### ANDREW CRAWFORD ATTORNEY AT LAW,

COLUMBIA, - - - S. C TORACTICES IN THE STATE AND Federal Courts, and offers his professional services to the citizens of Lexington County. October 18-1y.

### EDWARD L. ASBILL, Attorney at Law,

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LEESVILLE, S. C. Office next door below post office. Always on hand. February 12.

### Saw Mills. Light and Heavy, and Supplies. CHEAPEST AND BEST. Cast every day; work 180 hands.

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CAROLINA

# NATIONAL BANK,

STATE, TOWN AND COUNTY DEPOSITORY

avings Department. Deposits of \$5.00 and apwards received nterest allowed at the rate of 4 per cent er sonum. W. A. CLARK, President. WILLE JONES, Cashier.

### BEESWAX WANTED

IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES WILL PAY THE EIGHEST MARket price for clean and pure Beeswax.

Price governed by color and condition. RICE B HARMAN, Lexington, S. C. At the Bazaar,

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Allen Jones, W. P. Roof, C. M. Efird, R. Hilton James E. Hendrix. EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD. Deposits of \$1 and upwards received and interest at 5 per cent. per annum allowed. payable April and October.

### ATTENTION, SOLDIERS! Another Call Issued

FOR AN ARMY OF SOLUTEIS WHO are fighting for a living these hard times ln South Carolina. We, of the firm of Barriss & Rast, do hereby cordially invite any and all eligible men and women who desire to save their hard earned money to call upon us when contemplating purchasing buggies, carriages, etc., also harness, which we manufacture. and guarantee all that we sell to be well worth every penny

which we ark for them. We also take this opportunity of stating to our numerous customers that we are very sorry indeed that we have been unable for the past seven moths to supply the demands made upon us owing to the fact that we have been quite unable to employ the skillful labor necessary to keep up a supply of goods to the standard which we promised when starting out in this business. B t now, being able to employ to labor the need we hope to be ab'e to supply the steady increasing demands upon us with the same, if not a better grade of work. Hoping to see our old customers, with new recruits coming to us in the future, we beg

### to remain your obedient servants, BURRISS & RAST,

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Poultry, Farm, Garden, Cemetery Lawn, Railroad and Rabbit Thousands of miles in use. Catalogue Fro

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Nov. 17-tf

# BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM Western South Carolina. THE LEXINGTON DISPATCH.

3 Representative Newspaper. Covers Lexington and the Borders of the Surrounding Counties Like a Blanket.

VOL. XXIX.

LEXINGTON, S. C., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1898.

# GLOBE DRY GOODS COMPANY,

1620 MAIN STREET,

Solicts a Share of Your Valued Patronage. Prompt and Polite Attention.

COLUMBIA, S. C.,

October 13-tf.

### WINE OF CARDULA

### FOR ALL WOMEN

all the pain isicknessfrom andsicknessfrom which women suffer is caused by weakness or derangement in the organs of menstruation.

Nearly always

when a woman is not well these organs are affected. But when they are strong and healtry a woman is very seldom sick.

### Meetrees 100 Is nature's provision for the regu-

lation of the menstrual function. It cures all "female troubles." It is equally effective for the girl in her teens, the young wife with domestic and maternal cares, and the woman approaching the period known as the "Change of Life." They all need it. They are all benefitted by it.

For advice in cases requiring spe 'al directions, address, giving symptoms, the "Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga Tana ش او او او

THOS. J. COOPER, Tupelo, Miss., says: "My sister suffered from very irregular and painful menstruation and doctors could not relieve her. Wine of Cardul entirely cured her and also helped my mether through the Change of Lile."

WINE OF CARDUL

# LAWMAKERS

President M'Kinley Addresses Congress on War and Other Problems.

FOR MONETARY REFORMS

Increase of the Standing Army to 100,000 Men and the Temporary Continuance of Military Rule In New Possessions Favored.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 .- On the convening of congress today, President McKinley transmitted his annual messige, which

To the Senate and House of Representa-

Notwithstanding the added burdens rendered necessary by the war our people rejoice in a very satisfactory and steadily increasing degree of prosperity evidenced by the greatest volume of business ever recorded. Manufacture has been productive, agricultural pursuits have yielded abundant returns, labor in the fields of industry is better rewarded, revenue legislation passed by the present congress has increased the treasury's receipts to the amount expected by its authors, the finances of the government have been successfully administered and its credit advanced to the first rank, while its currency has been maintained at the

world's highest standard. Military service under a common flag for a righteous cause has strengthened the national spirit and served to cement more closely than ever the fraternal bonds between every section of the country. A review of the relations of the U ited States to other powers, always appropriate, is this year of primary importance in view of the momentous issues which have arisen, demanding in one instance the ultimate determination by arms and involving farreaching consequences which will require the earnest attention of the con-

gress. First Steps In the War. In my last annual message very full consideration was given to the question of the duty of the government of the United States towards Spain and the Cuban insurrection as being by far the most important problem with which we were then called upon to deal. The considerations then advanced and the exposition of

the views therein expressed disclosed my sense of the extreme gravity of the situa-Setting aside as logically unfounded or practically advisable, the recognition of the independence of Cuba neutral intervention to end the war by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants, intervention in favor of one or the other party, and forcible annexation of the island, I concluded it was honestly due to our friendly relations with Sprin that she should be given a reasonable chance to realize her expectations of re-

form to which she had become irrevoca-

bly committed. The ensuing mouth brought little sign of real progress toward the pacification of Cuba. No tangible relief was afforded the vast numbers of unhappy reconcenrados despite the reiterated professions made in that regard and the amount appropriated by Spain to thet en !. By the end of December the nortality among them had frightfully increased. Conservative estimates from Spanish sources placed the deaths among these distressed people at over 40 per cent from the time General Weyler's decree of reconcentration was enforced.

The war continued on the old footing without comprehensive plan, developing only the same spasmodic encounters, barren of strategic result, that had marked the course of the earlier ten years' rebellion, as well as the present insurrection from its start. No alternative save physical exhaustion of either combatant and therewithal the practical ruin of the island lav in sight, but how far distant no one could venture to conjecture.

Blowing Up of the Maine. At this juncture, on Feb. 15, last, occurred the destruction of the battleship Maine, while rightfully lying in the har-

bor of Havana on a mission of international courtesy and good will-a catastrophe the suspicious nature and horror of which stirred the nation's heart profoundly. It is a striking evidence of the poise and sturdy good sense distinguishing our national character that this shocking blow, falling upon our generous people already deeply touched by preceding events in Cuba, did not move them to an instant, desperate resolve to tolerate no longer the existence of a condition of danger and disorder at our doors that made possible such a deed by whomsoever wrought. Yet by instinct of justice patience prevailed and the nation anxiously awaited the result of the searching investigation at once set on foot. The finding of the naval board of inquiry established that the origin of the explosion was external by a submarine mine, and only halted through lack of positive testimony All these things carried conviction to

to fix the responsibility of its authorship. the most thoughtful, even before the finding of the naval court, that a crisis in our relations with Spain and toward Cuba was at hand. So strong was this belief that it needed but a brief executive suggestion to the congress to receive immediate answer to the duty of making instant provision for one possible and perhaps speedily probable emergency of war, and the remarkable, almost unique, spectacle was presented of a unanimous vote of both houses on March 9 appropriating \$50,000,000 "for the national defense and for each and every purpose connected therewith, to be expended at the discretion of the president." Still animated by the hope of a peaceful

no effort was spared to bring a speedy ending of the Cuban struggle. Grieved and disappointed at the barren outcome of my sincere endeavors to reach a practicable solution, I feit it my duty to remit the whole question to congress. The congress was asked to authorize and empower the president to take measures to secure a full and final termination of hostilities between Spain and the people

solution and obeying the dictates of duty,

After nine days of earnest deliberation, during which the almost unanimous sentiment of your body was developed on every point save as to the expediency of coupling the proposed action with a formal recognition of the republic of Cuba the true and lawful government of that island-a proposition which failed of adoption-the congress, on April 19, by a vote of 42 to 35 in the senate and 311 to 6 in the house of representatives, passed the memorable joint resolution declaring the people of Cuba free and independent, demanding that Spain at once relinquish authority over the island and empowering the president to use the entire land and sea forces of the United States to that

This resolution was approved by the executive on the next day, April 20. A copy was at once communicated to the Spanish minister at this capital, who forthwith announced that his continuance in Washington had thereby become impossible, and asked for his passports, which were given him. Simultaneously with its communication to the Spanish minister, General Woodford, the American minister at Madrid, was telegraphed confirmation of the text of the joint resolution and directed to communicate it to the government of Spain with the formal demand that it at once relinquish its authority and government in the is and of

Cuba and withdraw its forces therefrom. Rupture of Relations.

That demand, although, as above shown, officially made known to the Spanish envoy here, was not delivered at Madrid. After the instructions reached General Woodford on the morning of April 21, but before he could present it, the Spanish minister of state notified him that upon the president's approval of the joint resolution, the Madrid government regarding the act as "equivalent to an evident declaration of war," had ordered its minister in Washington to withdraw, thereby breaking off diplomatic relations between the two countries. General Woodford thereupon demanded his passports

and quitted Madrid the same day. Spain baving thus denied the demand of the United States and initiated that complete form of rupture of relations which attends a state of war, the executive powers authorized by the resolution were at once used by me to meet the enlarged contingency of actual war between sovereign states. By my message of April 25 the congress was informed of the situation and I recommended formal declaration of the existence of a state of war between the United States and Spain. The congress accordingly voted on the same day the act approved April 25, 1898, declaring the existence of such war from and including April 21 and re-enacted the provision of the resolution of April 20 directing the president to use all the armed forces of the nation to carry that act into

It is not within the province of this mes sage to narrate the history of the extraordinary war that followed the Spanish declaration of April 21, but a brief recital of its more salient features is apropos. The first encounter of the war in point of date took place April 27, when a detachment of the blockading squadron made a reconnoisance in force at Matanzas. shelled the barbor forts and demolished

several ne v works in construction. The next engagement was destined to mark a memorable epoch in maritime warfare. The Pacific fleet under Commodore George Dewey had lain for some weeks at Kong-Kong. Upon the colonial proclamation of neutrality being issued and the customary 24 hours notice being given, it repaired to Mirs bay near Hong-Kong whence it proceeded to the Philipnine islands under telegraphic orders to

### \$100 Reward \$100.

please to learn that there is at least and his deputies, in which 22 miners were one dreaded disease that science has killed and 44 wounded, of which ten of gate. been able to cure in all its stages, and the killed and 12 of the wounded were that is Catarrh. Hali's Catarra Care deplorable event naturally aroused the is the only posi ive cure known to solicitude of the Austro-Hungarian govthe medical fraternity. Catar h be- erument, which on the presumption that ing a constitutional di ease, requires | the killing and wounding involved the una constitutional freatment. Har's justifiable misuse of authority, claimed C.terrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mac as surfac s of the syst m, thereby | vania the federal executive took approdestroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the ratiest strength by building up the constitution and The proprietors base so much faith quitted after protracted proceedings and in its curative powers, that they off r the hearing of hundreds of witnesses on One Hundred Dol'ars for any case that it tai's to cure. Send for list of and preserve public order in the state. A testimonials. Sold by all druggis's representative of the department of jus-Pr ce 75 cents. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

break on the morning of May 1 the American force entered Manila bay and after a few hours engagement effected the total destruction of the Spanish fleet, consisting of ten warships and a transport, besides capturing the naval station and forts at Cavite, thus annihilating the Spanish naval power in the Pacific ocean and completely controlling the bay of Manila with the ability to take the city at will. Following the comprehensive scheme of general attack powerful forces were assembled at various points on our coast to

several exposed points. Young Hobson's Brave Deed.

invade Cuba and Porto Rico. Meanwhile

naval demonstrations were adopted at

The next acts of the war thrilled not only the hearts of our countrymen, but the world by its heroism. On the night of June 3 Lieutenant Hobson, aided by seven devoted volunteers, blocked the narrow outlet at Santiago harbor, by sinking the collier Merrimac in the channel under a fierce fire from the shore batteries, escaping with their lives as by a miracle, but falling into the hands of the Spaniards. They were subsequently exchanged. On June 22, the advance of the invading army under Major General Shafter landed at Daiquiri, about 15 miles east of Santiago. On July 1 a severe battle took place, our forces gaining the outworks at Santiago. On the second El Caney and San Juan were taken after a desperate charge and the investment of the city completed. On the day following the brilliant achievement of our land force, July 3, occurred the decisive battle of the war. The Spanish fleet, attempting to leave the harbor, was met by the American squadron under command of Commodore Sampson. In less than three hours all the Spanish ships were destroyed, the two torpedo boats being sunk and the Maria Teresa, Almirante Oquendo, Viscaya and Cristobal Colon driven ashore. The Spanish admiral and over 1.300 men were taken prisoners, while the enemy's loss of life was deplorably large, some 600 perishing. On our side but one man was killed and one seriously wounded.

With the catastrophe of Santiago Spain's power on the ocean virtually The capitulation of Santiago ceased. followed. The occupation of Porto Rico became

the next stragetic necessity. General Miles had previously been assigned to organize an expedition for that purpose. On July 27 he entered Ponce, one of the most important ports in the island, for which he thereafter directed operations for the capture of the island. The campaign was prosecuted with great vigor and by Aug. 12 much of the island was in our possession and the acquisition of the remainder was only a matter of a short time.

Negotiations For Peace.

The annihilation of Admiral Cervera's fleet, followed by the capitulation of Santiago, having brought to the Spanish government a realizing sense of the hopeless ness of continuing a struggle now becoming wholly unequal, it made overtures of peace through the French ambassador. On Aug. 12, M. Cambon, as the plenipotentiary of Spain and the secretary of state as the plenipotentiary of the United States, signed a peace protocol and I appointed William R. Day, lately secretary of state, Cushman K. Davis, William P. Frye and George Gray, senators of the United States, and Whitelaw Reid to be the peace commissioners on the part of the United States. Proceeding in due time to Paris, they there met on Oct. 1 five commissioners similarly appointed on the part of Spain. The negotiations have made hopeful progress, so that I trust soon to be able to lay a definite treaty of peace before the senate with a view of the steps leading to its signature.

Ldo not discuss at this time the government or the future of the new possessions which will come to us as the result of the war with Spain. Such discussion will be appropriate after the treaty of peace shall be ratified. In the meantime, and until the congress has legislated otherwise, it will be my duty to continue the military governments which have existed since our occupation and give to the people security in life and property and encouragement under a just and beneficient rule. As soon as we are in possession of Cuba and have pacified the island it will be necessary to give aid and decision to its people to form a government of themselves. It should be undertaken at the earliest moment consistent with safety and assured success. It is important that our relations with these people shall be of the most friendly character and our commercial relations close and reciprocal. It should be our duty to assist in every proper way to build up the waste places of the island, encourage the industry of the people and assist them to form a government which shall be free and independent, thus realizing the best aspirations of the Cuban people. Spanish rule must be replaced by a just, benevolent and humane government, created by the

people of Cuba, capable of performing all international obligations, and which shall encourage thrift, industry and prosperity and promote prace and good will among all of the inhabitants, whatever may have been their relations in the past. Neither reveng nor passion should have a place in the new government. Until there is complete tranquility in the island and a stable government inaugurated military occupation will be continued. With the exception of the rupture with Spain the intercourse of the United States with the great family of nations has been marked with cordiality and the close of

of sovereign states adjusted or presenting no serious obstacle to a just and honorable solution by amicable agreement.

The Lattimer Tragedy. Inttimer, Pa., between a body of striking The readers of this paper will be | miners and the sheriff of Luzerne county Austrian and Hungarian subjects. This reparation for the sufferers. Apart from the searching investigation and peremptory action of the authorities of Pennsylpriate steps to learn the merits of the case in order to be in a position to \_\_\_\_. the urgent complaint of a friendly power. The sheriff and his deputies, having been essisting nature in doing its work indicted for murder, were tried and acthe ground that the killing was in the line of their official duty to uphold law tice attended the trial and reported its | Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For course fully. With all the facts in its po- | sale by J. E Kaufmann.

capture or destroy the formidable Spanish | session, this government expects to reach fleet then assembled at Manila. At day- a harmonious understanding on the subject with that of Austro-Hungary, notwithstanding the renewed claim of the latter after learning the result of the trial, for indemnity for its injured sub-

Nicaragua Canal Project.

The Nicaraugua canal commisssion under the chairmanship of Rear Admiral John G. Walker, appointed July 24, 1897. under the authority of a provision in the sundry civil act of June 4 of that year, has nearly completed its labors, and the results of its exacustive inquiry into the proper route, the feasibility and the cost construction of an interoceanic canal by a Nicaraguan route will be laid before

As the scope of recent inquiry embraced the whole subject with the aim of making plans and surveys for a canal by the most convenient route, it necessarily included a review of the results of previous surveys and plans and in particular those adopted by the Maritime Canal company under its existing concessions from Nicaragua and Costa Rico, so that to this extent those grants necessarily held an essential part in the deliberations and conclusions of the canal commission as they have held and must needs hold in the discussion of the matter before congress. Under these circumstances and in view of overtures made to the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica by other parties for a new canal concession predicated on the assumed approaching lapse of the contracts of the Maritime Canal company with those states I have not hesitated to express my conviction that considerations of expediency and international policy as between the several governments interested in the construction and control of an interoceanic canal by this route require the maintainance of the status quo until the canal commission shall have reported and the United States congress shall have had an opportunity to pass finally upon the whole matter, without prejudice by reason of any change in the existing condi-

All these circumstances suggest the urgency of some definite action by the con- the United States exhibit has been most gress at this session if its labors of the past are to be utilized and the linking of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by a practical waterway is to be realized. That the construction of such a maritime highway is now more than ever indispensable to that intimate and ready intercommunication between our eastern and western seaboards demanded by the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands and the prospective expansion of our influence and commerce in the Pacific and that our national policy now more imperatively than ever calls for its control by this government, are propositions which I doubt not the congress will duly appreciate and wisely act upon. The Partition of China.

The United States has not been an indifferent spectator of the extraordinary events transpiring in the Chinese empire, whereby portions of its maritime provinces are passing under the control of various European powers, but the prospect that the vast commerce which the energy of our citizens and the necessity of our staple production for Chinese uses has built up in those regions may not be prejudiced through any exclusive treatment by the new occupants has obviated the need of our country becoming an actor

in the scene. Our position among nations having a large Pacific coast, and a constantly expanding direct rade with the farther Orient, gives us the equitable claim to consideration and friendly treatment in this regard and it will be my aim to subserve our large interests in that quarter by all means appropriate to the constant policy of our government. The territories of Kiao Chow, of Wei-Hai-Wei and of Port Arthur and Talienwan, leased to Germany, Great Britain and Russia respectively for terms of years, will, it is announced, be open to international commerce during such alien occupation, and if no discriminating treatment of American citizens and their trade be found to exist or be hereafter developed, the desire of this government would appear to be realized. Meanwhile there may be just ground for disquietude in view of the unrest and revival of the old sentiment of opposition and prejudice to alien people which pervades certain of the Chinese provinces. As in the case of the attacks upon our citizens in Szechuan and at Kulien in 1895, the United States minister has been instructed to secure the fullest measure of protection, both local and imperial, for any menaced American interests and to demand, in case of lawless injury to person or property, instant reparation appropriate to the case. Warships have been stationed at Tien-Tsin for more ready observation of the disorders which have invaded the Chinese capital, so as to be in a position to act should need arise, while a guar of marines has been sent to Peking to afford the minister the same measure of authoritative protection as the representatives of other nations have been constrained to employ.

the advanced position held by our pro-

# swered.

inently before the public both are cherished traditions. Under the provisions of the joint resolucertain to be tried and the public tions the existing customs relations of the Hawaiian Islands with the United States and with other countries remain unchanged until legislation shall otherwise provide. The consuls of Hawaii, here and in foreign countries continue to fulfill their commercial agencies, while the United States consulate at Honolulu is maintained for all proper services pertaining to trade and revenue. It would be desirable that all foreign consuls in the Hawaiian Islands should receive new ex-

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK, cently communicated to this government with an earnest invitation to be repre-

ducts and industries in the world's chief markets. The preliminary report of Moses P. Handy, who, under the act approved July 19, 1897, was appointed special commissioner with a view to securing all attainable information necessary to a full and complete understanding by congress in regard to the participation of this government in the Paris exposition, was laid before you by my message of Dec. 6, 1897, and showed the large opportunities to make known our national progress in manufactures, as well as the urgent need of immediate and adequate provision to enable due advantage thereof to be taken.

paratively limited area of the exposition the preceding year of \$90,524,068. site-less than one half that of the World's Internal revenue receipts exceeded those of the preceding year by \$24,212,068. Fair at Chicago-the space assigned to the United States has been increased from the absolute allotment of 157,403 square feet reported by Mr. Handy to some 202,-000 square feet, with corresponding augmentation of the field for a truly characteristic representation of the various important branches of our country's development. Mr. Peck's report will be laid before you. In my judgment its recommendations will call for your early consideration, especially as regards an increase of the appropriation to at least \$1,000,000 in all, so that not only may the

assigned space be fully taken up by the best possible exhibits in every class, but the preparation and installment be on so perfect a scale as to rank among the first in that unparalleled competition of artistic and inventive production and thus counterbalance the disadvantages with which we start as compared with other

wardness than our own.

countries whose appropriations are on a

more generous scale and whose prepara-

tions are in a state of much greater for-

Annexation of Hawaii.

Pending consideration by the senate of

the treaty signed June 16, 1897, by the

plenipotentiaries of the United States and

of the republic of Hawaii, providing for

the annexation of the islands, a joint reso-

lution to accomplish the same purpose by

accepting the offered cession and incorpo-

rating the ceded territory into the Union

was adopted by the congress and approved

July 7, 1898. I thereupon directed the

United States steamer Philadelphia to

convey Rear Admiral Miller to Honolulu

and entrusted to his hands this important

legislative act to be delivered to the presi-

dent of the republic of Hawaii, with whom

the admiral and the United States minis-

ter were authorized to make appropriate

arrangements for transferring the islands

to the United States. This was simply

but impressively accomplished on Au .

12 by the delivery of a certified copy of

the resolution to President Dole, who

thereupon yielded up to the representa-

tives of the government of the United

States the sovereignty and the public

Pursuent to the terms of the joint reso-

lution and in exercise of the authority

thereby conferred upon me, I directed

ers theretofore exercised by the officers of

the government of the republic of Hawaii

should continue to be exercised by those

officers until congress shall provide a gov-

ernment for the incorporated territory.

subject to my power to remove such offi-

cers and to fill vacancies. The president,

officers and troops of the republic there-

upon took the oath of allegiance to the

United States, thus providing for the un-

interrupted continuances of all the admin-

istrative and municipal functions of the

annexed territory until congress shall

Following the further provision of the

joint resolution I appointed the Hons. Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois, John T.

Morgan of Alabama, Robert R. Hitt of

Illinois Sanford B. Dole of Hawaii and

Walter F. Frear of Hawaii as commission-

ers to confer and recommend to congress

such legislation concerning the Hawaiian

islands as they should deem necessary or

The commissioners having fulfilled the

mission confided to them their work will

be laid before you at an early day. It is

believed that their recommendations will

have the carnest consideration due to the

magnitude of the responsibility resting

upon you to give such shape to the rela-

tionship of those midpacific lands to our

home Union as will benefit both in the

highest degree, realizing the aspirations

of the community that has cast its lot

with us and elected to share our political

heritage while at the same time justify-

ing the foresight of those who for three

assimilation of Hawaii as a natural and

inevitable consummation in harmony

with our needs and in fulfillment of our

century have looked to the

otherwise enact.

that the civil, judicial and military pow-

property of the Hawaiian Islands.

The French Exposition.

There is now every prospect that the participation of the United States in the universal exposition to be held in Paris in 1900 will be on a scale commensurate with

# Two Pointed Questions An-

the event finds most of the issues that What is the use of making a betnecessarily arise in the complex relations ter article than your competitor if you can not get a better price for it? Ans.—As there is no difference in the price the public will buy only On Sept. 10, 1897, a conflict took place at the better, so that while our profits may be smaller on a single sale they will be much greater in the aggre-

How can you get the public to know your make is the best? If both articles are brought prom-

will very quickly pass judgment on them and use only the better one. This explains the large sale on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The people have been using it for years and have found that it can always be depended upon. They may occasionlly take up with some fasionable novelty put forth with exaggerated claims, but are certain to return to equaters from this government. the one remedy that they know to be Czar's Disarmament Plan. reliable, and for coughs, colds and

sented in the conference which it is contemplated to assemble with a view to discussing the means of accomplishing so desirable a result. His majesty was at once informed of the cordial sympathy of this government with the principle involved in his exalted proposal and of the readiness of the United States to take part in the The active military force of the United

States as measured by our population, territorial area and taxable wealth, is and under any conceivable prospective conditions must continue to be in time of peace so conspicuously less than that of the Mr. Handy's death soon afterward renarmed powers to whom the czar's appeal dered it necessary for another to take up is especially addressed that the question and complete the unfinished work, and on can have for us no practical importance Jan. 11 last Mr. Thomas W. Cridler, third save as marking an auspicious step toassistant secretary of state, was desigward the betterm put of the condition of nated to fulfil! that task. By a provision the modern peoples and the cultivation of in the sundry civil appropriation act of peace and good will among them, but in July 1, 1998, a sum not to exceed \$650,000 this view it behooves us as a nation to was aflotted for the organization of a comlend countenance and aid to the benefimission to care for the proper preparation cent project. and installation of American exhibits and The Currency Question. for the display of suitable exhibits by the The secretary of the treasury reports several executive departments, particularly by the department of agriculture that the receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ended the fish commission and the Smithsonian institucion, in representation of the gov-June 30, 1898, including \$84,751,223 received from sale of Pacific railroads, ernment of the United States. Pursuant to that enactment, I appointed Mr. amounted to \$405,321,335 and its expendi-Ferdinand W. Peck of Chicago commistures to \$443,368 582. There was collected from customs \$149,575,062 and from internal revenue \$170,900,641. Our dutiable sioner general, with an assistant commissioner general and secretary. Mr. Peck at once proceeded to Paris, where his sucimports amounted to \$324,735,479, a decrease of \$58,156,600 over the preceding cess in enlarging the scope and variety of year, and importations free of duty amounted to \$291,414,175, a decrease from gratifying. Notwithstanding the com-

The total tax collected on distilled spirits was \$92,546,959, on manufactured tobacco \$36 230,522 and on fermented liquors \$39,515,421. We exported merchandise during the year amounting to \$1,231,482,330, an increase of \$180,488,771 from the preceding year. It is estimated upon the basis of present

revenue laws that the receipts from the government for the year ending June 30, 1899, will be \$577,874,697 and its expenditures \$680 874,647, resulting in a deficiency of \$112,000,000. On Dec. 1, 1898, there was held in the treasury gold coin amounting to \$138,441,547, gold bullion amounting to \$130,592,545, silver bullion amounting to \$93,359,250 and other forms of money amounting to \$451,963,981. On the same date the amount of money

of all kinds in circulation or not included in treasury holdings was \$1,866,879,509, an increase for the year of \$165,794;966. Estimating our population at 75,194,000 at the time mentioned the per capita circulation

was \$25.09. On the same date there was in the treasury gold bullion amounting to \$133,502,-

The provisions made for strengthening the resources of the treasury in connection with the war has given increased confidence in the purpose and the power of the government to maintain the present standard both established more firmly than ever the national credit at home and abroad. A marked evidence of this is found in the inflow of gold to the treasury. Its net gold holdings on Nov. 1, 1898, were \$239,885,160 as compared with \$153,573,147 on Nov. 1, 1897, and an increase of net cash of \$2.7,756,100 Nov. 1 1897, to \$300,238,275 Nov. 1, 1898. The present ratio of net treasury gold outstanding government liabilities including United States notes, treasury notes of 1896, silver certificates, standard silver dollars and fractional silver coin Nov. 4, 1893, was 25.35 per cent as compared with 16.96 per

I renew so much of my recommendation of December, 1897, as follows. "That when any of the United States notes are presented for redemption in gold and are redeemed in gold such notes shall be kept and set apart and only paid out in exchange for gold. This is an obvious duty. If the holder of the United States note prefers the gold and gets it from the government, he should not receive back from the government a United States note without paying gold in exchange for it. The reason for this is made all the more apparent when the government issues an interest bearing debt to provide gold for the redemption of United Seates notes-a noninterest bearing debt. Surely it should not pay them out again except on demand and for gold. If they are put in any other way they may return again, to be followed by another bond issue to redeem them-another interest hearing debt to re deem a noninterest bearing debt."

belief that such provisions of law would insure a greater degree the safety of the present standard and better protect our currency from the dangers to which it is subjected from a disturbance in the general business conditions of the country. In my judgment the present condition of the treasury amply justifies the immediate enactment of the legislation recommended one year ago, under which a portion of the gold holdings should be placed in a trust fund, from which greenbacks should be redeemed upon presentation, but when once redeemed should not thereafter be paid out except for gold. It is not to be inferred that other legislation relating to our currency is not re

The importance of adequate provision standard, related as our money standard rency shall be kept safe and yet be so reresponsive to such needs is a proposition scarcely less important. The subject, in all its parts, is commended to the wise

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale at J. E. Kauffman's.

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G. M. HARMAN, Editor and Publisher.

For a Big Standing Army.

Under the act of congress approved April 28, 1898 authorizing the president, in his discretion, "upon a declaration of war by congress, or a declaration by congress that war exists," directed the increase of the regular army to the maximum of 62,000, authorized in said act. There are now in the regular army 57,-862 officers and men. In said act it was provided "that at the end of any war in which the United States may become involved the army shall be reduced to a peace basis by the transfer of the same arm of the service or absorption by promotion or honorable discharge under such regulations as the secretary of war may establish of supernumerary commissioned officers and the honorable discharge or the transfer of supernumerary enlisted men, and nothing contained in this act shall be construed as authoring the permanent increase of the commissioned or enlisted force of the regular army beyond that now provided by the law in force prior to the passage of this act, except as to the increase of 25 majors provided for in section 1 bereof."

The importance of legislation for the permanent increase of the army is therefore manifest and the recommendation of the secretary of war for that purpose has my unqualified approval. There can be no question that at this time and probably for some time in the future 100,000 men will be none too many to meet the necessities of the situation. At all events. whether that number shall be required permanently or not, the power should be given to the president to enlist that forca if in his discretion it should be necessary, and the further discretion should be given him to recruit for the army within the above limit from the inhabitants of the islands with the government of which we are charged.

It is my purpose to muster out the entire volunteer army as soon as the congress shall provide for the increase of the regular establishment. This will be only an act of justice and will be much appreciated by the brave men who left , their homes and employment to help the country in its emergency. Washington's Centennial.

In the year 1900 will occur the centernial anniversary of the founding of the city of Washington for the permanent capital of the government of the United States by authority of an act of congress approved July 16, 1799. In May 1800 the archives and general offices of the federal government was removed to this place. On Nov. 17, 1800, the national congress met here for the first time and assumed exclusive control of the federal district and city. This interesting event assumes all the more significance when we recall the circumstances attending the choosing of the site, the naming of the capital in honor of the father of his country and the interest taken by him in the adoption of plans for its future development on a magnificent scale.

A movement lately inaugurated by the citizens to have the anniversary celebrated with fitting ceremonies including perhaps the establishment of a handsome permanent memorial to mark so historical an occasion and to give it more than local recognition has met with general favor on the part of the public. I recommend to the congress the granting of an appropriation for this purpose and the appointment of a committee from its respective bodies. It might also be advisable to authorize the president to appoint a committee from the country at large, which, acting with the congressional and District of Columbia committees, can complete the plans for an appropriate national celebration.

Pension Statistics.

There were on the pension rolls on June 30, 1898, 993,714 names, an increase of nearly 18,000 over the number of the rolls for the same day of the preceding year. The amount appropriated by the act of Dec. 22, 1896, for the payment of pensions for the fiscal year 1898 was \$140,000,000.

By the act of March 31, 1898, \$8,070,872.46

was appropriated to cover deficiencies in

army pensions and repayments in the

sum of \$12,020.35, making a total of \$148,4

082,892.79 available for the payment of

pensions during the fiscal year 1898. The amount disbursed from that sum was \$144.651,879.80, leaving a balance of \$3,431,-012.99 unexpended on June 30, 1893, which was covered into the treasury. There were 389 men added to the rolls during the year by special acts at the second session of the Fifty-fifth congress.

making a total of 6,486 pensioners by congressional enactments since 1861.

Supreme Courtroom. I deem it my duty to call to the attention of congress the condition of the present building occupied by the department of justice. A proper regard for the safety, comfort and convenience of the officers and employes would justify the expenditure of a liberal sum of money in the erection of a new building.

portance of early legislation providing for the taking of the twelfth census. This is necessary in view of the large amount of work which must be performed in the preparations of schedules preparatory to the enumeration of the population. Admiral and Vice Admiral.

The Twelfth Census.

I earnestly urge upon congress the im-

I join with the secretary of the navy in recommending that the grades of admiral and vice admiral be temporarily revived. to be filled by officers who have specially distinguished themselves in the war with Alien Contract Law.

The alien contract law is shown by experience to need some amendment; a measure providing better protection for seamen is proposed; the rightful application of the 8-hour law for the benefit of labor and of the principle of arbitration are suggested for consideration and I commend these subjects to the careful attention of the congress.

The several departmental reports will be laid before you. They give in great detail the conduct of the affairs of the government during the year past and discuss many questions upon which the congress may be called upon to act. WILLIAM MCKINLEY. (Signed.) Executive Mansion, Dec. 5, 1898.

W. A. McLarty & Son, Dime Box, Tex, say: We want some more of Ramon's Papsin Chill Tonic, as it is the best we ever handled My son prescribes it in his practice, and says it is the only Chill Tonic which even a child can take without injury to the stom wh. You may send me 1 gross of Ramon's Pepsin Chill Tonic and I gross of R men's Tonic Liver Pills." For sale

y G. M. Harman a id J. E. Kaufmann. "Who is dat man Talmage we hear so much about?" aske I Flatfoot Jones the other day. "Why, don't you know?"said Brother Snow. "He am de great Brooklyn preacher." Preacher!" exclaimed Jones. "I thought he war a comic lecturer." "Why, B udder Flatfoot?" "Kase dey call

him de wit, Talmage." Clauberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy can always be depended upon and is pleasant and safe to take. Sold by J. E. Kauf-

The proposal of the Russian czar for a croup there is nothing equal to general reduction of the vast military establishments that weigh so heavily upon many peoples in time of peace was re-

cent Nov. 1, 1897.

Redemption of Notes.

Thes recommendation was made in the

quired; on the contrary, there is an obvious demand for it.

which will insure to our future a money now is to that of our commercial rivals, is generally recognized. The companion proposition that our domestic paper curlated to the needs of our industries and internal commerce as to be adequate and consideration of the congress.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.