

THE NEWBERRY HERALD AND NEWS, DECEMBER 16, 1898.

Newspaper and News

\$100,000,000 TO MOVE NEGROES.

A Petition Before Congress Asking Provision for a Huge Scheme of Colonization.

Topeka, Dec. 11.—As part of the movement started here for the colonization of 2,000,000 negroes in Cuba, Porto Rico and Hawaii, congress will be petitioned to appropriate \$100,000,000 to carry out the scheme.

The Rev. W. L. Grant, a negro, says 2,000,000 of his people in the United States are anxious to leave the country and locate in the recently acquired territory. He has been conferring with the leaders for months and the result is the following petition, which will be forwarded to Washington tomorrow:

"The economic, social, political and civil conditions of the country oppose the admission of the negroes a potent factor along all lines in this country, thus depriving the 2,000,000 of boys and girls from entering the pursuits of industry and profit. The future prosperity of the negro race in the United States is seriously threatened by probable dangerous unprecedented legislation against them, thus adding galling chains to their already fettered limbs and provoking a distasteful sentiment between the leaders of the republican and democratic parties, which would ultimately disturb the peace and tranquility of the Anglo-Saxon people."

"We petition the president and congress, in pursuance of the foregoing preamble, to appropriate \$100,000,000 to assist in transportation and maintenance for a given time of those who desire to leave the United States for Porto Rico and Cuba, and that those shall be reserved, as far as practicable, for those of the colored people who desire to go there; that military school, normal and industrial colleges be built in those countries for the inhabitants thereof; that American capital to whom now or hereafter may inaugurate large mercantile or manufacturing establishments in those islands be urged to employ, so far as is expedient, American colored people."

A Talk with Gen. Butler.

Gen. M. C. Butler arrived in Columbia at 5 o'clock this afternoon from his home in Edgefield County where he has been looking after his planting interests during the last few days. Gen. Butler was seen at the Columbia Hotel, and a very entertaining chat of about thirty minutes was greatly enjoyed. The General is on his way to Havana to again take his place on the Board of Evacuation Commissioners. He said that the Spaniards had guaranteed to vacate by January 1, but that at the present rate of leaving it was his opinion that the work would be completed by Christmas. Cuban soldiers are not allowed in any city where there are Spanish soldiers. This is done in order to avert a clash between the two factions. The killing in Havana yesterday was, so Gen. Butler thinks, the result of Cubans violating orders and slipping into the city. There is much bad blood between the Spaniards and Cubans, but he fears no trouble if they can be kept separated until January. The Cubans are very friendly towards the Americans, and will accept any government offered by this country. Among the Cuban leaders themselves there is considerable difference of opinion as to what character of government should be set up. Some of them favor annexation outright. Others want absolute independence immediately, and again, many desire the United States to establish a kind of guardianship until the Cubans are able to formulate a plan. Gen. Butler thinks that in the near future the island will be under military rule, but has no information as to the final government that will be established. He found many Cuban leaders well educated and highly intelligent gentlemen. He did not meet Gen. Gomez, who is in the eastern part of the island. Gen. Garcia, who died in Washington on Sunday, was an advocate of independence, and was considered by all a man of high principle. His death will not affect the final adjustment of

affairs either one way or the other. The Cubans as a whole are very partial to Americans, and Gen. Butler anticipates no trouble with them. He thinks that a month of "halloing" and celebrating over the departure of the last Spaniards will put them in a good humor. In regard to his own recommendation concerning the use of Cuban soldiers as constables throughout the island, Gen. Butler said it had received the approval of President McKinley, Secretary Alger and Gen. Miles. As yet, however, no details had been arranged for a trial of the plan, but he was certain it would be adopted in some degree. The evacuation commissioner will go out of existence for lack of something to work on when the evacuation is completed, unless it receives other orders and powers.

Gen. Butler thinks there are great possibilities for Cuba, as the country is rich, with many and varied resources. The Cubans themselves are anxious for progress, and will take in earnest and fully American methods, and welcome American capital. Mrs. Butler and Miss Butler are with the General. They leave Columbia at 1 o'clock tomorrow over the Florida Central and Peninsular for Tampa, and hope to arrive in Havana on Saturday.

HONORS TO HOBSON.

The Gallant Lieutenant Made Much of in His Native State.

Montgomery, Ala., December 13.—Lieut. Hobson spent a portion of the day in Selma, where he was tendered a public reception at the Academy of Music, which was attended by a large crowd. Leaving there in the afternoon, he arrived in Montgomery at 5:30. Five thousand citizens were at the depot to meet and greet him. The crush was terrific, and all were eager to see the man of the hour. He was driven to the residence of Mr. Flores Coleman, where the party rested a while. Accompanied by the different committees Mr. Hobson was driven to the Capitol, where the Legislature was in session, laying extended their hours in his honor. He entered the House of Representatives, both houses being in joint session, on the arm of Governor Johnston, the committee following. The Governor made a short speech, and then Speaker Waller, a boyhood chum of the lieutenant, introduced him to the assembled crowd. Hobson spoke about fifteen minutes in his modest manner praising all, except himself, for the conduct and success of the war. He was then driven to the City Hall, where every one had a chance to shake his hand. Hobson will leave here in the morning for Atlanta. His sister, Miss Annie, unaccompanied him.

On the arrival of the party at the Capitol the entire building was thronged with a brilliant assemblage and the reception he received was a complete ovation.

A SYNOPSIS OF THE TREATY.

If Every Day But Gives a Good Idea of What Has Been Agreed Upon,

Paris, December 13.—Extraordinary precautions are maintained by both the peace commissions to preserve secrecy as to the contents of the treaty. Each commission has

two copies, but even the commission attaches are not permitted to peruse the documents.

The correspondent of the Associated Press, however, has obtained from a source usually reliable the following outline of the treaty:

Article 1 provides for the relinquishment of Cuban soldiers as constables throughout the island.

Article 2 provides for the cession of Porto Rico.

Article 3 provides for the cession of the Philippines for \$20,000,000 as compensation.

Article 4 embraces the plans for the cession of the Philippines, including the return of Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Tagals.

Article 5 deals with the cession of barracks, war materials, arms, stores, buildings and all property appertaining to the Spanish administration in the Philippines.

Article 6 is a renunciation by both nations of their respective claims against each other and the citizens of each other.

Article 7 grants to Spanish trade and shipping in the Philippines the same treatment as American trade and shipping for a period of ten years.

Article 8 provides for the release of all prisoners of war held by Spain and of all prisoners held by her for political offenses committed in the colonies acquired by the United States.

Article 9 guarantees the legal rights of Spaniards remaining in Cuba.

Article 10 establishes religious freedom in the Philippines and guarantees to all churches equal rights.

Article 11 provides for the composition of Courts and other tribunals in Porto Rico and Cuba.

Article 12 provides for the admin-

istration of justice in Porto Rico and Cuba.

Article 13 provides for the continuance for five years of Spanish copyrights in the ceded territories, giving Spanish books admittance free of duty.

Article 14 provides for the establishment of consulates by Spain in the ceded territories.

Article 15 grants to Spanish commerce in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines the same treatment as to American for ten years, Spanish shipping to be treated as coasting vessels.

Article 16 stipulates that the obligations of the United States to Spanish citizens and property in Cuba shall terminate with the withdrawal of the United States authorities from the island.

Article 17 provides that the treaty must be ratified within six months from the date of signing by the respective Governments in order to be binding.

ANNUAL BANQUET AT PINEY WOODS INN.

Manager St. John Arranging for the Joyous Occasion.

Piney Woods Inn, at Southern Pines, N. C., has opened for the winter season and announces the annual banquet in honor of the Commercial Travelers, to be held at the hotel, Monday evening, January 9th.

During the past two years these banquets have been a pronounced success, and it is the aim of the commercial traveler to so arrange his route that he may be present on that occasion. Manager St. John always gives the traveler the glad hand of welcome, and the spread which he prepares for the boys is a most bountiful one, and we doubt not but that the annual reunion this year, like those of former occasions, will be one of pleasure long to be remembered.—Exchange.

Article 18 provides for the release of all prisoners of war held by Spain and of all prisoners held by her for political offenses committed in the colonies acquired by the United States.

Article 19 guarantees the legal rights of Spaniards remaining in Cuba.

Article 20 establishes religious freedom in the Philippines and guarantees to all churches equal rights.

Article 21 provides for the composition of Courts and other tribunals in Porto Rico and Cuba.

Article 22 provides for the admin-

istration to read your advertisement and was impressed with it so much that I decided to try S. S. S. I took eleven bottles and was entirely relieved of all pain and cured permanently. When I began to take S. S. S. I was unable to sit or stand with any ease, and could not sleep. Since taking the last dose I have had no return of the rheumatism, and I take great pleasure in recommending S. S. S. to any one who has the misfortune to suffer with this disabling disease."

S. S. S. is the only cure for Rheumatism, which is the most stubborn of blood diseases. It is not intended to give relief only, but by completely neutralizing the acid condition of the blood it forces out every trace of the disease and its organs.

Rheumatism is a disordered state of the blood, and the only cure for it is a real blood remedy. Swift's Specific G.S. S. goes down to the very bottom of all diseases of the blood, and promptly cures cases that other remedies can not reach.

Mr. E. K. S. Chinkenbend, a prominent attorney of Mt. Sterling, Ky., writes:

"Two years ago I was a great sufferer from rheumatism. I had tried every remedy I could hear of except S. S. S. I had been to Hot Springs, Ark., where I remained for twelve weeks under treatment, but I experienced no permanent relief, and returned home, believing that I would be a sufferer as long as I lived. At a time when my pains were almost unbearable, I

rids the system of it forever. It is

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and one thousand dollars reward is offered to any chemist who can prove that it contains a particle of mercury, potash, or any other mineral ingredient. S. S. S. is the only blood remedy guaranteed to be absolutely free from mineral mixtures.

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