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my mapper, " It'ng Down to

Actual War.

tivitain Has Always Tuken an and Stand in the Principles ity--More Advantageous the Land States Than Spain.

mustan, April 26. - [Special]. in Washington are rapidly down to those of actual war. and to the State Department four quarters of the globe towing that the nations as a prepared to assume an attistrict neutraltiv as between led States and Spain in the struggio. In most cases they to the identical note d by the State Department to of States embassies and legastructing them to inform the als of which they were acthat war has existed since Great Britain always has advanced stand in the pringreat interest that the received here of the neutrality proclamasted in London. On the shields are disposed to take that a strict adherence by advantageous to the Unit-

operating, in the naval to our own base of supplies, probability soon will cut in the neighborhood of Cuba. lent issued a proclamation day laying down the rules izures of prizes and tho re eved, will be the release the ships already captured, be for the prize courts each case whether under which the ship are such as to war The impression prevails ona Ventura, the first on the will be declared no prize. the Panama, whose seizure implicated one, owing to the while otherwise exempt, the reported to have contained

han to Spain, particularly as

t the Spanish army in Cuba, ontraband. It is noted that formally pledging itself to of the world to refrain from and abide by the Declarareorganization bill became the day and the War De letals have begun to devise seems of carrying out the

though, which will result in mication of the army, and au more than 60,000 men. In continent preparations went cless energy for the organthe volunteer army. were detailed who are to 15 the various States, and oter Guardsmen into the United States. The the full organization of the also perfected. To provide the regular army and volposetary Alger ordered the to duty of all of the cadets Parat Military Academy who a the ardinary course of events.

restest anxiety was shown at Department for news from the frequent reports that came unofficial sources of engage who een the fleet and the shore he were of confirmation came

to Muster in the Volunteers. ly the following officers were de

muster in the volunteers by Meor: Georgia, Atlanta, Brown, First Cavalry; scolina, Raleigh, Captain John ham Seventh Cavalry; South un Charleston, Second Lieuten-Stokes, Tenth Infantry; Na-hville, First Lieutenaut . Pourteenth Infantry; Vir. hmond, First Lieutenant Croxton, First Infantry, If, and, the Governors find it to change the place of renat once.

Most Fighting.

Maton April 26. -Secretary Day or that it was his expectation tresent and the immediate the maurgent army would do the art of the fighting in Cuba. the statement that there was line of taking the militiamen lacruits into Cuba until y mured to the hardships of mary life, and that probregulars also would be " this country until later in the

The Secretary expressed mon that Admiral Sampson's take the first opportunity to metton with Gomez's army. there would thenceforth be operation between these two us in conducting the war be common enemy.

issurgents are the best men e at present," said the And they can be trusted to work when well armed and He said it was his ung that the government would ours and munitions of war regiments of the ina good shape, and to put the and srmy in good fighting

SPAIN DECLARES WAR.

Official Gazette Prints the Proclamation -- Rules of War Given Out. A Madrid dispatch says: The official Gazette prints a proclamation by the government that a state of war exists between Spain and the United States, and adding that the treaty of 1795, and the protocol of 1877, are null and void. Also that thirty days are given American vessels to leave Spanish waters, and that Spain will recognize the following rules:

A neutral flag will in tect all b (merchandise not contraband of)

The goods of neutral powers not contrabaud will be protected under the enemy's flag.
The blockade to be obligatory (must be effective.

must be effective.

Spain retains her right to grant letters of marque, and will exercise the right of search on the high seas, but will not issue letters of marque, utilizing vessels of mercautile fleet as auxiliary war-CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE

LEE AND SIGSBEE

Challenged to Fight a Duel by Lieut,

Carranza. Washington, April 25, (Special) .-Lieut, Ramon de Carranza, of the Spanish Royal Navy, until recently naval attache of the Spanish legation at Washington, has challenged General Fitzhugh Lee and Captain Sigsbee, of the Maine, to fight duels. The challenges were issued on the night that the Spanish minister withdrew from Washington, Lieut, De Car-ranza had determined upon this course of action immediately after General Lee and captain Sigsbee stated before Congress that in their belief Spanish naval officers were responsible for the blowing up of the Maine. He made known his purpose to Minister Polo, who peremptorily forbade him from issuing the challenge while he was a member of the legation staff. Lieut. De Carranza persisted that his official position in no way restricted his rights as a gentleman to call anhis rights as a gentleman to call another gentleman to account. It was finally arranged that the issuance of the challenges should await the termination of diplomatic relations between Spain and the United States, whereupon Lieut De Carranza would be absolved from any restraint as an official under Minister Polo.

Since the challenges were sent no word has reached here as if the purpose of Gen. Lee or Capt. Sigsbee. The dispatch from Toronto indicates that no acceptance or declinations have been received.

Capt. Sigsbee, when seen tonight in Philadelphia, in reference to the chal-lenge, said he had no definite information concerning it. He added: "I do not believe any such challenge ha been issued. I have not received it, at any rate, and think I would have heard of it if it had been sent to me in Wash ington.

War Revenue Measure.

Washington, April 26.-Chairman Dingley, of the ways and means committee, submitted to the house the war revenue bill. It recites the necessity of immediately providing revenue be cause of the war with Spain; that if peace had continued no doubt the revenne would be sufficient. The bill sub nitted today contains three changes from the bill as originally adopt ed. They are as follows: A discount of five per cent, on beer stamps will be allowed after the passage of the act. Telephone messages are subject to a tax of one cent on al messages transmitted thirty miles of more. Graduated up to 10 cents, where the cost of communication exceeds 8 Official telephone and telegraphic mes sages of the government are exempt The differential half cent on mineral vaters and beverages, domestic or imported, not otherwise sujected to inter national taxation in half pint bottles is eliminated so that the dividing line i pint bottles.

Captures a Valuable Prize.

Key West, Fla., April 26, 11:15 a. m. The big Spanish steamship Panama. of the Ceballos Line, which left \ew York on April 20th for Havana, with a number of Spanish refugees on board and a very valuable cargo, including, it is understood, stores for the Spanish army, was captured last evening about twenty miles from Havana by the little light house tender Mangrove, now be longing to the mosquitto fleet. The l'anama is of about 2,800 tons, and a ery valuable prize.

No Mail for Spain. An order prohibiting the dispatch to Spain and her colonies of mail originat-ing in the United States during continnauce of hostilities has been issued by

REVIEW OF TRADE,

the Postmaster-General

Bradstreet's Comment on Commerce

Bradstreet's Review of Trade for the past week, in part, says: "General rade and speculation this week have exhibited most of the characteristics which have become popularly associated with the near approach of hostilities While there is reported a further quieting of distributive trade in some lines at the East and South traceable almost directly to anticinated warlike conditious, there is a ack of regularity even in the reports from those centers which serve to show that now the uncertainty so long are vailing has been dispelled trade conditions are being shaped to the new orde of things. There is consequently great y increased activity in many speci ines at the seaboard accompanied by excited markets and heavy price as rances. While trade in the interior sympathizes to a certain extent with this price movement there is still a per ceptibly good trade reported entirely outside of this, which proves that the prospect of wer has not had nearly as much effect inland as it has had on the

coast. The work of a bill collector is always dun, it's seldom finished.

WAR. YADKIN RIVER IN HARNESS. CUBA, PROGLAMATION OF

Eastern Cuba.

MISSION OF LIEUT. ROWAN, THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN OPERATES MILLS, STREET CARS

He Landed on the Cuban Coast on His Way to Meet Gen. Garcia and Arrange for the Landing of the United States Troops.

Kingston, Jamaica, April 26. - Lieutenant Andrew S. Rowan, United States Army, has landed on the coast of Cuba, near Santiago, from an open boat, accompanied by Cuban guides. He is on his way to General Garcia's camp as representative of the War Department to arrange for landing of Uni- army reorganization bill was passed by ted States troops in eastern Cuba, Garcia to cover the landing.

Lieutenant Andrew Rowan was un der orders from the War Department, and was landed on the Cuban coast somewhere west of Santiago, probably before dawn on Monday. His Cuban guides and an open sail boat were used. The guides have not returned. He is on his way to the camp of Gen. Calixto Garcia. He will represent the War Department in arranging for the co-operation of the insurgents in the invasion of eastern Cuba by the forces of the United States. The time and place of invasion will be controlled by events and the character of Lieutenaut Rowan's dispatches, Lieutenant Rowan was detailed from

the Bureau of Information for this daugerous service-dangerous because in his civilian dress he is liable to be treated as a spy. He speaks Spanish and knows Cuba, having written a book on the subject. Moreover, he is an expert map maker. He left Washington under instant orders on April 9th. He was directed to wait here, prepared to go to Porto Rico or Cuba. As he went to eastern Cuba, it is inferred that a blow will be struck there before one is struck at Porto Rico.

With him he took an official Spanish section map of eastern Cuba, with amendations made by the War Department hydrographers. The expedition is for the purpose of forming a plan to land United States troops on the island. A courier with Lieutenant Rowan's first dispatches to the War Department will probably leave General Garcia's camp next week.

WAR BEGAN

Thursday, April 21st, According to the Resolution.

The following is the official text of the bill declaring that war exists between the United States and Spain, as passed by both houses of Congress and signed by the President on the 25th

A BILL DECLARING THAT WAR EX-ISTS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE KINGDOM OF

Be it resolved, by the Senate (and House of Representatives of) the United States of America, in ongress assembled : First-That war be and the same is

hereby declared to exist, and that war has existed since the 21st day G of April A. D., 1898, including said day between the United States of America and the Kingdom of (Spain.

Second-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 mi-(4 litta of the several States to such (extent as may be necessary to carry this action into effect.;

garana and a same of WAR NOTES.

The Price of Food Going Up Havana, Cuba.

cablegram says Spain is seeking Russian support. Eight thousand regular men are now under tents at Chicamauga. Gomez has notified the United States

to send arms to the insurgents. Admiral Sicard has succeeded Roose velt as a member of the board of war Over four thousand fighting men marched out of Chicago on the 26th,

bound for the war. Irish members of Parliament passed a resolution commending the action of the United States in reference to Cuba.

The President by proclamation has allowed Spainish vessels in American waters till May 20th to load and depart. British naval authorities say that

Spain's Asiatic flest will be outclassed American warships in a fight off the Phillippines Islands. A New York special says Havana is

reparing a torpedo attack on our fleet. Gomez will co-operate with the United States with 30,000 men. There are coal mines in Cuba, but

none of them have been developed, and all the coal used in the island is shipped there from America. The guns for the Kentucky and the

Kearsage, now ready at Washington, would be used by the battleships now in commission should such necessity Spanish vessels bound for the United

States which sailed before April 21st ard exempt from capture and will be allowed to discharge their cargoes. There are at present eight companie of negro militiamen in Virginia. Colo nel Marshall proposes to raise four

more to make a regiment, and to raise three other regiments in adjacent States. At Havana, Cuba, the price of food is constantly going up, and is beyond the reach of the roor. The city is full of soldiers and Weylerite volunteers. Men, women and families are moving

to the interior.

The First Blow May Be Struck In Congress Formally Declares War Provides the City of Winston With The House Passed a Declaration of

Between

States Called Upon For Their Quota of Volunteers-Sherman's Resigna tion Sent In .- Roosevelt to Invade Cuba at the Head of a Regiment.

Washington, April 25, (Special.)-Congress today formally declared war to exist between the United States and Spain; the Senate passed the naval appropriation bill, carrying large amounts of money for improvements of the sea fighting arm of the service; the Hull the Senate and goes to the President; Secretary Sherman resigned and is succeeded by Judge Day, and the latter by John B. Moore, of New York, an ac-

The Message to Congress The President sent the following

message to Congress: To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of Amer-

I transmit to the Congress for its consideration and appropriate action copies of correspondence recently had with the representatives of Spain in the United States, with the United States minister at Madrid and through the latter with the government of Spain, showing the action taken under the joint resolution approved April 20th, 1898, "for the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the government of Stain 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 res olutions into effect."

Upon communication to the Spanish minister in Washington the demand which it became the duty of the Executive to address to the government of Spain in obedience to said resolution, the minister asked for his passports and withdrew. The United States minister at Madrid was notified by the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs that the withdrawal of the Spanish representative in the United States had terminated diplomatic relations between the two countries and that all communications between their respective countries ceased therewith. I commend to your especial attention the note ad-dressed to the United States min-ister at Madrid by the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, on the 21st instant, whereby the foregoing notification was conveyed. It will be perceived therefrom that the government of Spain, having cognizance of the joint resolution of the United States Congress, in view of the things which the President was thereby required and authorized to do, responds ov treating the reasonable demands of ity following with that instant and complete severance of relations by its action, which by the usage of nations, accompanies an existent state of war

between sovereign powers. The position of Spain being thus made known and the demands of the United States being denied, with a complete rupture of intercourse by the acof Spain, I have been constrained in exercise of the power and authority conferred upon me by the joint resolution aforesaid, to proclaim, under date of April 22, 1898, a blockade of certain ports of the north coast of Cuba, lying between Cardenas and Bahia Honds, and of the port of Cienfuegos, or the south coast of Cuba; and, fur ther, in exercise of my constitutional powers and using the authority conferred upon me by the act of Congress approved April 22, 1898, to issue my oclamation dated April 23, 1898, call ing for the volunteers in order to car into effect the said resolution of April 20, 1898. Copies of these procla-

mations are hereto appended. In view of the measures so taken, and with a view to the adoption of such measures as may be necessary to enable me to carry out the express ed will of the Congress of the United States, in the premises, I now recom-mend to your honorable body the adoption of a joint resolution declaring that a state of war exists between the ted States of America and the Kingom of Spain, and I urge speedy action thereon to the end that the defining international status of the United States as a belligerent power may be made known, and the assertion of all its rights and the maintenance of all its duties in the conduct of a public war

may be assured.

WILLIAM McKINLEY. Executive Mansion, Washington, April

The President's message was accompanied by ten or fifteen telegrams and notes that have passed between the government of Spain and the United tates, mainly through Minister Woodford, but partly through Senor Polo. It believed that these papers will clearly establish the position of the United States against Spain, and Spain has recognized the existence of a state of

Notes From the Field.

General Logan's son raises a cavalry regiment and offers it to the government under his own command. Governor Tyler, of Virginia, is overwhelmed with applications from mer. ho are offering themselves for war.

John Jacob Astor, in addition to tendering his yacht and giving free transportation for troops and supplies over his railroad lines, has raised and L'equipped a battery of artillery.

Electric Power.

Development, Furnishing 1,000 Horse Power, Capable of Increase to Double That Amount. Only One in the State.

A special telegram to the Raleigh Morning Post, from Winston, says the power of the Yadkin river has been harnessed and is now being transmitted upon the lightning wings of electricity to the Twin City to turn the wheels of its industrial progress. The consummation of the scheme marks a great event in Winston-Salem's history. It is the only enterprise of the kind in North Carolina. The plants now being operated by this power include Fries knowledged authority on international law, and the War Department called on the several States for their quotas to the volunteer army of the United Fogle Bros. planing mills will be connected.

The development of this enterprise

was inaugurated last year by the Fries Manufacturing and Power Company, of Salem. The mechanical plans were prepared by Chas. R. Makepeace & Co., of Providence, R. I., and the electrical plans by Lewis & Chaffin, of the same

The channel of the river where the plant is located was widened and the power-house built upon solid rock. The power-house building is 36x45 feet and contains eight 54-inch McCormick wheels and two governors. The generator house is at the end of the powerhouse and contains a 1000-horse-power generator. The dam is of solid masonry, 500 feet long, 10 feet high and it is estimated that the total amount of power to be transmitted will be more than 2,000 horse-power. The present development represents

1,000 horse power, but the buildings have capacity for another line of eight turbine wheels and another generator of sufficient capacity to utilize the entire water-flow at this point of the river. The electricity is generated and trans

mitted at 10,000 volts. Near the Wachovia Mills, in Salem is a sub-station, from which the indi vidual lines conduct the electricity the various manufacturing plants of the city. Among the plants which have contracted for the power are two cotton mills, one grain mill, one woolen mill, one planing mill, one machine shop, street railway and electric light company, city water works, fertiliner fac ory, etc. Other industries are contemplating the use of this power and the probabilities are that in a short

time the present amount now trans-mitted will be consumed. The new enterprise is working beau tifully and the operatives in the mills where the power has been turned on say that the speed and regulation the machinery is much better than when it was run by steam.

The Guard Volunteering.

A special from Raleigh of the 25th Governor Russell this evening. after receiving the President's call for troops, held a conference with the Ad intant General and other officers, prepared a call for volunteers, based on the call of the President. It is said at o'clock this evening that there is little or no doubt now that the North Caro ltna troop, will be mobilized at or near Wilmington. Governor Russell favors this, and he said further he had no money available to defray the ex-penses of transportation or subsistence and that he would expect the general government to provide funds to cover all these expenses. Maj. E. M. Hays, U. S. A., is designated as recruiting officer. He will recruit the two regi ments. Companies will report in Wilmington after having enlisted the necessary number of men, not less than 84, and as soon as a inumber sufficient for one regiment is ready it will be ordered there, and Maj. Hays will muster it into the United States service, and the Governor will issue commissions to company and regimental officers. The Governor's call for volunteers will be issued tomorrow. Two more com-panies of the Guard volunteer, the Waynesville company of the Fourth Regiment, and the Queen City Guards, Charlotte, of the same regiment The Charlotte Light Infantry, colored, volunteers, and as it cannot under law be attached to a white regiment, arrangements are being made to attach it to a Virginia negro regiment. General Cowles says North Carolina will have no brigadier general. General John Catten, who was here to-day, said he was recruiting the Edgecombe Guards to 84, and that it would volum teer. It is not, of course, known who will be the field officers of the two regiments. The Governor, of course, appoints them Two Large Corporations.

The Washington Gas Company has

been incorporated by the Secretary of State. The amount of capital stock is to be \$40,000 and the amount may be ncreased to \$200,000. The Norwood Manufacturing Company, of Norwood, Stanley county, was also incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000. lege is also granted to increase to

North State Nuggets.

After an unsuccessful attempt to bore the artesian well at Monroe deeper it has been determined to sink another. John Eubanks, a Union county

el of corn in twenty years. And that in a cotton section The Governor has commuted to life

ham county Superior court.

farmer, says he has not bought a bush-

War Last Monday.

TIME: 1 MINUTE, 41 SECONDS.

Bill Declaring the Existence of

THE SENATE.

APRIL 21st. - Three important measures were passed by the Senate this afternoon, all of which relate largely to the nation defence. The sundry bill, which has been pending for two weeks, and which carries a large amount of money intended to be used in the strengthening of the country a coast defences, was finally passed. The naval appropriation bill was immediately taken up and practically completed, although pending the dis-cussion of an amendment concerning the price of armor piate, the bill was displaced in order that the measure temporarily increasing the military es-tablishment of the United States in time of war, might be considered. Af-ter a long discussion the bill, as amended by the committee, was passed. A joint resolution was adopted giving the President power to prevent the expor-tation of coal and other war material. Tillman, of South Carolina, offered and secured the adoption of an amendment providing for an electric light and power plant at a cost of \$20,000, and for the storage and handling of coal, at a cost of \$20,000, both at the naval sta-

tion at Port Royal, S. C. AFRIL 22D.—In the Senate the volunteer bill was agreed to aud Vice-President Hobart attached his signature to it at 2 o'clock. Money, of Mississippi, officially announced the death of Senator Walthall. In so doing he delivered a brief eulogy on the dead statesman. Money then offered the usual resolutions expressing the regret of the Scuate at the death of Senator Walthall and directing the Vice-President to appoint a committee of nine Senators to represent the Senate at the funeral. The resolution was adopted and the Vice President named as the committee Senators Money, Berry, Bate, Pettus, Spooner, Gray, Proctor, Pasco and Cannon. Scate then adjourned until the 26th.

APRIL 25TH. -At 3 o'clock the Senate went into executive session and passed the bill of the House, declaring the ex istence of war between the United States and Spain. Subsequently a brief open session was held, during which liner business was transacted. President Hobart signed the bill de claring the existence of war between the United States and Spain at 5 o'clock. A few minutes later a message was re ceived from the House announcing its disagreement with the Senate amend ments to the army reorganization bill and asking for a conference. The conference was agreed to, and Messrs Hawley, Proctor and Cockrell were named as the Senate conferees.

APRIL 26ru. - During the two hours session of the Senate today, the conference on the army reorganization bill was agreed to, and the measure ongrossed and signed. The remainder of the session was devoted to the passage of seventy-four private pension bills and numerous measures from the gen eral calendar, among them being a bill to enable the officers, warrant officers petty officers and marines of the United States navy, who may distinguish themselves in action, to receive medals of honor, rosettes and ribbons.

APRIL 21st. - The consideration of the contested election case of Paterson vs. Cormack, from the tenth Tennessee district, was interrupted to allow the passage of the joint resolution to authorize the President, in his discretio to prohibit the exportation of coal and other war materials. The measure is considered of vital importance to prevent the shipment of coal to Cuba, Porto Rico and other ports where it could be used by Spain. The Speaker signed it just before the House ad-

ourned. APRIL 220. -In the House the Patterson-Carmack contested election case was disposed of, the sitting member, Carmack, being given the seat by a vote of 136 to 118, Several Republicans voted with the Democrats and many Several Republicans declined to vote. The Senate resolu tions announcing the death of Senator Walthall, of Mississippi, were present ed, together with an invitation to attend the funeral in a body. The resolutions were adopted and the invitation was accepted on motion of Allen, of Mississippi. The Speaker appointed Messrs, Allen, Fox, Henry, Lord, Sullivan and Williams, of Mississippi Bartlett, of Georgia; Spalding, Michigan, and Johnson, of Indiana, to

attend the funeral. APRIL 23D. The House passed the army reorganization bill, at the urgent request of the President and Secretary of War. Some fear was expressed of the Democratic side that the bill might increase the regular army in time peace, but an amendment prepared by Bailey, which removed all this score, was accepted by Hull, and the bill passed by a unanimous vota The bill reorganizes the army into the three battalion formation, and au-thorizes the twenty-five regiments of the infantry arm of the service to be recruited up to a total of 31,800 enlisted men. It gives 84 in-stead of 100 privates to each infantry company. It authorizes the ment of the ten regiments of the cavalry arm of the service to a total of 12.(0) enlisted men; the seven regiments of the artillery arm of the service to be 16,457 men, and the engineer battalion of five companies up to 752 en listed men, including two non-com-missioned officers; which makes a total for these four arms of the service when at a maximum strength 61,010. At 11:55 a. m. House took a recess to attend the imprisonment the death sentence of Pe- funeral of Senator Walthall, but reter Cameron, colored, convicted of rape convened at 12:50, and the prin-at the September term, 1896, of Chat-cipal part of the day after 2 p. m. was devoted to eulogies upon the life

and public service of the late Senator Earle, of South Carolina. The follow-ing members paid tribute to his mem-ory: Messrs. Elliot, Democrat of South Carolina; Hamilton, Republican, of Michigan; Terry, Democrat, of Arkansas: Talbert, Democrat, of South Carolina; Lanham, Democrat, of Texas; Barrows, Republican, of Massachusetts; Stokes, Democrat, of South Carolina; Norton, Democrat, of South Carolina, and Lattimer, Democrat, of

South Carolina.

Armin 25rm.—The House today passed the resolution declaring the existence of war between the United States and the Kingdom of Spain in a manner which cannot fail to impress the world. The Senate Also Passed the House The representatives of 70,000,000 voted for it without a word of delaste, with-War Between the United States and roll calling, but with a solemn appreciation of the gravity of their momentous action. It required one minute and forty-one seconds to accomplish this. The House was considering an election case when the message was received and simply paused to declare war. There was no excitement, no cavil, no word or question. It was only when the cheer that went up from the floor and galleries when Speaker Reed announced its passage, that the tremendous import of the act and the suppressed enthusiasm behind it were shown. After the President's message was read the committee on foreign at-fairs framed the resolution. Acting chairman Adams wrote the report and it was passed on its way to the Senate in an hour and six minutes. The Speaker signed it at 440. The re-maider of the day was devoted to the election case of Wise vs. Young from the Second Virginia district. Messick made the argument in the election case in favor of the claims of the contestant, Wise. When the army reorganization bill, with Senate amendments, came back to the House, on motion of Hull, the amendments were non-concurred in and the bill was sent to conference. Messrs. Hull, Cox, of Tennessee, and Marsh,

Republican, of Illinois, were appointed conferees. APRIL 26rm. - The war revenue bill was reported to the House today, and by arrangement made, the debate will begin tomorrow and continue at night sessions until Friday. At 4 o'c.ock on that day the vote will be taken. The contested election cases of Wise vs. Young, from the second Virginia district, was decided today in favor of the contestant, Dr. Wise, who is a Repub-lican, by a party vote. Speeches for the contestant were made by Crumpacker, Republican, of Indiana, and Grosvenor, Republicae, of Ohio, Jones, Democrat, of Virginia, followed for the contestee. The Senate amendments to the naval appropriation bill were non-concurred in and a conference requested. The souigle, Hilborn and Cummings, conferees.

Lee on Waiting Orders

A special from Richmond, Va., says Gen. Fitzhugh Lee is on waiting orders and has no present intention of going He has received no challenge to a due! from Lieutenant Ramon de Carranze, late naval attache of the Spanish lega tion, at Washington. He knows nothing more about the matter than what has been printed in the newspapers. Should a challenge come, General Les

will ignore it. Spaniards Run Out of a Virginia Town Two Spaniards, with bears, were run out of Jonesville, Va. One was seriously hurt, but they escaped.

Impassioned orator-A man should never forget the duty he owes his country! Auditor (soils roce)-We won't-nt least, not while there are customs inspectors left. New York Jour-

Southern Railway,

Pullman Car Service.

In effect March 1, 1898, Sailsbury, Asheville, Hot Springs, Knoxville and thattanooga.

Pullman Drawing Room East Sleeping Cars. bound. boand (Eastern Time.) No 16 750 pm Lv Salisbury . Ar 930 am (Central Time.) 830 pm Ar . Statesville . Lv 843 am 9 25 pm "... Hickory... " 7 52 am 9 58 pm ". Morganton... " 7 20 am f10 23 pm " . . . Marion 645 atn f11 08 pm " . Round Knob. " 16 12 am 12 10 am " .. Asheville ... " 5 15 am 1 29 am " . Hot Springs. " 4 00 am 3 00 am ". Morrietowa . " 2 30 am 413 am " . Knoxville . . " 115 am 7 40 am " . Chattanooga. " 10 00 pm

O. R. & C. R. R.

(Central Time.)

CONTENCIAL MILH THE

South Carolina and Georgia R. R.

 Southbound 	8. C. A G.	Northbound.
Arrive 3 00 p t	m. Charleston	Leave 7 10 a m
5 55 p.r.	m Branchville	** 957 a.m.
4 44 p :	m. Kimeville	" 12 25 a m
" 3 00 p s	C. B. & C. m. Camden	11 12 65 ti tir
2.00 * *	m. Kersaaw	1 05 pm
100 pt	m. Lancastor	" 1 45 n m
Jet. " 12 15 p.t	m Catawka Jo	44 2.30 s m
" 11 55 a p	m. Bock Hill.	
" 11 15 a p	m Yorksple	4 3 30 p m
41 30 40	m. placksburg	
9 20 a r	m Shelby	
P.35 B.2	m. Henrietta.	" 5.55 p m
ty. " 820 a p	m. Ecrest City.	# 612 p.m
rdton " 805 at	m Rutherford	" 6 27 p m
Leave 700 ap	mMarion	Arrive7 30 p m
iv. Southbound	Gaffney Div.	Northbound.

Trains north of Camden runs dally except Sunday. Trains between Charleston and Kingsville runs daily.

For information as to rates, Clyde Line Sailing, etc., call on local contracting and traveling agents of both roads, or

S. h. LUMPFIN. L. A. EMERSON. Gen'i Pass, Agt., Blacksty .rg, S. C. T. M., S. C. & G. B. B., Charleston, B. Q.