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State Library

## BUTLER REPLIE TO JONES.

County Commissioner Jones, of Pender, Writes Asking Certain Questions.

SENATOR BUTLER'S FULL AND FRANK REPLY.

Those Who Oppose the Domination of Gold Monopoly Should Co-operate. If Democratic Leaders Are Insincere, the Way to Test Their Sincerity. The Voters of All Parties Are Patriotic. They Make Up a Majority of the Voters. The Way to Get Them Together and Defeat Monopoly and Restore Good Government.

The following is a letter written by National Chairman Butler to Mr. Jones, a prominent Populist and Commissioner of Pender county:

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1898.

HON. GEO. T. JONES,
Rocky Point, N. C.

MY DEAR SIR: Your esteemed favor received and carefully considered. I agree with you in much that you say, and were it not that most evil and dangerous influences were controlling our government not producing hard times in the midst of plenty, it might be proper for us to be influenced by the sentiments you express.

But in times like these, when the welfare of seventy millions of people, including our own wives and children, is at stake, our judgment and conscience alike call upon us to meet the situation from the highest plane of patriotic duty.

You say that you endorse and that every patriotic man should endorse the sentiments of the recent address issued by the twenty-five Populist Congressmen and Senators, appealing for a co-operation of all who are opposed to the rule and domination of the gold ring and the allied trusts and monopolies; but you say it will not work in practice because a large number, if not a majority, of the leaders of the Democratic party are not sincerely for the principles of Jefferson and Bryan.

Now this may be so and it may not be so, but, for argument's sake, let us admit that it is so; let us admit that there is a large number of Democratic leaders and Democratic newspapers who are more in sympathy with Cleveland and his policies than with Bryan and his principles; let us even admit that this class makes up a majority of the Democratic press and the Democratic State Committee; but do these men and these newspapers represent the sentiment of the great rank and file of the Democratic party? We know that there were from fifty to a hundred thousand Democrats in the State who were on the eve of leaving the Democratic party when the Democratic national convention convened in 1896. They would have left if Cleveland had been nominated or if any straddlebug had been nominated. These men were then about to take the patriotic course that you and I took in 1892. They are no less patriotic now than they were then. These voters in this State are the rank and file of their party. They have to-day no more confidence in the Democratic leaders who supported Cleveland and who up to 1896 ridiculed silver and every other reform that the People's Party were advocating than they had then. They are simply staying in the party because they have faith in Bryan and Bryanism. They were going to follow in his lead then, and they are simply following his lead now. If we ever get these voters in the future, and our only hope for recruits in the future is chiefly from this class of voters, we must do it by pursuing such a course as will commend itself to these men and at the same time expose the hypocrisy of the pretended Bryan Democrat who is at heart a Cleveland Democrat. If we pursue such a course they will come if their party backslides, and, I might say, if it fails to progress.

I believe that the great majority of the voters of the nation, as well as of North Carolina, are honest and patriotic. They sincerely believe in the principles advocated by Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln. If this were not so then there would be no hope of ever redeeming this government from the domination of Shylock and the monopoly tories that now have us in their clutches.

But you say that the Democratic machine leaders, who are at heart monopoly and Cleveland goldbugs, will be able to fool a lot of the honest rank and file and thus succeed in controlling the Democratic State Convention, and that a party controlled by such men ought to be fought to the death. If this happens, then I agree with you. If the Democratic party is not honestly with the people in this fight, if it will not prove its sincerity by repudiating its traitors and straddlers and marching boldly up and helping us to fight the allied and combined enemies of humanity, then it ought to die and the quicker it dies the better. But the only way that the party can be killed—that is, the only way that the dishonest and insincere men in it can be thrust into the Republican party, where they belong, and the honest and sincere men taken into the Populist party, where we hope to see them—is by showing the honest rank and file of that party that their leaders are not sincere and that the party will again betray them as it did under Cleveland. We are now in a position to put this test to the party and to accomplish this end so much to be desired, and it would be criminal in us, both from a party standpoint and from a standpoint of patriotic duty, to fail to put their sincerity to the test at this juncture.

Now the way to test their sincerity is by proposing to them to do as Bryan has requested them to do; that is, to co-operate on certain great fundamental principles. If they refuse to co-operate it will prove their insincerity and result in one of two things: either that the masses of the party will overthrow them and drive them into the Republican party with Mark Hanna and the Cleveland crowd where they belong, or else it will result in the rank and file of the Democratic party coming to the People's party where they belong. So whether the leaders of the Democratic party are sincere or insincere it is clearly our duty to make an honest effort to secure a fair and honorable co-operation.

Our State Convention is held before the Democratic State Convention. Therefore, it devolves upon us to make the first proposition to co-operate. If we meet and adjourn without doing so, then we furnish to every insincere and hypocritical leader in the Democratic party an opportunity to hide his insincerity. Every gold-bug in disguise in that party will be quick to declare that he was in favor of co-operation as Bryan requested but that we were insincere, held our convention first to prevent co-operation and failed to make a proposition. They would go through the whole campaign making this charge and they would make the honest rank and file of their party believe it, and we would have no way to disprove it.

On the other hand, let us make (as we should do) a fair and honorable proposition to them to co-operate for certain great reforms, not only National but also State, covering transportation reforms and the election of an anti-monopoly legislature, and then if they refuse we will have them on the defensive from the beginning of the campaign and we will be on the aggressive and in a position to gain recruits from the first day to the last.

I sincerely trust that our people in every county will send their truest and best men to our State Convention on May 17th. I sincerely trust that a fair and honorable proposition for co-operation for great fundamental principles will be made. I sincerely trust that the honest masses of the Democratic party may be fairly represented at their State convention. If they are, our proposition will be accepted and a great victory for good government will be won. If the Cleveland gold-bugs and the Ransom machine are in control of the Democratic State Convention then they will refuse our proposition, and thousands upon tens of thousands of the masses of that party will refuse to follow such leadership and will join us in our fight to overthrow the combined forces of gold and monopoly.

Trusting to meet you at our State Convention, and trusting that a wise patriotism may guide our councils at so great a crisis in our country's history, I am.

Yours very sincerely,
MARION BUTLER.

### CALL HANNA A "DISGRACE."

Scathing Terms of Ohio's Senate Investigating Committee.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, April 26.—The committee from the Ohio Senate, which was appointed at the close of the Senatorial contest in January to investigate the charges of bribery against United States Senator Mark Hanna, finished its labors last night. Chairman Burke announced that the report would be presented in the Senate on Wednesday or Thursday. It covers thirty type-written pages and reviews at length the sensational testimony given before the committee during the investigation.

The charges are taken up separately and discussed in a fearless manner. Four conclusions were arrived at. Briefly stated the committee finds Senator Hanna guilty of offering a bribe to Representative Otis and connects the names of Charles W. Dick, Major Rathbone, and Gen. Boyce with the transaction. The committee recited in detail the efforts made to get Senator Hanna, Major Dick, and others who were connected with the Hanna bureau during the Senatorial campaign, to appear in person to answer the charges. These persons however, not only refused to talk, but persistently remained outside of the committee's jurisdiction and did not return to their homes in Ohio during the three and a half months the investigation was being conducted for fear of being subpoenaed and compelled to tell how Hanna came to be elected Senator.

The report closes with a scathing denunciation of Hanna. He is referred to in bitter terms and denounced as corrupt, dishonest, and a disgrace to Ohio and the United States Senate. It declares that Hanna is not a fit representative of Ohio, and the attention of the United States is called to the finding of the committee and speedy action urged to unseat him.

It is understood here that Mayor McKisson, of Cleveland, will follow up the report by contesting the seat of Senator Hanna.

### SENTIMENT IN THE WEST.

There are Many Democrats Favorable to Co-Operation of Silver Forces.

News and Observer.]

Judge Avery was in Raleigh yesterday. Asked as to the political outlook in the mountains, the Judge said: "It is not true as reported that the Western Democracy is opposed to the co-operation of silver forces as recommended by Bryan and Jones. On the contrary I am informed that among the open advocates of this plan are nearly all the leading and representative men north and east of Buncombe. Among them I may mention W. H. Bower and Edmund Jones, of Caldwell; W. B. Council and Ed. Coffee, of Watauga; John S. Wilson and Mr. Lambert, of Mitchell; Watson, Ray and Ellis Gardner of Yancey; D. S. Hudgins and others, of McDowell; J. H. Pearson and W. S. Pearson of Burke."

"Before the convention meets," said Judge Avery, "you will find that there is a strong sentiment favorable to it in other Western counties. I have not heard from Lincoln county, but I take it for granted that any just arrangement that secures the valuable services of Judge Hoke for eight more years on the bench would meet with favor in that country."

### POPULIST SPEECHES

In Congress on War Measures Introduced—The Danger of a Large Standing Army in a Republic.

Special THE CAUCASIAN.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.—Congressman J. D. Botkin, (Pop). of Kansas, made a speech on the Cuban question in the House April 12th that attracted great attention and won favorable comment from all sides. He severely criticised the vicious attack made upon Congress by the Hartford (Conn.) Post, the personal organ of John Addison Porter, the President's Secretary. In answer to the unmanly charge by that paper that the members of Congress who did not endorse Mr. McKinley's policy of delay are as vile traitors as Benedict Arnold, Mr. Botkin said:

"I hurl the charge of treason back into the teeth of the writer, whaever he is. The Benedict Arnolds of this period are those who, like the author of this insult, would sacrifice national honor, the cause of freedom, and humanity itself upon the altar of a heartless commercialism."

Mr. Botkin then reviewed the history of the Cuban question, and showed that for three years this country has desired action and the recognition of Cuban independence. He also showed that Congress has been for such recognition until held in check by the Executive. He pointed out the fact that all the horrible truths in regard to Spanish cruelty were known by the President long ago, and he believed that in view of all these facts the weak message of the Executive would be repudiated by the people. He compared this government in its silent acquiescence in Spanish barbarites, to Saul of Tarsus consenting to the death of Stephen, the Martyr, and holding the garments of the murderers.

In closing he said:

"I do not believe a government can commit the crimes that Spain has committed in Cuba and escape just and awful retribution. If it is God's order that retributive justice shall be meted out to her through the instrumentality of this government, I voice the universal sentiment of Kansas and of the country when I say, all hail the task!"

Hon. James Gunn, (Pop. Idaho,) in speaking of the bill for the recognition of the army, said to your correspondent:

"It is a lamentable consideration that many over-zealous Republicans at this time seek to force their peculiar policy on the country under the guise of patriotic duty. This was illustrated last week when a bill was introduced in the House, coming from the committee on Military Affairs, which sought to increase the standing army of the United States. We have all been taught from infancy that a great standing army was dangerous to republican institutions; that crowns were upheld by bayonets, but that republics were founded in the hearts of the hearts of the people. Of late years there has come from Repuilcans sources continued intimations that an increase of the army was necessary, and the old theory which opposed military domination was abandoned. That element in our political system that cherishes this idea see in the present threat of war a chance to force on the country, a large standing army. While this was being done the people were to be thrown off their guard with the cry of preparations for war, war measure; free Cuba, &c., &c. The men who raise this cry the loudest are the most ardent advocates of peace at any price. The bill to which I have referred was drawn upon stealthy lines. Silver was not demonetized in a more artful manner than the plan adopted to increase the army. The promoters all the time disclaimed any idea of increasing the strength of our military establishment. They said they simply aimed at introducing a new system of organization. The two battalion system was to be done away with and three battalions. After a two days debate in the House the scheme met with an ignominious defeat. After all the general sentiment of the members of the House of Representatives was in favor of standing by the present volunteer system or state organization, and when the vote was taken only some fifty odd rose to their feet in favor of the standing army as against our volunteer establishment. In the defeat of this bill a danger point has been passed. One that comes up occasionally to fret and worry our people and show them that the enemies of true Democratic government are still in our midst and anxious on all occasions to introduce changes in our political system that would ultimately end in the overthrow of the republic.

#### Senator Allen Against Bonds.

The following resolution was presented in the Senate Wednesday by Mr. Allen:

"That in the opinion of the Senate no circumstances can arise in the relations of the United States of America and the kingdom of Spain that will warrant an increase of the interest bonded indebtedness of this government, or that will in any manner interfere in the reform of the financial affairs of the United States on lines laid down in the National Peoples Party platform of July, 1896"

The resolution went over under objection.

### A CO-OPERATION FOR PRINCIPLE.

The Populists and Silver Democrats Form a Co-operation Ticket for Municipal Ownership in Kokomo, Ind.

Union Despatch, Ind.]

The Populists and Silver Democrats of this city have nominated the following co-operative city ticket: Mayor, W. S. Armstrong; treasurer, J. M. Wooley; clerk, Lewis C. Sellers; marshall, Isaac Dick. The platform demands municipal ownership of the natural monopolies, economy in the administration of city affairs and that the home laborers be employed on all city work. The ticket is a good strong one and will make a warm fight with the chances favorable to its election.


Spring humors, boils, pimples, eruptions, sores, may be completely cured by purifying the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla.


# THE FIRST SHOT FIRED.

## North Atlantic Squadron Ordered to Cuba and Blockaded Havana.

## MOBILIZATION OF REGULAR ARMY

## President's Proclamation Calling for 125,000 Volunteers—North Carolina's Quota 2,584 Men.

Several Spanish Vessels Captured—Morro Castle Fires Upon the American Fleet at Havana but no Harm done—A Great Deal of Excitement in Havana—The City in Readiness for War.

### BLOCKADE OF CUBA BEGUN.

First Step to Compel the Withdrawal of Spanish Troops.

(FRIDAY.)

The siege of Cuba has begun. Havana and other ports of the nothern coast of the island are blockaded.

A declaration of war is expected today, upon a message to Congress from the President.

A presidential proclamation announces to the world the first step of the United States toward forcing the evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish troops and the hauling down of the Spanish flag.

The fighting squadron, including some of the most formidable warships of the American Navy, under command of Capt. W. T. Sampson, left Key West shortly after sunrise yesterday, with the object of effecting an immediate blockade in Cuban waters. Mantanzas will probably be the base of supplies during the siege. Coincident with the blockade, relief supplies will be furnished to the starving reconcentrados, while the insurgent forces, under Gen. Gomez, will be equipped with arms and ammunition.

The volunteer army bill has become a law, and the proclamation of the President calling for 100,000 men will be issued today. Land forces in large numbers will not be sent to Cuba at once. The regular with the marines, will be used first, the volunteers going into camp to become seasoned for hard service. The use of the army will be governed largely by the effects of the blockade.

The first shot of the war was fired off the Florida coast, early yesterday morning, when a Spanish merchantman was brought to and seized, with her crew of twenty-eight men, by the United States gunboat Nashville. There was no resistance and the merchantman is now held as a prize. Her captain and crew have been turned over to the Federal authorities. The seizure is regarded as wholly warranted, since Spain semi-officially, through Premier Sagasta, accepted our ultimatum as a declaration of war. Foreign governments have been notified of the existence of war and asked to enforce neutrality laws.

Porto Rico, the base of supplies of the Spanish ships, will probably be blockaded soon by the Flying Squadron, though the ships under command of Commodore Schley may not leave Hampton Roads immediately. No definite information has been received that the Spanish fleet has yet left St. Vincent.

#### Blockade Proclamation.

Whereas, by a joint resolution passed by the Congress and approved April 20, 1898, and communicated to the government of Spain, it was demanded that said government at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuban waters; and the President was directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into actual service of the United States the militia of the several States to such extent as might be necessary to carry said resolution into effect.

Whereas, in carrying into effect said resolution, the President of the United States deems it necessary to set on foot and maintain a blockade of the north coast of Cuba, including all ports on said coast between Cardenas and Bahia Honda and the port of Cienfuegos, on the south side of Cuba.

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, in order to enforce the said resolution, do hereby declare and proclaim that the United States of America have instituted and will maintain a blockade of the north coast of Cuba, and including ports on said coast between Cardenas and Bahia Honda and the port of Cienfuegos on the south coast of Cuba, aforesaid, in pursuance of the laws of the United States and the laws of the nations applicable to such cases.

An efficient force will be posted so as to prevent the entrance and exit of vessels from the ports aforesaid. Any neutral vessel approaching any of said ports, or attempting to leave the same, without notice or knowledge of the establishment of such blockade, will be duly warned by the commander of the blockading forces, who will endorse on her register the fact and the date of such warning where such indorsement was made, and if the same vessel shall again attempt to enter any blockaded port she will be captured and sent to the nearest convenient port for such proceedings against her and her cargo as prize may be deemed advisable.

Neutral vessels lying in any of said ports at the time of the establishment of such blockade will be allowed thirty days to issue therefrom.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 22d day of April A. D. 1898, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-second.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

By the President.
JOHN SHERMAN, Sec'y of State.

#### The First Shot of the War.

KEY WEST, April 22.—The first shot of the war has been fired and the honor of firing it belongs to the United States gunboat Nashville. As a result, the Spanish merchantman Buena Ventura is lying in this harbor awaiting the action of a prize court.

The fleet of Rear Admiral Sampson was about twelve miles off Sand Key light this morning on its way to establish the blockade of Cuban ports, when the Spaniard was sighted, bound north. The speedy little Nashville ran her down and put a shot across her bows from the four inch gun on the port side aft, manned by Lieut. Dillingham. The Spaniard refused to obey the shot, but another somewhat too close to her bows for comfort and safety brought her to.

A prize crew, under Ensign T. P. Magruder, was put aboard. Capt Lucarraga, in command of her, was astounded. He said he did not know war was declared; but when he was informed of the state of affairs he shrugged his shoulders and accepted the situation philosophically.

The Nashville towed her prize into this harbor at 11 o'clock this morning. The news of the capture of the Spaniard set the people at Key West frantic with enthusiasm. All work was suspended and the docks crowded with people eager to look upon the prize.

#### Closing in Upon Havana.

(SATURDAY.)

The Spanish government has given the signal for the opening of hostilities. Her ships are under way. Madrid advices indicate that Spain awaited the expiration of the time limit of our ultimatum before inaugurating war, although, three days before she accepted the signing of the Congressional resolutions by the President as a declaration of war. The fighting squadron has moved up nearer the coast of Cuba, and the blockade will be more effective. Some of our ships are now within range of Moro Castle. Fighting from the forts may be begun at any time and a bombardment would then, no doubt, be precipitated.

President McKinley's message, recommending a formal declaration of the existence of war, will be sent to Congress Monday. The early adjournment of the Senate prevented the transmission of the message Saturday. There will be no delay in making the declaration. Both the administration and the leaders in Congress believe that formal action is advisable to prevent the possibility of international complications.

The call for volunteers—125,000—has been issued and the enlistment will be for two years. These troops will be be mobilized at Washington, Richmond, Atlanta and another point, and will immediately take up the routine of soldier life. In the South it is hoped to raise several regiments of volunteer colored troops, who would be especially well fitted for warfare in Cuba. There will be no extensive evation of the island by our land forces at once. The use of the troops will be governed by the developments in connection with the blockade. The army will be put into such shape as to utilize its entire strength in an emergency.

The United States and Spain will be formally cautioned by the European powers to respect the rights of neutrals. The first neutrality proclamation was issued by the Governor of Newfoundland, upon instructions from his home government.

Another Spanish merchantman, engaged in Cuban trade, was captured Saturday morning off Havanna and is held as a prize. The seizure of the Buena Ventura by the gunboat Nashville has been made the subject of some adverse comment abroad. A Spanish coasting steamer eluded the blockade and got into Havana yesterday morning. The torpedo-boat Ericsson captured a fishing boat Friday night.

Spain, following the lead of the United States, announces that she will not engage in privateering.

It is quite likely that the first naval engagement will be off the Phillippine Islands. Admiral Dewey's fleet, which has been resting at Hong Kong has been ordered to Manila, and while it is inferior in numbers to the Spanish squadron in those waters, it is believed to be superior in efficiency and armament and will not hesitate to give it battle. If it meets the Spanish fleet and defeats it, as is hoped will be the result, it will sail at once for the Atlantic to re-inforce our vessels here.

The cruisers Minneapolis and Columbia have left Hampton Roads for Key West, convoying marines.

#### Call for Volunteer Proclamation.

Whereas a joint resolution of Congress was approved on the twentieth day of April, 1898, "Joint resolution for the recognition of the independence of the people 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 President of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect," and

Whereas, by an act of Congress entitled, "An act to provide for temporarily increasing the military establishment of the United States in time of war and for other purposes," approved April 22, 1898, the President is authorized, in order to raise a volunteer army, to issue his proclamation for volunteers to serve in the Army of the United States.

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution and the laws, and deeming sufficient occasion to exist, have thought fit to call forth, and hereby do call forth, volunteers to the aggregate number of 125,000, in order to carry into effect the purpose of the said resolution; the same to be apportioned, as far as practicable, among the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia, according to population, and to serve for two years; unless sooner discharged. The details for this object will be immediately communicated to the proper authorities, through the War Department.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-third day of April A. D. 1898, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-second.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

By the President:
JOHN SHERMAN,
Secretary of State.

### MOBILIZATION OF TROOPS.

The Regular Army From the Different Sections of the Country Being Centralized for Action.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., April 20.—Cavalry and artillery from all parts of the country are pouring into Chattanooga. Maj. John R. Brooke and his staff, of the Department of the Lakes arrived from Chicago and assumed command at the Chickamauga camping ground.

The third Infantry, U. S. A., 650 strong, are en route from Fort Snelling, Minn., to Mobile, Ala.

SALT LAKE, Utah, April 20.—Cheered on by 20,000 enthusiastic people, marching through gayly decorated streets, lined with G. A. R., school children, and friends, the Twenty-fourth Infantry left Salt Lake to-day for New Orleans, where they will arrive Sunday. Col. J. Ford Kent is in command of the regiment, which consists of 30 officers and 510 men.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 20.—Eight companies of the Eighth Infantry, with band and hospital corps, numbering in all 450 men, left this city for New Orleans this afternoon. The soldiers, commanded by Col. Van Horn, were met by a procession of civic and military organizations, and were escorted to the depot. The cheers were deafening.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 20.—The Sixth Infantry from Fort Thomas, Ky., and the Seventh Infantry from Columbus, en route to Tampa Fla., in six special trains, were given a great ovation on their arrival here to-night; 10,000 people being at the Union depot to greet them. Many ladies were present and showered flowers upon the blue coats securing autographs in return.

ROANOKE, Va., April 20.—A detachment of artillery from Fort Hamilton N. Y., en route to Chickamaugua Park, arrived here at 7 p. m. was greeted by a crowd of patriotic citizens, variously estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000. After spending an hour here, the train with two engines attached, pulled out from the union depot, cheers went up from thousands of throats.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20.—The First Regiment, United States infantry, comprising 500 men left here for New Orleans over the Southern Pacific Railroad to-day. The departure of the soldiers resulted in a popular demonstration, such as has never been equaled here. At least 200,000 people assmbled along the line of march from the Presidio to the ferry, and there was a continuous roar of cheering as the soldiers marched along. Intense enthusiasm was displayed throughout the city.

DENVER, Colo., April 20.—No scene of greater enthusiasm has ever been witnessed in Denver than that attending the departure of the famous Seventh Infantry for New Orleans this afternoon. The regiment arrived from Fort Logan at 2 o'clock. All the companies of the Colorado National Guard in Denver were drawn up in line to receive the regulars. A salt was fired, and thousands cheered until they were hoarse. Many shouting "God Speed the South," "Remember the Maine" etc.

#### Awaiting Orders.

LONDON, April 23.—A special dispatch received from Queenstown reports that the Spanish boat Audaz, which went into dry dock there three weeks ago, has completed her repairs and is now awaiting orders. It is expected that she will leave Queenstown on Monday next.

#### Temerario Puts to Sea.

BUENOS AYRES, April 23.—The Spanish torpedo cruiser Temerario sailed this morning. No information could be obtained regarding her destination.

#### Still at St. Vincent.

ST. VINCENT, CAPE VERDE ISLANDS, April 23—11 a. m.—The Spanish fleet is still here, either awaiting orders or re-enforcements.

#### Cannot Get Coal From Haiti.

PORT AU PRINCE, HAITI, April 23—William F. Powell, the United States Minister, had a two hours' conference to-day with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and received the assurance that a special order will be issued forbidding Haitians to supply coal to Spaniards at any of the ports of the republic.

### ITALIAN VESSELS UNDER ORERS.

Ironclads and Tropedo-boats Ordered to Prepare for Sea.

LONDON, April 20.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The Italian Admiralty, I am privately informed, to-day commanded the men of the ironclads and six torpedo-boats at La Spezia under Admiral Accinni, to prepare immediately for sailing orders."

### WHOM TO CHOOSE

To Guide and Shape the Party's Policy—Let None but Patriotic Men be Put at the Helm.

The Populist county and State Conventions should exercise the greatest wisdom in selecting members of the committee, to whom will be committed the management of the affairs of the party in the coming campaign. None but the truest, wisest and most loyal to the trusts and principles of the party should be chosen to shape and guide its destiny. In this great crisis, when suffering and distress prevail throughout the country, and the only hope of success and relief is through honest unity of action of all who entertain the same views on great public questions, it behooves the patriots who compose the conventions, that are soon to assemble, to exercise wise caution and prudent foresight in electing committeemen to conduct the campaign.

This is not the time to allow untrue men—tricksters or sportsmen—to control the party affairs, and this suggestion is made to the honest rank and file of the Peoples Party to see that none but true Populists are placed at the helm.

This action will be imperatively necessary to prevent the betrayal of trust confided to unworthy men.

X RAYS.


Spring is full of terrors to all whose constitution is not able to resist the sudden changes of temperature and other insalubrities of the season. To put the system in condition to overcome these evils, nothing is so effective as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Take it now.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.
Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c. ... druggists.


## CO-OPERATION AGAINST GOLD AND MONOPOLY.

### THE ADDRESS SENT OUT BY THE TWENTY-FIVE POPULIST SENATORS AND CONGRESSMEN.

Reasons Why the People's Party Should Appeal to All Who Are Opposed to the Rule of Gold and Monopoly to Join Hands in a Harmonious Co-operation Against the Common Enemy.

Our readers will remember the address appealing for a co-operation of all who are opposed to gold and monopoly, recently sent out by the twenty-five Populist Congressmen and Senators. Since some who claim to be opposed to the rule of gold and monopoly have recently attacked this address we republish it below so that all may read it again and see exactly what it says. It is as follows:

THE POPULIST ADDRESS.

To the People: The conspiracy of gold and monopoly is nearing its culmination. Every advance it has made during the last twenty five years has been by adroit and stealthy processes. These would have been impossible if it had not had its agents and confederates holding positions of public trust in the legislative, executive and judicial branches of the government. Neither the beneficiaries nor the tools of this conspiracy have any particular politics. In name the last administration was Democratic. The present administration is called Republican, but it has ingloriously practiced and defended the perfidious policies of its predecessor.

At length the selfish and brutal interests behind this conspiracy deem themselves strong enough to dispense with the caution and duplicity hitherto necessary to their success. The administration boldly avows its indorsement of their scheme against the liberty and prosperity of the people. Within a few weeks it has formulated and sent to Congress a bill, the leading purpose of which is, in the words of the Secretary of the Treasury: "To commit the country more thoroughly to the gold standard."

This country has during the past twenty-four years suffered enough of the blighting effect of the gold standard, so far as fraudulent legislation and executive usurpation have been able to establish it. It is now boldly proposed to legalize what has been done in defiance of law and to use the power secured by false pretenses from a long suffering and too trustful people to put upon this infamous design the stamp of alleged popular authorization.

In the pursuit of this purpose of committing the country more thoroughly to the gold standard the plan of this administration, as of the last, is to retire the greenbacks and other non-interest bearing paper money of the government, to issue interest-burdened gold bonds, and to increase the powers, privileges, and profits of national banks. This achievement would turn over the duty of supplying the people's money, the very life blood of business, to a selfish, heartless, and irresponsible foreign gold syndicate and its American agents and allies.

It must be remembered also that this foreign gold syndicate and its allies have, with the connivance if not the assistance of our government, captured and to-day control every instrument of commerce in the nation. In framing the Constitution our patriotic forefathers, with zealous care and with prophetic wisdom, provided that commerce should be regulated by Congress; but this tremendous power has been abdicated by Congress in favor of the gold trust and the banking ring. Money is the first great instrument of commerce, but the gold ring, not satisfied with controlling our financial system, has captured the other instruments of commerce to enable it to keep the gold standard yoke upon our necks and "to more thoroughly" subjugate our people and dominate our government.

All history teaches that those who have controlled the instruments of commerce in any country have not only controlled the commerce of that nation, but have also controlled and dominated that government. Thus the gold syndicate and its allied monopolies in our country have seized the great instruments of commerce, have used this tremendous power to discriminate against sections and individuals to destroy competition, to breed business stagnation, and to create "hard times" in the midst of plenty. Thus the organization and maintenance of great industrial trusts have been promoted, which operate to aggravate the evil conditions which gave them birth. Thus they are making millions of paupers to create a few millionaires. The inevitable result must be to convert our government into an oligarchy of sordid wealth.

In the accomplishment of this end these evil influences must shackle opinion and muzzle discussion. They not only subsidize the press and attempt to seat their well-paid attorneys in legislative halls, on our benches of justice, and in all other departments of government; but wherever college faculties are susceptible to pretended generosity or inverted philanthrophy they carefully manœuver for either service or silence.

The divine right of kings is to be succeeded by the divine right of millionairs, who propose to run everything, not only the instruments of commerce and our industrial system, but also as far as possible the pen of the editor and the voice, if not the intellect, of the university professor. Having succeeded in this the conspirators will not only completely dominate the legislative, executive and judicial branches of our government, but

(Continued on 4th page)

## THE PRESIDENT'S ULTIMATUM

To Spain was Intercepted—Considered a Declaration of War by the Spanish and

### WOODFORD LEAVES MADRID

Not Permitted by the Spanish Ministry to Present the Ultimatum. This Ends Diplomatic Relations Between the Two Countries and State of War Begins.

MADRID, April 21.—The ultimatum of the United States was recieved early this morning, in English. The Spanish government immediately broke off diplomatic relations with the United States Minister to this effect before he was able to present any note.

The Spanish government having received the text of the ultimatum of the United States from its own sources did not wait for the United States Minister to present the ultimatum, but sent him his passports.

It is not expected that there will be any formal declaration of war as Spain's action to-day is considered a virtual declaration of war, and hostilities may begin immediately. Both nations, however, may make to their own people and to all neutrals what is termed "the notification of war."

#### Senor Gullon's Note to Woodford.

The following is the text of the note received this morning by Gen. Woodford from Senor Gullon, Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"DEAR SIR:—In compliance with a painful duty, I have the honor to inform you that there has been sanctioned by the President of the Republic a resolution of both chambers of the United States which denies the legitimate sovereignty of Spain, and threatens armed intervention in Cuba, which is equivalent to a declaration of war.

"The government of her Majesty have ordered her Minister to return without loss of time from North American territory, together with all the personnel of the legation

"By this act the diplomatic relations hitherto existing between the two countries and all official communications between their respective representatives cease.

"I am obliged, thus, to inform you so that you may make such arrangements as you think fit. I beg your excellency to acknowledge receipt of this note at such time as you deem proper. Taking this opportunity to reiterate to you the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

"P. GULLON."

#### Gen. Woodford Leaves Madrid.

Gen. Woodford left Madrid at 4 o'clock this afternoon for Paris. The effects of the American Legation were left in charge of British Embassador.

#### Basis of the Ultimatum.

"First—That the people of the Island of Cuba, are, and of right ought to be free and independent.

"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 Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

"Third—That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States the militia of the several 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 asserts its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people."

### SPANISH MINISTER DEPARTS.

And the French Embassy Will Look After the Spanish Interest—His Passport Given.

The Spanish Minister, accompanied by six members of his staff, left Washington at 7:30 o'clock Wednesday and the Spanish government thus terminated its diplomatic representation in the United States. The Minister and his party left by the Pennsylvania Road, going northward to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and thence to Toronto. While the Minister is on this side of the border he has the protection of the passports issued by the State Department at his request, following the delivery at the Legation of a copy of the President's ultimatum to Spain. Before leaving Washington the Spanish Minister called at the French Embassy and the Austrian Legation, where Spanish interests are left in charge.

#### Secur Paid to Passports.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Know ye, that the bearer hereof, Don Louis Polo Baranbe, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Spain to the United States, accompanied by his family and suite, is about to travel abroad.

These are therefore to request all officers of the United States or of any State thereof to permit him to pass freely without let or molestation, and to extend to him all friendly aid and protection in case of need.

In testimony whereof, I, John Sherman, Secretary of State of the United States of America, have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed at Washington this 20th day of April, A. D. 1898, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and twenty-second.


Don't tobacco spit and smoke your life away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.