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NUMBER 48.

TRADE WITH THE ORIENT

Benefits to Follow Building the Nicaraguan Canal. prospective customers to a market that

customed to hear such complaints from THE JAPANESE OUR FRIENDS.

t.r. Shizno Kondo, President of the rect lines of your own? Japan-American Commercial and Industrial Association of Tokyo, Ex- too well beloved by foreign carriers At plains the Possibilities of Com- this propitions time the United States merce-Says We Will I thatty Outco should liberally subsidize shipping and Our Japanese Kivals-Need of Amer- encourage merchantmen to such a deican Bottoms.

Mr. Shizno Kondo, president of the Japan-American Commercial and Industrial association of Tokyo, Japan, delivered an address the other night before the Manufacturers' association of New borough on the possible advantages to be derived through commercial inter-States. Mr. Kondo urged the construction of the Nicaragua canal as an outlet to the Pacific. He began by referring to the older and once powerful nations of the old world and the desire of the modern nations of Europe for strong support from one another, saying that stanch Germany had been obliged to invite an alliance with England, France bad had a liking for the American eagle

"Speaking unofficially, I may say that Japanese money is being put in large amounts on Uncle Sam. The marvelous conquests of western men have swept away old conditions, and today the commercial center of the world is rushing from the Mediterranean sea to both shores of the Atlantic, where it now controls. The conviction comes home to you in no uncertain manner that the present Atlantic commercial supremacy is seeking an outlet into the Paciefi ocean. Through the Nicaragua canal-an enterprise greater than that of the Suez canal, because it will certainly revolutionize all trade-will pass a commerce unequaled in the history of the world. Whosoever accomplishes this gigantic work will be greater and nobler than any king or emperor or man who ever lived for the reason that this canal will be the searchlight of civilization and progress to the 700,000,000,of that population which lives about the shores of the Pacific ocean and in its islands and will awaken these people to the blessings of liberty, independence, prosperity and education.

"The dawn of Pacific supremacy will date from the successful achieven ent of the Nicaragna canal. Pacific cables will undoubtedly be completed about the same time, thus linking the trade of your Pacific coast to the western borders of South America, Australia, Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, Philippines, Straits Settlements and even India. These countries are universally accepted as the future markets of the world. Under no circumstances should the United States fail to utilize every opportunity to control Pacific trade.

"The motive for your recent war, to deliver the neighboring island of Cuba from slavery, misadministration and anarchy, together with various acts of your government in the determination, was the open announcement of justice, righteousness and humanity, and has been highly applauded by Japan. Hawaii has already been annexed as a side issue of the war-the natural sequence by all the powers concerned, avowedly or tacitly, as the rightful fruits of conquest. Furthermore, I firmly believe that your act of retaining the Philippines is the act of humanity and civilization. The formal presence of the stars and stripes in the critical eastern amphitheater would eventually clear up the treacherous clouds that have long been hanging over our horizon. Indeed your participation in eastern affairs is greatly desired by all Asiatic nations, and especially by Japan.

"Japan looks to the conclusion of a closer commercial relations and clearer political understandings. Since Japan was awakened by the pat ent efforts of the United States and in pired by the genius, brains and minds of the Yankee she has quickly adopted the spirit of modern civilization and has made a record of national progress never equaled. Japan's purchases from abroad become larger every year. Your exportation to Japan increased about 65 per cent in 1897. The United States will find Japan a profitable customer rather than a dangerous competitor. Our people look upon the United States as a sister pation and regard her people as our benefactors and firm friends.

of the entire population of Japan in the the use of heavy shell. One Lattleship Japan-American Commercial and Industrial association, the object of which is to encourage the consumption of American products in Japan as well as in all eastern countries, to ameliorate any difficulties in existing methods of trade and to secure a reciprocal traffic between the United States and Japan. I firmly believe that the time has now come for a vigotous movement on the part of American commercial and indestrial bodies to co operate with us in guiding the corrent of Pacific commer cial supremacy.

The expansion of American export trade clearly demonstrates the need of carrying bottoms under its own flag. It must be remembered that the largest part of the eastern trade has been car; ried by the competitive flags of the United States. The statistics of 1896 show in the value of merchandise carried under the American flag an increase of 15 per cent as compared with 1892, while England has gained 74 per cent and Germany 181 per cent in the and period. These disadvantages, cou-

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bough

and have been patiently catering to eastern markets, following closely the business requirements and commercial York at its headquarters in Brooklyn necessities of these markets; educating the people to the consumption of western products with the ultimate object of Anglicizing these profitable markets. course between Japan and the United "The result of this missionary work was to monopolize Asiatic ande to such a degree that the word 'British' came to be considered a synonymous term for 'all imported goods,' until the recent amazing industrial development of Germany encroached in that quarter of the globe. The export trade of the United States has grown very rapidly in the last year-much faster than that of any sought Russia, and that England now other nation. The fact is shown that while United States exports to Japan Then be added: increased 65 per cent in 1897 over 1896, the total increase of expert to Japan

> cent in the same year. "The unlimited natural resources or the United States, in time worked up by | Porto Rico railways and upon the conthe genius and brains of enterprising Yankees, are bound to prevail all over the world. Even as it is today, your flour, if only for some years, to tide over the cotton, sole leather, rails, nails, watches, kerosene oil, eigarettes, electrical machinery and supplies, boilers and engines, tules and pipes, locometives, railway material, leather belting and other innumerable products are the principal exports from the United States to Japan and are accepted without any special effort having been made by your merchants.

from all other countries is only 28 per

pied with the nigh cost of transporta-

tion and the loss of time involved in

making shipments, disturb the encour-

agement of consumption of American

makes prompt shipments at regular

all your eastern customers. We always

"Your exportable merchandise is not

gree as to enjoy the entire benefits of

the projected Nicaraguan canal The

pioneer merchantmen of Great Britain

made a thorough exploration for years,

ask, Why do you Americans not start di

"Now, gentlemen, the need of trade organizations abread for the interest of American commerce and industry calls for your earnest support, and with this object in view the Japan-American Commercial and Industrial association came to life with its organ, The Japan-American Commercial Journal, printed in Japanese and English, the first and only official commercial publication which advocates your interest in Japan as well as all eastern countries.

"The recent war has proled that you bave an army, a navy and boundless resources. The cry of 'Remember the Maine!" was heard not only by the Spaniards, but it echoed around the world. We in Japan took up the cry in full sympathy and in the spirit of destiny, knowing that the inevitable was upon us, and that after a brief rest on Atlantic shores, regal commerce with her gorgeous retinue was again preparing to sweep westward. Therefore we have answered your cry with a new one, 'Remember the Pacific!' We of Japan have been called the Yankees of Asia, and we are proud of the name."-New York

WANTED SEVERAL TRUSTWORTHY PERSONS in this state to manage our business in their own and nearly counties. It is mainly office work con of political expediency and public pol- ducted at home. Salary straight spec icy. Once you have annexed Hawaii the a year and exp uses - definite bonafide retention of the Philippines is expected no more, no less salary. Mon hly \$75 References Enclose self addresses stamped envelope, He bert E. II . Prest, Dept M Chicago

ENGLAND'S IRONGLADS.

What Would Become of Them if Disarmament Were Arranged.

A correspondent writes: "'What shall we do with our irchelads?' is a question which it might be expected would rapidly follow the coar's recent intimatica to the powers. It is at once carious and significant that the solureciprocal trade with the United States | tion to the question should also come as the first step in promoting growth of from Ross a. Admiral Makaroff, it will be remem and, a few days ago announced his scheme for reaching the north pole by crashing his way through the pack ice in a couple of steam icebreakers. With the requisite 10,000 hersepower he believes he could reach cither the 'actual or the manutic' in 12 days.

"If Admiral Makaroff's theory be valid, our ironclads could, considering their number and power (and here the muzzle leaders would be equally effective), with tolerable case flow themselves a path to the prie Eriefly, the plan of action would be for the heavy battleships to appreach the limit of solid ice and consuence their work of blast-"You here witness the representative ing a passage by judicious ramming and would follow another, pasting forward relays of ammunition as required. Some of the lighter crais is could form a base, just as in the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition. The scheme certainly opens up vistas of artillery display such as the world has never seen." It is very magnificent, but we are alread it is not pelår en leistien. - bei den Chrenicle.

> Wit to Sairly During It would be cutted by property to be to American two vessels to the his jested hearth restriction of the get been and too a die too es

Why allow yourself attached tortured at the stake of classe? Chills and l'ever will undern ne, an i evestually locals down the strongest constiunion "TERALCURA" (Sweet Chill finit of from is more pictive than' O irise and being continued with Iron is an excellent Tonic and the review Med-leine to is pleasant to take, is sold ordinary case of Colic, Cramps or under positive guarantee to cure or Natisea. An unexcelled remedy for health in the use of this great

SPAIN AND AMERICA

products abroad, and also drive her Instructions Given to the Span-. ish Peace Commissioners. rates of freight. You are probably ac-

THEIR CLAIM OU. THE PHILIPPINES

What They Will Demand in the Pence Negot at'ons - Some Con essions Proposed-Instructions (.eerning the Burden of the Cuba is cht-Speelal Advantages For Spanish Imports In Cuba Will Be Sou, ht For.

The designs of Spain in negotiations about to commence with the United States may cause some surprise in America, but not so in Europe, where Great Eritain and all continental gov ernments have been informed by their representatives in Madrid of the intentions of the Sagasta cabinet.

Spain does not propose to raise any fresh discussion on the points settled in the Washington protocol of Aug. 12, the surrender of Spanish sovereignty over Cuba, the cession of Porto Rico and of a station in the Marianas islands. The Spanish commissioners will be instructed to make their stand mainly upon the question of the Philippine islands, upon the Cuban debt, upon the compensations Spain contends she is entitled to for what she has done and leaves behind in Cuba and Porto Rico. upon the transfer from Spain to the United States of the obligation to guarantee the interest of the capital of the cessions Spain is anxious to obtain for her trade in Cuba and Porto Rico, even serious crisis which-her agriculture, her manufacturing, shipping and financial interests are drifting into, with the loss of markets that took \$30,000,000 of peninsular exports in 1894, before the re-

The Spanish commissioners will invoke the letter of the protocol, despite the fourth article, to argue that neither the government nor its interim representative at Washington, M. Cambon, had ever contemplated more than the cession of an island in the Mariana group for an American coaling and naval station, and certainly not the cession of Manila, and much less that of the whole island of Luzon. They will be empowered to say that Spain attaches the highest importance to keeping in her possession the island of Luzon and Manila, which are and have been for centuries the principal field of Spanish rule, the capital and the stronghold ofthe Castilian archipelagoes. Spain considers that her prestige and authority over the natives will receive a deathblow if a foreign power establishes itself in the heart of her archipelagoes, in the most important and prosperous island of the Philippines, in territories where the whole fabric of ber colonial system had been most extensively and successfully developed.

From the very outset, therefore, the commissioners of his Catholic majesty will state that Spain would fain abandon her oceanic possessions if she is not to be allowed the liberty of action, free from foreign annexation, control or intervention, which uation and government think indispensable to avert the complications and serious consequences everybody can easily foresee and to make possible any results out of the heavy sacrifices in men and money that Spain is willing to make in the far east only if she is allowed a free hand to reestablish her rule and prestige in the archipelagoes.

If America is not too exacting in the settlement of the Philippines question and should President McKinley allow Spain to keep Manila and the island of Luzon, not only will the Spanish commissioners offer naval stations in the Marianas and Caroline islands, Guam and Ponape, but they will undertake to promise very extensive reforms and liberties for the Filipinos, with an almost unlimited amnesty for Aguinaldo and the allies of Dewey and Merritt. Little as Spaniards relish the idea of colonial self government, they are disposed to make great strides in that direction and even toward religious toleration and commercial concessions to retain their hold over colonies that they fancy can yet compensate the loss of the Cuban and Porto Rican markets. It is perfectly understood that the

government of the regency would pledge itself by the treaty of peace with America to grant the Philippines, if not the other archipelagoes also, administrative autonomy; civil instead of military administration; a local assembly, with power to fix the general and local budg- Paris will be instructed to ask the ets of the colonies; representatives in United States to use their influence to the imperial cortes much like these the West Indies had; the separation of church and state, which would imply a decrease if not the extinction of the influence of the unpopular religious orders; the admission of natives to all branches of the civil service; the toleration of native dialects in the schools, tribunals and churches; great reforms | voted by the cortes is very sweeping, as in the colonial tariff and harbor regulations; disestablishment of state and relizious real property; extensive alterations in taxation, in pavigation and fishing regulations, and the exemption from all mayal and military expenditare, acceptorth to be covered by the mother country. Any one acquainted with the prejudices and inveterate re pagnance of the majority of Spaniards for home ra'e in their colonies can conceive how keen must be their desire to save the last remnant of their colonial empire to induce them to go so far in

money refunded. Accept no substi- Liarcheea, Chalera Morbus, Summer tutes. The "just as good" kind don't complaints and all internal pains, Sold flect cures. Sold by B. W. Hargrave. by B. W. Hargrave.

obtain from the United States, or through American intervention, from Cuba, the recognition of their contention that the burden of the Cuban debt cannot be entirely left to Spain. This pretension of the Spanish government is backed by financiers and bondholders, not only in Spain, but in France, Belgium and Germany, where Spanish and Cuban stocks have been largely bought by speculators and bankers who certainly would not have acted so rashly if they had not supposed that the United States would interfere to relieve Spain of part of the charges of the Cuban debt which otherwise would cripple her recovery from the effects of her wars and oblige her other to repudiate the Cuban debts (chiefly held by her own citizens) or to cut down the interest and capital of the said debts and of her own imperial debts, if she has to attempt to assume the burden of both because her governments guaranteed the debts of Cuba.

Spain will endeavor to bring forward as an argument in favor of her contention in regard to the Cuban debt the compensations she believes herself entitled to for what she has done and is about to leave behind in Cuba and Porto Rico in the shape of public works and buildings, fortifications and war stores, ports and docks, prisons and roads even, etc. Spain and her continental support ers affect to ignore the origin of and purposes for which the Caban debt was created. In 1878, 1882, 1886, Spain progressively consolidated the debts and engagements contracted to put down the great rising of 1868-78 in Cuba and the deficits arising out of budgets, in which the revenue always fell short of the credits required for these debts and the cost of maintaining Spanish rule.

The Cuban consols of 1886, \$124,000, 000, were again insufficient, and in 1890 the government mooted the idea of a conversion of the 6 per cent bonds of 1886. For this purpose in 1890 the cortes authorized the creation of \$175,-000,000 of 5 per cent bonds, \$141,000,-000 to take the place of what was left of the 6 per cent bonds of 1886, and \$34,000,000 to consolidate deficits, war note isssues and other floating debts accumulated between 1886 and 1890. Only the latter portion of the issue of 1890 was placed, and the conversion of the debt of 1886 was not carried out, and the \$141,000,000 of 5 per cent bonds was lodged in the colonial office at Madrid, from which it was taken by the government of Senor Canovas del Castillo, with the authorizaton of the cortes in 1805, to be used for the expenses of the civil war that broke out in

February, 1895. All sensible Spaniards understand that they can therefore no more ask the United States and Cuba to undertake the payment of the ant and amortization of these \$141.000.000 of 5 per cent Cuban bonds of 1890 than they could ask America and Cuba to undertake to pay interest and amortization for all the loans and debts subsequently contracted by Spain to go on with her struggle with the Cuban insurgents that culminated in an equally costly war with the States.

Besides the bonds of 1890 Spain has actually thus raised more than \$300,-000,000, guaranteed by the national treasury, though on paper stated to be advanced to the Cuban treasury for reestablishing order and Spanish rule. On what grounds could such debts be charged to the account of Cuba under an independent republic or American annexation, and would the Cubans not have very strong grounds for declining to have anything to do even with the debts existing in 1895, when the last rising took place?

It is only very recently that the financiers of France, who started an anything but prosperous railway in Porto Rico some years ago, asked the to secure a guarantee from the American government for the interest of the capital employed in this railway. These foreign financiers plead that the Spanish parliament had promised the guarantee of the state for an interest of 8 per cent per annum on the capital foreigners advanced for this enterprise. This is, however, one of the many questions which were never, in fact, satisfactorily settled, since quite as many Spanish lawyers declared that it was Spain that had given this pledge as there were others who declared that the pledge had only been given by the insular treasury. No definite reply could ever be elicited in parliament from many successive cabinets, despite questions put in the cortes. Sepor Canovas, when consulted, most emphatically stated that the imperial guarantee had been given by the cortes only to the Cuban and to no other colonial debt or en-

Lastly, the Spanish commissioners at secure for Spanish imports in Cuba some special advantages and to grant the same imports concessions in the tariff of the United States as well as in all countries under the flag of the Union, like Hawaii, Porto Rico and whatever territories Spain may cede in the oceanic archipelagoes. The bill it empowers the government "to renounce sovereignty in Cuba and to cede territories in the colonies."- New York Post.

Santiago is Less, i 2 to clean and orderly that the Spanis ds are undoubtedly glad they gave it up .- Philadelphia North American.

Districting Monach Diens Permanently ared by the aster's powers of South American Nervino Tonic Invalids need suff-r no longer ecause this great remedy can cure the path of very unpleasant concessions. I them al. It is a cure for the whole The Spanish commissioners will be world of stomach weakness and indiinstructed to make strenneus efforts to gestion. The cure begins with the first dose. The relief it brings is marvelthe a minute" one do e of HART's lous and surprising. It makes no fail-

health giving force. Pleasant and al-

THE PEACE COMMISSION.

The Work Mr. Ferguson, the Official Translator, Will Have to Do.

Arthur V. Porguson, the chief translator of the bureau of the American republics, has been appointed interpreter for the peace commission. Mr. Ferguson, who is a Californian by hirth, is said to be the best interpreter of Spanish in the United States. He was the interpreter for the pan-American congress and made a great reputation for himself by the manner in which he filled his most difficult role on the occasion of that assembly. His work is said to have been remarkable. He delivered the speeches made by the South Americans in English and those of the United States delegates in Spanish, preserving not only the mode of expression, but imitating to perfection even the intonation of the orators. 'His selection by the peace commission is said to mean that the negotiations between the commissioners of Spain and the United States will not be conducted in French, as has been asserted, but in English and Spanish. The experience had with the protoool is said to have brought about this determination. The protocol had first to be sent to Paris and translated into French and then to Madrid to be translated from Frenchh into Spanish. The Spanish answer had to go through a like course. The result was a great deal of delay, which both nations were anxious

As France is to have nothing to do with the peace negotiations beyond the fact that they will be held in Paris, the United States commissioners feel that it will be far more expeditious and satisfactory to drop out the third and unnecessary language. The Spanish commissioners will doubtless look upon the matter in the same way. With the assistance of Mr. Ferguson the American commissioners can be sure they are getting the exact speech of any of the Spanish commissioners, while if the third language were used it would be much the American commissioners have a Spanish commissioners would be likewise handicapped. Not only will the proceedings be carried on in English and Spanish, but the treaty will be written in Spanish and English .-- St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Danish School Regulation. Pupils in the public schools of Copenhagen are required to take three baths a week in the public school building, and while they are bathing their clothes are sterilized in a steam oven. The Danes object to the regulation on the ground that it makes the children discontented with their home surround. ings. - New York Tribune.

The Spirit of Gordon.

New ends the wrong that never shall be Wrong part atoned-and Britain's bravest man Sees from far calm the work he well be

gan Made sure. The Mahel's hosts are turned to flight! Breaks the red dawn and fades the weary

A Wonderful I lecarer. The last quarter of a century present nany wonderful discoveries in medicine nt none that have accomplished more for amanity than that sterling old Lous Loremedy, Browns' Iron Bitters. It seems contain the very elements of good beauti and neither man, woman or child can tak it without deriving the groutest I redi Drowns' Iron Bitters is said by and dealers

Commended to the Khalifa. Maxim and Gatling are two English speaking personages with whom the Mahdi would do well to cultivate acquaintance before he adventures upon another war. They bear authority greater than that of Mohammed .- Philadelphia Record.

ITALY'S TERRIBLE WEAPON.

The Knife In the Sunny Land Takes a Life Every Two Hours.

Throughout the kingdom of Italy an Italian kills an Italian every two hours during the entire year by means of the knife. Such are the official statistics which were recently placed before me by Baron Garofalo, vice president and leading spirit of the association which. under the presidency of Queen Marguerite and the patronage of King Humbert, has been formed to put down homicide by depriving it of its all toc convenient and all too universal weapor, the accursed knife. During the 365 days of the year 1897 there were placed on record 5,380 homicides by means of the knife, a total beside which the list of killed in the sanguinary battle of Custozza, and even in the holocaust of Abba Carima, in Abyssinia, sinks into reach only the surface. The disease is insignificance. Italy is, in fact, engaged in a personal war with herself, which costs her on an average 5,000 lives an-

The league, or association, which has recently been formed under these royal auspices has very rightly and cleverly placed itself in communication with the various labor unions and trade associations, and among the first of the labor associations to take up the matter with enthusiasm and with vigor has been the Union of Associated Printers. which includes some of the most public spirited and energetic of the workingmen of Rome. The league likewise has secured a promise from the premier, General Pelloux, to submit to the legislature, when it meets again, a law ren dering it a penal offense for any one to carry one of those knives with which in nearly every case murder is done in Italy. In order to realize how utterly inadequate the tribupals have shown themselves until now to put a stop to crime by means of the knife, it may be mentioned that the annual average of homicides in Italy alone surpasses that of all the remainder of Europe put to

That soft, rich glossy sheen, so much admired in hair, can be secured by the use of Aver's Hair Vigor. All the assistance that nature requires to make the hair strong, beautiful, and abundant is supplied by this excellent pre-

HAY'S FAREWELL REMARKS.

What He Said to the Anglo-American Committee In London.

The American embassador, in reply, said: "Gentlemen, it is not in my power to give adequate expression to the gratitude I feel for your generous words. Any embarrassment I might suffer from a sense of personal unworthiness is lost in the gratification of hearing these ex- many. In peaceful times, gone by, to pressions of national good will from men so qualified by experience and by his little garden raised delicacies for character to speak for the British peo- the table of foreigners, but now that ple with certainty and authority. My most of these almond eyed Celestials individual voice has no such sanction as yours, but I give it for what it is worth, to assure you that your sentiments of kinship and amity are recipro-



cated to the uttermost in my country. As to what I have tried to do at this court-efforts of which you have spoken far too kindly-I can only say that my work has been made very easy by the instructions I have received from home and by the frankness, fairness and courtesy with which I have been constantly | diet. Chocolate seems to come under met by all the ministers of her majesty | the same category, and even mangoes--in fact, by all Englishmen-with whom I have come into contact. The more difficult, inasmuch as only two of relations between the two countries have never before been so intimate and knowledge of French. Probably the so agreeable. On both sides of the ocean the conviction is almost universal that a clear and cordial and friendly understanding between Great Britain and America is a necessity of civilization. I shall hold myself singularly fortunate if I am able-adopting your own words -to do anything to continue and strengthen the relations of fraternal amity between our two nations."

There is no more admirable public speaker in England or America than Colonel Hay, whose departure from this country will be a source of regret to strong and keen an American he is. When Colonel Hay says, in reply to the address presented to him by Mr. Bryce, that an Anglo-American understanding is a necessity for civilization, he not only states a great truth in the most impressive form, but he speaks as a man who will assuredly help to turn it into solid fact. - London Chronicle.

IN HONOR OF THE KAISER.

Sultan of Turkey Making Great Prep-

arations For Emperor William. The approaching visit of Emperor William to Turkey is now arousing considerable interest. The sultan is making extraordinary efforts to please the emperor during the latter's stay at Constantinople. The palace intended for his reception is being fitted up with lavish luxury. The decorations alone will cost 1,500,000 marks (\$325,000). Emperor William will stay about 12 days at Constantinople. The Turkish troops, it is asserted, are somewhat dissatisfied on the subject, as their arrears of pay have been devoted to the expense of Emperor William's visit.

The preparations at Jerusalem for the visit of Emperor William are in full swing. Streets are being cut through the city, and the regular mountains of rubbish in the bazaar quarter have been removed. The garrison of Jerusalem is especially active in drilling in order to them are barefooted and wear nondescript uniforms, while the officers are little better clad. All of these soldiers, however, are to receive new uniforms for the festivities organized in honor of the visit of Emperor William to Holy Land.-New York World.

Catarrh is Not Incurable

But it can not be cured by sprays washes and inhaling mixtures which in the blood, and can only be reached through the blood. S. S. S. is the only remedy which can have any effect upon Catarrh; it cures the disease permanently and forever rids the system of every trace of the vile complaint.

Miss Josie Owen, of Montpeller, Ohio, with Catarrh, and no one can know the suffering it produces sprays and washes prescribed by the doctemporarily, and though I used them

constantly for ten years, the disease had a firmer hold than ever. I tried a number of blood remedies, but their mineral ingredients settled in my bones and gave me rheumatism. I was in a lamentable condition, and after exhausting all treatment, was declared incurable. Seeing S. S. S. advertised as a cute for blood diseases, I decided to try it. As soon as my system was under the effect of the medicine, ture which now obtains. - New York I began to improve, and after taking it for Herald. two months 1 was cured completely, the dreadful disease was eradicated from my system, and I have had no return of it."

Many have been taking local treatworse now than ever. A trial of

will prove it to be the right remedy tention of water almost immediately. for Catarrh. It will cure the most ob-

WHAT TO EAT AT MANILA Aving Is Cheap but Not Very Tempt-

ing In the Philippines. Cattle don't thrive in the Philippines. Sheep are not found there. Potatoes don't grow in the archipelato. * Vegetables are everywhere scarce, so it seems, and the peas and asparagus one gets come mostly from France or Gerbe sure, the industrious Chinaman In have retired with their dollars to China tomatoes, lettuce, beans and corn are probably scarcer. Chickens and eggs are two great Philippine standbys and always seem to form a groundwork for every meal. Beef from poor wornout bullocks, shipped up from Australia, likewise has its usual bright place to fill, but mutton and potatoes have to come over from China. Fruits Manila has in plenty, and what with mangoes, mangosteens, oranges, bananas, pineapples, grape fruits and melons selling for a song the market is well supplied.

All meat in Manila and other parts of the islands is eaten fresh killed, since ice fails to preserve fish, flesh or fowl, and game and fowl are always sold at the markets alive. Living was very cheap in Manila during my stay, and our cock got but 40 cents with which to provide the dinner for four people. And we would have such dishes as soup, fish, chops and peas, roast chicken with potatoes, beans and corn, salad, dessert and fruit-quite a repast for so small a sum. The milk available in the Philippines rarely comes from the Jersey cow, but is a product of the "carabao," or water buffalo, and tastes somewhat oily. Oatmeal and cream are things unknown, and the former is now said to be too heating for a hot climate the fruit with the smooth, turpentine taste-have to be eschewed by him who suffers from prickly heat. Bread, too, is not eaten so much as toast, and the foreigner almost always insists on getting his "pan tostada" in order that any lurking microbes which the bread may have absorbed during the process of manufacture in the little Chinese bakery may be destroyed.

In conclusion, as to food, it must be said that, in peaceful times, Manila fare is not bad, though it lacks variety, and such articles as one gets in the ordinary menu at the club or in the restaurants seem amply to supply the demands made on the new arrival by the climate. Heavy or heating foods, such every Englishman who knows how as oatmeal, baked beans, plum puddings, chocolate, and the like are best left alone, and in my mind, the less alcohol one takes the better. Claret and selters make one of the cleanest drinks to be imagined, and one better than a brandy and soda or something of the same strong make up .- Cor. Medical

ABOUT SKIBO CASTLE.

Its Title Will Be Placed In the Name of Little Margaret Carnegie.

The period within which Mr. Andrew Carnegie had the option to purchase the estate of Skibo, Sutherlandshire (where he is now residing), being about to expire he has elected to acquire it, but has resolved to take the title thereto in favor of his little daughter, Margaret, who will thus become proprietrix. It is stated that Mr. Carnegie is negotiating for the purchase also of the adjacent lands of Creich and Clashmore from the Duke of Sutherland. The tenants are highly pleased with the prospect of becoming tenants of Miss Carnegie, whose father's urbanity has already won him many friends in the north.

A Scottish contemporary says: "Skibo castle is a comparatively modern residence, but it is expected that Mr. Carnegie will expend a very large sum in extending and renovating it. Indeed. the probability is that the work will be carried out on so great a scale that the impress the emperer, though many of | cld building will be merged in the new, and that the Skibo castle of the future will be a palatial and practically new residence, having all the luxurious furnishings and equipment of the most modern mansions, including an electric light installation. The estate is not an extensive one, as highland estates go. but it has a full share of natural beauty and variety. Good shooting and loch fishing are found on the estate, and as Mr. Carnegie is fond of salmon angling it is probable that he will rent a part of one of the fine rivers in the vicinity." -Scottish American.

Cruel Treatment of Porto Rico Oxen.

Oxen and bulls furnish the principal means of merchandise transportation in Porto Rico. They are yoked together with a huge horn rising upon the neck just back of the berns and held in place by bandages around the forehead. The writes: "I was af- in the end of which is inserted a sharp flieted from infancy steel point about an inch long. This is used so freely that it is common to see streams of blood running down the sides better than I. The of the poor maltreated beasts. Not satisfied with using the sharp end, the inhuman drivers frequently deliver territors relieved me only | fic blows with the butt across the tender noses of their charges.

Many an American soldier has knocked down these cruel drivers for their abuse of the patient beasts, but the drivers do not improve with the thrashing. The American military authorities have imported several American vokes, and an effect is to be made to compel their use instead of the timber of tor-

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder disease relieved in stx hours by "New ment for years, and find themselves GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidney and back, in male or female. Relieves re-