

MAKING A NATION OF CUBA.

Plans to Give the Little Republic Dignity--Many Consuls to Be Appointed.

Washington, March 26.—It is the present understanding that Gonzalez de Quesada, formerly Cuban commissioner, will be the first minister from Cuba to the United States.

The United States diplomatic representatives to Cuba will be a full fledged minister and a commissioner. President Roosevelt is about to send a message to congress to secure legislative authority for the appointment of such a minister, as well as for the half dozen United States consuls who must be appointed.

Preliminary steps already have been taken by the United States government to locate the naval and coaling stations which, by the terms of the Platt amendment, are to be ceded by treaty to the United States.

The Cubans do not want a naval station at Habana proper and the United States government is willing to defer to the Cuban national pride in this matter.

ROOSEVELT'S CUBAN MESSAGE.

Recommending Diplomat and Consular Representation in the Republic of Cuba.

Washington, March 27.—The president this afternoon sent to congress the following message recommending provision for diplomatic representation in Cuba.

I commend to the congress timely consideration of measures for maintaining diplomatic and consular representatives in Cuba and for carrying out the provisions of the act making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1902, approved March 2, 1901, reading as follows:

Provided, further, that in fulfillment of the declaration contained in the joint resolution approved April 20, 1898, entitled 'for the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and to withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the president of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect.'

That the government of Cuba shall never enter into any treaty or other compact with any foreign power or powers which will impair the independence of Cuba nor in any manner authorize or permit any foreign power or powers to obtain by colonization, or for military or naval purposes or otherwise, lodgment in or control over any portion of said island.

That said government shall not assume or contract any public debt, to pay the interest upon which and to make reasonable sinking fund provision for the ultimate discharge of which, the ordinary revenues of the island, after defraying the current expenses of government shall be inadequate.

That the government of Cuba consents that the United States may exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence, the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty, and for discharging the obligations with respect to Cuba imposed by the treaty of Paris on the United States, now to be assumed and undertaken by the government of Cuba.

That all acts of the United States in Cuba during its military occupancy thereof are ratified and validated, and all lawful rights acquired thereunder shall be maintained and protected.

That the government of Cuba shall execute and so far as necessary extend, the plans already devised or other plans to be mutually agreed upon, for the sanitation of the cities of the island, to the end that a recurrence of epidemic and infectious diseases may be prevented, thereby assuring protection to the people and commerce of Cuba, as well as to the commerce of the southern ports of the United States and the people residing therein.

VI. That the Isle of Pines shall be omitted from the proposed constitutional boundaries of Cuba, the title thereto being left to future adjustment by treaty.

VII. That to enable the United States to maintain the independence of Cuba and to protect the people thereof, as well as for its own defense, the government of Cuba will sell or lease to the United States lands necessary for coaling or naval stations at certain specified points, to be agreed upon with the president of the United States.

VIII. That by way of further assurance the government of Cuba will embody the foregoing in a permanent treaty with the United States.

The people of Cuba having framed a constitution embracing the foregoing requirements and having a president who is soon to take office, the time is near for the fulfillment of the pledge of the United States to leave the government and the control of the Island of Cuba to its people.

It is necessary and appropriate that the establishment of international relations with the government of Cuba should coincide with its inauguration, as well as to provide a channel for the conduct of diplomatic relations with the new State as to open the path for the immediate negotiation of conventional agreements to carry out the provisions of the act above quoted.

I therefore recommend that provision be forthwith made and the salaries appropriated, to be immediately available, for

A. Envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the republic of Cuba \$10,000.

B. Secretary of the legation, \$2,000.

C. Second secretary of the legation, \$1,500.

D. Consul general at Habana, \$5,000.

E. Consuls at Cienfuegos, \$3,000; Santiago de Cuba, \$3,000.

I do not recommend the present restoration of the consulates formerly maintained at Saracoa, Cardenas, Matanzas, Nuevitas, Sagua la Grande and San Juan de los Remedios. The commercial interests at these ports heretofore have not been large. The consular fees collected there during the fiscal year 1896-97 aggregated \$752.10. It is believed that the actual needs of the six offices named can be efficiently subserved by agents under the three principal consular offices, until events may show the necessity of erecting a full consulate at any point. The commercial and political conditions in the Island of Cuba while under the Spanish crown afford little basis for estimating the local development of intercourse with this country under the influence of the new relations which have been created by the achievement of Cuban independence and which are to be broadened and strengthened in every proper way by conventional pacts with the Cubans and by wise and beneficial legislation aiming to stimulate the commerce between the two countries, if the great task we accepted in 1898 is to be fittingly accomplished.

Theodore Roosevelt. Washington, March 27, 1902.

Warehouse System in the Cotton Belt.

New York, March 25.—The stockholders of the Trust Company of the Republic met today and elected D. Leroy Dresser, president; Alexander Grieg, vice president; F. F. Robertson second vice president; and James L. Livingston, third vice president. Thomas G. Clarke will be the secretary and treasurer.

The following with the president and vice president were elected directors: Perry Belmont, Stuyvesant Fish, Henry C. Rouse, Chas. F. Brooker, Thomas F. Goodrich, E. L. Callard, John M. Parker, James McMahon, W. D. Baldwin, Thomas Crimmins, Chas. D. Marvin, Charles M. Wetmore, Geo. C. Boldt, James H. Eckels, George J. Gould, E. C. Knight, Tom Randolph, R. W. Smith, Herbert L. Satterlee, E. C. Snow, Daniel C. Wing, Boston, and Edward Whitaker, St. Louis.

The capital of this new company is \$1,000,000 and its surplus \$500,000. The company was organized principally to develop, in conjunction with the Security Warehousing company, a system of warehouses through the cotton belt and to finance issues of investment certificates based on guaranteed warehouse certificates. To carry out this plan the Security Warehouse Company will enlarge capital and build about 150 fireproof warehouses through the South.

Connections will also be established with a large number of Southern banks, and it is intended to reduce the rates of insurance and interest to the producers. The company plans also to extend this system eventually to other industries, such as mining, lumbering and grain growing.

Pope Leo was informed by his Nuncio at Madrid that the young King Alfonso was not physically or mentally qualified for kingship. He claimed that he was inferior to the average young aristocrat of his age. The Nuncio made this statement with the knowledge and consent of the queen regent who asks the holy father's advice. It is probable that she and her son may visit Rome.

Rome, March 26.—The Osservatore Romano, the semi-official organ of the Vatican, publishes an article today, said to have been written by the Pope. This article calls upon Christians throughout the whole world to pray to God for the conclusion of peace between the noble British nation and the gallant Boers.

FROM THE INSIDE.

Coast Line and Southern Said to Be Uniting to Absorb Plant System.

A veteran railroad man who is in a position to get the 'inside' of a good many goings on in railroad circles says that the report that the Pennsylvania was about to buy up the Coast Line was not true.

He gives it as coming from a reliable source that the true explanation of the rise in the Coast Line stock is due to the fact that the Coast Line and the Southern are to join together and buy up the Plant system. The road is the Florida West Indian connection of the two lines and the Seaboard. The opposition line already had entrance into the promised land of the South through the F. C. & P.

The Plant system is the old road and ramifies through the State and has extensive Georgia connections and into Alabama, a very rich territory, and the road is considered as a fine piece of property. Since Mr. Plant's death it does not seem to have had the successful management that it had before, and the two great systems which are dependent on it for southern connections have joined together in securing it between them, which will prevent any war of rates or business between the Coast Line and Southern. The Coast Line connects with the Plant at Charleston and the Southern connects near Savannah.

There are prominent men in all of these roads who own stock, and large blocks of it, in the other lines, and there is no lack of harmony between them. This is believed to be the most plausible explanation of the recent sensation in railroad circles.—Florence Times.

What Shall We Do With Roosevelt?

Some time ago we referred to the "backing" characteristics of President Roosevelt, and now Colonel Watson calls him the "broncho buster." Colonel Roosevelt is a warrior and he is always making war. He has antagonized everything in sight. First of all, he antagonized the Southern people by entertaining a negro at dinner at the White House. Then he antagonized the financial interests and the railroad interests of the country by suddenly springing a suit, which might have precipitated a serious panic. Then he antagonized Admiral Schley and all his friends, by dealing with the Schley case in a manner that was almost flippant. And now he has antagonized General Miles and his followers. The Republicans have got a broncho, on their hands, and he will give them no end of trouble before they are done with them.—Richmond Times.

An Outrage in Honolulu.

Honolulu, March 16, via San Francisco, March 26.—Walter G. Smith, editor of the Advertiser, was found guilty of contempt by the three Judges of the First Circuit Court and was sentenced to thirty days in jail, on account of a cartoon he published, which was alleged to reflect upon Judge Gear. The Supreme Court at once issued a writ of habeas corpus, returnable April 21, on which the editor is now at liberty. Under the writ, issued by chief Justice Frear, Smith is held on bonds to appear April 21. The Circuit Court Judges met this afternoon en banc and decided that the Supreme Court order was void, having been issued without the defendant being brought before the Court. The Circuit Court Judges held that Smith is in contempt, while the Supreme Court has allowed him to go free, and the matter will probably be submitted to Washington.

Willing to Abide By the Rule.

This tale was told by Judge Pennypacker, in beginning a response to a toast at a Pennsylvania-German banquet in Philadelphia. The story he said, showed the readiness of the Pennsylvania Dutchman to obey those in authority.

In 1894 Sheridan, under orders, burned every barn from a valley above Staunton to a certain point below Winchester. A band of angry rebels followed this raid, watching for a chance to pick up any stragglers. Among others who fell into their hands was a little Pennsylvania Dutchman, who quietly turned to his captors and inquired:

"Vat you fellows going to do mit me?"

The reply came snort and sharp:

"Hang you."

"Vell," he said meekly, "vatever is de rule."

His good-natured reply threw the Confederates into a roar of laughter and save his life.—Philadelphia Times.

Nothing Burglar Proof.

There is no such thing as a burglar proof vault or safe, according to a report that was submitted today by treasury experts to Assistant Secretary Taylor.

The best tempered steel of usual thickness is not proof against a new chemical compound which up-to-date professional cracksmen have learned to use. This compound, called thermit, when mixed with magnesium powder, will destroy the hardness in the metal, enabling a cracksmen with ordinary tools to cut into it as though it were lead. For this reason, Mr. Taylor believes the treasury ought not to continue to expend large sums of money in the construction of so called burglar-proof vaults and strong boxes.

The investigation was made by J. E. Powell, chief mechanical and electrical engineer of the treasury, and John P. Bergin, vault, safe and lock expert. They went to Chicago and other cities and experimented with thermit and also electricity. An application of thermit and magnesium made to a steel plate of the highest temper, and five-eighths of an inch in thickness reduced the metal to a condition making it possible to cut a hole through it with an ordinary chisel. The experts say that the best means of security against professional cracksmen is to be found in an electrical signal system, which when disarranged by burglars, would sound an alarm.—Washington Dispatch, March 18.

Silver Dollars for Philippines.

Washington, March 28.—The Republican members of the senate committee on the Philippines held a meeting today and passed finally upon the provisions of the Philippine government bill. The currency question was the principal topic of conversation again today and the provision for supplying the Philippines with a circulating medium as prepared by the subcommittee composed of Senators Allison, Beveridge and Dabois was finally passed upon. This provision, as has been heretofore stated, is that there shall be coined a Philippine dollar of the same weight and fineness as the Mexican dollar and the British dollar. It is to be a bullion dollar, but the volume is to be limited only by the demands of business.

The coin will carry an American device on one side and an oriental design on the other, and it is calculated that it will in time be a very popular coin throughout the eastern world.

The amendment also provides for subsidiary coinage sufficient to meet the wants of the Philippine people. The coinage of this silver will be done both in America and in the Philippines. The dollar provided is made a legal tender in the Philippines but not in the United States.

The Republican members at their conference also considered the question of authorizing a legislative assembly for the Philippines, but concluded to omit all legislation of that character and also to make no provision for delegates or commissioners in congress from the Philippines.

Provision for a complete census of the islands is, however, to be included in the bill.

Col. B. W. Ball of Laurens Dead.

Laurens, March 27.—Col. B. W. Ball, distinguished lawyer, journalist and citizen, is dead at his home in this city, aged 71 years and a few months. He passed away this morning at 5 o'clock after an illness of over a month's duration, which was considered serious from the first, but became alarming three weeks ago, when he suffered a partial stroke of paralysis. Since that time his condition in the main was most serious and the end was not unexpected, though everybody evinced the keenest concern for his recovery, hoping against hope, throughout his illness. His health had been in a declining stage the past several years and while the flesh was day by day growing weaker his indomitable spirit clung to him to the last.

His demise removes from this city, county and State a courtly gentleman of the old school, a typical southerner, a cultured, high toned citizen, who in war and in peace rendered his best services without reserve for what he conceived to be the best interests of the State, and particularly for the community in which he was a familiar figure, a wise, conservative counsellor for half a century. He will be greatly missed, and the sympathy of the city and State goes out to the bereft family.

The funeral services will be held tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock from the Episcopal Church and the burial services will follow at the city cemetery. Mr. W. W. Ball, of Jacksonville, Fla., the only son, has been at his father's bedside throughout his illness, as were the rest of the family.

Lands of Philippine Friars.

Washington, March 27.—Archbishop Sbarretti and his secretary, Mgr. Broderick, called at the war department today and had a short conference with Secretary Root. It appears that the issue now presented to the government there is one of important interest to the Catholic Church. Primarily it resolves itself into the question whether the settlement of the Philippine friar land problem shall be effected in Manila or whether it shall be adjusted at Rome. Archbishop Sbarretti, becoming archbishop at Manila, will be the nominal owner of all the lands and real properties belong to the friars orders in the Philippines. Therefore he will be the person to whom application for a purchase of lands would ordinarily be made. The application in such case would be by the Philippine commission, and the transfer of the properties would be accomplished in the usual and ordinary legal means common to condemnatory proceedings, such as are provided for in the pending Philippine government bill.

But another proposition is under consideration at the White House, and that is to have the proceedings conducted at the vatican by the religious superiors of Archbishop Sbarretti on the one hand and by a legal representative of the United States government on the other. In such case it has been suggested that Gov. Taft might stop at Rome on his return by the eastward route to the Philippines. The proposition is understood to be strongly urged by Archbishop Ireland and Archbishop O'Gorman, who would possibly, in the event of its adoption, accompany the first representative of the United States government to visit the vatican in an official capacity.

Mgr. Sbarretti later called on the president.

Commissioner Evans Resigns.

Washington, March 28.—Commissioner of Pensions Evans has placed his resignation in the hands of the president. It will not take effect until some important position in the diplomatic service is found for him. The pension committee appointed at the last encampment of the G. A. R. to investigate the affairs of the pension bureau has made its report to the president. It has not yet been decided as to when the report will be made public if at all. It is stated that the policy of Commissioner Evans will be continued by his successor.

Soon after Gen. Torrence left the White House Commissioner Evans called at the request of the president and remained with him for some time. He declined to discuss the question of his retirement from the office of commissioner of pensions.

Rev. Robert P. Pell, president of the Presbyterian College for Women at Columbia, has been elected president of Converse College, to succeed B. F. Wilson.

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