The most exciting episode in regard to the Cuban war yet witnessed in .the United States was the speech on Thursday of Senator John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, whose recent visit to death of his wife, who was suddenly attacked wille they were inspecting the field of sufering. Her death was attributed to the excitement and sympathy caused by the sight of so much squalid misery. Senator Thurston advocated war without delay, if necessary to end the cruelties of Spain, and criticised the President for non-action. The muskets ought to go with the ford. I conclusion of his speech was very dramatic, and as the final word fell from his lips, his voice choked, his head was bowed and the tears fell from his eyes. almost the twentieth century. Christ There was not a dry eye in the Senate chamber, and women wept audibly in restore order or stop the demonstrations, and the crowd dispersed silently as from a funeral. The tide of por alar interest had reached its zenith at the capital, and the suppressed excitement of past weeks found an outlet.

"Mr. President," said Mr. Thurston: "I am here by command of silent lips to speak once and for all upon the Cuban agitation. I trust that no one has expected anything sensational from me. God forbid that the bitterness of a personal loss should induce me to color in the slightest degree the statement that I feel it my duty to make. has now come. Not action in the Maine I shall endeavor to be honest, concase. I hope and trust that this governative and just. I have no purpose ernment will take action on the Cuban to stir the public passion in any action not necessary and imperative to meet responsibility, Christian humanity and national honer. I would shirk this explosive, we will have ample reparatask if I could, but I dare not. I cannot satisfy my conscience except by speaking and speaking now."

Mr. Thurston said he had gore to Cuba firmly believing that the condition of affairs on the island had been greatly exaggerated and that he had directed his efforts in the first instance to the exposure of the supposed exaggerations. He had concluded. hewever, that an over-statement of the horrors of the situation was impossible. He was prepared, he stated, not only to adopt every word of the careful concise and specific statement of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Proctor), but he was even convinced that he had

Mr. Thurston then tersely summarized his observations and conclusions as follows.

After three years of warfare and the use of 225,000 Spanish troops, Spain had lost control of every foot of Cuba not surrounded by an actual intrenchment and protected by a fortified She holds possession with her armies

of the fortified seaboard towns, because they are under the virtual protection of Spanish warships, with which the revolutionists cannot cope.

The revolutionists are in absolute

and almost peaceful possession of pearly one-half of the island, including the eastern provinces of Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe. In those provinces of Santiago they have established form of government. and collect taxes, maintain armies and generally levy a tax or tribute upon the principal plantations in other provinces and is commonly believed, upon the entire railway system of the

In the four se-called Spanish prorailway operation except under strong Spanish military protection or by consent of the revolutionists in consideration.

their fields laid waste, their implements of husbandry destroyed, their livestock and food supplies for the most part confiscated. Most of these most part confiscated. people were old men, women and children. Siow starvation was their inevitable fate. A conservative esti-mate indicates that 210,000 of these people have already perished from starvation.

The government of Spain has never contributed one dollar to house, shelter, feed or provide medical attention for those of its own citizens. Such a spectacle exceeds the scenes of the Inferno, as painted by Dante. There has been no amelioration of

the situation except through the charity of the people of the United States. There has been no diminution in the death-rate among these recon-centrados except as the death supply is constantly diminished. There is no relief and no hope except through the continued chairty of the Auerican people, until peace has been fully restored on the island.

Spain cannot put an end to the existing conditions. She cannot conquer the insurgents. She cannot re-establish her sovereignty over any considerable portion of the interior of the island. The revolutionists, while able to maintain themselves, cannot drive the Spanish army from the fortified sea-

coast towns.

The situation, then, is not war as we understand it, but a chaos of devastation and depopulation of undefined duration whose end no man can

He maintained that of all people on the island the native Cubans were the best qualified and fitted for government.

Mr. Thurstop paid a high tribute to

fined duration whose end no man cases.

In detailing the incidents and reciting the facts that came under his observation, Mr. Thurston said he had no desire to deal in horrors. "If I had my way," he said, "I would shield them in publiceven to the photographic productions of the awful scenes that I viewed in all their original ghastliness."

Of the 225,000 Spain had sent to Of the 225,000 Spain had sent to voice their wishes and execute their will.

silent, famishing. Their only appeal comes from their sad eyes, through which one looks as through an open window into their agonizing souls."

gotten gaing passing to the other side of the table.

"Let them go; what if one man loses at the gambling table his fellow gamble."

In Matanzas the people had done all they possibly could do for the reconcentrados, but it was too true that many Matanzas people who resided in fine houses scarcely knew where their own next meal was to come from. The governor was willing that the reconcentrades should repass the trocha to centrades should repass the treeha to There are some who lift their voice their homes, but the great majority in the land and in the open light of day were physically unable to go. governor of Matanzas. Mr. Thurston said, could see no end to this condit on through the United State.

"The government of Spain has not and will not appropriate one dollar to the island of Cuba was attended by the save these people. They are now being attended and nursed and administered to by the charity of the United States. Think of the spectacle. We are feeding these citizens of Spain; we are nursing their sick; we are saving such as can be saved, and yet there are those who still say it is right for us to send food but we must keep hands

"I say that the time has come when shall refer to these horrible things no further. They are there. God pity me; I have seen them; they will dted 1900 years ago, and Spain is a Christian nation; she has set up more the gallery. No effort was made to skies and under them has butchered more people than all nations combined

Europe may tolerate her existence as long as the people of the old world wish. God grant that before another Christmas morning the last vestage of Spanish tyranny and oppression will have vanished from the western demisphere."

Discussing the remedy which should be applied to the evils he found, Mr. Thurston said :

"I counseled silence and moderation from this floor when the passion of the nation seemed to be at white heat over the destruction of the Maine: but it seems to me the time for acting has now come. Not action in the Maine ernment will take action on the Cuban situation entirely outside of the Maine case. When the Maine report is re-ceived, if it be found that our ship and sailors were blown up by some outside the explosion can be traced to Spanish officials source, there will be such swift and terrible punishment adjudged as will remain a warning to the world

forever.
"What shall the United States do, Mr. President?"

For answer Mr. Thurston as a Republican, turned to the last national supplies in this section of the country, platform of his party, which declared During the last few weeks guns, amthat "the United States should actively use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to England in some instances, to the Gulf

him by the convention, which had adopted the Cuban plank with a mighty shout, William McKinley had said. The platform adopted by the Republican convention has received my careful consideration and has my unqualified approval.

Twice within the past two years, Mr. Thurston said, he had voted for a resolution recognizing the belligerency satisfied it was now too late to accord them bellingerent rights, or merely to recognize the independence of the Cuban republic.

"Our platform," said he, "demands that the United States shall actively use its influence for the independence of the island. I am not here to criticise the present administration. I yield to no man living in my re-pect, my admiration for and my confidence the judgment, the wisdom, the patriotism, the Americanism of Wm. McKinley. When he entered upon his administration he faced a difficult situation. It was his duty to proceed

with care and caution." Mr. Thurston then recounted the

tion of the tribute paid.

Under the inhuman policy of Weyler not less than 400 000 self-supporting, simple, peaceable, defenseless country people were driven from their homes in the agricultural portions of the Spanish provinces to the cities and imprisoned upon the barren waste out imprisoned upon the barren waste of the united States to give to the united States to give to the united States to give to the united Their humble homes were burned, their fields laid waste, their impleto relieve the suffering, starvation and

"The time for action has come. No greater reason for it to-morrow more than exists to-day. Every hour's deay only adds another chapter to the twill story of misery and death. Only one power can intervene—the United States of America.

"It was her glorious example which aspired the Cubans of Cuba to raise the flag of liberty in her eternal hills."

war, their material could be placed on board ship or in the coast defende at a comparatively small co-t. As it is, however, Southern fortifient ons are receiving ammunition and projectiles from Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania at the increased expense of railroad transportation from these points. With a first-class naval station and shipyard on the Gulf, an ordnance factory in Georgia or Alabama, and an armor plant in any one of the deep of the coast defende at a comparatively small co-t. As it is, however, Southern fortifient ons are receiving ammunition and projectiles from Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania at the increased expense of railroad transportation from these points. greater reason for it to-morrow more than exists to day. Every hour's de-lay only adds another chapter to the

awful story of misery and death. Only one power can intervenc—the United States of America.

"It was her glorious example which inspired the Cubaps of Cuba to raise the flag of liberty in her eternal hills. We cannot refuse to accept this we We cannot refuse to accept this re-sponsibility which the God of the Unisponsionity which the God of the Universe has placed upon us as the one great power in the new world What shall our action be?"

"Mr. President, there is only one action possible, if one is taken; that is the intervention for the independence of the island; intervention that means

of the island; intervention that means the landing of an American army on Cuban soil, the deploying of an American fleet off the harbor of Habana; in tervention that means to Spain, leave the island, withdraw your soldiers, leave the Cubans, these brothers of ours in the new world, to form and carry on government for themselves. Such intervention on our part would not of itself be war. It would undoubtedly lead to war. But if war came it would come by act of Spain in register. tervention that means to Spain, leave would come by act of Spain in resistance of the liberty and independence of the Cuban people."

He maintained that of all people

had my way," he said, "I would shield them in publicaven to the photographic productions of the awful scenes that I viewed in all their original ghasulfness."

Of the Spanie solders, "and he will scenes that the entire spanies army in Cuba could stand an engagement in the open field against 20,000 well disciplined American solders," of the popular of the stand an engagement in the open field against 20,000 well disciplined American solders, "of the stand as engagement in the open field against 20,000 well disciplined American solders," of the popular of the stand as a engagement in the open field against 20,000 well disciplined American solders, "of the stand as a engagement in the open field against 20,000 well disciplined American solders," of the popular of the stand as a engagement in the open field against 20,000 well disciplined American solders, "of the popular of the stand the popular of the stand as a engagement in the open field against 20,000 well disciplined American solders," of the popular of the stand as a engagement in the open field against 20,000 well disciplined American solders, "of the stand as a engagement in the open field against 20,000 well disciplined American solders," of the stand as a engagement in the open field against 20,000 well disciplined American solders, "of the stand as a engagement in the open field against 20,000 well disciplined American solders," of the stand as a engagement in the open field against 20,000 well disciplined American solders, "of the stand as a engagement in the open field against 20,000 well disciplined American solders," of the stand as a engagement in the open field against 20,000 well disciplined American solders, "of the stand as a engagement in the open field against 20,000 well disciplined American solders," of the stand as a engagement in the open field against 20,000 well disciplined American solders, "of the stand as a engagement in the open field against 20,000 well disciplined American solders," of the stand as a engagement in the open field

window into their agonizing souls." at the gambling table his fellow gam-In Matanzas the people had done all bler wins. Let them take their chances

insist that the Republican party will fate was a slow death by starvation. The governor of Matanzas. Mr. Thurston capitalists and the money changers at the last National election. It is not so. of affairs, and suggest no relief except God forbid. The 7,000,000 freemen who roted for the Republican party and for William McKinley d'd not mortgage the honor of the nation for a campaign fund, and if the time ever comes when the Republican party hesitates in its course of duty because of any undue anxiety for the welfare of the accum-ulated wealth of the nation, then let the Republican party be swept from the face of the earth and be succeeded by some other party, by whatever name it may be called, which will represent the patriotism, the honesty, the loyal-ty and the devotion that the Republican party exhibited under Abraham Lincoln in 1861."

He believed in the doctrine of peace taught by the lowly Nazarine, but men must have liberty before abiding peace

"Mr. President, in the cable that moored me to life and hope the strong-est strand; are broken. I have but lit-tle left to offer at the altar of freedom's sacrifice, but all I have I am glad to give. I am ready to serve my country as best I can in the Senate or in the field. My dearest hope, my most earnest prayer to God is this, that when death comes to end all, I may meet it celmiy and fearlessly as did my be-loved in the cause of humanity under the American flag."

NEGLECT OF OUR RESOURCES.

The Government Handicapped by

The present crisis in the relations of

the United States with Spain has strik-

ingly shown the neglect of the govern-ment to appreciate the resources of the Southern States from a military and nava! standpoint. Leaving aside the fact that the seaports in the have been among the last to be provided with the means of protect and that the work of building fortifications, and furnishing armament to the Northern cities was taken up and partly completed before work south of the Potomac river was begun, it may be said that the government is acting at a great disadvantage on account of not having bases of military and naval munition and other equipment have been shipped from as far north as New he island."

In accepting the nomination tendered

At present the United States has no plant for repairing its warships south

> ington, nearly two hundred miles from an inexhaustible supply of fuel, which has already been proved by tests to be cannot be saved. A form of dropsy is specially adapted to the use of war-ships. This is easy of access, and can be shipped by way of New Orleans, Mobile and Pensacoia, Fia. It is un-necessary to refer to the resources of the Bismisgham and Tongaran disthe Birmingham and Tennessee distriets, where the necessary material adapted to the manufacture of steal for armor and ordnance can be obtained, and the cost of manufacturing be

Royal, S. C., and other points on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts, in

Such works as these would have the advantage of being nearer the seacoast, where, in case of rossible war, their material could be placed on

armor plant in any one of the degen of cities which might be mentioned available in this locality for the purpose, preparation against an enemy, offensive or defensive, could be made at a great saving of time, which is so valuable in emergencies of this kind and at a very great reduction of expenses.

penses.
It is to be hoped that the government will no longer remain blind to the necessity for taking advantage of the facilities offered in the Southern States, and that another international difficulty will not find us so unprepared from this neglect.



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Senator Proctor, of Vermont, who other good sources. tended trip to the island of Cuba, made a statement of his observations to the United States Senate which is very remarkable and entirely free from sensational bias, except so far as the actual facts create a sensation. His statement was carefully prepared, and the facts were detailed with clear ness and precision while his utterances were calm and dispassionate to a notable degree. The Senators listened with breathless interest to their with ammunition. They are not colleague, and the galieries were filled allowed to carry many carridges; sometimes not more than one or two with an eager and interested audience. He had visited the White House just before the delivery of his speech, and it is presumed that he read the statement to President McKinley, with

whom he is on intimate terms.

Senator Proctor was accorded the closest attention throughout his speech. He confined himself to his manuscript, and, at the conclusion, while there was no demonstration, he was cord a ly Commended t, many of his colleagues Mr. Proctor stated, in beginning

that his trip was entirely untille and was not suggested by any one. Mr

Proctor said in part:
"Of General Lee, I need say little.
His valuable services to his country in
his trying position are to well known countrymen to require mention. Beside his ability, high character and courage, he possesses the im-portant requisites of unfatting tact and courtesy, education and training, and his soldier qualities are invaluable adjancts the equipment of our representative in a country so completely under

that such was the general impression among Americans in Havana. In fact, I have no opinion about it myself, and carefully avoided forming one

he had visited, and of the wartike condition of things on the island, outside of Havana. The order of concentration has preduced desolation. He told of Weyler's orders for concentration

was applied to their homes with no notice and the inmates fled with such clothing as they might have on, their stock and other belongings being appropriated by the guernilas. When they reached the towns they were allowed to build buts of pain leave in the suburbs and vacant places withplant for repairing its warseips south of the Norfolk navy-yard, except, perhaps, at Pensacola, although in case of war with Spain a plant of this kind on the Gulf coust, for example, would be of the utmost value, as the scene of conflict would undoubtedly be in the vicinity of the West India Islands. The gun factories owned by the United States are entirely outside of the Southern territory, the nearest to the Southern seacoast being that at Washington, nearly two hundred miles from Hampton Royds. in the trecha, and left to live if they Torn from their homes, with foil earth, foul air, foul water and foul Hampton Roads.
The coal fields of Alabama contain food, or none, what wonder that one-parter half have died, and that one-quarter

been overdrawn, that a few cases of starvation and suffering bad inspired starvation and suffering had inspired and stimulated the press correspondents, and they had given free play to a strong, natural and highly cultivated imagination. Before starting, I received through the mail a lyaffst published by the Christian Herald, with cuts of some of the sick and starving reconcentrados and took it with me thickness. with me, thinking these were rare specimens got up to make the worst possible showing. I saw plenty as bad and worse; many that should not be photographed and snown. I could not believe that out of a population of 1,600,000 200 000 had died within these Spanish forts, practically prison walls, within a few months past from actual starvation and diseases caused by instarvation and diseases caused by in-sufficient and improper food. Inquiries were entirely outside of sensational sources. They were made of our medical officers, of our consuls, of cities alcades (mayors), of reiter com-mittees, leading merchants and bankers, physicians and lawyers. Several of my informants were Spanish born, but every time the answer was that the case had not been overstated.
"General Bianco's order of Novem-

ber 13th, last, semswhat mod first he Weyler order, but is of little or no practicable benefit. Its application is limited to farms 'properly defended'

doubt that the Cuban is far superior in this respect.

"It it said that there are about 60, 600 Spanish soldlers now in Cuba, fill for duty, out of over 200,000 that have been sent there. The rest have died, been sent there. The rest have died, been sent home sick, are in the hospitals and some have been killed, nothwithstanding the official reports.

"Having called on Captain General Blanco and received his courteous call in return, I could not with propriety, seek communication with insurgents. I had plenty of offers of safe conduct to Gomes's camp and was fold that if I would write to him, an any ver would be a returned safely within 5 days at most. I saw a very within 5 days at most. I saw a very who is a visited the insurgent. The rest days at the insurgent who is a visited the insurgent. The rest days at the received his courteous call in return, I could not with propriety, seek communication with insurgents. I had plenty of offers of safe conduct to Gomes's camp and was fold that if I would write to him, an any ver would be returned safely within 5 days at most. I saw a very is nong sentiment in that body in favor of intervention. One of the Senatorial conferces remarked that be feared the case had gone be yound the point where any practical results could be derived from the recognition of Cuban independence. He went on to say that the whole citation in return, I could not with propriety, seek communication with insurgents. I had plenty of offers of safe conduct to Gomes's camp and was fold that if I would write to him, an any ver would be a forved that he feared the case had gone be yound the point where any practical that he feared the case had gone be yound the point where any practical that he feared the case had gone be yound the point where any practical that he feared the case had gone be yound the point where any practical that he feared the case had gone be yound the point where any practical that he feared the case had gone be yound the point where any practical that he feared the case had gone

PROCTOR'S STATEMENT ON CUBAN AFFAIRS gave me the best information received is to the insurgent force. His state-GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF ments were moderate, and I was credibly informed that he was enirely reliable. He claims that the Horrible Sufferings and Miserable Cubans had about 30,000 men now in Plight of the Cuban Reconcentrados—Thousands Have Died of Starvation and Others are Rapidly Following. statement was corroboratted from

They have a force all the time in was secretary of war under President Harrison, on his return from an exfour small brigades, and operating in Ruz was taken there small bands. and shot within a mile and a half of the rairread and about 15 miles out of Havana, on the road to Matanzas, a road more traveled than any other. "Arranguren was killed about three

miles the other side of the road and about the same distance, 15 or 20 miles from Havana. The insurgents are well armed, but are poorly supplied sometimes not more than one or two. The infantry especially are poorly Senator Proctor said the army and

Spanish citizens do not want autonomy, for that means government by the Cuban people. As for the Cubans, they say that the offer of it comes too late. If it succeeds, it can only be by armed

'I could not but conclude," said speaker, "that you do not have to scratch an Autonomist very deep to flad a Cuban. There is soon to be an election, but every polling place must be uside a fortified town. Such elections ought to be safe for 'ins.'

"I have endeavored to state, in a not intemperate mood what I saw and heard, and to make no argument thereon, but leave everyone to draw his own conclusions. To me the trengest appeal is not the barbarity practiced by Weyler; not the loss of the Maine, if our worst fears should prove true, but the spectacle of 1,500,000 people, the entire native population of Cuba, struggling for freedom and deliver-'It has been stated that I said there ance from the worst misgovernment Having No Base of Supplies in the Southern States.

Manufacturers' Record.

Having No Base of Supplies in the was no doubt the Maine was bown up from the outside." The continued, "This is a mistake. I may have said founded as has been supposed, and the founded as has been supposed, and the conditions of good salf-government are far more favorable.

Senter Process and of the wardke contition of things on the island, outside not undertake to prescribe. Such remedial steps as may be required

President McKinley has evidently reached the conclusion that the time has come when the United States must intervene to prevent further starvation of helpless women and children in Cuba, and to this end he is coosulting and most judicious adjustment of the with promisent and influence. They wear double-breasted sack coar's and a star, crossed anchors, a shin wheel or crossed guns as insignia of rank; and their belts are generally worn outside their coats. Then come the perty efficies, whose rank corresponds with that of sergents and difficulty.

to communicate with Congress publicly in such a way as to keep its confidence experience taught him that the meniand the confidence of a majority of its bers of the Senate and House do not postations. But the President does resent being called upon by the Exenot want war, if he can avert it, and therefore he has not adopted the plan arged upon him today, as on former dial co-operation of the National Lagthese conditions. Little children are still walking about with acres and chest terribly emaciated, eyes swoll an and abdomen bloated to torce times the natural size. The physicians say these cases are hopeless.

"Deaths in the street have not been uncommon. I was told by one of our dead about the markets in the morning where they have been found dead about the markets in the morning where they have been found assistant or the independence of the island, but stills stick to his intention to treat the Maine incident separately, and, having settled that satisfactorily, to proceed by negotian.

The physicians and occasions, by these who think the Cuban stuation too intolerable to be ended and stuation too intolerable to be ended and the natural size. The physicians say these cases are hopeless.

"Deaths in the street have not been uncommon. I was told by one of our consults that they have been found dead about the markets in the morning where they had easy to the stand, having settled that satisfactorily, to proceed by negotian. ed, and the cost of manufacturing be reduced to a minimum.

The Manufacturers' Record in previous issues has referred to the facilities in the South for the location of a first-class government shippard in Port in the season of the location of the locati dead inside the market, surrounded by food. These people were independent and self-supporting before Weyler's orders. They are not beggars even now.

Of the hospitals I need not speak. Others have described their condition for better than I can I t is not within the narrow limits of my vocubulary to portray it. I went to Caba with a strong conviction that the pleture had logs."

feed the starving, not only as now, within the Spanish lines, but wherever that he said the very last between the soldiers belonging to the different larms of the service, as well as those of the various ranks, and the results of investigation is very interesting as follows:

At the present time all regulars in the United States army wear the same color and cut of uniform, but come ing as this may appear, it is now in the same color and cut of uniform, but come ing as this may appear, it is now in the same color and cut of uniform, but come in great the same color and cut of uniform, but come in great the same color and cut of uniform, but come in great the same color and cut of uniform, but to be said to sate the soldiers belonging to the different larms of the service, as well as those of the various ranks, and the results of investigation is very interesting as follows:

At the present time distinct the United States army wear the same color and cut of uniform, but come in the content in the content in the content in the content in the various ranks, and the results of the various ranks, and the various ranks are the various ranks and the results of the various ranks, and the results of the various ranks, and the results of the various ranks, and the results of the various ranks and the results of the various ranks and the results of the various ranks are the various ranks.

de Cabinet meeting, it having been determined at the Cabinet meeting at the President's message to Concess will not be submitted until next teck, as the report of the Court of Inseek, as the report of the Court of Ingary is not expected to reach Washington before Thursday. The President is not disposed "o get Congress of his hands." On the contrary, he proposes to maintain the most friendly and confidential relations with both houses of Congress, so that in dealing with the pending complications with Spain the executive and legislative branches of the Government will work or an open service at the contract of the service at once by the character of his uniform, as an uniforms in the United States army are designed strictly for business, and should be just as much of a distinguishing mark as an engineer's overalls or a butcher's apron. For instance: An infantry man wears leggings, for which

are two of the most conservative men imited to farms 'properly defended' and the owners are obliged to built 'centres of defense.' Its execution is completely in the discretion of the local fall influence over their associates. They were invited to the White House for the purpose of faily informing thailitary authorities, and they know the terrible military efficiency of Weyler's order in stripping the country of all possible sheiter, for order or source of information for an insurfact and will be show to surrender this advantage. In fact, though the order was issued in the subject was discussed from every be slow to surrender this advantage. In fact, though the order was issued four months ago, I saw no beneficient results worth minimum."

Speaking of the Cubans, the Senator said: d:
"There are, or were, b fere the of both House and the Senate, as well "There are, or were, b fere the war, about 1,000,000 Cubers on the island, 200,000 Spaniards, which means those born in Spain, and less than 500,000 of negroes and mixed blood. The percentage of colored to white has been steadily dimishing for more than 50 years and is not, now over 25 number of colored people has been settingly anxious to know j st what the sentiment of the Senate is regarding the subject of the independence of Cuba, and he asked the visitors if they number of colored people has been actually diminishing for nearly that time. me. .

"One thing that was new to me was land. He was informed that while a "The thing that was new to me was to learn, he superiority of the well-to-do Cubans over the Spaniards in the matter of cducation. Among those in good circumstances there can be no doubt that the Cuban is far superior in this respect.

"It it said that these even bears of the Spaniards of the S

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

Senators Allison and Gorman agreed, on his shoulder straps a staff officer and he cited numerous hypothetical wears other devices, such as a shield cases which might result from the a sword and fasces, a castle, a silve recognition of Cuban independence shell and flame, a pen or a sword or active intervention by the United The letters Q. D., P. D., and S. D. States. The Senatorial callers fully appreciated the seriousness of the conditions attending either of the ably came back to the point that intervention seems to be the surest and most emphatic way of disposing of the greatly tangled and complicated prob-The horrors of probable war were also considered, and the vast ex pense to the American people was also viewed with great seriousness It that he feared the President would need another \$50,000,000 and probab'y not. a great deal more bafore the end

cached. The President was evidently disturbed by the frank and straightforward statements of the Senatorial

hope that no act of the Executive would excite the political antagonism or prevent united action in carrying out whatever line of policy may be adonted for the benefit of the entire country.

The rules of the Score regression of the collar and shows a sum consist of a primary to carry and cap. Their rank can be learned from the device on the collar and shows a sum consist of a primary transfer of the score regression of the state of the second of for the benefit of the entire country from the device on the collar and The rules of the Senate were referred sleeve. Black or gold stripes on the

left largely to the guerillas to drive in all that had not obeyed, and I was informed that, in many cases, a torch was applied to their homes with no and Consulting Leaders of Both subject from every standpoint, and ships are the chief petty officers. take such action as it may deem wise. They wear double-breasted sack coats take such action as it may deem wise

Sailor Belongs- Distinguishing Marks in the Dress of Officers and

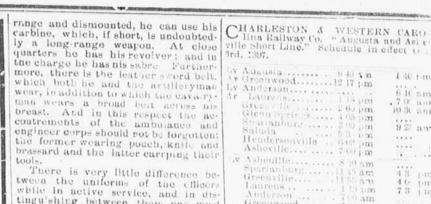
In pursuance of the policy outlined, to President held a conference last means difficult to distinguish actuic years with Speaker President held a conference last men from cavalism. In pursuance of the policy outlined, the President held a conference last week with Speaker Red, who has been in the White House very seldom in the last few years. Since the conference with Mr. Reed, he has held another interesting and significant consultation, of which the correspondent of the News and Courier makes the following report:

Upon the invitation of the President, Senators A lised, of Iowa, and Gorman of Maryland, recognized leaders of the two great parties in the Senate, of the two great parties in the Senate, crossed sabres, artiflery crossed cancalled at the Excentive mansion in
in diately after the adjournment of corps crossed flags. Furthermore, the

granches of the Government will work infantry man wears leggings, for which ogether "in double harness."

Senator Allison and Senator G man man wear boots. An infantryman trousers are lo se because he wasks and those of the cavalry and artiflery are tight, fitting snugly about the hiss, so that suspenders may be done away with, when only the loose blue flanner shirt is worn. Thus it will be seen that the American soldier does not that the American soldier does not wear anything unnecessary. Every-thing is sac if et for work, and there is no him, sa rificed to display.
When he is in fighting trim he is by no means gauly, but he is neat and business-like, and above all as grim a looking customer, whether on horse-back or working a gun or pushing a bayonet, as anybody would care to

The matter of headgear is by no means unimportant. Both the infantry and caval y wear the campaign hat when on the march. Artificrymen and engineers wear the new re gulation cap that fits light y, and will not jostle off. Here the matter of the hands comes in-a mero detail, out one that may as well be mentioned All mounted troops wear gauntlets, which are never worn by the infantry. which are never worn by the infantry. But entirely aside from uniforms, heatgear, devices and facings, the meaning of the weapons carried is of an little importance. There is no slying what particular engine of detruction one of Gen. Stopplebein's dragoons or one Governor Ellerbe's four thousand might be expected to parade until some milltary was took parade until some military man took hold of him and got him into proper trim; but any regular soldier may be readily identified in this way: An infantry man carries his rifles, of course, with bayonet scabbard at his side, woven cartridge beit and pack on back, whife his officer, unless he is mounted, wears his small dress sword mounted, wears his small dress sword and revolver. An artilleryman wears it a sabre that is meant for business, and may generally be depended upon to use it in defence of this gun; but he has no use for rifls or revolver. The cavalryman, on the other hand, is prepared for every emergency. At long



tween the uniforms of the officers while in active service, and in dis-tinguishing between them one must note the difference in their facing .: and look to their shoulder straps for their rank. Generals wear colonels cagles; lieutenant colonels silver oak leaves; majors gold cak leaves; captains two silver bars, and first lieutenants one silver bar. An infantry officer wears legglas:

a cavalry, staff or artillery officer. In addition to the rank de also appear sometimes. Thes cate the department with which he i connected.

tinguished by the chevrobs or their sleeves. Those of the first surgean consist of three Vistripes, with master sergeant, of three V str pes, connected by a horizontal str p geants wear three V-stripes, and porals two. Non-commissioned office also wear stripes on their trouse which privates in the regular army do

The greatest enigma of all to the general observer is the heavy artiflery man. He is an artifleryman, but is not mounted; parading on foot. His facings are red, however, as are those

ward statements of the Schatorial visitors and he expressed the hop-that the problem might be adjusted of the light artillery.

But much as has been forgot in about the uniform of the land so dier, his getup is still more familiar than that of the sailor. Every sailor has that of the sailor. Every sailor has the Administration such lyal and substantial support, and he expressed the stantial support, and he expressed the stantial support, and he expressed the stantial support.

of Weyler's orders for concentration and of the effect it had upon the reconcentrados. Continuing he said:

"The execution of this order was left largely to the guerillas to drive in

corporals on shore. the seamen, but wear their insignia on the seamen, but wear energy the seamen, and a little sale of the seamen, and a little sale of the seamen, and a little sale of the seamen. White stripes around collar fireman. White stripes around collar little sale of the seamen, and a little sale of the seamen. Transfer of the seamen collars of the seamen collars of the seamen collars of the seamen collars of the seamen collars. and cuils distinguish the patty office | Transa com the seaman. A seaman's divising | st s indicated by numbers on red or blue

them all to pick out. His uniform is not unlike that of the regular news man; but he may be distinguished by his white and red facings and his old style army cap. No ther do they carry W. A TURE the usual army accourrements.

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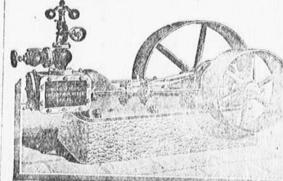
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