

Consuls in Cuba

Instructed to Cable Latest News to Washington.

Washington, May 14—President McKinley has under earnest consideration the advisability of sending a message to congress next week on the Cuban question, but has not yet come to a decision in the matter, though he is at present inclined to send to the legislative branch a communication suggesting that measures be adopted to relieve the distress among American residents in Cuba. The message, if it goes in, will be entirely pacific in tone, and it can be stated on good authority that it will not be of a warlike or sensational tenor. In order to have the facts on which to base a message, Mr. McKinley has had cablegrams sent to every consular officer in Cuba, asking each of them to give exact information as to the state of affairs in his district and to telegraph replies at once. It is understood to day by some members of the senate committee on foreign relations that this information, no doubt, would be communicated to the senate, but that whether it would be accompanied by a message recommending action was yet a matter of doubt.

The meeting of the cabinet to-day was devoted almost entirely to the consideration of the Cuban situation. The meeting occurred an hour earlier than usual owing to the importance of the question to be discussed, and the fact that the President and the cabinet were leaving for Philadelphia at 12:45. The cabinet discussion of the Cuban situation to-day was upon the advisability of asking congress to provide immediate relief to the Americans who are, according to the reports received from Consul General Lee, penned up in the cities, and in actual danger of starvation. It had no bearing upon the policy of the administration toward Spain or to the Cuban insurgents, except incidentally, but dwelt with the direct and immediate question of relieving destitute Americans on the island. Secretary Sherman laid before the cabinet some of the most important documents in the state department about the situation, and before the meeting was over Judge Day, the assistant secretary of state, personally took to the White House some additional papers for which the secretary had sent. Every phase of the matter was discussed, the advisability of asking congress for an appropriation, Spain's attitude, the methods for distributing relief if it should be decided to enter upon it, the necessity or advisability of having a warship accompany food supplies. But the final decision was postponed until Consul General Lee and other American consuls in Cuba, probably Mr. Calhoun, make their reports by cable to the department. They have been requested to cable the latest facts as to the existing situation. These reports will be here probably when the President and the cabinet return tomorrow night. It seems probable now that a message will be sent to congress, but hardly before Tuesday, as there would be no time to prepare it before that day unless Mr. McKinley devoted Sunday to the task.

The Spanish minister, Dupuy de Lome, called at the state department shortly before noon to-day and conferred sometime with Assistant Secretary Day relative to the reported intention of this government to send relief to Americans suffering in Cuba. The minister gave assurance that the Spanish government would be in entire sympathy with any benevolent movement and would lend every assistance to it. The Spanish minister does not question the existence of misery and suffering in the island, but declares that it is such only as accompanies insurrection and war, heightened in this case by the diseases peculiar to low tropical countries. It is stated that these conditions have existed for months and have been well known. As to the severity of the suffering, it is said that it consists mainly in the lack of food, medicine and nursing for the sick and destitute.

The fact that the senate was not in session to-day and that comparatively few senators were at the capital, had a quieting effect upon the situation in regard to Cuban affairs. There was still, however, much interest in the course that the matter may take on Monday. Senator Morgan said to-day that the message of the President, if it should apply only to relief measures in the way of food and clothing, would not cause him to deviate from his purpose of pressing his resolution for the recognition of a state war, as he had given notice he would do before it was assumed the President would send in such a message.

Some of the pro-Cubans take the position that any supplies sent to Cuba would merely aid the Spanish cause, as they would practically amount to a contribution to Spain. Hence, there is a possibility of opposition even to the proposed charity. Senator Morgan has no purpose of changing the form of his resolution in any respect. "I was fully aware of the situation when I prepared the resolution," he said to-day, "and, therefore, find in the recent publications in regard to it no reason for altering my plans."

The senator expressed strong hope of securing the passage of a resolution.

"Ten people out of a dozen are invalids," says a recent medical authority. At least eight of these ten, it is safe to allow are suffering from some form of blood-disease which a persistent use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla would be sure to cure. Then, don't be an invalid.

CUBAN MASS MEETING.

Washington Turns Out to Urge Recognition.

Washington, May 16—An enthusiastic audience of men and women, many of them well known in Washington, packed the Columbia theatre to its doors this afternoon at a monster mass meeting held in behalf of the cause of the Cuban insurgents. The theatre was appropriately decorated. Seated on the platform and participating in the exercises were Senators Gallinger and Allen, ex-Senator Butler of South Carolina, Rev. Hugh Johnson, pastor of the Metropolitan Methodist church; Rev. Howard Wilbur Ennis and a number of others identified with the interests of the insurgents. Gen. William Henry Browne, president of the Cuban league, called the meeting to order and introduced Senator Gallinger as the presiding officer. The letter made a brief address and read a number of letters and telegrams of regrets, among them being those from Senators Chandler, Frye and Burrows and Burrows and Commander Clarkson of the G. A. R.

Senator Chandler's letter was as follows; "Senor A. A. Aguirre, Washington, D. C.

"Dear Sir: Although unable to attend the meeting to-night, I send a few words of sympathy and of hope for the relief and independence of Cuba. As I wish to see the United States declare and maintain the independence of the island as France did that of the American colonies and made the United States a nation, of course I shall, as a practical friend, vote for every minor motion tending to the same beneficent end. "I hope and believe that congress and the President will soon formally recognize a state of war and Cuban belligerency. This step, followed as it will be by all the other independent nations of the Western hemisphere, cannot fail to ensure the Cuban independence which is sought for."

"Moreover, without delay we ought to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba. First to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and secondly, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Spanish generals."

"In advocating all these measures, I am conscious of no passionate hostility to Spain. In 1861 she recognized the Southern Confederacy within less than three months after its military struggle began; and surely if she cannot hold Cuba without making it one vast desert and graveyard by driving the inhabitants into the cities to starve, and by hanging, shooting and garroting Cuban officers and soldiers for rebellion and incendiarism, she ought to lose the island. Between 1861 and 1865 had one Confederate general been but thus put to death, all the powers of Europe, with one accord, would have sent their fleets and armies 3,000 miles across the ocean to end such barbarous warfare and to establish and maintain the Southern Confederacy. Yet Gen. Robert E. Lee and all of his generals were as truly guilty of rebellion and incendiarism as was Theodore Menendez Gonzales, who was shot for that offense at Cabanas fortress in Habana, on Monday last."

"We blame England for bandoning the harmless and peaceful Armenian Christians to be massacred by the Moslems, and for submitting to liberty loving Greeks to slaughter by the Turks. England retorts that we dare not stop the methods of uncivilized warfare applied at our very doors in the American Crete—the fair island of Cuba—and both charge and countercharge are justly made."

"In helping to make Cuba independent we are observing a traditional and universal American policy, the duty to promote at the first good opportunity the severance of Cuba from Spain. In 1896, also, the Democrats pledged themselves to do this by their declaration of sympathy for the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and independence, and the Republicans by their promises that the United States should endeavor to restore peace and give independence to the island."

"There need be little fear that these pledges will be violated. President McKinley willingly recognizes the binding force of the platform upon which he was elected, and will soon do his part toward making Cuba free and independent. He may proceed with what will seem to impatient spirits to be undue caution, with the cries and groans of unarmed men, women and children enduring inhuman cruelty and dastardly murder ringing in his ears, but he will not fail to be faithful to his pledges, and he will before long register the decree which went forth in his triumphant election that Cuba should be taken from the control of Spain and made peaceful and independent. In this faith in a great party and its President let us rest patiently and most hopeful."

"Very respectfully,

"WILLIAM E. CHANDLER"

Mr. Karl Decker of Washington, who, as correspondent of the New York Journal, spent some time in Cuba, much of it with a branch of

the Cuban army in Santa Clara province, made a description of the condition of affairs existing and of the pitiable plight of many of the people suffering for the necessities of life. He ridiculed the claims set up by Gen. Weyler that the island had been pacified and said that if the Cubans were granted belligerent rights by the United States they would certainly win. Mr. Decker has just returned from Cuba.

In the course of some interesting remarks, Senator Allen of Nebraska humorously declared there was no division in the Populist ranks on the question of Cuban liberty. In this whole matter he thought there had been too much sacrifice to a spirit of commercialism, and it was time this government had a little more humanity and a little more Americanism.

He declared that the United States could not allow a decaying monarchy to have a foothold on this continent and he would be delighted to see Spain and the Ottoman empire wiped from the map of Europe. If the President were to send a fleet to Habana, war in the island would cease in 30 days and it would not be necessary to fire a gun. If the United States should say to Spain, "You shall not war upon hospitals, upon women and upon children," Weyler's occupation would be gone.

Mrs. Clara Belle Brown of the Woman's National Cuban league said the league had but one platform, one aim and one end, and that was the establishment of the republic of Cuba. Remarks were also made by Rev. Dr. Kent, Mrs. Lincoln, vice director of the Woman's league, and Rev. Howard W. Ennis.

Washington, May 16—A private letter received in this city yesterday morning from an American resident in Sancti Spiritus was read which gives the following details of the death of Carlos Aguirre, a Cuban officer, resident of New York, for 20 years, whose family is well known in this city.

It is dated at Sancti Spiritus, May 7, and the portion referred to reads as follows:

"I send a letter to you with the request that you will be so kind as to send it to Colonel Aguirre's wife and children in New York. He was killed last week by the Spaniards; while half alive he was dragged by the guerrillas with a rope around his neck into the town and to General Obregon Aguirre had a silver watch with his picture in it and about \$300 in gold, which the soldiers took from him."

Colonel Aguirre was a brother to Major General Aguirre, the Cuban leader who died in the field last winter a few days after Maceo's death.

Ex-Senator Butler of South Carolina read a series of resolutions which had been prepared, and they were unanimously adopted. They earnestly protested against the "barbarous and inhuman methods" of Spain in conducting the war in Cuba; declared that this government should recognize the insurgents as belligerents, and that Cuba had demonstrated that it was her manifest destiny, like Mexico, that she should be free and independent without the payment to Spain of any indemnity.

Georgetown's Probate Judge Will Go to the Penitentiary.

Georgetown, May 14.—The now notorious Z. D. Green, ex-probate judge, has finally come to know something definite regarding a part of his his future life. Indicted for two offenses, viz: Failure to make annual report as public guardian and unlawful investment of funds in his charge as judge of probate and public guardian, he has been sentenced to each to pay a fine of \$500 and six months at hard labor in the county jail or the penitentiary.

BEEF SUGAR SEED.

Distribution Practically Over—Ten Thousand Pounds Sent Out.

Washington, May 16.—The beef sugar seed which the agricultural department has been distributing is practically exhausted, about 10,000 pounds having been sent to farmers in about four-fifths of the States. The seed has been distributed in package of from one ounce to half a pound purely for experimental purposes. The beets grown from the seed will be analyzed and the saccharine matter determined to ascertain where beets can be profitably grown for the production of sugar. These experiments, it is believed, will be of immense value, as the beet undoubtedly can be produced with profit in many of the States. Wherever it will give the farmer a new crop. All the surplus vegetable seed in the possession of the agricultural department is being distributed through congressmen to the people in the flooded districts along the Mississippi for planting as soon as the water subsides.

Arraignment of Dispensary Law.

Mr. Bryan Attacks the State's Great Monopoly.

The United States court room held to day one of the largest crowds that has yet assembled in it. Every class of Charleston's citizenship was present and the attention of all was riveted on Mr. J. P. K. Bryan, who is now making the effort to his life, to break up the dispensary law. Lawyers were present to hear the law expounded on the subject, constables were there to hear how far they had abridged the rights of individuals in the enforcement of the law, and several alleged "blind tigers" through mercenary motives, were on hand to hear Mr. Bryan's effort and indulge in the expectation of the laws overthrow. Then there were many in the court room, who were there out of idle curiosity or for the want of something to do. Among the spectators were Ex-Commissioner F. M. Mixson, Ex-Constable Swann and other well-known dispensary officials and those who formerly assisted in the operation of the system.

The court convened promptly at 10 o'clock, and at 2 o'clock Judge Simonton, after a conference with the attorneys in the case, postponed the hearing until to-morrow morning, when Mr. Bryan will resume his argument, beginning with the inspection clause of the act. Attorney General Barber, Assistant Attorney General Townsend and Mr. W. Gibbs Whaley, who is associated in the case with Messrs. Barber and Townsend, will be heard, Gen. Townsend stated to-day that the State will not consume much time with its side.

MR. BRYAN'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. Bryan spoke to-day for four hours, during which time he held the close and united attention of the court and all the spectators in the room. His argument, that portion of it delivered to-day, was masterful, eloquent and most comprehensive in all its details. It was all law, supported with authorities, constantly read from books which were piled upon all about him.

The inter-state commerce act, with the monopolistic features of the dispensary system, formed the basis of his argument. He analyzed the law and the manner of its operation and enforcement. He showed where, as he thought, the law is in conflict with the constitution of the United States and common law. He showed that the act's provisions were faulty in themselves and in consequence of its too elaborate amendments or two few of them; that all part of what it should be, to be law. In doing this, he referred to the sale of broken and unbroken packages, the disposition of the profits, its manner of enforcement, etc.

Mr. Bryan asserted that sale is the general recognized object of importation, while the state claimed personal consumption was. He followed this throughout to its logical conclusion. He said that the dispensary sold the product of this state or favored states, which militated against the products of the unfavored states. He asked what would the United States government have to say if France or any foreign power made the point of the restriction of commerce in this state. The dispensary system interferes with the commerce between states. The makers of the constitution wisely foresaw this probable trouble and ordained that the matter of commerce should be placed in the hands of the central government.

Mr. Bryan characterized the law as "absurd, utterly untenable and hopelessly incongruous."

THE VITAL POINT

Mr. Bryan finally reached the point on which the decision of the court will rest. He said that to be valid, a law must be equal in its effects. He showed that the state board of control had the power under the law to purchase liquors from houses that it saw fit or desired. The effect of this was to militate against houses in other States. The corn liquor of North Carolina, South Carolina and Kentucky, was hauled, but the manufacturers and distillers in other States were by the monopolistic provisions of the dispensary act, forbidden from doing business here. This was a clear violation of the rights given all the people, Mr. Bryan said, under the constitution of the United States, which guaranteed equal privileges, regardless of State lines. California was allowed to purchase of the South Carolina dispensaries, but the people of South Carolina were forced to buy certain goods, manufactured by certain parties in certain States. Mr. Bryan said it was impossible to purchase at a dispensary a bottle of Schlitz beer. This was an instance in question, where the manufacturers in the State of Wisconsin were discriminated against. Mr. Bryan contended that where the manufacturers were able to put on the market of South Carolina, goods of a quality equal or superior to the South Carolina articles, even if it does not have the certificate of inspection, testifying to its purity, its sale should not be prevented and further that the State could not discriminate between liquors and refuse to inspect certain liquors and thus attempt to abridge the sale of such liquor to the detriment of its distillers.

This is the most dangerous line of

argument, it is generally conceded that could possibly have been made against the law. It attacks it in the most vital place.

The attorney general to day said that he would contend that the law does not discriminate in this manner and in fact that the State would base its argument entirely on this point of the inspection clause, as it conceded that all else Mr. Bryan had said was good law.

NEW TRIALS REFUSED.

At the conclusion of Mr. Bryan's speech, Judge Simonton stated that he would bear arguments on the motions for new trials in the Beckroge and Herkowitz cases. Assistant Attorney General Townsend and Mr. J. N. Nathans were heard and Judge Simonton decided to refuse the motions. The verdict for the \$800 damages in the Beckroge and \$300 in the Herkowitz cases consequently stand against the constables and their bondsmen—Charleston Post.

Philadelphia's Monument to Washington.

TRIBUTE TO THE FIRST PRESIDENT.

Society of Cincinnati Present Monument to Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, May 15.—Here in the city which place first placed on his brow the laurel crown of achievement, the memory of George Washington was honored to-day in monumental bronze. All possible pomp marked the ceremonies. The cord which released the swaddling flags from the figure of the first ruler of the republic was drawn by its latest ruler. Surrounding him were men in whose veins runs the blood of those first patriots who battled with Washington and with him made possible the scene enacted to-day. The union which they formed has grown to a mighty organization under the name of the Society of the Cincinnati. Major William Wayne, president of the Cincinnati, who formally presented the monument to the city, traces his lineage straight to Mad Anthony; and William W. Porter, the orator of the day, is a grandson of David Rittenhouse Porter, twice governor of Pennsylvania, and a great-grandson of Gen. Andrew Porter, who was on Washington's staff in the revolution.

The unveiling ceremony was impressively simple. Bishop Whitaker opened with prayer and Major Wayne followed with an appropriate address. Then came the unveiling by President McKinley and the salute of 12 guns by the artillery and by the foreign and American war vessels in the Delaware. This concluded, President McKinley spoke briefly. The oration was then delivered by Mr. Porter. The formal presentation of the memorial by the society to the city was made by Major Wayne to Mayor Warwick, with short addresses by both, and then the mayor transferred it to the Fairmount Park commission, which body exercises jurisdiction over the great pleasure ground.

President McKinley and his distinguished companions reviewed the military parade.

The night was devoted to various phases of celebration, apart from the dinner. The wheelmen's parade, with nearly 20,000 in line, was the principal feature. Illuminations from the monument, the city hall, the Union League and other points added to the brilliancy of the jubilee and closed the day in a blaze of glory.

The entire city along the line of the parade was elaborately decorated. The procession was commanded by Major General Snowden, and the first city troops escorted the Presidential party, which consisted of President McKinley, Vice President Hobart, the members of the cabinet and several congressmen.

Governor Hastings and his staff, a squadron of the six cavalry, United States army, the Marine band, a brigade from the United States navy, French sailors from the frigate Fulton and Pennsylvania and New Jersey militia, the latter commanded by Governor Tunnel, of Delaware, at the head of the troops of that State, were in the procession.

President McKinley's address was the feature of the ceremonies. The President said in part:

"To participate in such a monument is a rare and precious privilege. Every monument to Washington is a tribute to patriotism. Every shaft and statue to his memory helps to inculcate love of country, encourages loyalty and establish a better citizenship. God bless every undertaking which revives patriotism and rebukes the indifferent and lawless."

"As commander-in-chief of the colonial armies from the beginning of the war to the proclamation of peace, as president of the convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, and as the first President of the United States under that Constitution, Washington had a distinction differing from that of all other illustrious Americans. No other name bears or can bear such a relation to the government. Not only by his military genius, his sagacity, his courage and his skill, was our national independence won, but helped in largest measure to draft the chart by which the nation was guided; and he was the first chosen of the people to put in action the new government."

"His was not the boldness of mar-

tal display or the charm of captivating oratory, but his calm and steady judgment won men's support and commanded their confidence by appealing to their best and noblest aspirations.

"Miserable as were his military campaigns, his civil administration commands equal admiration. His foresight was marvelous; his conception of the philosophy of government, his insistence upon the necessity of education, morality and enlightened citizenship to progress and permanence of the republic cannot be over-estimated even at this period without filling us with astonishment at the breadth of his comprehension and the sweep of his vision."

"Great deeds do not stop in their growth, and those of Washington will expand in influence in all the centuries to follow. The bequest Washington has made to civilization is rich beyond computation. The obligations under which he has placed mankind are sacred and commanding. The responsibility that he has left for the American people to preserve and perfect that he accomplished, is exacting and solemn. Let us rejoice in every new evidence that the people realize what they enjoy and cherish with affection heroes of revolutionary story whose valor and sacrifices made a nation."

The presidential party returned to Washington to-night.

BY LAND AND SEA.

Greeks Attack Nicopolis Simultaneously.

Arta, May 14, 6 p. m.—Desperate fighting has been in progress all day near Gribero, on the road to Filippiada. Two brigades of Greeks with many guns, two companies of sappers and a squadron of cavalry, attacked the Turks who were almost without artillery. The Greeks forced the first Turkish line of defense, but met with a stubborn resistance at the second. In several places the bayonets were so close to the cannon that they (the bayonets) could not be used. Already 500 of the Greeks are hors de combat. The battle still continues as this dispatch is being sent.

Dokomos, May 14, 7 p. m.—The Turks have retired in the direction of Pharsalas.

Arta, May 14, 9 p. m.—The fighting at Gribero has ceased and the Greeks have occupied various heights in the neighborhood. Twenty-five officers and 400 men are hors de combat. The battle will be resumed to-morrow.

Since 4 o'clock p. m., the gunboat flotilla has been attacking Nicopolis from inside the gulf of Ambracia, with a simultaneous attack proceeding from the landside. The Turks' batteries replied vigorously and firmly resisted the attack. The coming on of darkness stopped the engagement.

All the Greek efforts are now concentrated upon capturing Nicopolis and Prevesa before advancing to Pentepigha.

A TALK WITH RALLI  
London, May 14.—The correspondent of the Times at Athens says:

The resumption of offensive operations in Epirus greatly complicates the situation and tends to hamper the negotiations for peace. The evident intention of the Greek commanders is to capture the Turkish positions there in order to show that they have not been defeated.

In an interview to-day M. Ralli, the premier, repeated his statement that humanitarian moves are responsible for the advance in Epirus, but he did not deny the advantages which might be hoped for from the capture of Prevesa and the occupation of the adjoining Turkish territory. "We are still at war," he said, "and until an armistice is concluded Greece retains her liberty of action, we cannot allow our activity to be confined to Thessaly where the Turks are preponderant. The powers have hindered us from acting in Crete; but Greece cannot be barred everywhere nor compelled to restrict her operations to a limited area."

"We have done our best to obtain an armistice; and until it has been accorded we must act where and when we can. If we have not already prosecuted at various points and among the islands of the Aegean, it is only because we have taken into consideration the sufferings to which the Greek population might be subjected."

The government apparently thinks that a renewal of the war will hasten instead of retard the armistice. This calculation may prove correct; but is more likely that Turkey will seize upon it as an excuse for delaying the armistice and will deal a crushing blow in Thessaly.

Constipation

Cures fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, headache, coated tongue, sick taste, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

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