

THE HAND-WRITING ON THE WALL.

President McKinley Sees it and His Cuban Policy Changes.

The Revolt Among Republicans Against Compromise Increases—A Majority of His Party in the House Decides to Force Him to Active Measures—He Assures Them of an Ultimatum for Cuban Independence Sent to Spain and Early Reply Demanded—The President Now Anxious to Force Measures—Spain for the First Time Stoops to Consider the Question of Giving Up Cuba—War Preparations on Both Sides Continued—Consul General Lee Notified of Plots Against His Life—Spain Pleading for Aid from Other European Powers.

Washington, March 30.—The republicans of the house who are aggressively in favor of prompt and energetic action in the Cuban matter and who met last night in conference held another meeting after the house adjourned tonight. At last night's meeting forty-six members were present. Tonight they were re-enforced by sixty-nine, making it a total of 115. This constitutes considerably more than a majority of the republican membership of the house and the members present tonight say that it by no means represents the full strength of those who will be satisfied with nothing short of the complete independence of Cuba. Many of the radicals favor armed intervention and a few, like Representative Marsh, of Illinois, believe the blowing up of the Maine is a casus belli. The speeches at tonight's meeting, while vigorous and yielding nothing, were nevertheless in favor of giving the president an opportunity to mature his policy and completing the negotiations in which he is now engaged. Many of the leaders of the movement, including Messrs. Hopkins, of Illinois; Hull, of Iowa; Tawney, of Minnesota; Bromwell, of Ohio; Hepburn, of Iowa; and Smith, of Michigan, saw the president today and all he asked was a brief delay. Action by congress before the pending negotiations are completed, he told them, would embarrass him and might result in a complete rupture. Messrs. Hull, Bromwell and others explained this situation to the conference. They counseled acquiescence in the president's desires. A rupture with the administration was greatly to be deplored and should, they argued, only occur as a last resort. At the conference the president had said that the negotiations now in progress would either fail or be successful by the end of the week. He believed they would be successful. He did not indicate, however, if a satisfactory solution had not previously been reached action would be had. All the members present professed ignorance of the details of the president's plans and negotiations, although several said the president assured them that if successful, they would, he thought, be satisfactory.

While these different reports were made to the conference they were unofficial and the conference decided as last to appoint a committee of eleven to wait upon the president tomorrow and explain their views on the situation. The committee to report at a meeting to be held tomorrow night. The committee appointed consisted of the following members: Messrs. Hopkins and Lorimer, of Illinois; Joy, of Missouri; Sullivan, of New Hampshire; Cooper, of Wisconsin; Arnd, of Pennsylvania; Mercer, of Nebraska; Knox, of Massachusetts; Paris, of Indiana; Hager, of Iowa, and Smith, of Michigan.

Washington, March 30.—The vital point in the Cuban situation, viz: independence, has shifted itself from Washington to Madrid where the Spanish government is now giving grave and earnest consideration to propositions presented by the government of the United States. On the answer to these propositions, probably, depends the future course of the relations between Spain and his country. It is believed that it is now but a question of an exceedingly short time before the inevitable crisis must come. The Spanish ministry will hold a cabinet council tomorrow after the propositions have been submitted to the queen regent and as a result of that conference it is expected by the administration that a definite answer to its proposals will be received.

The propositions submitted by this country contemplate a complete and immediate cessation of hostilities in Cuba, the return of the reconcentrados to their usual avocations, and the independence of Cuba, this last feature to be secured probably on an indemnity basis by which the island would pay a substantial sum for its freedom from Spanish rule. These propositions take a wide scope and there are many details in the alternative propositions, the purpose being to present every possible plan promising a solution of the Cuban problem so long as an end of the Cuban war and Cuban independence are embodied in the ultimate result. It has been made perfectly clear to Spain that nothing less than the close of the war and the independence of the island will suffice as an adequate settlement.

It is now for Spain to accept or reject these tenders. There is no disposition to urge one rather than another, so

long as the conclusion finally reached brings the termination of the war and Cuban independence.

Never before until now has the Spanish government, even for a moment, entertained such a proposition. Now, in the stress of the present emergency with declarations of war introduced in the American congress, Spain has reluctantly consented to consider them. This in itself has given lively hope of satisfactory results. But it involves a grave crisis in Spain and it cannot be foretold what the final action at Madrid will be. Until today, it was believed that Spain would indignantly reject a proposition involving the independence of Cuba, or American intervention or the disappearance of the Spanish flag from the island, either through purchase by Cubans or otherwise. There was the best of reason for the official belief that as between peace and war on these propositions, Spain would choose war, but more hope apparently is entertained here of Spain being in a yielding mood, as the American plans for solution are being carefully weighed with a view to a final decision. As stated, that answer is believed to be only a question of perhaps two or three days. When it is received the future course of this government will be determined. It is the view of the administration that the present attack will shape the policy of the future, whether it is to be one of peace or one of war.

Many representative men of congress—senators and representatives—called at the White house today and conferred with the president. To the leaders in congress he stated that the definite results were expected from Madrid by Friday. This served to allay the intense feeling which has been manifested in congress, and, through the influence of the leaders, further radical action by the senate and house of representatives has for the time being been deferred.

EXCITEMENT AT THE CAPITOL.

At the capitol excitement was unabated. After the vote on the Bailey resolution many republicans went to the White house to confer with the president and to express to him their hope that something might be promised which would relieve the strained situation. The assurance of the president was given to these members that by Friday night at the latest something definite could be expected.

The situation at the capitol is one of waiting expectancy. Senators and representatives are willing to give the president an opportunity to carry out his plans, but there is impatience to have some information regarding these plans and some assurance that they will not delay action too long.

NO AID FROM OTHER MONARCHIES.

It was stated today in a high diplomatic quarter that the Spanish government, within the last ten days had addressed a note to the great powers of Europe, fully setting forth the grave aspects of the controversy with the United States and at last inferentially suggesting that the time was now opportune European influences to be exerted. It is said that the note led to the utterances of Premier Hanotaux in the French chamber last Saturday, and has been the cause of the activity of European countries during the last few days in connection with Spanish-American affairs. Up to the present time, however, no actual step toward mediation or intervention has been taken by any of the great powers, although there is little doubt that France stands ready to take the initiative if there is the slightest evidence that the United States government will view such a move with favor.

A number of good officers is one of the last resorts of diplomacy, when all other means of averting war seem to be at an end. There is additional difficulty from the fact that when two nations are involved in a crisis any external influences may be resented as an intrusion. There is reason to believe that the French authorities are fully conscious of these delicate and difficult phases, and that no step will be made unless it is clearly apparent in advance that the United States desires the friendly offices of other nations.

The Spanish government has earnestly hoped within the last week that some of the European powers, and more likely Austria or France, would take the initiative without waiting to consult the desires of this government. This hope has proved vain, however, and it is stated today in high authority that recent negotiations in Europe have disclosed positively that while the sympathy of some of the continental powers was toward Spain, no one of them stood ready to espouse her cause, by mediation or by arms.

SECRECY AS TO WAR PREPARATIONS.

The greatest secrecy prevails in many of the bureaus of the war and navy departments in regard to the various projects of defence and naval movements now going on and the officials in many cases positively refuse to make public steps that have been determined upon. The most notable instance of this kind probably is in the navy department where Captain Cromwinshild, of the bureau of navigation, has issued an order forbidding subordinates to make public any information except on permission from himself.

SITUATION IN MADRID CRITICAL.

Madrid, March 30.—While the situation here is outwardly of the calmest description the actual position of affairs

is regarded as critical by both the United States legation and the Spanish government.

The United States minister, General Stewart L. Woodford, is working energetically and will continue to do so for Spain's peace until the first gun is fired. It is known the Spanish government admits the probability or necessity of complying with the demands of the United States and it is only in the disinclination of the ministers to put this willingness into concrete form that the danger lies. If a conference were to be held with British, German or French diplomats the matter would be settled without question.

The point which General Woodford is now pressing is that in the interests of humanity, hostilities in Cuba must cease immediately. No date was fixed either in the first or in the present note, but the United States is now dwelling upon the meaning of the word "immediately" and insisting that Spain accept its general interpretation. The public generally is taking little apparent interest in the situation, but there is a general disinclination to believe that France is likely to intervene.

SPAIN'S WAR PREPARATIONS.

El Pais says four warships have been ordered by Spain in France and that negotiations are pending for the purchase of several torpedo boats in Great Britain. The Pais also says that orders have been issued to mobilize all the Spanish warships and the torpedo boat Halcon is to sail immediately from Cartagena, where a second torpedo squadron is being prepared.

Military engineers, according to The Pais, are starting for the Canary islands, and the Balearic islands are being fortified. Italy, it is said, by the Pais, has decided to send the armored cruiser Carlo Alberto, a sister ship of the Varese, to Spain. Two regiments, still according to the Pais, are going to the Canary islands to strengthen the Spanish garrison there.

The Armstrong Spanish agent, a Spaniard who is in touch with the government and commercial people in Spain, has expressed the belief that unless the powers intercede there will be war. He added: "If the United States offered money for our clearing out of Cuba, we would not accept, but if the proposition emanated from another power it is not unlikely that it would be accepted." This view of the case is echoed by a portion of the Spanish press, which advises Spain to wash her hands of Cuba.

Senor Ortiz de Zarate, a prominent former deputy, who has just been defeated at Vittoria, expressed the opinion that there would be no war, saying: "We have neither ships, soldiers, plans nor money, and the government knows it. It will struggle to the last and then cave in." Senor Gullon, a well known newspaper editor, says the Spanish warships Palayo and Charles V., which the government announced to be ready for sea, cannot possibly be made ready sooner than two months.

SPANISH WARSHIPS SAIL.

London, March 30.—Mail advices received here today from Las Palmas, Canary islands, under date of March 23rd, confirm the Washington advices of the sailing of the Spanish torpedo flotilla. The letters received here say that on that date three Spanish torpedo boats, three torpedo boat destroyers and the escort, the transport Ciudad de Cadiz, received telegraphic orders to proceed to Cuba.

Washington, March 30.—The navy department has received a dispatch saying that the armored cruisers Infanta Maria Theresa and Cristobal Colon, and the torpedo boat destroyer Destructor, have sailed from Cartagena, Spain, their destination has not been learned at present.

A FLOOD OF CUBAN RESOLUTIONS.

A resolution similar to that introduced by Senator Coker, yesterday, recognizing Cuban independence, was introduced in the house today by Representative Broderick, of Kansas.

Representative Wheeler, of Alabama, introduced the following joint resolution:

Resolved, That the government of the United States hereby declares that the struggling patriots in the island of Cuba are belligerents and are recognized as such by this government.

Representative Adamson, of Georgia, has introduced a resolution recognizing the republic of Cuba and authorizing the president to accredit to it a minister of this government.

Representative Mahany, of New York, introduced a joint resolution recognizing the Cuban republic as a free and independent state and welcoming her to the family of republics in the Western world.

Representative Todd, of Michigan, introduced a resolution declaring a state of war exists between the United States and Spain.

THE PRESIDENT GIVES UP THE ARMISTICE PROPOSAL.

Washington, March 30.—The senate committee on foreign relations held two sessions today and adjourned a few minutes before 5 o'clock without reaching an agreement. Commander Bradford, of the bureau of equipment, was before the committee for several hours, giving expert testimony as to the relative strength of the navies of the United States and Spain and also advocating the purchase of the island of St. Thomas, of the Danish West Indies, as a naval station. Another development in the committee was an agreement to not present the completion of the committee's work on the Cuban situation for a few days in order to afford time to the president to continue his diplomatic negotiations with the Spanish authorities. This concession was the result of a request made direct to members of the committee by the president and was granted by the entire committee without any murmur or dissent.

Previous to this action on the part of the committee, the president had been very frankly informed that neither the committee nor the senate would be disposed to acquiesce in any agreement for an armistice. This opposition is understood to have been made clear on behalf of the joint republican and democratic steering committees of the senate, and it is understood that the evidence could have been blown up with the loss of only two torpedo boats while the Indiana and New York were in serious danger.

The sailing of the Spanish warships,

with Spain were rapidly approaching a crisis and said that the felt quite confident a conclusion would be reached by Friday night at the latest. He asked that in view of this fact, no action be taken by either house until after that time until the present negotiations could be brought to a close. If he took any of the senators into his confidence as to the basis upon which he was proceeding they did not repeat the information in the senate.

CUBANS WILL ACCEPT NO ARMISTICE.

Havana, via Key West, Fla., March 30.—Sunday and Monday were days of despondent anxiety the political and business circles of Havana, but yesterday and today there has been a much more quiet feeling. Without being able to give any good reason for their belief many prominent men seem satisfied that peace is assured. The word "armistice" is coming from lip to lip, as if there were some magic within it to solve the whole problem of Cuban strife. Those, however, who know General Maximo Gomez, General Garcia, Senor Borrero, Senor Maso and the other insurgent leaders, say that all reckon without their host who believe these men will agree to an armistice, even if asked to do so by the United States, unless it is plainly understood that the truce is to be followed by the restoration of Cuba to Spain.

It is argued that General Gomez, after holding out all through the dry season, will decline to agree to a truce during the rainy months in which the insurgents would have the advantage. On all sides it is regarded as an armistice of convenience, and it will not come until all possible plans of accommodating difficulties fail. A Spaniard of high influence, talking recently with Consul General Lee said: "The Sagasta ministry will not be compelled to make self-protection. Sagasta could quiet Spain by proclaiming: 'We have made Cuba an ash pie, a desert. It is no longer worth any outlay of blood or treasure. It is only fit for negroes and mixed bloods. Let it go.' But very few take such a view of the situation, although ignorant Spaniards might be deceived by such a declaration. Meanwhile it seems as if the Spanish military and naval powers are either convinced that there is no danger of active hostilities, or that they are careless of the grave consequences that the future may hold.

There are no visible preparations to provision Havana in case of a blockade nor is there any notable increase in the naval supply for naval uses. In the opinion of Americans here one of the gravest dangers lies in the fact that the ignorant classes of the city are not in any way advised as to the chances of war or seige. They believe Havana impregnable and the fleet of Spain all-conquering. If, indeed, the newspapers' other views, they might become dangerous and foster internal disorders.

LOTS AGAINST LEE'S LIFE.

Consul General Lee continues as cheerful as sunlight, despite the fact that he was warned last Sunday and Monday of five distinct plots against his life. Of course he does not give credence to such stories, and he is carefully guarded by the government, but continued warnings of this kind are not pleasant mental diet. The last story was that he would be poisoned by a bribed employe of his hotel. To this General Lee replied by asking the newspaper correspondent who set near him at meal time, in case he is suddenly taken ill, first to shoot his waiter and then to run for a stomach pump.

Since the report of the two courts of inquiry, the American and Spanish, held in the newspapers, the clubs and cafes have been alive with all sorts of old and new theories. The exploded scandal about the drunken dinner on the City of Washington and the other about carelessness and the disfigurement of the Maine are revived day by day. It is interesting to recall the fact that in the course of an interview which the correspondent of the Associated Press had with Captain Peral, who presided over the Spanish court of inquiry, the officer earnestly denied all such stories, paying Captain Sigbee, his officers and men a high compliment upon the efficiency of the discipline on board the Maine.

WILD RUMORS.

Among Spanish lower classes it is rumored that there is a plot on foot to blow up the Maine wreck with dynamite and to blow up the Vizcaya or the Almirante Oquendo. Recently the story gained circulation that three Americans had been arrested during the night for trying to blow up the wreck and had been sent to Cuban fortress. The only foundation for this was that the Associated Press correspondent, with a companion, visited the Fern after dark for the purpose of reading a bulletin to the officers and had his boat challenged repeatedly, as is usual, by the marine sentinels.

It is now known here that Captain Chadwick was the last of the members of the court of inquiry to make up his mind to the evidence received in connection with an external explosion. Captain Sampson, Lieutenant Commander Potter and Judge Advocate Marx were earlier convinced. As soon as Captain Chadwick was satisfied by a study of the wreck, the plans of its submarine condition and the testimony offered, Captain Sampson said: "There is no use waiting here any longer," and the Mangrove sailed for Key West four hours after their minds were made up. The decision to go was taken so suddenly that there was no chance to send the battleship Iowa for the court as it had been thought would be done.

ORDER FOR EXPULSION OF CORRESPONDENTS.

Dr. Jose Congosto, the secretary general, has countermanded the orders General Blanco made on Monday that the hostilities be declared between Spain and the United States all American correspondents are to be expelled from Cuba. The orders are not dated and can be enforced at any time.

NEWS FROM KEY WEST.

Key West, Fla., March 30.—The cable from the Dry Tortugas to Key West was completed today when the Nashville and the cable boat arrived. The work was speedily done.

The torpedo boat attack upon the Indiana, Iowa, and New York in last night's evolutions resulted in a torpedo boat victory. The torpedo boat men claim that the evidence could have been blown up with the loss of only two torpedo boats while the Indiana and New York were in serious danger.

The sailing of the Spanish warships,

presumably for Cuba, has created considerable feeling among many of the officers, as was the case when the torpedo flotilla sailed for Porto Rico.

News from Washington regarding Spain's reply to the ultimatum of the United States is eagerly awaited. Captain Sampson, Captain Evans and Captain Chadwick had a long consultation today on board the flagship. Captain Evans has been warmly greeted on his new ship, the Iowa.

Five bodies from the wreck of the Maine arrived this afternoon from Havana and will be interred tomorrow. The boatswain mate, John Anderson, and Seaman Frank Andrews are the only two of the five that have been identified.

The Bache sailed today for the Tortugas on regular survey duty. The Annapolis will sail tomorrow for Brooklyn.

There were ninety four passengers from the Iowa, by the Maine, and among them about fifty Americans who say that Americans are not safe in Havana now.

The Mallory Line steamer Nueces arrived tonight from New York with 3,069 packages of provisions and ammunition for the government.

ANOTHER VESSEL PURCHASED.

Palermo, March 30.—The Giornale di Sicilia announces that the United States has bought the steel steam yacht Aegusa belonging to the Florio-Rubattino company, for a dispatch boat. The price paid is £200,000 (\$300,000).

The Aegusa was built at Greenock by Scott & Co in 1896. She has a registered tonnage of 675.5 tons, is 264 feet long 31.65 in breadth and 18.5 in depth and is schooner rigged.

SPAIN CONCEALING TEE ISSUES.

Madrid, March 30, 4:30 p. m.—A cabinet council was held this afternoon to consider the American proposals. Another will be held tomorrow at noon, presided over by the queen regent and at 4 o'clock tomorrow there will be a final conference between United States Minister Woodford, Senor Sagasta, the premier; Senor Gullon, the foreign minister, and Senor Moret, the minister for the colonies.

The proposition which Spain will answer covers two points only and its publication will be a revelation to some of those abroad who have been denouncing American aggressive attitude. It is as follows: Spain to proclaim immediately an armistice in Cuba to last until October 1st during which interval the United States will use its good offices with the insurgents to make this temporary peace permanent; and, second, Spain to do her best toward relieving suffering and starvation on the island, with America to be allowed to assist in the work.

Washington, March 30.—The above dispatch was shown to an official of the administration whose position is such as to give weight to his utterances. He said that in view of today's events, the Madrid statement of the president's proposition was not to be taken seriously. The armistice scheme referred to was the very one which had almost caused an open revolt in congress. The administration was quoted as saying that an armistice with the government was pressed. The probable explanation was that the armistice story had been circulated by the government in Madrid for home consumption.

SIGSBEE ASSIGNED TO SHORE DUTY.

Captain C. D. Sigbee, who commanded the battleship Maine at the time of the explosion, has been assigned to duty as aide to Secretary Long.

ORDER OF CONCENTRATION REVOKED.

The Spanish legation here late tonight received a cablegram from the governor general of Cuba, saying that the captain general reported the pacification of the eastern provinces so far advanced that it had been decided to rescind the reconcentrado order in these provinces and allow all subjects of this decree to return to their homes in the country. To aid in the re-establishing of the reconcentrados upon their farms, the cablegram states the government will grant them protection of the Spanish military forces, augmented by local relief committees to attend their immediate needs. Economic kitchens, it says, are to be established to support the reconcentrados while waiting for their first crops to mature and they are to be furnished farming implements and seeds by the government. To supply them ready employment of public work and it is asserted by the authorities that these measures will result in the speedy rehabilitation of the rural communities in the western provinces.

This cablegram was not made public till more than an hour after midnight and no official comment upon its significance could be secured.

SPAIN'S WAR PREPARATIONS.

Madrid, March 30.—A severe censorship is exercised to prevent the leakage of news as to the naval movements, while the war preparations continue with the greatest activity and as far as possible the greatest secrecy.

The utmost efforts are making night and day to get the first class ironclads Pelayo and Carlos V. completed, when it is regarded as certain they will be dispatched with the cruisers Maria Theresa and Cristobal Colon to join Vizcaya and Almirante Oquendo in Cuban waters, thus forming a squadron of six armored vessels. This wave of patriotism, with the enrollment of the volunteer corps, is spreading enthusiasm throughout the country. All seats have been sold for tomorrow's opera performance, realizing about \$25,000 for the navy, and similar performances are being arranged in other cities. The Madrid papers allege that the South American republics have already subscribed enough to build a warship to be called Rio de La Plata, while Mexico has sent huge donations. The Spanish army will give a day's pay.

Orders have been sent to strengthen the defenses at Manila and Porto Rico. There is a good deal of comment upon America's purchase of twenty-three heavy guns from the Armstrongs, and it is alleged that both Spain and Japan had previously refused them after a trial. The impression of the press and the public generally is that Spain will be able to make a good show in the event of war, although her men of war are smaller than the Americans. She would depend on her greater

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strength in torpedo boats, torpedo catchers and torpedo boat destroyers.

Minister Woodford's proposals are not yet known to the public here. The papers assert that when he gave assurance of America's friendliness Senor Sagasta plithly retorted by alluding to the warlike preparations of the United States, the attitude of the American congress and to American popular feeling. General Woodford is said to have explained this as "only natural in order to be ready for emergencies."

The result of tomorrow's conference is awaited on all sides with the greatest anxiety and hope.

THE CABINET COUNCIL.

MIDNIGHT—At the cabinet council Senor Capdepon, minister of the interior, explained the results of the elections and Senor Moret read a series of important documents relative to the settlement of the reconcentrado in Cuba and the results of the efforts hitherto made for their relief. In view of these documents Senor Moret proposed and the council approved an open credit of 3,000,000 pesetas, to be placed at the disposal of General Blanco by cable to be used in succoring the reconcentrados and to facilitate work for those willing to return to their holdings, with the supply of useful advances to enable them to till the ground.

Senor Sagasta gave an account of the conference with United States Minister Woodford and explained America's proposals, their character and significance. The council deliberated at great length and after consideration of the important issues dependent upon its decision, resolved to submit the results of the deliberations tomorrow to the queen regent.

The report that the government has obtained the queen regent's signature to a new credit from the bank of Spain is unfounded.

DEPORTED FROM HAVANA.

Havana, March 30.—A man named Garcia, who had acted as interpreter for a New York newspaper, leaves for Key West today by order of the chief of police, who accuses him of being the author of many of the stories of having been in communication with the insurgents.

Victor Hohenstein, a German subject, was arrested on landing here this morning from the Mascotte. He claims to be a member of the German Red Cross Society, but when searched, it is said he destroyed documents. The police seized some of the pieces of paper which, when put together, are understood to be an insurance document.

Very few newspaper correspondents are left here now. Many will go north before tomorrow evening, because of the quarantine, and it is probable that only seven American correspondents will remain in Havana.

George C. Musgrave, the correspondent of a New York newspaper, was deported today. He was charged with having come direct from the camp of General Maximo Gomez. Mr. Musgrave claims to be a British subject and that he had destroyed documents. The police seized some of the pieces of paper which, when put together, are understood to be an insurance document.

SPAIN BEGGING FOR EUROPEAN INTERVENTION.

London, March 30.—The Vienna correspondent of The Standard says: The queen regent of Spain, it is reported personally last week to Emperor Francis Joseph and other sovereigns, including Emperor Nicholas, requesting, not precisely in the name of the queen, but such influence at Washington as might conduce to a peaceful settlement without injury to Spain's dignity and vital interests. "I am in a difficult position," she wrote, "having to act as the guardian of the dynasty, which I must not expose to any danger, and at the same time to keep those interests intact, together with my country's honor. But the disadvantages Spain would have to fight under are obvious, and a peaceful solution would best serve every purpose."

Charleston Business Men Want Peace.

Charleston, S. C., March 30.—The commercial bodies of Charleston, the cotton merchants' exchange, the chamber of commerce, the merchants' exchange and the young men's business league, all met and unanimously adopted resolutions calling on the senators and representatives of South Carolina to stand by President McKinley in his efforts to maintain peace. The resolutions, which were signed by the presidents of the bodies named, were addressed to Senator Tillman and are as follows:

"As a strong sentiment and desire exists among the business men of Charleston that President McKinley be given full time to complete his plans to maintain peace with Spain, consistent with the honor of our country, we respectfully urge our senators and representatives to support and uphold the president in such efforts. Please communicate this telegram to the entire South Carolina delegation."

If You Wish to Be Well.

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