

QUEEN REGENT SIGNS TREATY

It Will be Forwarded to M. Cambon.

HE MAKES THE EXCHANGE

SENDING TO MADRID ONE SIGNED BY PRESIDENT.

CAMBON CALLS AT THE DEPARTMENT

The Signing of the Treaty Does Not Involve the Immediate Discharge of the Volunteers. The Status of Spanish Prisoners.

Madrid, March 17.—The Queen Regent has signed the treaty of peace between Spain and the United States.

The signed treaty will be forwarded to the French Ambassador at Washington, M. Jules Cambon for exchange with the one signed by President McKinley. No decree on the subject will be published in the official Gazette.

WAR TECHNICALLY STILL ON.

Washington, March 17.—The first news of the signing of the peace treaty by the Queen Regent of Spain, was conveyed to Secretary Hay and the officials of the Administration through the exclusive bulletin of the Associated Press. The Secretary was naturally gratified at the action, which now makes it possible to exchange the ratifications, and thus complete the treaty, within the time set by the treaty itself as the maximum.

Official news of the action at Madrid was not conveyed to the State Department before the close of the day. M. Cambon called at the State Department about ten minutes to four o'clock, and in the absence of Secretary Hay called upon Assistant Secretary Hill. He told the latter that he believed the treaty had been signed. It seems more probable that the Ambassador will be committed the honor of closing up the task he set about seven months ago of bringing two great nations then at war to a state of peace. Usually the rule is for a nation situated as is Spain to send a special envoy charged with the special duty of exchanging the ratifications. In this case the wish of the United States Government will be consulted, and there is little doubt in view of the kindly regard entertained for the Ambassador by the President that he will elect to have M. Cambon act for the last time as the representative of the Spanish Government and make the exchange.

A good reason also for accepting again the Ambassador's offices in this last function would be the saving of time.

The signing of the treaty cannot in any manner affect the status of the Spanish prisoners in the hands of Aguinaldo, for the United States Government is doing all that it can to secure their release.

Contrary to an expectation that seemed to have obtained in some quarters, the signing of the treaty to-day does not involve the immediate discharge of all the volunteer soldiers. It was stated positively at the State Department that legally the treaty does not go into effect until the ratifications have been exchanged, and it will further be necessary for the President to proclaim it, before the people of the United States including the soldiers can now officially say that the war is over. In all other respects, however, the State Department will treat the war as at an end.

HESTER'S COTTON STATEMENT.

New Orleans, March 17.—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton shows a decrease for the week just closed of 221,015 bales, against a decrease of 113,116 bales a year. The total visible is 4,367,648 bales against 4,588,663 bales last week, and 4,170,278 bales last year. Of this the total of American cotton is 4,046,648 bales, against 4,238,663 bales last week and 3,889,278 bales last year, and of all other kinds, including Egypt, Brazil, India, etc., 321,000 bales, against 349,000 bales last week, and 281,000 bales last year.

Secretary Hester's weekly statement shows a decrease in the movement into sight compared with the seven days ending this date last year in round figures of 23,000 bales. For the 198 days of the season that have elapsed the aggregate is behind the 198 days of last year 276,000 bales, and ahead of the same days year before last 1,885,000 bales. The total movement for the 198 days from September 1st to date is 9,744,154 bales, against 10,029,637 bales last year; 7,859,365 bales year before last, and 8,911,068 for the same time in 1895. The movement since September 1st shows receipts at all United States ports 7,453,859 bales, against 7,810,909 bales last year; interior stocks in excess of those held at the close of the commercial year 350,244 bales, against 362,675 bales last year; Southern mill takings 812,289 bales, against 794,850 bales last year. Foreign exports for the week have been 73,301 bales, against 154,349 bales last year, making the total thus far for the season 6,069,316 bales, against 5,878,441 bales last year. The total takings of American mills, North and South and Canada thus far for the season have been 2,724,875 bales, against 2,752,754 bales last year. Stocks at the seaboard and the 29 leading Southern interior centers have decreased during the week 4,333 bales, against a decrease during the corresponding period last season of 47,434 bales, and are now 279,463 bales smaller than at this date in 1898. Including stocks left over at ports and interior towns from the last crop, and the number of bales brought into sight thus far for the new crop, the supply to date is 10,011,720 bales, against 10,137,191 bales for the same period last year.

Probably the weather has something to do with the madness of the March hare.

FIRE AT CLAFLIN UNIVERSITY.

Students Lost Their All—Several Painfully Burned.

Charleston, S. C., March 17.—News comes from Orangeburg that one of the boys' dormitories and the printing office at Claflin University (Methodist) were burned to the ground last night. About fifty students were rooming in the building. The majority of them lost all they owned. Pallets and cots are improvised in the hotel. It was only the good discipline of the boys of Claflin and the State colored college, and the efficient fire department of the city that saved the main building from conflagration. Several students were painfully burned. Claflin is the oldest school for colored youths in this section of the South. The State colored college on the adjoining lot was in danger for a while. The loss is over \$2,000, and is probably covered by insurance.

REED GOES TO JEKYL ISLAND.

Brunswick, Ga., March 17.—Hon. Thomas B. Reed, Speaker of the House of Representatives, passed through Brunswick to-night on his way to Jekyll Island.

REED AT BRUNSWICK

SAYS THERE IS POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE IN HIS VISIT.

But Jekyll Island May See a Meeting Between Him and McKinley Within the Next Few Days.

Brunswick, Ga., March 17.—Speaker Thomas B. Reed and daughter arrived to-day from Washington. Their coming was unheralded. They reached Brunswick on an accommodation train of freight and passenger cars and were en route to Jekyll Island. Their stay in this city was short. The Speaker was asked by the Associated Press correspondent what was the purpose of his visit.

"Rest," simply said the speaker. Then in a running talk of brief duration he gave out this statement:

"There is no political significance attached to my visit. I did not know that my coming would attract any attention at this time. I did not stop at Thomasville. My stay will be for a few days. There is no one in my party except my daughter. There is not to be a gathering of men prominent in national affairs on Jekyll Island during the time I am there as far as I know."

The above was in substance answers to questions propounded and answered in a concise but not unfriendly manner.

When the subject of the recent New York Belden dinner was opened, he stated that the affair was purely social. At Jekyll Speaker Reed is the guest of Mr. John G. Moore, of New York. He will remain several days and will not go before Tuesday next, if then.

The significance of Speaker Reed's visit to Jekyll at this time is giving rise to much speculation. Especially is this true in view of the fact that information through reliable channels has been received that the President, Vice-President Hobart and Senator Hanna will arrive on Jekyll Island on Monday next, during the time that Speaker Reed is on the island and that the President's party will be entertained by Cornelius Bliss.

The extremely cautious manner in which Speaker Reed reached Brunswick and the fact that it was given out in New York on Thursday night that he was en route to Maine after the Belden supper, coupled with the fact that the dispatches from Thomasville have said the Presidential party would not leave for Jekyll until next Friday are regarded here as pointing to an undisturbed meeting between the President and his managers and the Speaker with a view to arranging an approachment.

There could be no finer retreat for politicians and public men than Jekyll Island. It is situated in the Atlantic ocean six miles from Brunswick and is owned by a club whose exclusiveness is proverbial.

No one can go on the island without a card as a guest, and newspaper men are specially unprovided for in this respect.

"Trust Not to Appearances."

That which seems hard to bear may be a great blessing. Let us take a lesson from the rough weather of Spring. It is doing good despite appearances. Cleanse the system thoroughly; rout out all impurities from the blood with that greatest specific, Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Instead of sleepless nights, with consequent irritableness and an undone, tired feeling, you will have a tone and a bracing air that will enable you to enter into every day's work with pleasure. Remember, Hood's never disappoints. Scrofula Bunches—An operation helped my son temporarily for scrofula bunches on his neck, but Hood's Sarsaparilla caused them to disappear entirely." Mrs. Lewis A. Carpenter, 61 Wadsworth Street, Hartford, Conn.

Catarrh—"I have had no return of the catarrh which troubled me for years, since Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me." Mrs. Joe Martin, Washington St., Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Dyspepsia—"Nothing relieved me of my dyspepsia until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cured me and I can eat three good meals every day. I give it to my children every spring." Fred Pochler, 437 South Penna Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints
Hood's Pills cure liver ills, the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

DUN'S TRADE REVIEW

Exports of Manufactured Products for February.

A COMPARISON WITH '92

THE ENORMOUS PAYMENTS THROUGH CLEARING HOUSES.

THE GOLD SUPPLY IS IN REASING

In the Steel and Iron Business Belated Buyers Have to Offer Manufacturers Fancy Prices to Get Their Orders Accepted at all.

New York, March 17.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say tomorrow:

In business, this year cannot be compared with any other. It can be said that payments through the principal clearing houses for the past week have been 57.4 per cent greater than in 1892, and 45.9 per cent greater than in 1898, but that exaggerates the gain in some branches of the business, while in others it falls far short of the gain. Thus the February exports of manufactured products have about doubled since 1892. Omitting New York clearings, where speculation in stocks is most active, payments through the other principal clearing houses for the same week show increase of 37.6 per cent over 1892, and 27.1 per cent over last year. But without regard to such details all realize that the volume of business in all branches is the greatest ever known.

The national prosperity rests on more solid foundations. The exports of breadstuffs, provisions, cotton and oil in February showed a decrease of \$6,000,000, but other exports, mainly manufactured, were \$36,406,943 in value against \$31,275,396 last year and were sufficiently large to cover sixty per cent of the entire imports. The merchandise exports exceeded imports for the month \$33,624,117, the gold supply is increasing, and there appears no occasion for monetary disturbances. The treasury recorded its first payment of \$59,000,000 for the Central Pacific Railroad, having previously received \$59,000,000 for the Union Pacific and over \$6,000,000 for the Kansas Pacific.

Swiftly rising quotations for iron and its products would mislead if it were not kept in mind that more than nine-tenths of the iron manufacturing capacity is engaged, and will be until July or later, in the execution of orders taken months ago at low prices. If a million tons of products go out this month, 900,000 at such prices as \$18 to \$20 for steel rails, at which the entire output of the Illinois Steel Company for this year was sold some time ago, it hardly indicates the true character of the iron business that less than 100,000 tons are going out at such prices as \$25 to \$28 per ton for steel rails made here for small lots this week. Belated buyers now have to pay fancy prices to get orders accepted at all. Withdrawal or postponement of business because of high prices begins to be a significant feature, and much foreign business is evidently lost, though there are still sales for export, 3,500 tons of pipe for South America, and 3,000 tons of bridge material for Burma. The Connellsville Coke Works, with an output of 167,240 tons weekly, and many operating Sundays to catch up with orders, have advanced prices 15c. only.

Wool sales at the three chief markets have been only 4,305,000 pounds, of which 2,701,900 were domestic, against 5,078,200 in the same week of 1892, of which 3,507,200 were domestic; but prices are soft, and some dealers are said to have yielded as much as 2 to 3 cents per pound clean, because nobody can guess what effect the new combinations may have. Prices are largely nominal, and yet there is a somewhat better demand for goods. Nor has the strong demand for cotton goods been helped by the weaker market for cotton, which has fallen to 6.37c. in spite of a volume of reports about the bad condition of the late picked product. The price of goods has been strongly advanced and is held, but yet depends on the price of cotton.

The market which has lost most is that which has least statistical reason to lose, because no estimate of wheat in farmers' hands March 1st would provide more than about last year's exports and domestic demand to July 1st. The actual exports, flour included, from both coasts during the past two weeks have been 7,956,638 bushels, against 7,367,892 bushels last year. But such exports imply a foreign demand which is not unlikely to exceed last year's, and the corn exports are also a little larger than last year. The Western receipts for the week have been 3,359,000 bushels, against 2,557,696 bushels last year. Failures for the week have been 189 in the United States, against 208 last year, and 30 in Canada, against 27 last year.

HIS LIFE WAS SAVED.

Mr. J. E. Lilly, a prominent citizen of Hamblin, Mo., lately had a wonderful deliverance from a frightful death. In telling of it he says: "I was taken with Typhoid Fever that ran into Pneumonia. My lungs became hardened. I was so weak I couldn't even sit up in bed. Nothing helped me. I expected to soon die of Consumption, when I heard of Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle gave great relief. I continued to use it, and now am well and strong. I can't say too much in its praise. This marvelous medicine is the surest and quickest cure in the world for all Throat and Lung Troubles. Regular sizes 50 cents and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at all Drug Stores, every bottle guaranteed."

MURDERED NEGROES BURIED.

Palmetto, Ga., March 17.—The funerals of the four negroes killed by the mob of masked men early Thursday morning were held today. The town is still under a small guard of militia, a portion of the Capital City Guards returning to Atlanta today. No further trouble is anticipated.

IS IT MALARIA OR ALUM?

(Popular Science Monthly.)

Languor, loss of appetite, indigestion and often feverishness are the common symptoms of a physiological condition termed "malaria." All these symptoms may be and frequently are the effect of the use of alum baking powders in food making. There is no question about the poisonous effect of alum upon the system. It obstructs digestion, prostrates the nerves, coagulates and de-vitalizes the blood. All this has been made clear, thanks to physicians, boards of health and food commissions. So "highly injurious to the health of the community" does the eminent head of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Barker, consider the alum baking powders, that he says: "their sale should be prohibited by law."

Under these circumstances it is worth the while of every house-wife to employ the very little care that is necessary to keep so dangerous an element from the food of her family. A pure cream of tartar baking powder, which is the only kind that should be used, ought to cost about 45 cents to 50 cents a pound. Therefore, if you are paying much less, something is wrong; if you are paying 25 cents or less per pound, the powder is certainly made from alum.

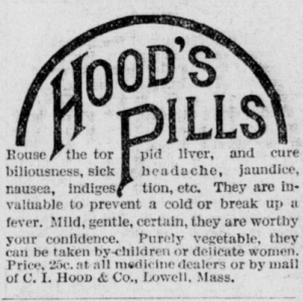
ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Macon, Ga., March 17.—A special to the Telegraph from Albany, Ga., says: "This morning at about 10:30 at Camp Churchman Lieutenant D. K. Bridges while getting out of a carriage struck his pistol against a wheel of his carriage and it was discharged, the ball entered his left side. He was dead before physicians could reach him. Lieutenant Bridges was a member of Company B, Third Mississippi volunteers and had just been mustered out. His remains will be shipped to Mississippi."

EASTER ON THE EXCHANGE.

Liverpool, March 17.—The Cotton Exchange will observe the Easter holidays by closing March 31st, April 1st and 3rd.

The life of a cloak model is a trying one.



Co-cel-in

NATURE'S GREAT NERVE TONIC

TRADE-MARK REGISTERED

CURES...

- Nervousness, Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, General Debility, Tired Feelings, Restlessness, Kidney Weakness, Nervous Dyspepsia, Braia Weariness, Depression and many other types of nerve weakness.

A true remedy for Diseases of the Digestive, Nervous and Generative Systems.

For teachers, preachers, editors, students, clerks, school children, busy mothers, tired fathers, worried or anxious people anywhere or everywhere, for travelers by land or by sea, for sailors and farmers, for artists and artisans for millionaire and mechanic.

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PROVE IT BY TRIAL

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Winkelmann & Brown Drug Co. BALTIMORE, Md., U. S. A.

FUEL.

Messrs. Jones & Powell have just received plenty of Pocahontas Steam Coal, a little Pocahontas Lump and Thacker Splint, and have more to follow. They expect plenty of hard coal next week. They hope also to have plenty of oak wood all at same old cash prices

Jones & Powell, Raleigh, N. C.



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What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Harmless and Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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David Getaz & Co., HOLD ON! DON'T DISPAIR.

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