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LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

TEXT OF THE TREATY

Exact Copy of the Treaty of Paris.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

THE LETTER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

AN IMPORTANT HISTORICAL DOCUMENT

Submitted to the President by the President of Peace Commission and Later Transmitted to the Senate of the United States.

Washington, Jan. 5.—The following is the President's message and the letter of the Secretary of State, transmitting to the Senate the treaty of peace concluded at Paris between the United States and Spain, together with the official text of the treaty being an exact copy of the document brought to the United States by the American commissioners:

TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

I transmit herewith, with a view to its ratification, a treaty of peace between the United States and Spain, signed at the city of Paris, on December 10th, 1898; together with the protocols and papers indicated in the list accompanying the report of the Secretary of State.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY,
Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., January 4th, 1898.

TO THE PRESIDENT:

The undersigned, Secretary of State, has the honor to lay before the President, with a view to its submission to the Senate for ratification, a treaty of peace concluded at Paris, on December 10th, 1898, between the United States and Spain.

Accompanying the treaty are the protocols of the conferences of the peace commission at Paris, together with copies of statements made before the United States commissioners, and other papers indicated in the enclosed list. Respectfully submitted,

JOHN HAY,
Department of State, Washington, D. C., January 3rd, 1899.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND HER MAJESTY, THE QUEEN REGENT OF SPAIN, IN THE NAME OF HER AUGUST SON, DON ALFONSO XIII, desiring to end the state of war now existing between the two countries, have for that purpose appointed as plenipotentiaries:

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
William R. Day, Cushman K. Davis, William P. Frye, George Gray and Whitelaw Reid, citizens of the United States;

AND HER MAJESTY, THE QUEEN REGENT OF SPAIN,

Don Eugenio Montero Rios, President of the Senate, Don Buenaventura de Abarzuza, Senator of the Kingdom and ex-Minister of the Crown; Don Josu de Garnica, Deputy to the Cortes and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; Don Wenceslao Ramirez de Villa-Urrutia, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Brussels, and Don Rafael Cerero, General of Division,

WHO, HAVING ASSEMBLED IN PARIS, AND HAVING EXCHANGED THEIR FULL POWERS, WHICH WERE FOUND TO BE IN DUE AND PROPER FORM, HAVE, AFTER DISCUSSION OF THE MATTERS BEFORE THEM, AGREED UPON THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:

ARTICLE I.

Spain relinquishes all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba.

And as the islands, upon its evacuation by Spain, to be occupied by the United States, so long as such occupation shall last, assume and discharge the obligations that may under international law result from the fact of its occupation, for the protection of life and property.

ARTICLE II.

Spain cedes to the United States the island of Porto Rico and other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies, and the Island of Guam, in the Marianas or Ladrones.

ARTICLE III.

Spain cedes to the United States the archipelago known as the Philippine Islands, and comprehending the islands lying within the following line:

A line running east along or near the twentieth parallel of north latitude, and through the middle of the navigable channel of Bachi, from the one hundred and eighteenth (118th) to the one hundred and twenty-seventh (127th) degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich to the parallel of four degrees and forty-five minutes (44.5 degrees) north latitude, thence along the parallel of four degrees and forty-five minutes (44.5 degrees) north latitude to its intersection with the meridian of longitude one hundred and nineteen degrees and thirty-five minutes (119.5 degrees) east of Greenwich, to the parallel of latitude seven degrees and forty minutes (7.4 degrees) north, thence along the parallel of latitude seven degrees and forty minutes (7.4 degrees) north to its intersection with the one hundred and sixteenth (116th) degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich, thence by a direct line to the intersection of the tenth (10th) degree parallel of north

latitude with the one hundred and eighteenth (118th) degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich to the point of beginning.

The United States will pay to Spain the sum of twenty million dollars (20,000,000) within three months after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty.

ARTICLE IV.

The United States will, for the term of ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty, admit Spanish ships and merchandise to the ports of the Philippine Islands on the same terms as ships and merchandise of the United States.

ARTICLE V.

The United States will, upon the signature of the present treaty, send back to Spain, at its own cost, the Spanish soldiers taken as prisoners of war on the capture of Manila by the American forces. The arms of the soldiers in question shall be restored to them.

Spain will, upon the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, proceed to evacuate the Philippines, as well as the Island of Guam, on terms similar to those agreed upon by the Commissioners appointed to arrange for the evacuation of Porto Rico and the other islands in the West Indies under the Protocol of August 12, 1898, which is to continue in force till its provisions are completely executed.

The time within which the evacuation of the Philippine Islands and Guam shall be completed shall be fixed by the Governments. Stands of colors, unoccupied war vessels, small arms, guns of all calibres, and their carriages and accessories, powder, ammunition, live stock, and materials and supplies of all kinds, belonging to the land and naval forces of Spain in the Philippine Islands and Guam, remain the property of Spain. Pieces of heavy ordnance, exclusive of field artillery, in the fortifications and coast defenses, shall remain in their emplacements for the term of six months, to be reckoned from the exchange of ratifications of the treaty; and may in the meantime, purchase such material from Spain, if satisfactory agreement between the two governments on the subject shall be reached.

ARTICLE VI.

Spain will, upon the signature of the present treaty, release all prisoners of war, and all persons detained or imprisoned for political offenses, in connection with the insurrections in Cuba and the Philippines and the war with the United States.

Reciprocally the United States will release all persons made prisoners of war by the American forces, and will undertake to obtain the release of Spanish prisoners in the hands of the insurgents in Cuba and the Philippines.

ARTICLE VII.

The Government of the United States at its own cost return to Spain and the Government of Spain will at its own cost return to the United States, Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines, according to the situation of their respective homes, prisoners released or caused to be released by them, respectively, under this article.

ARTICLE VIII.

The United States and Spain mutually relinquish all claims for indemnity, national and individual, of every kind, of either Government of its citizens or subjects, against the other government, that may have arisen since the beginning of the late insurrection in Cuba and prior to the exchange of ratifications of the present treaty, including all claims for indemnity for the cost of the war.

ARTICLE IX.

The United States will adjudicate and settle the claims of its citizens against Spain relinquished in this article.

ARTICLE X.

In conformity with the provisions of articles I, II and III of this treaty, Spain relinquishes in Cuba and cedes in Porto Rico and other islands in the West Indies, in the Island of Guam, and in the Philippine archipelago, all the buildings, wharves, barracks, forts, structures, public highways and other immovable property which, in conformity with law, belong to the public domain, and as such belong to the crown of Spain.

And it is hereby declared that the relinquishment or cession, as the case may be, to which the preceding paragraph refers, cannot in any respect impair the rights which, by law belong to the peaceful possession of property of all kinds, of provinces, municipalities, public or private establishments, ecclesiastical or civic bodies, or any other association having legal capacity to acquire and possess property in the aforesaid territories relinquished or ceded, or of private individuals, of whatsoever nationality such individuals may be.

The aforesaid relinquishment or cession, as the case may be, includes all documents exclusively referring to the sovereignty relinquished or ceded that may exist in the archives of the Peninsula. Where any document in such archives only in part relates to said sovereignty, a copy of such part will be furnished whenever it shall be requested. Like rules shall be reciprocally observed in favor of Spain in respect of documents in the archives of the islands above referred to.

In the aforesaid relinquishment or cession, as the case may be, are also included such rights as the crown of Spain and its authorities possess in respect of the official archives and records, executive as well as judicial, in the islands above referred to, which relate to their inhabitants. Such archives and records shall be carefully preserved, and private persons shall not have the right to require, in accordance with law, authenticated copies of the contracts, wills and other instruments forming part of material protocols or files, or which may be contained in the executive judicial archives, be the latter in Spain or in the islands aforesaid.

ARTICLE XI.

Spanish subjects, natives of the Peninsula residing in the territory over which

Spain by the present treaty relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty, may remain in such territory or may remove therefrom, retaining in either event all their rights of property, including the right to sell or dispose of such property or of its proceeds; and they shall also have the right to pursue on their industry, commerce and professions, being subject in respect thereof to such laws as are applicable to other foreigners. In case they remain in the territory they may preserve their allegiance to the crown of Spain by making, before a court of record within a year from the date of the exchange of ratification of this treaty, a declaration of their decision to preserve such allegiance in default of which declaration they shall be held to have renounced it and to have adopted the nationality of the territory in which they may reside.

The civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by the Congress.

ARTICLE XII.

The inhabitants of the territories over which Spain relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty shall be secured in the free exercise of their religion.

ARTICLE XIII.

The Spaniards residing in the territories over which Spain by this treaty, cedes or relinquishes her sovereignty, shall be subject in matters civil as well as criminal to the jurisdiction of the courts of the country wherein they reside, pursuant to the ordinary laws governing the same; and they shall have the right to appear before such courts, and to pursue the same course as citizens of the country to which the courts belong.

ARTICLE XIV.

Judicial proceedings pending at the time of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty in the territories over which Spain relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty shall be determined according to the following rules:

1. Judgments rendered either in civil suits between private individuals, or in criminal matters, before the date mentioned, and with respect to which there is no recourse or right of review under the Spanish law, shall be deemed to be final, and shall be executed in due form by competent authority in the territory within which such judgments should be carried out.

2. Civil suits between private individuals, which may on the date mentioned be undetermined shall be prosecuted to judgment before the court in which they may then be pending, or in the court that may be substituted therefor.

3. Criminal actions pending on the date mentioned before the Supreme Court of Spain against citizens of the territory which, by this treaty, ceases to be Spanish, shall continue under its jurisdiction until final judgment; but, such judgment having been rendered, the execution thereof shall be committed to the competent authority of the place in which the case arose.

ARTICLE XV.

The rights of property secured by copyrights and patents acquired by Spaniards in the island of Cuba and Porto Rico, the Philippines and other ceded territories at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, shall continue to be represented. Spanish scientific, literary and artistic works not subservient to public order in the territories in question, shall continue to be admitted free from duty into such territories, for the period of ten years, to be reckoned from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty.

ARTICLE XVI.

Spain will have the power to establish consular offices in the ports and places of the territories, the sovereignty over which has been either relinquished or ceded by the present treaty.

ARTICLE XVII.

The Government of each country will, for the term of ten years, accord to the merchant vessels of the other country the same treatment in respect to all port charges, including entrance and clearance dues, light dues, and tonnage duties, as it accords to its own merchant vessels, not engaged in the coastwise trade.

This article may at any time be terminated on six months' notice given by either Government to the other.

ARTICLE XVIII.

It is understood that any obligations assumed in this treaty by the United States with respect to Cuba are limited to the time of its occupancy thereof; but it will, upon the termination of such occupancy, advise any government established in the island to assume the same obligations.

ARTICLE XIX.

The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by Her Majesty, the Queen Regent of Spain; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington within six months from the date hereof, or earlier if possible.

In faith whereof we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this treaty and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in duplicate at Paris, the tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

WILLIAM R. DAY,
(Seal)

CUSHMAN K. DAVIS,
(Seal)

WILLIAM P. FRYE,
(Seal)

GEORGE GRAY,
(Seal)

WHITELAW REID,
(Seal)

EUGENIO MONTERO RIOS,
(Seal)

B. DE ABARZUA,
(Seal)

J. DE GARNICA,
(Seal)

W. R. DE VILLA-URRUTIA,
(Seal)

RAFAEL CARERO,
(Seal)

Some of the so-called pugilists should try a scrap-iron tonic.

OURS BY CONQUEST

Administration's Policy Toward the Philippines.

NATIVES MUST SUBMIT

OUR RULE TO BE EXTENDED OVER ENTIRE GROUP.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S PROCLAMATION

He Declares that the Mission of the United States is One of Benevolent Assimilation. Our Government Will Bring Blessings.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 5.—The policy of the Administration toward the Philippines is shown in the following cable message made public at the War Department to-day:

"Washington, January 5th.

"Adjutant General's office, Washington, December 27th, 1898.

"General Otis, Manila.

"By direction of the Secretary of War, I have the honor to transmit herewith instructions of the President relative to the administration of affairs in the Philippine Islands:

"Executive Mansion, Washington, December 21st, 1898.

"To the Secretary of War:

"Sir: The destruction of the Spanish fleet in the harbor of Manila by the United States navy, heretofore commanded by Rear Admiral Dewey, followed by the reduction of the city and surrender of the Spanish forces, practically effected the conquest of the Philippine Islands and the suspension of Spanish sovereignty therein.

"With the signature of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain by their respective plenipotentiaries at Paris, on the 10th instant, and as a result of the victories of American arms, the future destiny, disposition and government of the Philippine Islands are ceded to the United States. In fulfillment of the rights of sovereignty thus acquired and the responsible obligations of government thus assumed, the actual occupation and administration of the entire group of the Philippine Islands becomes immediately necessary, and the military Government heretofore maintained by the United States in the city, harbor and bay of Manila is to be extended with all possible dispatch to the whole of the ceded territory.

"In performing this duty, the military commander of the United States is enjoined to make known to the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands that, in succeeding to the sovereignty of Spain in severing the former political relations of the inhabitants and in establishing a new political power, the authority of the United States is to be exerted for the security of the persons and property of the people of the islands and for the confirmation of all their private rights and relations. It will be the duty of the commander of the forces of occupation to announce and proclaim in the most public manner that we come, not as conquerors, but as friends, to protect the natives in their homes, in their employments and in their personal and religious rights. All persons who, either by active aid or by honest submission, co-operate with the Government of the United States to give effect to these beneficent purposes, will receive the reward of its support and protection. All others will be brought within the law of the United States, with firmness if need be, but without severity so far as may be possible.

"With the absolute domain of military authority which necessarily is and must remain supreme in the ceded territory until the Legislature of the United States shall otherwise provide, the municipal laws of the territory, in respect to private rights and property and the repression of crime are to be administered by the ordinary tribunals so far as practicable. The operations of civil and municipal government are to be performed by such officers as may accept the supremacy of the United States by taking the oath of allegiance or by officers chosen as far as may be practicable from the inhabitants of the islands.

"While the control of all the public property and the revenues of the State passes with the cession, and while the use and management of all public means of transportation are necessarily reserved to the authority of the United States, private property, whether belonging to individuals or corporations is to be respected except for cause duly established. The taxes and duties heretofore payable by the inhabitants to the late Government become payable to the authorities of the United States unless it be seen fit to substitute for them other reasonable rates or modes of contribution to the expenses of Government, whether general or local. If private property be taken for military use, it shall be paid for when possible in cash at a fair valuation, and when payment in cash is not practicable, receipts are to be given.

"All ports and places in the Philippine Islands in the actual possession of the land and naval forces of the United States will be opened to the commerce of all friendly nations. All goods and wares, not prohibited for military reasons by due announcement of the military authority, will be admitted upon payment of such duties and other charges

as shall be in force at the time of their importation.

"Finally, it should be the earnest and paramount aim of the military Administration to win the confidence, respect and affection of the inhabitants of the Philippines by assuring to them in every possible way that full measure of individual rights and liberties which is the heritage of free peoples, and by proving to them that the mission of the United States is one of benevolent assimilation, substituting the mild sway of justice and right for arbitrary rule. In the fulfillment of this high mission, supporting the temperate administration of the greatest good of the governed, there must be sedulously maintained the strong arm of authority, to repress disturbances and to overcome all obstacles to the bestowal of the blessings of good and stable government upon the people of the Philippine Islands, under the free flag of the United States.

"WILLIAM M'KINLEY,
"H. C. CORBIN,
"Adjutant General."

THE PROCLAMATION ISSUED.

Manila, Jan. 5.—President McKinley's proclamation to the Philippines, called by Major General Otis from Washington, has been received here.

RYAN DELAYS DEAL.

Asks an Injunction to Restrain Louis McLane From Selling 3,000 Shares of Stock to Any Person Except Himself.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 5.—Thomas F. Ryan, of New York, owner of 2,000 shares of stock of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company, filed an application for an injunction in the circuit court today to restrain Louis McLane, as a member of the pooling committee, from transferring some 3,000 shares of stock to any person other than Mr. Ryan. The court is also asked to compel McLane to deliver said stock to Mr. Ryan at \$125 per share, in accordance with an agreement made on October 6th, 1896. Judge Wyckes did not act upon the petition.

It is claimed by Mr. Ryan that a controlling interest in the Seaboard cannot be secured without this block of stock. On the other hand it is contended by the present management of the Seaboard and the Williams syndicate that control can be secured without the securities. Friends of the syndicate assert that the petition for injunction will delay the final sale of the road for a short time only.

Mr. John Skelton Williams, head of the syndicate, said tonight:

"I do not apprehend that there will be any serious trouble caused by the action taken by Mr. Ryan. It may postpone the full development of our plan for a short while."

It was learned to-day that the scheme of the syndicate includes the purchase of stock in a number of affiliated companies and subordinate roads in the Seaboard system. The price offered for the stock of the Old Bay Line is said to be \$2,000 a share. This is \$500 more than was offered by Mr. Ryan two years ago. Until recently this stock was quoted at \$1,100. To-day \$1,500 was bid for it on the stock exchange. The par value is \$1,000.

The price which is said to have been offered for Raleigh and Gaston stock is \$80. The majority of these securities is owned by the Seaboard and Roanoke and would pass with it into the hands of the syndicate.

MR. CRUDUP'S FUNERAL.

Graded School Proposed for Henderson—Personal and Social.

Henderson, N. C., Jan. 5.—(Special.)—Dr. J. D. Huffham received a telegram from Chicago announcing the death of Mr. John R. Crudup, and requesting that he join them on their return and conduct the funeral service at their country residence (near Kittrell) this p. m. Mr. Crudup was a high-toned gentleman, a man of wealth and influence in the county. He was a member of the Baptist church of Henderson, of which Dr. Huffham is pastor. He married Miss McNeil, of Chicago, and leaves a wife and two children. His father, the Rev. Josiah Crudup, was one of the pioneer Baptists of the State.

The Evangelical Alliance has been holding a series of meetings at the different churches this week and many subjects of interest have been discussed. At the M. E. church night before last a move made to establish a graded school here.

Mr. Samuel Watkins, one of our leading business men, is quite sick.

Messrs. Robert Lister and George Gray have returned from their extended Christmas trip to Newberne, Washington, Tarboro and Wilson.

Mr. Luther Barnes, who spent the holidays in Littleton, is home again.

Miss Sannie Jordan spent the holidays in Ashland, Va.

Miss Charlotte Yount is visiting Miss Elise Urquhart, of Suffolk, Va.

Miss Low, who has charge of the art department at Peace Institute, is the guest of Mrs. Thad R. Manning.

Miss Adie Ribick, formerly a teacher at Henderson, is visiting Mrs. O. Smith on Main street.

Mr. Dunn Hurham, of Raleigh, spent the holidays in Henderson.

Mr. and Mrs. George Pritchard, who spent the holidays here, returned to Goldsboro yesterday.

Miss Lavinia Doney is visiting Miss Charlotte Britt, of Oxford.

RICHMOND, VA., JAN. 5.—DR. MOSES D. HOGE, THE WELL KNOWN AND EMINENT PRESBYTERIAN DIVINE, DIED AT 2:20 THIS MORNING.

A telegram received at Paris says Aguinado has gone to Iloilo at the insurgents' request to lead them, in the event of fighting, against the Americans. The new Cabinet is pledged to resist American military occupation of the Philippines. Aguinado is still president of the Filipino republic.

THE VETERANS PROTEST.

Confederates Strongly Object to Butler's Amendment Asking Pensions.

Washington, Jan. 5.—Little business except of a routine character, was transacted by the Senate to-day. A resolution, offered by Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, directing the Committee on Foreign Relations to report to the Senate whether the treaty of Paris makes any provision for the claims of citizens of the United States against Spain, which were in existence before the present war, and the status of such claims after the ratification of the treaty, was adopted.

Mr. Caffery, of Louisiana, continued and practically concluded his speech begun before the holiday recess on the opposition to the pending Nicaragua Canal Bill.

Mr. Caffery said in reply to a question from Mr. White that it was his opinion that if the United States should build the canal under the pending bill in the face of the treaty, the canal would be absolutely neutral, and Great Britain would have every right to use the canal in time of war. He thought the treaty should be abrogated, and that the United States should construct the canal independently of the Maritime Company.

Mr. White expressed the opinion that the interests of the human race demand the construction of the canal, but said that in proceeding he should have regard for all interests. He thought, however, that we ought to be able to devise a scheme for proceeding with the construction of the canal without infringing upon the rights of other nations and intimating that the canal might be built and negotiations with other countries conducted later.

During the speech Mr. Caffery alluded to the statement which had been made repeatedly that the opposition to the canal was fostered, and maintained by those who were behind the trans-continental railroads as supporters. This charge he repudiated and he declared he would send himself if he could be supposed to be guilty of it.

Prior to Mr. Caffery's speech, Mr. Berry, (Democrat, Arkansas), presented a protest from the J. Ed. Murray Camp of United Confederate Veterans of Arkansas, against the adoption of the proposed amendment of Senator Butler, (Populist, North Carolina), to the pension appropriation bill providing for the payment of pensions to Confederate soldiers.

They say, said Mr. Berry, that they have provided for themselves and their families for more than a generation, and they regard such a proposition as that of Mr. Butler as ungracious.

The Senate at 3:25 p. m., adjourned.

NUMBER OF MINOR BILLS.

Reported By Judiciary Committee and Passed By The House.

Washington, Jan. 5.—The Judiciary Committee had the right of way in the House for three hours to-day, and quite a number of bills of minor importance reported from the committee were passed. The remainder of the day was occupied in considering the bill to codify the laws of Alaska. Some 21 pages were disposed of to-day, making 83 in all of the 232 pages. A section of the bill copied from the statutes of Oregon providing punishment by fine and imprisonment of persons who prevent or endeavor to prevent employes from working, aroused a protracted debate on the ground that it was an attack on organized labor. It was finally stricken out.

The following bills called up by the Judiciary Committee were passed: To provide additional circuit judges for the Third and Sixth Judicial Districts; to regulate the terms of court in the Eastern District of Tennessee and the District of Bath, Montana; to retire Casius S. Foster, United States District Judge of Kansas; to amend the revised statutes so as to allow the United States five per century challenges in criminal cases; to permit ship owners to file indemnity bonds; to allow legally appointed guardians of insane persons; to prosecute patent claims and to release the International Cotton Press Company of New Orleans from liability for \$3,489 for internal revenue taxes.

At 4:55 p. m., the House adjourned until to-morrow.

AN AGED CITIZEN DEAD.

Horner School Arrivals—Hunters Enjoying Sport in Granville.

Oxford, N. C., Jan. 5.—(Special.)—Mr. John W. Stovall, of Stovall, this county, died at his home on January 3d, in the 84th year of his age. He was a prominent and useful citizen and for many years a county commissioner. He leaves a large family to mourn their loss.

Pupils arrive on every train to enter the Horner Military School and Oxford Female Seminary, which opened on Tuesday.

Mr. W. P. Clyde, Jr., of New York, is among other huntsmen who are enjoying the sport of shooting birds in this county.

THE DISPENSARY.

Statement of the Affairs of the Dispensary in Louisburg.

Louisburg, N. C., Jan. 5.—(Special.)—For the quarter ending December 23rd, 1898, the Louisburg dispensary has made the following report:

Amount of stock on hand... \$1,992.44

Cash in bank... 73.67

Amount of liabilities... (00)

The dispensary started business in July, 1897, without a cent of capital. It has during the eighteen months paid to the county in dividends \$2,600 in cash, has no liabilities and has more than \$2,000 in stock and cash now on hand.

THE SENATE MILL RUNS SMOOTHLY

Much Attention to Business and Little Speaking.

THE MORNING HOUR FULL