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To Be Allowed in Settling Our Accounts With Spain.

PRESIDET'S MESSAGE READY

To Be Sent to Congress Tomorrow Its Recommendations in Accord With the Feelings of Congress .--- Unsuccessful Attempt of European Powers to Agree on a Plan of Media-

> tion .-- Ten Steamers Bought for Auxiliary Cruisers Vessels Sent

to Remove Americans

From Havana.

Washington, April 4.-The president | has the confidence of the administrahas completed his cuban message and it tion that there was no truth in the rewill be presented to congress on Wednesday. Secretary Long, after the special cabinet meeting tonight authorized | He also announced that he was hourly the Associated Press to make the following statement: "The message which in itself is long, will not be accompanied by the consular reports with the state of affairs in Cuba. These will go to the committee on foreign re-

lations of the senate for their private information and will not be made pulblic just now. The diplomatic correspondence will not be submitted at The cabinet meeting lasted from 8

till after 11 o'clock and was devoted entirely to the careful reading and discussion of the president's draft of his message. Every member of the cabinet was present. The document was gone over point by point and met with the approval of the cabinet in every material respect. The only changes made were in a few points of verbiage. When the meeting was over and the members dispersed there was a general wir of relief and satisfaction on all faces as though the air had been cleared of doubt and the members, firmly resolved on whalt they deemed the proper course of action, had set out to follow the course to its logical conclusion. The suspense evidently was over.

Secretary Long apparently had been deputed as spokesman for the meeting and gave the above brief statement. As to the character of the message he refused to speak. It was learned from other sources, however, that the message is in part a review of Spain's course in the present and previous wars in Cuba. That it will contain some definite recommendations may be inferred from the remark of one member: While I cannot say anything explicit concerning the details of the message," said he, "I may say that it is a strong, explicit statement and one on which

congress will be thoroughly in accord." From the fact that the diplomatic correspondence is not presented with the message, it is inferred that its main features are touched on in the message itself, either in the form of extracts or

Washington, April 4.- The two foremost branches of the Cuban question in Washington today were the president's message, and European mediation, which now has taken an active form in the courts of Europe, according to advices received at foreign embassies here, though no proffer has been made to the United States. Regarding the first it can be stated that it is fully expected by the administration that the message will be sent to congress on Wednesday, in all probability, and certainly by Thursday. Memers of Mr. McKlinley's cabinet and his friends in congress stated definitely today that it would deal vigorously with the question, will include the Maine incident and will make definite recommendations to congress, one of which will be recognition of Cuban independence. As to the mediation of Europe or the pope, they declare that these material and moral powers must exerdise their suasion on Spain, for this government will insist on independence of Cuba as an ultimate sine qua mon, unless the insurgents themselves should consent to less, and this they have flatly refused to do. Speaking on this point, one of the cabinet officers all the powers of Europe and the heads of all the churches may propose mediattion to Spain if they desire, but the United States will positively not listen to mediation of any kind that does not lead to the acceptance of our condition, which is independence for Oulsa." PROPOSAL FOR ARMISTICE EX-PECTED.

President McKinley announced today to a leading member of congress who



gasta government notifying this government of the formal proposition for an armistice to the insurgents. ACTION AMONG EUROPEAN POW-

ported mediation of the pope of the Uu-

ban incident and that he, (the presi-

dent) had no knowledge of it whatever.

expecting a cablegram from the Sa-

ERS FOR MEDIATION. Notwithstanding the many reports of European mediation they assumed their first tangible form this afternoon when at last two of the foreign establishments in Washington received official information that an exchange of noites between the great powers was now in progress with a view to arriving at a basis on which they could make a joint proposal for mediation. It is evident that the exchange has not yet been productive of a common understanding, as the ambassadors and ministers at Washington have not yet received instructions to initiate the movement. Their only information thus far is that the notes are passing by telegraph between the capitals of Europe. It had been understood that France and Austria were most active in bringing about the movement, and that Great Britian had held aloof from it, but t developed today that the British government was also taking part in the exchange, and that in case of concerted action by the powers Great Britian probably would act with the others.

What common ground the powers are seeking to reach can only be conjectured. The Spanish government seems to be hopeful of results from this movement, and this inspired additional ground for the belief that it will not be regarded with favor by the United States The diplomats, however, think that if a common understanding was reached by the great powers of Europe, such suggestions as these combined powers might make could not be lightly set aside. The general view of the diplomats is that the movement is not so much one toward reconciling the United States and Spain as it is to preserve the peace of the world by combined action. Spain's policy in this matter is one of urging on the European powers that if Cuba was free from Spanish sovereignity the next move under the Monroe doctrine would be to bring an end of European control over other West Indian posessions, Great Britian, France and Denmark have interests in that locality. In other quarters, it was stated that the influence of the powers was more likely to be exerted on Spain, in urging her to the largest possible measure of concession.

An arrangement was reached during the day by which the United States and France will cooperate through their ministers at Denmark in the establishment of a public cable station on the Danish island of St. Thomas. The cable is owned by a French company, but its use has become of vital importance to the United States government, owing to the possible base of naval operations in the leeward island.

WAIT FOR WEDNESDAY. "Wait for Wednesday," was the word passed about the capitol today and a general understanding to that effect was reached. The republicans will not initiate and the democrats will not try to force an action on Cuba until Wednesday, when the president's message will be received. With that understanding, the senate foreign relations committee did not report and the house foreign affairs committee took no action. It is known that the senate committee has agreed upon a resolution, declaring independence and intervention. With an amendment fixing the responsibility for the destruction of the Maine upon Spain either by design or criminal negligence. The house foreign affairs committee will report, if possible, a resolution in line with the president's recommendations and it is known that efforts are being made to have the resolutions of both committees agree with the president's wishes. No decision has yet been reached by the authorities as to the location of the proposed naval base on the gulf coast, the matter being still under consideration.

Secretary Alger has decided to recommend to the president that an additional allotment for the emergency fund be made for the use of the ordhance bureau of the army. The ordnance department is still lacking ammunition for the sea coast fortifications and the extra allotment will be used for this puripose.

It has been decided to detain for a time at the Chickamauga battlefield. the Twenty-fi. th regiment of infantry. which is about to leave the various forts in Monta na for service at Yey West and Dry Tortugas. The reason for this action is said to be the fact that the water su pply at either of the above named place 7 is not satisfactory at present. Chick amanga, General Miles says, is an excellent place for the concentration of a large body of troops and it is believed the location has been seriously considered by Secretary Alger as a point for the preliminary gathering of roops in case of war, OUR GOVERNMENT BUYS TEN

STEAMERS. The navy department was intormed

late this afternoon of the arrival of the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius at Norfolk today from Washington. The navy de-partment today sent telegraphic orders to the auxiliary cruiser board at New York to purchase immediately ten vessels, for the auxiliary navy. These boats are to be between 2,000 and 10,000 tons burden and the board is directed to conclude the purchases

as soon as possible. New York, April 4.-Upon receiving an order from Washington today to buy ten vessels, the naval auxiliary board purchased the following for aux-iliary cruisers: The Caracas and the Venezuela, of the Red D. Line; the Kansas City, of the Savannah Line; the Yorktown, the Jamestown and the Princess Ann, of the Old Dominion Line; the Elsol and three others of the Morgan Line.

CUBANS WILL HAVE NOTHING BUT INDEPENDENCE.

Jacksonville, Fla., April 4.-A Cuban living in Havana, a man of responsibility and in a position to know the sentiment of those bearing insurgent arms and those that govern and control the insurgent forces, states in a letter to a prominent Cuban leader of Jacksonville that under no condition except absolute independence and liberty will they lay down their arms. No matter if the whole world says they shall, no matter if combined armies of Europe shall conspire to force them, the insurgents, he says, will not yield, but will suffer complete extermination first. THE PURITAN LEAVES FOR KEY WEST.

Charleston, S. C., April 4.—The monitor Puritan, which has been coalling and recruiting men here for the last few days, went to sea today, having received orders to join the north Atlantic squadron at Key West. Seven men from the monitor's crew deserted last right, and the police are now actively engaged in hunting for them.

INTERVENITION FAILS, Berlin, April 5.—The Berliner Post says: "The attempts at joint European intervention between Spain and the United States failed, owing to a divergence of views. Emperor William declined to mix himself in the affair. It is doubtiful if the United States at the pope's word would consent to have a fat morsel torn from its grasp." SHIPS SENT FOR AMERICANS IN

HAVANA. Key West, Fla., April 4.-Acting under orders from Washington, Captain Sampson, commander of the United States fleet in these waters, sent the survey boat Bache today from the Tortugas to Havana. The Detroit took the patrol duty stonight.

Many families, fearing that war is at hand and not caring to trust their lives in this island, will leave Key West tomorrow for Miami.

The Mangrove, which was lying at the dock here, received unexpected orders to proceed to Havana tonight and sailed immediately.

Havana, April 4.—The Mangrove and the Bache are expected tomorrow to been authorized to hire merchant vessels if necessary and will probably employ the steamer City of Key West, due here tomorrow, the Mascote, which is due Wednesday and the Olivette, which is due for an extra trip on Thursday. The Fern will remain here, so far as is known.

Now that the exodus to the United States is in full force, there are many interesting scenes at the office of Dr. Brunner. Hundreds stand around waitling their turn to be vaccinated babes in arms, scarecrow negroes and fine ladies, rich merchlants and poor Americans, in short all sorts and condittions of men. Rigid rules are observed and the first come is first served. Soon after sun down, the tattered United States flag was taken from the staff of the Maine wreck, where it has floated since February 17th, two days after the explosion.

The wrecking tugs Underwriter and Merritt and the barges Chief and Sharp left for American waters today. QUESTION OF THE POPE'S MEDI-ATION.

Madrid, April 4.—The correspondent of the Asociated Press has just had an interview with a high personage of great authority who cleared up many discrepancies in previous reports, showing just how the papal intervention occurred. Unfortunately the name of this high personage cannot be quoted; but, no one is better qualified to speak with knowledge of the subject. This minister said: There is no papal telegram whatever. What happened was that the Spanish ambassador at he valtican was approached by Cardinal Rampola (the papal secretary of state) who told him the president of the United States had allowed it to be understood that peace intervention would be acceptable. The Spanish ambassador wired here to that effect and thereupon indicated that though having sent a categorical reply to President McKinley the terms having previously been conceded to the last point consistent with Spain's honor, we were certain the pope would respect the rights and honor of Spain and agreed to his in-tervention. It was impossible for our regular army, fighting rebells, to agree to offer an armistice at the suggestion of a certain foreign power, but, when the father of Christendom, without material force but with vast moral power, offered intervention we could not refuse accepting, knowing well that reliance might be placed upon his independent judgment.

Rome April 4.—The vatican refuses to publish the text of the communications which have passed between the poniff and Madrid, but the statement that his holiness has asked Spain to arrange for a suspension of hostilities

in Cuba is confirmed.

SPATN'S SUBMARINE MINES. London, April 4.—Details have been obtained by the Associated Press of the manufacture of submarine mines in London for Spalin, which was first brought to the attention of the United States embassy and cabled to the Assoclated Press on March 5th. 'A man whose cards described him as being an electrical engineer, whose name was forwarded at the time to Washington, then said he sold to Spanish lofficers in London several year's ago, a large number of mines, eight or ten of which were placed in Havana harbor. He said they were made in a special way and

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

CUBAN FIELD DAY.

VIGOROUS SPEECHES IN BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS.

All Parties Predged to Independence of the Island - A Republican Senator Charges the resident's Confident al Secretary With Working Secretly for Peace Measures-Another Urges Spain's Recognition of the Southern Confederacy as an Argument for Action in Behalf of the Cubans

SENATE.

Washington, April 4.—It was frankly and openly charged in the senate today by Senator Perkins, of California, in a set speech, that Spain was responsible for the Maine disaster, as it had been brought about by Spanish machinations and Spanish treachery. The speech of Senator Perkins was only one of four prepared addresses upon the Ouban question delivered in the senate tolday.

After the Suban speeches had been delivered, the senate resumed consideration of the sundry civil bill and finished thir y-three pages before adjournment.

Senator Petrigrew, of South Dakota, presented a telegram signed by more than 100 of his constituents, reading: '(All parties here want Spanish torpedo flotilla turn back, or destroyed. Patience is exhausted."

Senator Timer, of Washington, in-troduced a resolution which he asked should go over until tomorrow, "if in the meantirre nothing has been done in the matter." The resolution directs the committee on foreign relations to report at the earliest moment "without waiting for the concurrence or advice of any department of the government. what action if any, in view of the Maine disagter and of the deplorable condition of Ouban affairs, should be taken to preserve the honor and dig-nity of this country." 'When the resolution offered last Fri-

day by Senator. Chandler, of New Hampshire, requesting the secretary of state to send to the senate the Cuban consular correspondence was laid before the senute, Senator Davis, chairman of the fireign relations committee asked that the resolution go over until Wednesday. To this Senator Chandler

assented. Quite unexpectedly a discussion of the Cuban quest on was precipitated. Senattor Ol Ly, of Georgia, based his remarks, he said, upon the resolution submitted by Senator Foraker, of Ohio, a resolution in favor of independence and, if necessary, of armed interven-tion. While he was fully prepared to support the administration in action upon the Chan matter, he was de-sirous that far should be averted if take to Key West such Americans as it could be, by any possibility. Senator desire to go. Consul General Lee has Clay felt that the administration ought to be afforded every opportunity tobring about a diplomatic solution of the pending trouble and he felt certain that so long as the legislative branch of the government was assured that the president was acting with judgment and patriotism it would await upon his recommendations. Senator Clay said he was satisfied that no permanent peace dould be had in Cuba that did not include the independence of the Cubanis. With them it is liberty or death. The remedy to be applied to the situation in Cuba, wes, in Senator Clay's opinion, absolute independence, as it was evident that the island could no longer be held under Spanish sovereignty. By herself recognizing the independence of Cuba and withdrawing her troops from

> Unless she embraced this opportunity Spain could not support her rule upon the island for five times as much as the island was worth to her. Senator Clay fully realized, he said that in the event of war the south would be a greater sufferer than any other part of the country. Her sea-coast cities would be open to attack by the energy, her people would be first called upon to defend their homes from invasion and her commerce would be most seriously crippled. He would not vote for war unless every effort bring about a peaceful solution of the present difficulty was first exhausted. If, however, the matter could not be settled diptomatically in consonance with the hehor and dignity of the country he would favor drastic action. "I believe," he said, 'in the independence of Cuba and if Spain will not agree to that peacefully the United States must enforce it with all the power of her the south helieve in the peaceful lution of the question, if possible, but are willing to employ force if neces-

the island, spain was afforded the one

opportunity to make Cuba her friend.

This fact ought, in the opinion Senator Chry, to be distinctly comtold that the American people absolutely demind the freedom of the Cubans. The lif she does not accede to the demand the results would be of her making. Till the accomplishment of Cuba's independence, Georgia, the Empire state of the south, Senator Clay said, in conclusion, would do its full

In opening a set speech upon the Cuban question, Senator Perkins, of California, eul gized the conduct of the president for the calm, dignified and conservativ manner in which he had handled the grave problem presented for this soil fron.
Senator Perkins referred briefly to the scheme instituted by Weyler to starve

and nights the people had su

judgment but now that the facts have

more than a million of Spanish subjects into schmission and declared that nothing intall history compared with the atrocity that Weyler had exercised against the Cubans. The time for action had, in his opinion, arrived. Senator Perkins, who has had a life Senator Peckins, who has had a life time experience in the handling of great vessels, discussed the destruction of the Mains from the view point of an expert. He declared that our sailors and officers had been beguiled by the deception of the Spaniards to a place in a triendly harbor and there, without a minute's warning, been blown into eternity. For forty days and nights the neonle had supposed

said, is unanimous that the great bat-Spanish government was fully responslible. The explosives, whether they were in a mine or in a torpedo, were placed under the Maine by officials of the Spanish government. The people believe that they were exploded by design and he was one who held to that belief. It would have been impossible, Senator Perkins said, for any man or set of men, to place in the harbor of Havana mines or torpedoes without the knowledge of the government authorities. No impartial judge would fail, after considering all the facts presented, to place the responsibility for the orime upon the Spanish government through its authorized officials. "This most hideous crime of the nineteenth century," declared Senator Perkins, vehemently, "was an act of war and I believe that it is so regarded by the nations of the world. No offer of reparation could wipe out the feeling of the people of this country upon the matter and intensity has been added to that feeling by the almost frivolous manner in which the disaster has been treated by Spain. The only honorable action for this country now to take is to intervene and free Cuba from the yoke of Spain."

Senator Mantle, of Montana, followed with an extended speech upon the absorbing topic of Cuba, in which he declared that he favored the independence of the Cuban people, who for years had been struggling for their freedom. "I would," said he, "give my unqualified endorsement and vote in favor of lirecting the president to use the armed forces, both land and maval, to suppress the savagery that is now rampant upon that fair island. The time for action has arrived and the sooner it is taken the better it will be for all concerned."

Senator Rawlins, of Utah, said case between Spain and the United States was made up. It was no longer for the executive to decide what course to pursue. With congress rested the responsibility of declaring war and as this was the pressing duty the president was no longer the party to be criticised if any one was to be. Congress can, if it wills, he said, decide to have peace with incidental outrage and clandestine murder. 'As for himself, he did not choose to accept peace under such circumstances. He opposed further delay. The destruction of the Maine and the clandestine murder of 266 of our sailors had occurred fortyelight days since; but this was not all. For three years the Spanish authorities had been imprisoning and murdering American citizens. Of these facts the executive doubtless had been fully advised by the consular reports, but these reports had been withheld on the plea that it would endanger the safety of our officials in Cuba to give them out. If this was true it revealed a

wretched state of affairs. Continuing, Senator Rawlins said delay had been sought last week by the friends of the president on the plea that a message was soon to be sent in from the president which would meet all the demands of the country. At the same time the private and confidential secretary of the president was sending a message to his friends, urging them to the utmost exertion to bring pressure

to bear to secure peace. Senator Rawlins criticised our halting policy in strong language,, saying that is was such as to justify Spain in holding the United States in contempt. He added that the crime of the explosion of the Maine was due to our own indecision and cowardice, and that such an act would never have been perpetrated upon any other nation.

In conclusion, Senator Rawlins made an argument for an absolute declaration of war instead of a declaration for armed intervention. The sundry civil appropriation bil

was then taken up. At 5 o'clock the senate went into execultive session and soon afterward adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

While there was no attempt to force consideration for a resolution regarding the Cuban situation in the house today, there was a brief outbreak, in the course of which the warlike temper of the crowded galleries was so manifest that Speaker Reed threatened to clear them if it was repeated. The outbreak occurred over a motion by Mr. Cannon to pass the senate resolution to authorize the president to erect temporary fortifications, in case of emergency, upon land when the written consent of the owners was obtained, with out awaiting the long process of legal condemnation.

This lead to a demand by Mr. Bailey, the democratic leader, for information as to the facts which warranted all these war measures. The particular land and neval forces. The people of statement which aroused the galleries, was to the effect that while the democraits were willing to wait any reasonable time for the president to transmit a message what would meet the apof proval of the American people, they would not wait a minute for him to ers of Spain." When the demonstrafions in the galleries were rebuked by the speaker, he (Bailey) declared that the galleries were the American people in miniature. Mr. Cannon accused Mr. Bailey of "posturing" and playing to the galleries.

Mr. Lentz, of Ohio, said he thought an amendiment he desired to offer to recognize the independence of Cuba should be attrached to the bill. Spain had recognized the confederacy within thirty days after Sumter was fired on. Why should we hesitate?

Mr. Williams, democrat, of Mississippi, a member of the foreign affairs committee, ait this juncture made an important statement concering the fact that the committee had aldjourned within an hour and that some disclosures had been made which sealed the lips of all the members of the committee, republicans and democrats allike. He said the proposed amendment at this time was inopportune. "I believe," said he, "that when we move we should move in phlanx and in line. On ithis side our position is known and understood by the country. To emphasize it now might do more harm than good." As an emergency war measure, he would, he said, support

Mr. Maddox, democrat, of Georgia, thought congress and the country should be fully informed of all the been laid to flore them, the verdict, he facts regarding the crisis, so that mem- troubles. R. R. Bellamy.

bers could proceed with deliberation tleship was blown up, not only from If there was to be war it would be the the outside, but with the cognizance. war of the people of the United States of Spanish officials, for whose acts the and not of any party; but there should be no hasty impetuous plunge into were The members of the congress of 1351 he said, plunged the country into war and then carefully hid away in their bombproofs and allowed others to do the fighting. He thought every uncunber should be willing to fight before the

asked others to fight. (Applause.)

The bill was passed and it was arranged that the army reorganization bill should be taken up on Wednesday unless a report was made from the committee on foreign affairs.

The remainder of the day passed without incident in the transaction of District of Columbia business, and at 5:10 o'clock p. m. the house adjourned.

POPULIST COMMITTEE

To Meet Today to Call State Convention Congressman White's Franking Anties to Be Inquired Into by the Grand Jurys. Frost and Ice-Three Brothers in the Penitentiary

Messenger Rureau, Raleigh, N. C., April 4. Tomorrow afternoon the populist

state committee meets here to call a state convention. There is an impressicn that it will name May 2013 the date-six days ahead of the democratic state convention. Senator Butler will attend, but Congressman Skinner writes that the cannot leave Washington in the present crisis.

The American Fire Insurance Company of New York was today licensed to do business in this state. The impression of officials of the Cape

Fear and Yadkin Valley railway that the United States circuit court of appeals will not decide the case isvolving the sale of that road before May. As to the purchasers, that will depend upon the decision-whether the road will be sold as a whole or in sec-

Postmaster Busbee is till in office. The postoffice department will not appoint until the "war crisis" is over. The cpponents of C. T. Bailey are making efforts to defeat him, and it is said was use a letter be wrote concerning John Nichols.

It is intimated at at the next term of the federal course here the grand jury will have something to say about Congressman George H. White's abuse of the franking privilege in sending out newspapers. Judge Purnell has been

sent some of the franked papers. George F. Merritt, the young burgian. who was sentenced to the penitentiary Friday, to remain during life, was sent there Saturday. He says his uncle, who is rich, would not aid him, but wants him to stay where he is. The penitentiary officials keep their eyes on Merritt, who is regarded as a tricky d perhaps dangerous man.

Thomas K. Bruner was called to Salisbury yesterday by a telegram announcing the critical illness of his brother, Charles.

The largest sale of land in the state in several months, was made last Saturday, when 57,000 acres of Haywood county land were sold for \$60,000 to a New Jersey syndicate. The funeral of Mrs. Omega H. Foster

was held here yesterday afternoon at Christ church, and was attended by people from many sections of the state. John C. Angier, president of the Cape Fear and Northern railway, dechares it will build from Raleigh to Lalington, via Cary and Holly Springs. There is general satisfaction at the decision of the adjutant general dist volunteers must come through the channel of the "national guard." It is felt that this is eminently proper and just. So say such distinguished officers as General Robert F. Hoke. Your correspondent showed him the decision to this effect Saturday afternoon, and he immediately said: "It is exactly right." It shows the state's reliance on the guard. Army officers here are all agreed as to the perfect propriety

of this course. It appears that the new summer campaign uniform which is about to be adopted for the army is what is known as "Kharki" cloth, which the British troops have for some years worn in campaigns in warm countries. It is a dirt colored linen, rather darker than that worn by the German troops in summer; is very light and yet fine and

Both frost and ice have formed here during the past four or five days-fice one and frost three times. It does not appear that any material damage is yet done save the check to vegetable growth. West of here the frost has played havoc with the peach crop, reports be true, and has also injured wheat. In the extreme northwestern counties. there was snow Saturday morning. Apples appear to have escaped damage, the trees not being in

In the penitentialry now are three prisoners who are brothers. Their name is Wagner and they are among the best behaved men in the prison_ municated o Spain. She ought to be continue negotiations with the 'butch- There are twenty-two United States prisoners. Superintendent Mewboorne says he is pleased with the shirt fac-tory, in which sixty are at work, this number to be rapidly increased to 150

and later to 300, perhaps. The revenue collections for March inthis district were very large. The number of seizures of illicit distilleries was very small. It is said, as a reason for this, that a great many of the moonshiners have shut down for a while The supreme court will this week take up the appeals from the Ninth dis-

Rock Hill's Big Fire

Charlotte, N. C., April 3.-Sunday.-The fire at Rock Hill, S. C., this moraing destroyed twelve buildings, involving a loss of \$250,000, upon which there was an insurance of \$150,000, distributed in several companies. The The Charlotte fire department arrived there after the fire was under control During the progress of the fire there was an explosion in one of the buildings which did considerable detre

and injured three persons. A number

of minor casualties occurred. A torpid liver robs you of ambilious and ruins your health. DeWitt's Little Early Risers cleanse the liver, curconstipation and all stomach and liver-