

him to the Cincinnati.

destitution and want became misery and to check the hopeless sacrifices of life by starvation. Month by month the death Internecine conflicts beyond their borders, rate increased in an alarming ratio. By March, 1897, according to conservative cstimates from official Spanish sources, the both the parties to the contest, as well as

The grounds for such intervention are As I said in my message of last December, it was not civilized warfare. It was extermination. The only peace it could beget was that of the wilderness and the grave. ing us to keep on a semi-war footing with

These elements of danger and disorder already pointed out have been strikingly iliustrated 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, during the night of the 15th of February. The destruction of that noble vessel has filled the national heart with inexpressible horror. 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 hurled to death, grief and want brought 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, was unani-Realizing this, it appeared to be my duty, | mous in its conclusion that the destruction of the Maine was caused by an exterior explosion, that of a submarine mine. It did

What the Maine's Destruction Proved. In any event the destruction of the Maine, by whatever exterior cause, 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 the Spanish government cannot assure safety and security to a vessel of the American navy in the harbor of Havana on a mission of peace and rightfully there.
Further, referring in this connection
to recent diplomatic correspondence, a dispatch from our Minister to Spain, of that the Spanish Minister for Foreign Af-Spain's Reply to Our Suggestions. fairs assured him positively that Spain will The reply of the Spanish Cabinet was redocall that the highest honor and justice ceived on the night of the 31st ulto. It required in the matter of the Maine. The following resolution: by the note of the Spanish Minister at Washington of the 10th inst., as follows:

> Offered to Arbitrate. As to the question of fact which springs from the diversity of views between the report of the American and Spanish Boards, pain proposes that the fact be ascertained y an impartial investigation by experts, whose decision Spain accepts in advance. To this I hav . made 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

The Failure of Spain in Cuba. The long trial has proved that the object or which Spain has waged the war cannot eattained. The fire of insurrection may flame or may smoulder with varying seasons, but it has not been, and it is plain that it cannot be, extinguished by present methods. The only hope of relief and reoese 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 behalf of endangered American interests, which give up the right and the duty to speak and to act. the war in Cuba must stop.

Recommendations. In view of these facts and of these considerations I ask the Congress to authorize and empower the President to take measures to secure a full and final termination of hostilities between the government of Spain and the people of Cuba, and to secure in the island the establishment of a stable government capable of maintainng order and observing its international bligations, 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

ecessary for these purposes. And in the interest of humanity and to aid in preserving the lives of the starving people of the island I recommend that the distribution of food and supplies be continued, and that an appropriation be made out of the public treasury to supplement the charity of our citizens.

The issue is now with the Congress. It is a solemn responsibility. I have exhausted every effort to relieve the intolerable condition of affairs which is at our doors. Prepare to execute every obligation imposed upon me by the constitution and the law, I await your action.

Yesterday, and since the preparation of he 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 suspension of hostilities, the duration and details of which have not yet been communicated to me. This fact, with every other pertinent consideration, will, I am sure, have your ust and careful attention in the solemn deliberations upon which you are about to

ult, then our aspirations as a Christian peace-loving people will be realized. If it fails, it will be only another justification for our contemplated action. WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

If this measure attains a successful re-

EXECUTIVE MANSION, April 11, 1898.

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

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special) .- Long bengon, 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.

The members had not got more than comfortably settled in their places when it was announced. The galleries were packed as they never have been before at any time since the acute stage of the crisis

In the Senate and House, while the long-expected document was being read there was a death-like silence, more eloquent than even the wildest outbursts of enthusi-

The President has expressed the desire to members of the Foreign Affairs Commitage be not immediately acted upon, but that it should be formally referred to the Committees. His wishes in this matter were complied with as soon as the reading of the document was concluded.

Arthur Crumpler, a colored man, of Boston, born a slave, and now seventy-four where neighboring States have interfered years old, is going to evening school.

> New Orleans at Halifax. HALIFAX, Nova Scotia (By Cable) .- The United States ships New Orleans and San Francisco, from London, put in here Monday morning, short of coal, after a stormy passage of fourteen days. The San Franisco exchanged salutes with the Citadel. They sailed as soon as they coaled.

Balaclava Trumpet Sold. The trumpet upon which Trumpet Major Joy, of the Seventeenth Lancers, sounded the order for the charge of the Light Brig-

The Senate Adopts Strong Resolu-

tions to This Effect

BY A VOTE OF 67 to

Its Voice is for War Until the Spanish Flag is Furled in the Western Hemisphere, and Furled Forever -- The President Directed to Use the Land and Naval Forces to Carry the Resolution Into Effect.

THE SENATE.

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 independence of the infant republic of the gem of the Antilles. "Free Cuba and the independence of the island repub" lie" was the shibboleth of this body throughout the four days' debate which ended tonight by the adoption of the

"Joint resolution for the recognition of the independence Cuba, demanding that the government of Spain relinquish in the island of Cuba, and to withdraw its land and naval waters, and directing the Presiof the United States to carry

these resolutions into effect. "Whereas, The abhorrent conditions which have existed own borders, have shocked the tion, culminating, as they have, took place this week. in the destruction of a United States battleship with 266 of its officers and crew, while on ten degrees. Ice formed on several a friendly visit in the harbor of | nights. After the general rain on the Havana, and cannot longer be endured, as has been set forth by the President of the United. States in his message to Congress of April 11, 1898, upon 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 independent and that the government of the United States hereby recognizes the republic of Cuba as the true and lawful government of that island.

"Second, That it is the duty of the United States to demand and the government of the United States does hereby demand that the government of | the 5th and subsequent cold weather Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in week. A little corn has been put in, Cuba and withdraw its land but no cotton. The freeze damaged and naval forces from Cuba

and Cuban waters. "Third, That the President of the United States be, and he is the wheat acreage is large, and crops, hereby directed and empowered to use the entire land and 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 exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof; and assert their determination when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people."

The yea and nay vote on the resolu-tions is as follows, as well as an analysis of how the different political parties

ton, Clark, Clay. Cockrell, Cullom, Daniel, Davis, Deboe, Faulkner, Frye, Daniel, Davis, Deboe, Faulkner, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Gorman, Gray, Haus-brough, Harris, Heitfield, Jones, of Arkausas; Jones, of Neva-da; Keuney, Kyle, Lodge, Lind-say, McEnery, McLaurin, Mallory, Mantle, Martin, Mason, Mills, Mitchell, Money, Morgan, Murphy, Nelson, Pasco, Penrose, Perkins, Pettigrew, Pettus, Proctor, Quay, Rawlins, Roach, Shoup, Smith, Stewart, Teller, Thurston, Till-Smith, Stewart, Teller, Thurston, Tillman, Turley, Turner, Turpie, Vest, Warren, Wilson, Wolcott-67.

Nays-Aldrich, Allison, Burrows, Caf-fery, Elkins, Fairbanks, Hale, Hanna, Hawley, Hoar, McBride, McMillian, Morrill, Platt, of Connecticut; Platt, of New York; Pritchard, Sewell, Spooner, Wellington, 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 juestion under consideration during the day, and while under the rule elaborate arguments were impossible, the speeches were characterized by at impassioned force and eloquence rarely heard in or out of the halls of the American Congress.

. CROP REPORT.

The Season of 1898 Opened Quit Favorable in North Carolina. U.S. Departmentment of Agriculture. Climate- ror Bu'ietin of Weather Bureau 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

The weather during the week ending Monday, April 11th, was very unfavorable 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 averaged over an inch. The amount of sunshine was deficient and growth of vegetation slow. Notwithstanding serious damage to fruit, a large percentage remains uninjured ir many counties. Strawberries are safe. The injury to

EASTERN DISTRICT. - The entire week was cool and unfavorable, stopping of the people and republic of | growth of vegetation and delaying farm work to some extent. The rainfall on the 5th averaged over an inch throughout the district and was followed by its authority and government freezing weather Wednesday morning with formation of thin ice as far south as Southport. Frost occurred subsequently every morning to the 9th. The forces from Cuba and Cuban damage to fruit, especially peaches, pears and plums, is thought to be condent of the United States to estimate such still uninjured over siderable, but conservative reporters use the land and naval forces large sections. Strawberries were generally protected and escaped almost uninjured, though ripening has been retarded. The greatest damage probably occurred truck crops; beans were destroyed; peas and Irish potatoes hurt, some early corn was also cut down. for more than three years in Farm werk is well advanced, and the island of Cuba, so near our | started up again the latter part of the week. Much progress has been made in planting corn, potatoes and rice; moral sense of the people of ground is nearly ready for cotton. Oats the United States; have been a | and wheat look well; tobacco plants disgrace to Christian civiliza- are of good size. The strawberry crop is large and fine and earliest shipments CENTRAL DISTRICT. -The weather

during the week was very cold for April with a daily deficiency averaging over 5th, ground was too wet to plow until the latter part, but farm work is better advanced than usual, and much land is ready for cotton and corn. Frosts on four days injured all early blooming fruit, especially peaches, but over many counties, including the Southern Pines which the action of Congress | section, the damage has not been serious, and the general prospects are still fair. Grapes and strawberries are uninjured. Early garden vegetables. and Irish potatoes where up, were damaged. Cotton lands are being prepared rapidly and some planting is being done in extreme South portion. Planting corn is progressing rapidly. Young corn was badly nipped by frost. Wheat, rye and oats are generally reported as doing very well, but some reports indicate checked growth and yellowing. Tobacco plants are small out plentiful. Planting gardens, truck patches and bedding sweet potatoes go-

WESTERN DISTRICT. - Warm | dry weather during March advanced vegetation considerably in the Western District and enabled farmers to push work well in advance. The past week was very cold and unfavorable with formation of ice on 6th to 8th. The rain on stopped farm work, so that not much peaches, cherries and plums seriously, but much remains uninjured, and apples and pears are still thought to be safe. In some counties the freeze damaged wheat, spring oats and clover; generally excellent. Early vegetables including okra, beans, garden corn and egetation 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 Railroad Commission's last order regarding mileage books.

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 Carolina soldiers in the war-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 Yeas-Allen, Bacon, Baker, Berry, Bate, Cannon, Carter, Chandler, Chilapproaches in front of Fort Caswell, which protects the city of Wilmington. Lump Sizemore, living near Walkertown attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. He lost nearly a gallon of blood before a physician was obtained. Sizemore has a wife and two or three children. The cause of the rash act is said to be that he heard a report that war had been declared between the United States and Spain, and rather than take the risk of going to war he preferred to take his

lotte Observer.

It is Completed and is to Raise Over \$100.000.000 Per Year.

AND COFFEE TAXED.

Beer, Tobacco, Cigars, Stocks, Checks, Patent Medicines, Telegraph Messages and Express Packages, All to Pay Tribute.

Washington-(Special.)-The Republican members of the ways and means committee of the House have practically 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 burdens 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-

the bill will provide for an additional tax of \$1 per barrel upon beer. On manufactured tobacco and snuff the internal revenue tax will be increased from 6 to 12 cents. The increase on cigars and cigarettes has not been absolutely



(The New York World says he will probably lead the American forces in Cuba.)

fixed, but it probably will be \$1 on all classes. The proposition which the Senate placed 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 telegraph messages and express packages is also incorporated in the bill. This scheme of taxation is estimated to raise \$35,000,000. The tax on proprie- N. C. tary and patent medicines will be 2 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 similar to patent medicines. For the pressing needs of the government the Secretary of the Treasury is given the general power to issue certificates of indebtedness payable in one year, and to

bear not to exceed 3 per cent interest. The Secretary of the Treasury is also authorized to borrow on the credit POU & POU & YOUNG, of the government by popular subscription a loan of \$500,000,000. This loan is to be placed through the postoffices of the country, the sub-Treasuries and government depositories, in low rate bonds, which are to be sold at in the Superior courts of Harnett Co. par. They are to bear 3 per cent. interest 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

MOB ATTACKS A CONSULATE.

Tore Down the Shield With the

United States Arms. At Malaga, Spain, there was a serious disturbance on the 16th, resulting naval forces of the United Irish potatoes were cut down. Many rious disturbance on the 16th, resulting in an atteck upon the United States States, and to call into the sweet potatoes bedded. Growth of 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, thre 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 Magala to give the American consul satisfaction. and to arrest the ringleaders of the out-

> 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 prospect 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 Scanish colony of Tampa In., to Ha-

No man who says a word against Poet Laureate Austin is a friend of the buman race. Austin isn't writing any own life. - Winston correspondent Charpoetry at all, and very little verse.

## WAR NOTES

Arrangements Being Made to Mobilize Troops at Chickamauga Park. At the War Department at Washing-At the War Department at Washington, on the 13th, complete arrangements were made for the introdicte 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 National Guard of the different States and Territories, in the event, that the war Territories, in the event that the war policy contemplates the invasion of Cuba. the army may be incressed to 103,-000 men. Of this the regular troops and the National Guard will aggregate about 55,000 men, and the remainder about 55,000 men, and the remainder will be made up of volunteers. General Miles' plan is to mobilize seventeen of the twenty-five regiments of infantry and five of the ten regiments of caualry 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.

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 \$5,000,000.

The Cuban junta at Kingston, Jamrica, has offered to render the American 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 18th says the cabinet after discussing the message of President McKinley last hight declared it unwarranted med dling. The attitude of interference of the United States as expressed in the message is incomparable with the sovereignty and rights of Spain.
The cabinet further declared that

Spain would admit of no interference, and that the Spanish government is unalterably determined to uphold its national right. A member of the cabinet said that Spain was calmly awaiting further developments; that Spain is not called upon to act until President McKinley's recommendations become concert acts. The minister of war reported on the

mobilization of the land forces. Extraordinary precautions for war are being taken and money has been voted to complete the fortifications at l'orto In an interview with Sagasta it is said that the Spanish premier takes strong grounds against the declaration tone

of the President's message. Sagasta says that, it is a deplorable document and that the efforts of the powers to keep the Spanish-American affairs on a diplomatic basis will be Tetter, Salt-Rheum and Eczema. The intense itching and smarting, inci-

dent to these diseases, is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites and chronic sore eyes. 25 cts. per box. Dr. Cady's Condition Powders, are

just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. They are not food but medicine and the best in use to put a horse in prime condition. Price 25 cents per package.

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