

## CARDENAS IS SHELLED.

### ANOTHER CUBAN BOMBARDMENT.

#### SILENCED BY THE TERROR.

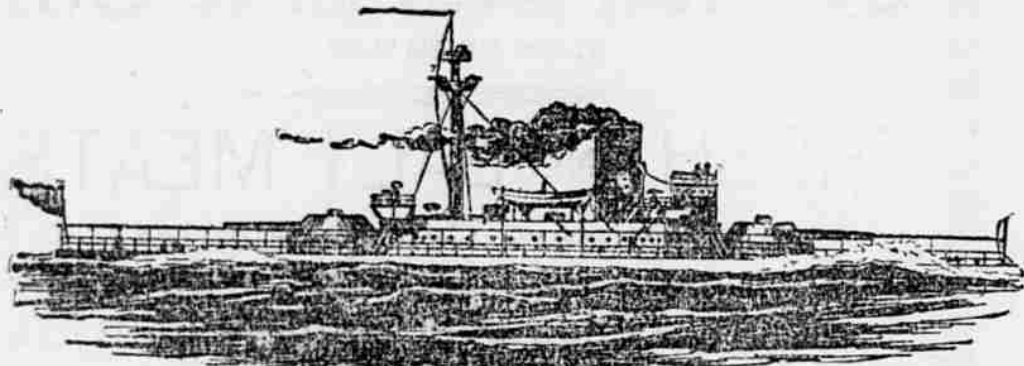
Many Spaniards Reported Killed After an Hour's Firing—The Gunboat Machias Also Took a Hand—Shots From the Shore Batteries Provoked Attack by the War Vessels.

NEW YORK, April 30.—A dispatch printed by a Wall street news agency says that the monitor Terror and the gunboat Machias bombarded Cardenas killing many Spaniards, but after an hour's firing the batteries of the enemy were silenced.

A New York Evening Post dispatch from Key West to-day says: "Reports received here from the blockading fleet this morning were to the effect that the bombardment at Matanzas on Wednesday was followed up yesterday by a bombardment of Cardenas, east of Matanzas, on the north coast of Cuba."

At that station were the monitor Terror and the gunboat Machias. Shots from the shore batteries provoked them to fire back. For two hours, the report says, Cardenas withstood the bombardment. Then the ancient guns, which did no damage to the ships, suddenly grew silent.

Captain Harrington of the Puritan heard nothing of the firing upon Cardenas, where two Spanish gunboats were hid in the inlet. He says it is impossible to get nearer than six miles to the town, which is not fortified.



MONITOR PURITAN.

#### WAR REVENUE BILL.

Republican Members Decide Upon Fifty Amendments.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The Republican members of the ways and means committee held a meeting yesterday at which fifty amendments to the war revenue bill were agreed to. Many of them are mere verbal amendments, but some are of considerable importance.

One of these exempts mutual and co-operative life insurance companies from taxation. The tax on insurance companies is transferred from the policies to the premiums. In this the amendment conforms to the law of 1866. The tax on marine, inland and fire insurance policies is extended to cover employers' liability associations, title insurance companies, glass and all other special insurance companies, of which many classes have grown up in the past few years.

Railroad telegraphic messages and all other leased wire messages are exempted by an amendment limiting the tax to messages "on which the companies' charges are to be paid or to be collected." The tax on chewing gum is reduced from 1 cent on a 5-cent package to 1/2 cent. The tax on beer is extended to include beer "stored." The amendment was deemed necessary to cover beer in storage. The license of dealers in leaf tobacco is reduced from \$24 to \$12 on those whose sales do not exceed \$10,000 per annum, and from \$48 to \$24 on dealers whose sales exceed that amount.

The most important amendment was one which levies a tax of 1 cent upon all pay telephone messages costing below 25 cents. The original provision exempted messages for a distance below thirty miles. Mr. Tawney of Minnesota estimates that this amendment, which will cover all city and suburban business, will raise \$3,000,000.

#### To Urge Saints to Enlist.

SALT LAKE, Utah, April 30.—A letter from the first president of the Mormon church to Governor Wells on the subject of enlistments has caused something of a sensation. The president said that the fact that the Apostle Brigham Young, in a discourse at the tabernacle Sunday, counseled the saints to remain at home, and that the recruiting office in this city the opening day secured only forty-seven volunteers, was regarded as a reflection upon the patriotism of the people and that the presidency of the church would urge the saints to enlist.

German Attaché to Go With the Troops. BERLIN, April 30.—Lieutenant Count Von Goetz, the German military attaché at Washington, who is now in this city, has been ordered to return to the United States and accompany the forces of the United States which will operate in Cuba.

#### Polo May Go to England.

TORONTO, Ontario, April 30.—Senator Polo received several long cipher cables from Madrid last night. The only information, however, that could be obtained was that as a result of one of the cables the minister might at any moment have to start for London.

#### SEIZED SPANISH MAIL.

Letters From Blanco and Reports of Spies Are in the Government's Hands.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The clerks in the dead letter office at the Post-office department have been busy all day examining the captured Spanish mail, the first batch of which has been received in Washington from the postoffice at New York. By an order issued by the Postmaster General, all postmasters throughout the country are instructed to forward to the department at Washington all letters and packages addressed to persons in Spain.

Some of the letters were of very great importance to the military and naval authorities of the United States. Some of them are reports made by General Blanco and other Spanish officials in Cuba to their superiors in Madrid, and relate to the condition of affairs and plans for the defense of the island. Others were written by Spanish spies in this country, and most of them are unimportant. Several letters will be turned over to the secret service division of the Treasury department, as they contain clues that may be useful hereafter.

No one can remember when the government of the United States has held up and opened private correspondence before. Certainly never since the war of 1812, although during the rebellion letters were frequently intercepted by orders of the war department or the department of justice, when it was suspected that they contained official information.

#### TRAITOR ON THE PURITAN.

Death Sentence to a Spanish Seaman on the American Monitor.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 30.—It is asserted in an authoritative quarter that a Spaniard whose name is Charles Yglasiar was discovered tampering with the largest magazine on the monitor Puritan last Sunday afternoon.

The Spaniard was engaged in drilling holes in the bulkhead of the 12-inch magazine when discovered. He

was immediately placed under arrest. He has been six years in this navy and rates as a storekeeper. He was several years on the Minneapolis and the time of his present enlistment would have expired in a few weeks. He is now in double irons in the brig of the Puritan.

A court of inquiry has found him guilty and recommends court-martial. A thorough examination of the man and his suspicious actions during the last few weeks, when recalled by his detection, have convinced Captain Harrington, commander of the Puritan, that the man harbored an insane notion that, as his country demanded it, he was willing to make himself a sacrifice and destroy the monitor by igniting the contents of the largest magazine on board.

When searched the man was found to have about his person cotton waste saturated with turpentine. This, it is believed, was to have been used as a fuse.

Papers in the case are in the hands of Rear Admiral Sampson. Great excitement is said to exist among the men on the war ships in consequence of the discovery.

#### INSOLVENT BANK RULING.

Comptroller of Currency Dawes Renders an Important Decision.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—An important ruling has been made by Charles G. Dawes, comptroller of the currency, relating to the practice of the comptroller's office in regard to the collection of the assessments against the stockholders of insolvent national banks, and the distribution of the proceeds of such assessments.

Under this ruling, whenever it becomes necessary in adjusting the rights of creditors and stockholders of insolvent banks, to either levy a second assessment upon stockholders for the benefit of the creditors, or to return an excessive assessment to stockholders, the comptroller will review the original assessment for the purpose of making such an adjustment, contrary to the practice of the office heretofore, which has been to regard an assessment based on the first estimate of deficiency in the bank's assets as final, irrespective of whether that estimate was, as a matter of fact, too large or too small.

The ruling is of great importance as it relates to assessments already levied throughout the country, as well as those hereafter to be levied upon stockholders of insolvent national banks whose affairs are not entirely closed.

#### Kansas City Fire.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 30.—The Golden Eagle Clothing Company's store, at the southwest corner of Eleventh and Main streets, was heavily damaged by fire at an early hour this morning. The loss is estimated at from \$30,000 to \$40,000.

#### Guns and Ammunition Destroyed.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., April 30.—A fire at Worthington, S. D., burned to the ground the armory. The ammunition, uniforms and guns of company D, National guards, were totally destroyed.

#### SOUTH'S WORST ENEMY.

FREE TRADE MORE TO BE FEARED THAN NEGRO SUPREMACY.

Protection of American Industries Declared by a Prominent Virginia Democrat to Be Sound Doctrine Which the South Should Uphold.

Quoting from these columns a recent article entitled "Will Louisiana Remember?" the Sugar Planters' Journal of New Orleans says:

"This is a pertinent query of the American Economist, in an article referring to the betrayal of the interest of Louisiana sugar planters by the democracy. Will they remember this at the next election? We are sure they will. Just at present the sugar republicans are apathetic, owing to their disappointment at the apparent lack of appreciation of them by the present administration.

Our contemporary is in error about any Louisiana sugar planters being free-traders. All are honestly protectionists, but the small remnant who did not align themselves with the republican party were restrained because of the unpleasantness of affiliation with colored republicans. Our interests lead us to the party of protection, but when the administration gives preference to the colored element it is enough to take all the enthusiasm out of us. Still, we believe two or three republican congressmen will be sent by sugar planters next fall."

Judging broadly from results, and without taking into account any question of intervening fears or prejudices, there would seem to be ample reason for the conclusion that the sugar interests of Louisiana have not hitherto identified themselves as effectively with the cause of protection as they might have done. Whether the reason given above for their failure to mass their forces in a winning fight for the rescue of the state from free trade domination is a good and sufficient reason, is a matter for themselves to decide. Viewed from an outside and a distant standpoint, it certainly looks as though they were unnecessarily disturbed by a bugbear. On this subject we cannot find a more convincing answer than that which is given by a broad minded Virginia democrat in reply to a recent editorial in the New York Sun congratulating the south upon its fervid patriotism and the country upon the total obliteration of sectional lines as shown by the unanimous vote with which the war emergency appropriation of \$50,000,000 was passed by both houses of congress. Writing from Buckingham county, Virginia, March 12, Mr. Camm Patterson, a southern democrat, but not a southern free trader, says, among other things:

"We are not properly to be blamed for having voted solidly in the past. There was a real substantial fear of negro supremacy, and all other questions paled into insignificance before it. That question, happily, is settled now forever. It has taken one generation of mankind thirty-three years to settle it, but at last it is accomplished in the interest of both races.

"There is now no possibility that there can ever be negro supremacy in the south. The making several years since of a standard gauge for all American railroads bound us together with bands of steel and made both secession and negro supremacy impossible. Yes, it went further; however much we may battle against it, however dearly we may cherish the traditions of the past in our theories about states' rights, it made this a strong national government.

"It is proper to state that I am a democrat, but I belong to that southern wing of the party which has consistently favored the protection and not the destruction of American industries. We have been smothered in the past, but the feeling in favor of a 'protective tariff' is growing with tremendous strides, not only in Virginia, but the entire south also. We do not favor protection per se, because we believe it to be unconstitutional, but we earnestly favor a tariff so framed as to give the strongest possible incidental protection to American industries.

"The only objection we have to the Dingley bill is that it does not go far enough in the interest of protection. We do not believe in the introduction of free raw material of any kind. Free coal and free iron would be absolute ruin to Virginia and the south. The duty upon both and upon wool should be far higher than it is under the Dingley bill.

"The south is peculiarly in a condition to be immensely benefited by protection, and with the bugaboo of negro supremacy out of the way, the southern democracy mean to be heard on this great and vital question. We claim that the protection of American industries is true, sound democratic doctrine, and we mean to uphold it.

We have been grossly misrepresented in the past. The Wilson bill was an aggregation of iniquities, and while I do not wish to criticize the representation of Virginia in congress, I must say that her representatives have not for many years measured up to a high standard. They have been tremendously outclassed by their opponents.

"And here I trust I may be pardoned for alluding to the late Grover Cleveland, to say of him what the distinguished writer, Carlyle, said of an English statesman: 'I believe Grover Cleveland to be one of those fatal figures created by America's evil genius to work irreparable mischief which he alone could have executed.' You will note that I have slightly changed the quotation.

"It was with a feeling akin to satisfaction that I noted in the last few days his ex-postmaster general, William L. Wilson, now a professor at Washington and Lee College, lectured

against the emergency appropriation bill of \$50,000,000. From his legislative action in the past this might reasonably have been expected. It shows how far he differs from the people of the south."

What the south of today needs is defense against a real and not an imaginary peril to her moral and material interests; protection from the positive menace of free-trade rather than from the dead and gone danger of negro supremacy. There are evidences on all sides that belief in protection as the true American policy is indeed "growing with tremendous strides," not alone in Virginia and Louisiana, but in every one of the states of the end of the century south.

#### WHO PAYS THE TAX?

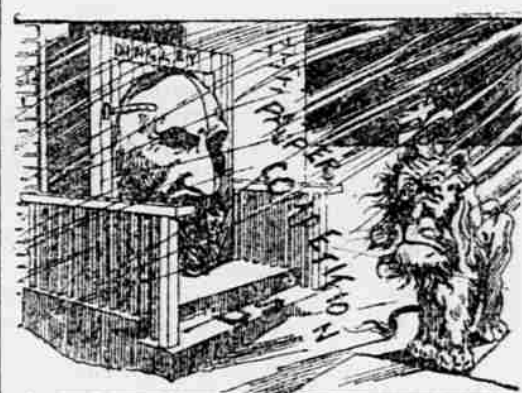
Why Mr. Dingley Wants the Tax on War Materials Remitted.

Some of the short witted free trade editors have had a great deal to say about Mr. Dingley's resolution providing for the duty free admission of such war materials as the government may purchase abroad, and have been asking whether this does not completely negative the contention that in all protective tariffs the foreigner is the one who pays the tax. When the joint resolution was before the house a few days ago some of the Democrats tried their smartness on the protectionist leader by asking him why these supplies should be admitted free of duty if the "foreigner paid the tax." Representative Dingley replied rather sharply that it was perfectly understood that where articles were purchased abroad and imported, the purchaser paid the duty.

Mr. Dingley was slightly in error. The economic principle he enunciated is perfectly understood by everybody excepting that numerous body of free trade cranks and sophists who never can understand anything that conflicts with their pet dogma. It is too much to expect that they will comprehend the distinction between the duty on an article purchased abroad and imported by the purchaser and an article sent here by the foreign producer to be sold in competition with domestic merchandise.

But for the stress of hurried preparations for possible hostilities the United States would have no need to go abroad for war materials. It would purchase them at home and for a lower price than that for which they can be imported free of duty. The building up of great industries which can turn out unlimited quantities of ships, cannon, projectiles and everything pertaining to the weapons of modern warfare is one of the results of the American policy of protection.

#### Out in the Cold.



#### Greatest Tax of All.

The New England Free Trade League is sending out a circular in which much is made of certain statistics gathered under the direction of a Democratic secretary of the treasury, alleging to prove that protection protects less than one-tenth of our industrial population from injurious competition. It is then assumed that the other nine-tenths are taxed for the benefit of the one-tenth. There are so many conditions entering into such a consideration of the benefits of protection that its value cannot be estimated very highly. For instance, it is pertinent to ask how many of the other nine-tenths are in need of protection, and whether they have not been benefited indirectly from the protection afforded the minority. Then would come the question whether the exposure of this one-tenth to injurious foreign competition would not in effect be a greater tax upon the nine-tenths than the protection afforded is alleged to be. But more significant than any of these questions is the fact that the attempt at free trade experimenting under the administration of which this secretary of the treasury was a member, was a greater tax upon the whole American people than they had ever experienced under twenty-five years of protection.—Lowell Mail.

#### Which Is the Best?

We now have a tariff law which once more is encouraging the erection of sugar factories in our state. The two immense factories already in existence when the new law took effect were run to their highest capacity last year, and a new one was erected. This new one is now being doubled in capacity, another new one, larger than any yet in the state, is being erected in the central part of the state, and one of moderate capacity is about to be put up in Santa Barbara county, while a large one is being built in Ventura. Let the Dingley act remain in force for ten years and the United States will produce all the sugar needed in the country, and keep \$100,000,000 a year at home now being paid to foreigners.

Take into account the increase of trade with this city and the increased demand for farm products in the neighborhood of these factories. Which is the best for Los Angeles? Consider the many people who earn a living in the beet fields, the money paid the farmers for beets, and what goes into circulation in this section through these factories. Which policy is the best for all the people?—Los Angeles Express.

#### VALUE OF FARM ANIMALS.

Enormously Increased as a Result of the Dingley Tariff.

A recent bulletin of the department of agriculture gives some interesting figures concerning the number of live stock on farms in the United States on January 1, 1898. The report says there were "13,960,911 horses, 2,257,665 mules, 15,840,886 milch cows, 29,284,197 oxen and other cattle, 37,656,960 sheep and 39,759,992 swine. Of the seventeen states reporting a total of over one million of hogs, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Georgia, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska show an increase, and Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and eight southern states a decrease. There is a marked increase in the value of live stock on farms reported from almost every section of the country."

The largest increase in value has been in sheep, the farm animals whose value is most affected by the presence or absence of a fair degree of protection. While it is true that the 45,000,000 cattle owned in the United States command a higher market price than would prevail if there were no restriction upon the free importation of animals from across our borders, and while the same is true as to horses, mules and swine, the most ruinous effects of foreign competition are visible in the case of sheep and their great staple product, wool.

Free wool under the Wilson tariff cost the farmers of the United States an average of more than \$1 per head of their sheep in the reduced value which resulted from the free admission of the low-priced wools of all creation. In many cases the loss was far greater than \$1 per head. For example, in October, 1894, two months after the Wilson tariff went into operation, at an assignee's sale in Jefferson county, Ohio, several lots of fine black top merinos were knocked down at 69 cents each for ewes, 20 cents for lambs and 50 cents for registered bucks. Today, according to the secretary of the Ohio state board of agriculture, "ewes of the same grade are worth \$3 to \$4 each, lambs \$2 to \$2.50, and registered bucks \$15 to \$25."

It is conservatively estimated that the gain in values of sheep and wool as the direct result of the Dingley tariff amounts to upward of \$100,000,000. Not long ago the Des Moines Register, one of the leading daily newspapers of Iowa, printed figures showing that for the four years of Wilson-Gorman free trade the loss in values of farm animals in the United States amounted to \$2,500,000,000.

It will therefore be seen that the secretary of agriculture puts the case very moderately when he says, "There is a marked increase in the value of live stock on farms reported from almost every section of the country." The benefits to farmers must be reckoned by hundreds of millions of dollars.

#### Stranger Things Have Happened.

In commenting upon the export statistics of the United States for the year 1897 the Pall Mall Gazette says:

"That American woolen goods are also finding an increased market is also shown by the figures we have quoted. And if a million dollars' worth of woolen goods of all kinds seems, as indeed it is, a very small quantity for a big country to export, just compare the shipments of last year with those of the fiscal year 1893, when they amounted to no more than \$226,055. One would like to know the destination of these woolsens."

Ten years of uninterrupted protection to both fiber and fabric will still further open the eyes of the world to the possibilities of woolen manufacture in America. As the case now stands, American cloths of certain grades are recognized by clothing manufacturers as honest, better and more serviceable than the same relative grade of goods produced in Europe. There is less of shoddy and "mungo" and more of genuine wool in them than there is in the foreign cloths. This is more than ever true since the importation of these substitutes and adulterants has been discouraged by the heavy tariff rate imposed upon such substances by the Dingley law.

Superiority of product is now the almost invariable rule in American manufactures, and it is not impossible that American woolsens should eventually share in this enviable repute. Stranger things than this have happened as the result of protection.

#### Lead Industry Revived.

A year ago the lead mining industry of this country was stagnant and heavy. Lead producers all over the United States were closing down their mines or had already done so. The Dingley tariff bill became a law and within a few months the lead mines of the United States were stimulated into renewed activity. In the Coeur d'Alene district lead properties have been reopened after a prolonged shut down, and in all the lead producing camps of this country there are signs of renewed activity, caused by the increase of the tariff upon their products.—Tacoma Ledger.

#### Foreign Trade Promoted.

The exports of the United States have exceeded its imports since January 1, 1897, by the enormous sum of \$732,141,914, enough to pay off the greenbacks more than twice over, and even then there would be left over enough to clean up all the other non-interest-bearing debts of this government not covered by coin. And yet we are told that the Dingley law is not a revenue producer and that such laws shut us away from the commerce of the world.—Grand Rapids Herald.

#### A Historical Certainty.

The Republican protection idea is no longer an experiment. It is a historical certainty.—Mauch Chunk (Pa.) Gazette.

## Experience

And Not Experiments, Should be Your Aim in Buying Medicine.

Let others experiment; you should be guided by experience. Experiments are uncertain in result; experience is sure. Experiments may do you harm; experience proves that Hood's Sarsaparilla will do you wonderful good. Thousands gladly tell what Hood's has done for them. They want you to know and they urge you to try it. That is what is meant by the vast number of testimonials written in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla. They give the results of experience and prove that

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Her Debut.



Lillie—Say, Sal, I'm goin' to make my debut next week.

Sallie—Ah, stop talkin' French, an' say yer goin' ter have er gettin' out party."

A Methodist Pastor.

Rev. P. Slagle, Pastor M. E. Church, Golden, Ill., writes: "I was often almost crazed with pain in temple and eye. Have used two packages of Dr. Kay's Renovator, and think it an excellent remedy."

"Stomach Trouble can be cured by Dr. Kay's Renovator when all other remedies fail. It renovates and removes the cause and the disease is cured. As a Spring Medicine it has no equal. For constipation, liver and kidney disease it effects a permanent cure. A valuable book sent free. Druggists sell Dr. Kay's Renovator at 25c. and \$1. or six for \$5, but if they do not have it, do not take any substitute they may say is 'just as good' for it has no equal. You can get it from us by return mail. Dr. B. J. Kay Medical Co., Omaha, Neb."

Christ is on trial in your home as much as he was before Pilate.—Ex.

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Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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## PIMPLES

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