

GEORGE O. CANNON.
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Thursday, February 18, 1899.

**ZION'S CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION—
IMPORTANT MEETING TO-DAY.**

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PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION IN CUBA.

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This repressive and rigorous policy, as might naturally have been expected, has inflamed the insurgents, and strengthened their determination to overthrow the rule of Spain and, in future, to legislate for themselves. The rising extends now to almost every part of the island. The Puerto Principe district, with the exception of that city, is said to be in the hands of the insurgents; and the city of Havana, the capital of the island, though not formally declared so by the Captain-General, is considered to be in a state of siege. Other important sections of the island are alive with insurgents, and alarm and excitement everywhere prevail. The ranks of the revolutionists are being augmented by Spaniards as well as Cubans; and so great seems to be the determination to achieve independence, that the slaveholders of the island, it is said, are willing to emancipate their bondmen, if by so doing the cause of freedom can be assisted.

The present very unsettled condition of the mother country is highly favorable to the revolutionary cause in Cuba. Sedition, tumult and party strife are so imminent just now in Spain, and the national exchequer is in such a dilapidated condition, that the Provisional Government are unable to send forces sufficient to save Cuba to the Spanish Government; and even were things there in a permanently settled and flourishing condition it is doubtful whether that could be accomplished. The Cubans seem to be as tired of colonial vassalage, and the indignities and impositions ever attending such a condition, and as united in their determination to submit to it, no longer, as the Americans in '76. Then again the fact, that the insurgent chiefs and the slaveholders have already inaugurated measures for the early emancipation of the slaves on the island, while the home government have done nothing but promise, is an additional augury of the success of the movement.

Whether ultimate success, which now seems almost certain, will prove of any real advantage to the island, is doubtful, when the condition of Mexico, and other ancient Spanish dependencies is considered. A population consisting of a mixture of Spanish, Indian and negro blood, seems to have within itself the elements of its own destruction. Wrangling, turmoil and bloodshed seem to be their normal condition. Of such elements is the population of Cuba composed. And though that island is noted for the abundance and value of its productions, it may, if the task of self-government be attempted, speedily become the theatre of discord and death, like Mexico, or of poverty, misery and ruin, such as prevail among the independent but ungovernable inhabitants of St. Domingo.

We hope better things for Cuba. The idea of annexation to the United States is said to be favorably entertained by many of its inhabitants. Should this be the expressed will of the people at large, when their independence is achieved, then, as a State or Territory in the American Union, the blessings of liberty and self-government would be secured to the whole of its inhabitants, and at the same time their wealth and prosperity be increased and made permanent.

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL SENATE.

The report of the Conference Committee on the bill amending the act relating to the navy was agreed to.

The Attorney General was directed to furnish a list of all pardoned revenue convicts.

Saturday has been assigned for the consideration of the naturalization bill, and Monday for the finance bill.

The Committee on Public Buildings have reported adversely to the purchase of a new site for an Executive Mansion.

The Judiciary committee have reported adversely to Sumner's bill to strike the word "white" from the naturalization laws; they also reported adversely to allowing Senator Miller, of Georgia, to take his seat. Edmunds from the same committee, reported that the President's Christmas Amnesty Proclamation was not authorized by the Constitution or the laws.

Garnsey reported that the House bill to regulate the franking privilege had been amended so as to require the written signature of all persons entitled to the franking privilege, except the heads of departments and bureaus, who may