

The Herald and News

SPAIN WILL YIELD

TO THE DEMANDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

"Neither Ships, Sailors, Soldiers, Plans Nor Money"—A Mere Matter of Form the Only Drawback.

Madrid, March 30.—While the situation here is outwardly of the calmest description, the actual position of affairs is regarded as critical by both the United States legation and the Spanish government.

The United States minister, General Stewart L. Woodford, is working energetically, and will continue to do so, for Spain's peace until the first gun is fired. It is known that the Spanish government admits the desirability, and necessity, of complying with the demands of the United States, and it is only in the disinclination of the ministers to put this willingness into concrete form that the danger lies.

If a conference were to be held with British, German or French diplomats the matter would be settled without question. The point which General Woodford is now pressing is that in the interests of humanity hostilities in Cuba must cease immediately.

No date was fixed either in the first or in the present note, but the United States is now dwelling upon the meaning of the word "immediately" and insisting that Spain accepts its general interpretation.

The public generally is taking little apparent interest in the situation, but there is a general disinclination to believe that war is likely.

A CARLIST'S VIEWS.

"If the United States offered money for our clearing out of Cuba we could not accept, but if the proposition emanated from another power it is not unlikely that it would be accepted."

This view of the case is echoed by a portion of the Spanish press, which advises Spain to wash her hands of Cuba.

Senor Zarato, a prominent former Carlist deputy who has just been defeated at Vittoria, expressed the opinion that there would be no war, saying:

"We have neither ships, sailors, soldiers, plans, nor money, and the government knows it. It will struggle to the last and the cave in."

Senor Zarato, who was recently at Caliz, says the Spanish warships Pelayo and Carlos V. which the government announced to be ready for sea, cannot possibly be made ready sooner than two months.

CABINET COUNCIL.

Madrid, March 3.—1:30 p. m.—A cabinet council was held this afternoon to consider the American proposals. Another will be held tomorrow at noon, presided over by the Queen Regent, and at 4 o'clock tomorrow at noon there will be a final conference between United States Minister Woodford, Senor Sagasta, the premier, Senor Gallon, the foreign minister, and Senor Moret, the minister for the colonies.

The proposition which Spain will answer covers two points only, and its publication will be a revelation to some of those abroad who have been denouncing America's aggressive attitude. It is as follows:

Spain to proclaim immediately an armistice in Cuba, to last until October, during which interval the United States will use its good offices with the insurgents to make this temporary peace permanent; and, second, Spain to do her best toward relieving suffering and starvation on the island, with America to be allowed to assist in this work.

FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.

Washington, March 30.—The above dispatch was shown to an official of the administration whose position is such as to give weight to his utterances. He said that in view of today's events, the Madrid statement of the President's proposition was not to be taken seriously. The armistice scheme referred to was the very one which had almost caused an open revolt in Congress. The administration was quoted as saying:

Why will you buy bitter nauseating tonics when Grove's Fastidious Kidney Tonic is as pleasant as Lemon Syrup. Your druggist is authorized to refund the money in every case where it fails to cure. Price 50 cents.

est activity and, as far as possible, the greatest secrecy.

The utmost efforts are making night and day to get the first-class ironclads Pelayo and Carlos V completed, when it is regarded as certain they will be dispatched with the cruisers Maria Teresa and Cristobal Colon to join the Viscaya and Almirante Oquendo in Cuban waters, thus forming a squadron of six armored vessels against America's seven.

This wave of patriotism, with the enrollment of the volunteer corps, is spreading enthusiasm throughout the country. All seats have been sold for tomorrow's opera performance, realizing about \$25,000 for the navy, and similar performances are being arranged in other cities.

The Madrid papers allege that the South American Republics have already subscribed enough to build a warship to be called the Rio de la Plata, while Mexico has sent huge donations. The Spanish army will give a day's pay.

Orders have been sent to strengthen the defenses at Manila, and Ponce de Leon. There is a good deal of comment upon America's purchase of twenty-three heavy guns from the Armstrongs, and it is alleged that both Spain and Japan had previously refused them after a trial.

The impression of the press and the public generally is that Spain will be able to make a good show in the event of war, although her men-of-war are smaller than the American, she would depend on her greater strength in torpedo boats, torpedo catchers and torpedo boat destroyers.

WOODFORD AND SAGASTA.

Minister Woodford's proposals are not yet known to the public here. The papers assert that when he gave assurances of America's friendliness Senor Sagasta pitifully retorted by alluding to the warlike preparations of the United States, the attitude of the American Congress and to American popular feeling.

General Woodford is said to have explained this as "only natural in order to be ready for emergencies." The result of tomorrow's conference is awaited on all sides with the greatest anxiety and hope.

Midnight—At the cabinet council Senor Capdepon, minister of the interior, explained the results of the elections and Senor Moret read a series of important documents relative to the situation of the reconcentrados in Cuba and the results of the efforts hitherto made for their relief.

In view of these documents, Senor Moret proposed and the council approved an open credit of \$3,000,000 pesetas, to be placed at the disposition of General Blanco by cable, to be used in succoring necessitous reconcentrados and to facilitate means of work for those willing to return to their holdings, with the supply of needful advances to enable them to till the ground.

The documents read by Senor Moret tended to show that the healthy reconcentrados who were desirous of working could find sufficient labor in the fields, but that those who had lost their implements or the small capital necessary to sustain them for three months while waiting for the product of their husbandry needed some kind of administrative organization more complex than the simple distribution of food by commission created.

AMERICA'S PROPOSALS.

Senor Sagasta gave an account of the conference with United States Minister Woodford and explained America's proposals, their character and significance. The council deliberated at great length, and after consideration of the important issues depending upon its decision, resolved to submit the results of the deliberations tomorrow to the Queen regent.

Why will you buy bitter nauseating tonics when Grove's Fastidious Kidney Tonic is as pleasant as Lemon Syrup. Your druggist is authorized to refund the money in every case where it fails to cure. Price 50 cents.

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package free. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

THE SPANISH BOARD REPORTS ITS FINDINGS.

Nothing Found and Little Likelihood for Except a "Column of Water"—Future Light Promised.

Washington, March 28.—A full synopsis of the report of the Spanish naval commission which investigated the destruction of the battleship is here given by the Associated Press. It is taken from a copy of the original report, which is now on its way here from Habana, the synopsis being cabled in the meantime and today placed in the hands of this government. The conclusions reached are directly opposite to those in the report of the court of inquiry submitted to Congress today. The synopsis is as follows:

"The report contains declarations made by ocular witnesses and experts. From these statements it clearly deduces and proves the absence of all those attendant circumstances which are invariably present on the occasion of the explosion of a torpedo.

"The evidence of witnesses comparatively close to the Maine at the moment is to the effect that only one explosion occurred; that no column of water was thrown into the air; that no shock to the side of the nearest vessel was felt, nor on land was any vibration noticed, and that no dead fish were found.

"The evidence of the senior pilot of the harbor states that there is abundance of fish in the harbor and this is corroborated by other witnesses. The assistant engineer of work states that after explosions during the execution of works in the harbor he has always found dead fish.

"The divers were unable to examine the bottom of the Maine which was buried in the mud, but a careful examination of the sides of the vessels, the rents and breaks in which all point outward, shows without a doubt that the explosion was from the inside.

"A minute examination of the bottom of the harbor around the vessels shows absolutely no sign of the action of a torpedo and the fiscal (judge advocate) of the commission can find no precedent for the explosion of the storage magazines of a vessel by a torpedo.

"The report makes clear that owing to the special nature of the proceedings followed and the absolute respect shown for the extrajurisdiction of the Maine the commission has been prevented from making such an examination on the inside of the vessel as would determine even the hypothesis the internal origin of the accident. This is to be attributed to the regrettable refusal to permit of the necessary co-operation of the Spanish commission both with the commander and crew of the Maine and the different American officials commissioned to investigate the causes of the accident and later on with those employed in salvage work.

"The report finishes by stating that an examination of the inside and outside of the Maine as soon as such examination may be possible as also of the bottom where the vessel rests, will prove that, supposing the remains (of the wreck) not to be totally or partially altered in the process of extraction, the explosion was undoubtedly due to some interior cause."

HER TALE OF WOE. The Queen of Spain Appeals to Several Sovereigns.

London, March 31.—The Vienna correspondent of the Standard says: The Queen regent of Spain, I learn, wrote personally last week to Emperor Francis Joseph and other sovereigns, including Emperor Nicholas, requesting no precisely intervention, but the exercise of such influence at Washington as might conduce to a peaceful settlement, without injury to Spain's dignity and vital interests.

"I am in a difficult position," she wrote, "having to act as the guardian of the dynasty, which I must not expose to any danger, and at the same time as the defender of the rights, honor and interests of Spain. To surrender Cuba in any form would unquestionably injure the dynasty under which it occurred; whereas to fight for it would keep those interests intact, together with my country's honor. But the disadvantages Spain would have to fight under are obvious; and a peaceful solution would best serve every purpose."

A REVOLUTIONARY RELIC.

Tarleton's Sword That Was Lost at the Battle of Cowpens.

[Washington Star.]

A priceless relic of Revolutionary days has recently been placed in the State house at Columbia, S. C., for safe keeping. It is the sword which Tarleton used in leading the British troops at the battle of Cowpens, against the patriots under Morgan, Pickens, Sumter and Marion.

The sword is the property of Colonel T. E. Dickson, and has been named with the sword of Marion and other revolutionary relics in the possession of the State.

Tarleton lost the sword at the battle of Cowpens, where the patriots won such a signal victory, a victory which put fresh heart in their brethren throughout the colonies and hastened the coming of the triumphant end of the war at Yorktown.

Colonel William Washington, the gallant leader of the American cavalry, pressed Tarleton so closely in his fight as to be able to have one exchange of saber blows with the British leader. Washington's sword cut Tarleton's fingers and the British colonel dropped his steel, spurred his steed and obtained safety by flight.

William Scott, the father of Colonel Dickson's mother, was an American soldier in the battle of Cowpens. He saw the fight between Washington and Tarleton and picked up the latter's sword when he dropped it. The sword has ever since been preserved in the family as a priceless trophy of ancestral prowess in the Revolutionary war.

The sword or saber, for the blade curves back so as to give greater force to its blows, is long and heavy. The blade is a yard in length, while the hilt is slightly over 6 inches long, with an iron guard. There is a long scratch on the guard and a cut in the iron knob at the end of the hilt, which are believed to have been made by the blow of Washington's sword which forced Tarleton to drop his weapon or which knocked it out of his hand.

The iron shank of the hilt is cast in wood, which was covered with leather, much of which has been worn away.

Upon the blade, close to the hilt, is engraved the word "Potter," probably the name of its maker.

There are many notches in the blade, and some rust upon it, possibly by the blood of patriots who had felt its edge.

In this connection it will not be amiss to repeat two anecdotes about Tarleton and Washington. On one occasion Tarleton, in a bragging mood was telling a patriot lady how he wished he could meet "his lost-and-found Colonel Washington." Her prompt reply was, "If you had looked behind you when running away from Cowpens, your wish would have been gratified."

On another occasion Tarleton was speaking contemptuously of Colonel William Washington to a patriot lady. "Why," said Tarleton, "they tell me he is so ignorant that he cannot..."

Miraculous Benefit RECEIVED FROM Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure.



ELI P. BAICOOK, of Avoca, N. Y., a veteran of the 3rd N. Y. Artillery and for thirty years of the Babcock & Munsell Carring Co., of Auburn, says: "I write to express my gratitude for the miraculous benefit received from Dr. Miles' Heart Cure. I suffered for years, as result of my life, from sciatica which affected my legs. In the worst form, my limbs swelled from the ankles up. I labored until I was unable to button my clothing; had sharp pains about the heart, smothering spells and shortness of breath. For three months I was unable to lie down, and all the sleep I got was in an arm chair. I was treated by the best doctors but gradually grew worse. About a year ago I commenced taking Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure and it saved my life as if by a miracle."

Dr. Miles' Restores Health. DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

not even write his name." With a meaning glance at Tarleton's right hand, which Washington had wounded, the lady replied, "But nobody is better aware than you, Colonel Tarleton, that Colonel Washington knows how to make his mark."

Tried Friends Best. For thirty years Tutt's Pills have proven a blessing to the invalid. Are truly the sick man's friend. A Known Fact For bilious headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, malaria, constipation and all kindred diseases. TUTT'S LIVER PILLS AN ABSOLUTE CURE.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. TRADE MARKS. PATENTS. Scientific American. A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year in advance. Sold by all news dealers.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM. Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Keeps it from falling out. Restores its natural color. Sold by all druggists.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE! FAST LINE. Between Charleston and Columbia, Upper South Carolina, North Carolina, Athens and Atlanta.

Passenger Department. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25th, 1897. CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

Table with columns for destinations (e.g., New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore) and times.

BLUE RIDGE RAILROAD. H. C. BEATTIE, Receiver. Effective May 2, 1897.

Table with columns for stations (e.g., Charleston, Greenville, Spartanburg) and times.

THE CHARLOTTE LINE. Double Daily Trains between Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta.

Table with columns for stations (e.g., Charlotte, Columbia, Augusta) and times.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Condensed Schedule in Effect February 27, 1898.

Table with columns for stations (e.g., Charleston, Columbia, Augusta) and times.

COLUMBIA NEWBERRY & LAUREN RAILROAD. Eastern Standard Time.

Table with columns for stations (e.g., Columbia, Laurens, Anderson) and times.

FOR SALE. A TWO STORY DWELLING. House, with eight rooms, good water, garden, barn, one-half acre of land in enclosed in the Town of Prosperity.

HARNESS SHOP. J. B. Walton has opened a Harness Shop on Main Street, next door to O. Klettner's.

Pennyroyal Pills. Chichester's English Diamond Brand. Sold by all Local Druggists.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Central Time Between Columbia and Jacksonville. Eastern Time Between Columbia and Other Points. Effective February 27, 1898.

Table with columns for Northbound and Southbound routes and times.

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Florida Central & Peninsular. Time Table in Effect Jan 1.

Table with columns for stations (e.g., Jacksonville, Tallahassee, Pensacola) and times.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE. VESTIBULE LIMITED TRAINS. DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE.

To Atlanta, Charlotte, Augusta, Athens, Wilmington, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Philadelphia, Schenectady in effect Jan. 23, 1898.

Table with columns for routes and times.

Table with columns for routes and times.

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Table with columns for routes and times.

Table with columns for routes and times.

Charleston and Western Carolina Rwy Co. Augusta and Asheville Short Line.

Table with columns for routes and times.

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