

Devoted to the Protection of Rome and the Interests of the County.

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W. F. MARSHALL. Editor and Proprietor.

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Beyoud the year cud of the Spanish peninsula, a few islands adjoining her

shores and a penal colony in Africa in which political prinners are starved and tertural spain has nothing lofs but Onba and the Philippines, and both are in revolt. Columbus deslared C for the

be the "most beautiful land ever beheld by human eyes." Her presably natives the Hpanish externitual: d with every herear of to:tare. Since there was no gold in the island Cabs way neglected

gold in the baind Cabs why restores and ignored for many years that the Spanish colouized it and altimately found that its sugar plantaricas and to-baces ficility were more profitable than gold mines. For two contrains it has more the most value blo of all South's

proved the most vala blo of all Spain's

Cash in Advance.

No 15.

THE QUINTION OF WAR BEVENTS

Secretary Gage and Chairman Disgi-Looking fate the Ratter of Raisis Noney to Carry on the Prospective

Becretary Gags and Chairman Ding-ley, of the flouise Committee on ways and means, are now preparing to take steps to put the Treasury is a condi-tion to meet all the demands that a condict with Spain way impose upon it.

condict with Spain may impose upon it. Much of the additional revenues that is raised will have to come from inter-nal taxation, as the Dingley bill has put the tariff taxes on most articles up to the limit. The Secretary's en-timates, however, show that consider-able to from the made in the cus-ture resonancedations that will be usde to Cougress for additional re-venue will include a recommendation of a tax of a cents a pound on culles. which, so the basis of importations, it is estimated will yield about \$22,003-000 a year additioned revenue, and a recommendation of a tax of 10 centre a pound on tea, which will yield a little more than \$11,000,000, it is believed, and another million may be release to a tax on spices. This will make a total of \$41,000,000 for these three articles. Congress with be asked to increase the tax on beer from \$1 a barrel to \$2, and the resulting increase in the re-venue, it is estimated, will be about \$35 000,000 a year, and this will be the ingrest increase the substitution in the tax on beer from \$1 a barrel to \$2, and the resulting increase in the re-venue, it is estimated, will be about \$35 000,000 a year, and this will be the ingrest increase the substitutial in-crease in the revenue from any one mittee. Whickey is now taxed fully up the the highest revenue from any one more discod ends of taxation can be named from this source. Totacoos and digness will be about of the govern-ment amount to fully \$100,000,000 a year, and and ends of taxation can be found which will make the total in-rements in the revenues of the govern-ment should be loog drawn ont. It is probable that the immediate in-crease in the revenues which will be easied will not exceed line, though, should the war is probable that the immediate in-crease the in the use of bounds, but Sec-receipts. Much of the additional re-

Imposed which will greatly instead are receipts Strong arguments will be made for an immediate issue of bonds, but Sec-retary Gage has not yet decided just what he will recommend on this mat-ter. He is thinking of contenting him-self for the present with a recommenda-tion that authority be granted by Con-gress for the issuance of Treasury cer-tilicates of indeptedness to the amount of \$100,000,000.

of \$100.000,000. These certificates would be of small denominutions, but bear 'interest at a low rate, and to redeemable at the pleasure of the government. It is be-lieved that \$100,000,000 of these certi-lieved that \$100,000,000 of these certilisved that \$100,000,000 of these certificates would be absorbed as fast as they might be offered by the Treasury. With \$100,000,000 from the issuence of certificates of indehtedsessand \$50,-000,000 from the cash balance is the Treasury. Secretary Gage would have at the start \$150,000,000 in the war obest. The proposed morease of taxation which the secretary has in contempla-tion would begin to icrease the reven-ues as soon as enacted by Congress, as they would require little additional machinery for their collection. This would users a constant addition

This would mean a constant addition of about a quarter of a million dallars a day to be fund available for extra-ordinary war expenses in addition to the ordinary revenues of the governnent



THE GROWTH AND DECAY OF THE GREATEST NATION LUTTE HIS-TORY OF THE WORLD.

Founded on the rams of accord Rome and peopled by the regadeas races of the middle ages. Spatu cusily conquered the old world and discovered and overran the new world Under the rulo of Charles I of Spain, better known in history as Charles V of Ger-many, the Spanish empire included the whole Iberian peniusula, the italcarie islands, Roussillon and Cerdague north of the Pyrcness, the island of Sardinin, Sicily, Naples and Milan, Franche-Comte, Holland and Belgious and practically Austria, Bohemia, Hungary and Transylvania. In Africa it held the vast domain which l'ortogame adventurers had seized, and in Asia the Philippino archipelago. In North America Spaulsh territory included overything south of Savanuah on the cast and San Fraucisco on the west, together with Mexico, Central America and the West Indies. Spain dominated all South America, inoluding Brasil, which was a Portugueso

ary of the new world 2,000 tons of gold and 6,000 tons of silver crossed the ocean to be squandered in Spain. Penniless notlemen borrowed money to pay their passage to America and returned maires. Common soldiers came millio back to the mother country with process sious of slaves. A certain spanish soldier was married in Barcelons to the daughter of a nobleman and colebrated the occasion by giving away in sims \$600,000 in gold and silver. Another returned Spaniard stood at a window in his house at Madrid and threw into the street, a handful at a time, two barrels of silver coins for the fun of meing the rabble scramble for the money. National extravagance kept pace with individual profigncy, and legitimate basi-ness was lost sight of in speculation. Spain ruled the most of the world and snubbed the rest of it. Upon her strength was founded the rational pride which proved her nutional weakness.

Mow Buin Came, At ber zenith Spain socned to posses invincible power. Only one nation dared to challenge it. That nution was Englaud. Spain's argonics were successfully attacked in the south seas. They came the destruction of the great armada. The charm was broken. Spain started on the downward path and never stopped. Foes developed without and with-in. Under Fordinand and Isabella began the ruin of the country which their successors have completed. They drave the Jaws and the Moors out of Spain. It is that fact in Spanish history which accounts for the nation's decadence. The Jew and the Moor were traders and artisans. They constituted the middle class, and they were the people which

strong again. France seized the provlowed in the same year, and the Argeninces north of the Pyreneos and Franche-Comte. All authority in the Gorman tine confederation, after a ten years' wur, to 1824. Brazil had been lost to t states had long been lost to Spain, and in the sociesion of Portugal, and "Livida was ceded to the United States in 1819. the last Spanish king of the Austrian dynasty, at the close of the seventcenth Nothing was now left to Spain in the western hemisphero except Onba and century, saw his realm the prey of the great powers. Puerto Biun. Rebellions Repunsate of an Empire.

Equally disastrous were those times in the colonics. The Datch, French and English seized fontbold in the Unionan and then belowd thomselves one after another to the smaller islands in the Caribbean sea. By the time of the Datab war of 1665 the pretentions of Spain to universal ownership in these regions were wholly ignored. The linglish seized Jumaica. The Freuch first cook Tortuga and thence sent out filipasters. who presently drove the Spanish out of Halti-Hispaniola, Little Spaln-and made it a French province. Even Ha-Drake had a fraitless venture at it. Pesn and Venables, who took Jumaica, tried to take it, but failed. England did storm the forts in 1760 and held the city a fow years, the s gave it back to Spain. By the end of that century Trin-idad, too, was anatched away, and Spain's commerces with the American columies substantially destroyed. Eng-land cume to her aid at home in the Napoleonic wars, and then France in turu helped Ferdinand VII to hold his

Spain Loses a Continent. Early in the ninotcenth century rebellions began in South America. Se-cret societies ware formed which had for their object the throwing off of the Spanish yoke. The chief founder and promoter of these was a Spallah creels of Venezuela, Francisco Miranda by pamo. He bad served under Washington in the Amorican Revolution and had be-come thoroughly imbuel with the spirit

prosessions. Colta finally grave tired of being plusdered by Spain, and ratellism after rebellion arcses, only to by rate-lessly suppressed. Then over the fa-mons ten years' war and hually the present formidable insurrection. The smaller island of Paerto Bioo, which, with Caba, makes up the remnant of Spain's empire in America, commands but slight attention. Its history has been colorless, its individuality not sig-nificant. It hange upon the fate of Cuba. The Philippines form as important link in the great volcanic monitain range lying off the Asim, cost- Tun-chatha, the Eurilia, Japan, Larmess, the Philippines, Danee, Java, Carre nre two large islands. Luzan and blin-danaho, seven others of erisiderable in the merces distributed with the spirits come thoroughly imbued with the spirits of liberty and with the principles of re-publicauism. What had been done in North America could, he thought, he for South America. He therefore in valuate the internal. The of south is north, but the height of the mom-



HAVANA IN 1:30-FROM AN OLD PAINTING.

focay, so little attention having been paid to them since the wars of the French revolution that, with the exception of a few modern batteries have and there, they are not worthy of considera-tion. During the wars with Napoleon every post of Spain was put in a thor-ough state of defense by English money, but since the Spaniards have been left to their own devices the fortifications have been neglected, and even forts and batteries of modern styls are mounted with old fushioned smoothbore grans. osterly ineffective in modern warfare. At the entrance of the Mediterraneau

are two points which if properly forti-fied could be held against the naval powers of the world—Tarifa on the Spanish side and Ceuta on the opposite coast of Africa. Tarifa is, in the judgment of military critics, capable of be-ing made as involucrable as Gibraltar.

All the seaports of Spain have stron-ger fortifications on their land side than on that toward the sca. This odd cir-cumstance is a relic of the French invation in the carly years of this century, and also significant of the turbulent condition of the country ever since, for the cities of Spain are, in the judgment of the government, in more danger from the Spaniards themselves than from a foreign enemy. On the bay of Miscay, Corona and Ferrol are the principal fortresses, while at Vigo there are two anali forts to protoos the estrance of the hurbor, and San Schastian, the royal residence during the summer, is guarded by a mediaval castle and two or three

tean, but their fortifications are now in fable advocates. Be the cause what it becay, so little attention having bean muy, the fact is apparent that the greatest nation of the fifreenth coursey is among the least of the pluoteenth. The swentieth century moy flud her nothing

but a memory. Spain has had much architecture, some art and little literature. The Alhambrs, the Esourial and the Alcazar are marvels of boauty and grandour. In a book compionous for friendliness to Spain Mr. Chatfield. Taylor mays that Spaniards are probably less understood in America than any people in Europe. In fact, the popular conception of the Spaniards is a supervision of the Spullard is of a shifter soundrel, wrapped is a clock, who smalkes diga-rettes and commits dark deeds--s sort of comic opera villain, whose passion is cruelty. This abanvilty is fully equal

ed by the Spanish impressions of Amer-icans-or "los Yankees," us they call us. They look npou us as a species of plutocratic barbarians, whose suite meris lies in our dollars, whose monocrs are boorish and whose government is the most corrupt and most overbearing in the world. It is not always pleasant to



ALFOXED XIII.

see ourselvos as others see us, and when

one reads in Spanish papers that the United States is a country without

principle or religion, without manline

or bravery, where negroes are reasted alive and Italians lynched in the public

and strikes are prevalent, where an-archists are governors of states and per-

sonal liberty is unknown, one reseats the tirade and feels the jingo spirit

magnificent standpoint of his achieve

streets, where Ohinamen are pors



CHALLES V.

province at the time Spain ruled Portn. gal. The total dominion of Charles as its zenith was about 17,000,000 square miles, double that of the czar of Russia and infinitely greater than that of any other monarch in history. Nor was Spain great in size and strength alone. Bhe was rich beyond computation. Besides the boundless resources of the Spanish pepinsula, which the Rothschilds consider superior security for enarmous lana, tha w alth of Germany, Austrin and the Netherlands was at the divisional of ; pain.

All this, however, was as nothing to the pold and sliver that poured in from America. The native monarchs of Mexico, Cantrol America and Peru yielded no their treasures at the command of Spaniah adventurers, und the mines, worked by Indian slaves, produced the precious metals in quantities that das-sled the world and intoxicated the Spanlards. It is estimated that during she century which followed the discov-

Ancie is CINTR AMERICA SLACK AND GRAV SHOW EMPIRE OF CHARLES Y INCLUDING GERMANY AND PORTUGAL- BLACK INDICATES PRES-ENT SPANISH TERRITORY

the fausticism of Isabells and the dark zeal of Torquemada baulshed from Spanish soil. When they were gone, the fires of the inquisition were lighted for the thinkers, and free thought was al-

lowed no footbold under the cross of When the philosopher, the Castile. scientist, the inventor, had gune, there remained only the soldier and the peasaut. From the days of Ferdinand to the days of Weyler it has been the policy of Spain to terrorise her subjects into submission by torture and butchery. From first to last this policy has been a fail-

harly in the sixteenth century the Netherands revolted and formed the United Provinces. The sturdy Dutch men destroyed what remnants remained of the Spanish navy, and in 1643, at

Rocroy, the Spanish infantry, bitherto invincible, was beaten and forever broken. Portugal and her vast possessions in three continents were lost in 1640. Maples revolted in 1648 under Massociallo. He was assastinated by braves in the birs of Spain, and after a long struggle the rebellion was suped. But Spain's bold on the two Micilian, once loosened, was pever so



THE ALCAZAR OF SEVILLE.

afely be dono at Oaracas, the "Gran Rennicu Americana." Into this Bollvar and San Martin were initlated. For some years Miranda made ocussional but fotile attempts at revolution, in one of which he engaged the interest of the great Dundonald. Nothing of imporance was achieved, however, until April 19, 1810, when Caracas openly rose against its Spanish governor, Miranda and Bolivar beading the revols. Two years of conflict followed, not promising for the insurgents. Then came an earthquake. It destroyed Caracas, killing a number of people. The superstitious troops of the insurgents thought it was an onen, threw down their arms, de serted or surrendered, and the rebellion was at an end. Miranda was captured, taken to Spain and died in prison-murdered, it may be surmised. Bolivar monped into the neighboring province of New Granada.

In October, 1819. Bollvar re-entered Vonescela with 500 men, declaring war to the knife against Spain. Victory ful-lowed victory. In August, 1813, ho reentered Caracas in triamph. Then came reverses, and he had to fles to Jamaica. For some years more the strugglo went on, until 1821, when New Granada and Vonescela were united as as independ-ent republic under the name of Colom-Na, the last of the Spanish troops being friven out in 1884. Monador was added the republic in 1822. Peru formed to another state in 1825 under the name of Bolivia, Forn itself-and Chilo also, thanks to the genius of Dundonald-bo-coming independent in 1824. Mexico threw off the yoko of Spain in 1821, and Goatemala-shen including all Central America-in 1828. Nor did the prov-inces on the Plats river isg behind. Pasaguay, indeed, was first of all to win her independance, in 1814. Uragany fol-

tains und plateaus makes it endurable to Europeans. The total area of land is 54,000 square miles, and the population tome 8,000,000. The fora is wonderful ly profuse, comprising tesk, sandal and campbor trees, palms, tas, a vast variety of spices and perfume bearing flow-ers, rice and the famous manilla hemp. The fanna shows no dangerous beasts of prey save the crocodile. There are buf-falces, pigs, antelopes, monkays and lemuzs galoro. As for the people, they are as much mixed as those of fipsin itself. Negritos wors probably autoch thonona. Then Polynesians came in, and then Malays. Chinose also came in great numbers, and of late years the Japaness have been flocking, with in-tent, it may well be, to possess the island when the Spanish are expelled, The Spanish population is very small. Industry and commerce are considerable. There are stammably lines, rail-coals, telegraphs and cables, and a for-eign trade of \$50,000,000 a year. Mapilla

is a splendtd city, set on the margin of one of the finest barbors in the world. It has an ancient fortress, fine churches, n gay parade, busy streets and canala, purks and palaces, hotols and theaters. The inbubitants are an amiablo and haudsome race.

Portified Ottles of Spain

The fortified cities of Spain on the Forth and northwest coast are Bantona, Santander, Ocrema, Ferrol and Vigo; on the Atlancie, between the Porta-guess frontier and the strait of Gibralter, there are Palos, Son Lucar, near the mouth of the Gondalquivor river; Ondis and Turifa. In the Meditorranean aro Malago, Ourtagean, Barcelona, Palmos, Tarragona, Almeria and Altonute Barcalona, Cartagena and Almeria were formerly looked upon as the most for-midable fortressue on the Mediturna-

water batteries. Cornus and Ferrol are situated on the same bay, about 20 miles apart, and the latter is the site of the largest usy yard and nurine arsenal n Spain.

Spanish Characteriat

The story of Spain from great Charles V to little Alfonso XIII ins no parallel in the history of the world. Historian-and philosophers explain the phenom-enon seconding to their individual ideas Protestants attribute the fall of Spain to religions bigotry and the suppression of independent thought by the inquisition. One Catholie writer, on the other hand maintains that lenioncy in dealing with hereay marked the boginning of na-tional decay. Had Charles V been duly diligent in stamping out the reform tion in Germany, says this writer, Spain would never have detoriorated. The po-litical economist teaches that the encrmons wealth brought from America instead of onriching really impovorished Spain, since it induced neglect of home industries and generated an extravagance which became the rain of the na-tion. Buckle finds, or thinks he finds, the onuse, partly at least, in the super-stitions reverence for authority which kopt the Spaniards faithful to church and state, even while they knew the one to be corrupt and the other incompetent. Pride of character and an arrogance that excited the hatrod of all foreigners and the antagonism of all foreign states the warlike hubits of the Spanish people confirmed by eight centuries of constant conflict with the Moors, draining the country of its best mon and losving only the weakly and infirm-each and every one of those causes, togother with in-

numerable others, has been uphold by



The Inflow of Gold.

"diadulphia Korth America

If there could be such a thing as too prent a supply of good, that would be nature of our floaned i complaint to-day. The imports of the pellow metal are excerding all expectations and records. Competent judges estimated that the top figure of the importations would be \$30,000,000. Aircady this has been exceeded by \$10,000,000 and the end is not yet. Up to Thesday the total recerpts of gold by the centers of a since February 35 were about 634,000,000, which, with the amount drawn from Australia by flan Francis-ao, made a grand total of about \$60-000,000. So long as this condition of affairs continues - and there is nothing to indicate that it will ead in the next future-the nation will be able to meet If three could be such a thing as too to indicate that it will end in the near future—the nation will be able to meet without difficulty any contingency that may arise, even to a prolonged war, and without any fear whatever of be-ing forced to sampend its specie pay-ments for a single day.

Riscumstions Cared

surging in one's heart. As a matter of fact, the Spanish conception of the American is merely an exaggreration of My wife has used Chamberlain's the national faults just as our idea of Pain Balm for the mantisms with ground relief, and L can recommend it are a sphered diminion for rheamatism and other household use for which are have found it valuable.-W. J. Coyler, Red Crock, N. Y. the Spaniard is a missomerption of his character, formed by magnifying his vices ut the expanse of his virtues. Ha-man nature is very much the same the world over, and the Spaniard is very

Bed Creek, N. Y. Mr. Cayler is one of the hading mor-chants of this village and one of the most promittent men in this vicinity. --W. G. Phippin, Editor Ref. Creek Herald. For sale by J. E. Curry & Oo. like other man, save that is is down on his luck. Like most people who have known prosperity, he finds is difficult to appreciate his circumsoribed position and is wort to survey himself from the

The Gaffacy Ledger learns one of the original stockholders in the Clover, S. C. Cotton Mills says he has received 55 cents on the dailar in dividends since the will was organized 7 years ago, and on July let would receive 10 per cent, more, making 305 is all. The stock of the Clover mill is now 110 en the market. the market.

"A word to the wise is sufficient," and a word from the wise should be sufficient, but you ask, wher are the was? These win know. The off repeated experience of trust-worthy persons may be taken for knowledge, Mr. W. M. Terry mys Chamberlath's C-sigh Remedy gives initer sufficient that any other in the disperient. He has been in the drug business at Biblion, KS. for twelve prace has sell i sundreds of bottless of this remedy and meety all other gaugh medicines meanfastured, which shows consis-sively that Chamberlain's is the most metification of the periods, and is the heat. For sale by J. E. Curry & Os. itten a ctory to the pecule, and in Por sale by J. R. Carry & Co