THE CAUCASIAN.

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1898. NO. 3.

AGENTS . . .

In every neighb[illegible] North Caro lina can make g[illegible]ney getting subscribers for

The Cauca[illegible]n.

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THE CAUCASIAN CO.,

RALEIGH, N. C.

OUR TROOPS AT HAVANA

Command Under General Davis Reaches Cuba's Capital.

AN IMPRESSIVE ENTRY PLANNED.

The Two Hundred and Second New York Regiment to March Through the Lately Hostile City—Pinar del Rio Province Their Destination.

Havana, Dec. 10.—The first United States troops to march through the streets of Havana will be the Two Hundred and Second New York volunteer regiment, which, with band playing and colors flying, will march tomorrow from the San Jose wharf, after landing there from the transport Minnewaska, through the heart of Havana to the Western railroad station. The Minnewaska arrived yesterday. The line of march will be through the Prado and Central park. These troops will be sent to Pinar del Rio province.

General Davis, with the general headquarters staff, and one battalion will be at Pinar del Rio city, the regimental headquarters, and the Second battalion will be at Guanajay. The Third battalion will be stationed at Mariel, and the Higgins signal company will be quartered at the city of Pinar del Rio.

General Davis and his staff landed yesterday and reported to General Wade. He had dinner with General Greene. All on board are well. The baggage, stores and mules were unloaded yesterday.

It is intended that the first appearance of United States troops in Havana shall have an impressive moral effect upon the Cubans. Yesterday a number of Spanish soldiers gathered in the vicinity of San Jose wharf to get a look at their late adversaries. Friendly gestures were made on both sides. The Spaniards commented on the large size of the American men.

The regiment will take 40 days' rations. Camp sites have been selected, and work has been done on them, but the men will have to make their own camps.

Until further notice General Davis will exercise the functions of military governor of the province of Pinar del Rio, now completely evacuated. The oath of allegiance will be administered to the mayors of the towns and other civic officials. The existing authorities are to be continued, with modifications to suit future conditions. General Davis has had a conference with General Wade, who acquainted him in part with the instructions the latter had received from Washington.

American Authority Paramount.

The attention of General Davis was called to the fact that he would find Cuban troops occupying Pinar del Rio city, and he was asked what he would do.

"The authorities of the United States must be recognized as paramount," he replied, "but I can see no reason why the Cuban troops may not remain organized as militia companies, though, naturally, when the necessity for their remaining in arms shall have passed, I suppose they will disband. I have no apprehension of trouble."

General Davis said he did not intend to disarm the Cubans or to interfere with them unless that were necessary to preserve order.

Captain Hellings of the signal corps reported to the United States evacuation commissioners that, under orders from the war department, he would take charge of telegraphs upon the Spanish retirement. The Spanish commissioners, on learning of his assignment, issued orders that he be given every opportunity to familiarize himself with the lines.

The United States evacuation commissioners have turned over to General Greene hundreds of applications for police appointments. General Greene will await the arrival of Mr. McCullagh, former New York chief of police, who is coming to consult regarding police reorganization, before he takes any of the applications into consideration.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

It Is Agreed Upon and Only Awaits Signatures.

Paris, Dec. 10.—The United States and the Spanish peace commissioners have concluded their work and finally settled the terms of the treaty of peace.

The secretaries are now engaged in making duplicate copies of the document, and it will be signed as soon as their work is completed.

The document embodies the following articles, upon all of which a final agreement has been reached:

First—The customary preface of treaties, in the nature of an expression of amity and of hope for perpetual peace.

Second—The relinquishment by Spain of her sovereignty over Cuba.

Third—The withdrawal of Spanish troops.

Fourth—Relinquishment by Spain of sovereignty over Porto Rico.

Fifth—Spain's cession of the Philippines.

Sixth—The withdrawal of the Spanish troops there.

Seventh—Payment by the United States of $20,000,000 for the Philippines.

Eighth—The provision for the "open door" commercial policy in the Philippines.

The Spaniards are exceedingly bitter over the result, though observing the forms of friendliness and courtesy to the end. Senor Montero Rios, whose strong and persistent struggle to save for his country every possible asset from the wreck of her colonial empire has commanded the respect and admiration of his opponents, went from the council chamber yesterday to his bed in a state of complete collapse as the result of the long strain and his chagrin over the small fruits of his efforts. Senor Ojeda has been prostrated since Wednesday and was unable to attend the joint session yesterday.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & Co. Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

MARSH PLEADS GUILTY.

Counsel Asks Lenience of the Court in His Behalf.

Philadelphia, Dec. 10.—Gideon W. Marsh, former president of the looted Keystone National bank, the failure of which institution was publicly announced March 29, 1891, pleaded guilty before Judge Butler in the United States district court to indictments charging him with conspiracy with Cashier Lawrence in misapplying the funds of the bank and making false reports of the bank's condition to the comptroller of the currency. He was remanded for sentence until Tuesday next.

After Marsh had entered his plea of guilty his counsel asked the court's permission to present a statement of his client which would show mitigating circumstances in connection with the commission of the acts to which he had pleaded guilty. Counsel informed the court that the statement would show that, after Mr. Marsh had assumed the

GIDEON W. MARSH.

presidency of the bank, he found that there existed a deficiency in the bank of over $1,000,000. He had, no doubt, erred in covering this deficit, but the load was too much for the bank to carry and finally resulted in its failure. Counsel said the defendant had never profited one dollar through the bank's losses, and that when Marsh fled, over seven years ago, he had not with him one dollar of the bank's money.

CONGRESS IN SESSION.

Resume of the Proceedings In the Senate and House.

The final session of the Fifty-fifth congress began at noon on Monday, the only business of the day being the reading of the president's message. A resolution was introduced in the house providing for the recognition of "the patriotic devotion and bounteous benevolence of Miss Helen Gould to the soldiers of the army of the United States during the war with Spain."

Representative Cousins of Iowa introduced a bill entitled "A bill declaring the standard of value in the United States." It provides that the standard of value in the United States is hereby declared to be and is the standard gold dollar at 25 8-10 grains of standard gold 900 fine.

The report of the commission charged with devising a system of government for the Hawaiian Islands was presented to congress Tuesday. It provides for territorial government of Hawaii and admits to citizenship all persons except Chinese and Japanese. In the house the army and navy deficiency bill was presented. The house transacted no business, adjourning early as a tribute to memories of deceased members.

The senate gave some attention to the bill amending existing law relating to registry for foreign built ships wrecked in the United States and purchased by citizens of this country. Senator Vest introduced a resolution declaring that the United States could not, under the constitution, acquire territory with the idea of holding it permanently as a colony. Senator Hale, chairman of the naval affairs committee, introduced a bill to revive the grades of admiral and vice admiral.

In the senate Wednesday, upon a motion to confirm the Hawaiian commission in executive session, a long debate upon the propriety of senators accepting appointments upon presidential commissions occurred. Mr. John Hay was confirmed as secretary of state without opposition. Senator Hawley introduced a bill drawn by General Miles for the increase of the regular army to 100,000 men. It also provides for the revival of the ranks of general and lieutenant general.

The house passed the anti-ticket scalping bill without amendment by a vote of 119 to 101. Chairman Hull of the committee on military affairs introduced a bill for the reorganization of the army. It differs in many essential particulars from the Miles bill introduced in the senate. While providing for the same increase in the permanent military establishment, it does not revive the rank of general, but provides for one lieutenant general.

In the senate Thursday the Nicaragua canal bill was taken up and made the unfinished business for Monday, to which time the senate adjourned. The vote to take up the bill was 42 to 13. Senator Vest (Dem.) gave notice that he would present a resolution providing for an investigation of alleged corruption in the conduct of the war with Spain.

The urgent deficiency bill to provide for the support of the military and naval establishment was passed by the house practically without opposition. It appropriates $69,859,892. The conference report upon the bill to render the sureties of consuls, vice consuls and consular agents liable for damages in suits at law was adopted. The house adjourned until Monday.

The annual report of Secretary Gage has been sent to the speaker of the house. The report shows $494,333,953.75 in receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, and $532,381,201.35 expenditures for the same period, showing a deficit of $38,047,247.60. [illegible]s compared with the fiscal year 1897 [illegible] receipts for 1898 increased $63,946,785.86. There was an increase of $77,594,423.23 in the ordinary expenses, of which $43,041,733 was for the military and $24,262,438 for the naval service and $6,399,203 for pensions. The revenues of the government for the current fiscal year are estimated at $577,874,647.37 and the expenditures at $689,874,647.37, leaving a deficit of $112,000,000.

IT DID THE WORK.

"I had sore eyes and was troubled with chills and rheumatism. I was in bed three weeks. I bought three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and began taking the medicine and now I can go to work every day. When suffering from malarial chills I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and it did the work." W. W. HEDRICK, Silver City, N. C.

HOOD'S PILLS are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

M'KINLEY'S MESSAGE.

REVIEWS IN DETAIL OUR VICTORIOUS WAR WITH SPAIN.

Pledges Independence For the Cubans—Philippine Question Left For Consideration of Congress—Recommends Increase in Army and Navy.

The annual message of President McKinley was presented at the opening of the final session of the Fifty-fifth congress on Monday. By way of introduction the president says:

Notwithstanding the added burdens rendered necessary by the war our people rejoice in a very satisfactory and steadily increasing degree of prosperity, evidenced by the largest volume of business ever recorded.

Manufacture has been productive, agricultural pursuits have yielded abundant returns, labor in all fields of industry is better rewarded, revenue legislation passed by the present congress has increased the treasury's receipts to the amount estimated by its authors, the finances of the government have been successfully administered and its credit advanced to the first rank, while its currency has been maintained at the world's highest standard.

Military service under a common flag and for a righteous cause has strengthened the national spirit and served to cement more closely than ever the fraternal bonds between every section of the country.

Review of the War.

The president reviews the war with Spain at great length. In referring to the controversy with Spain which led up to the war he takes up the thread of the narrative where it terminated in his last annual message and concludes:

It was honestly due to our friendly relations with Spain that she should be given a reasonable chance to realize her expectations of reform, to which she had become irrevocably committed.

It became evident, however, that the proposed plans were barren of good results. No tangible relief was afforded the reconcentrados, among whom the rate of mortality frightfully increased. The proffered expedient of zones of cultivation proved illusory, and it was apparent that nothing save the physical exhaustion of Spain or the Cubans and the practical ruin of the island of Cuba could result from the struggle then in progress.

Resuming the war narrative, the president directs attention to the measures, including the voting without opposition of an appropriation of $50,000,000, taken to place the country on a war footing, and adds:

It is sufficient to say that the outbreak of war, when it did come, found our nation not unprepared to meet the conflict.

The wreck of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor is thus referred to:

It is a striking evidence of the poise and sturdy good sense distinguishing our national character that this shocking blow, falling upon a generous people already deeply touched by preceding events in Cuba, did not move them to an instant, desperate resolve to tolerate no longer the existence of a condition of danger and disorder at our doors that made possible such a deed by whomsoever wrought.

Efforts to Avert War.

Reference is made to the apprehension of coming strife felt by the continental powers, voiced in the address to the president through their embassadors and envoys and to the president's reply thereto. Still animated, however, by the hope of a peaceful solution of the difficulty and obeying the dictates of duty the president relaxed no effort to bring about a speedy ending of the Cuban struggle.

Negotiations with the Madrid government proved futile so far as practical results were concerned, and then it was the president presented the question to congress, saying:

In the name of humanity, in the name of civilization, in behalf of endangered American interests which give us the right and duty to speak and to act, the war in Cuba must stop.

The result of this statement of the case was the adoption of the memorable joint resolution by congress declaring the purpose of the United States to intervene between the Spaniards and Cubans. Following swiftly upon the enactment of the resolution came the severance of diplomatic relations between the two countries, the proclamation of a blockade of Cuban ports, the call for volunteers and the formal declaration of the existence of a state of war. All other governments were immediately notified of the existence of war and each proclaimed neutrality. The president says:

It is not among the least gratifying incidents of the struggle that the obligations of neutrality were impartially discharged by all, often under delicate and difficult circumstances.

The president reviews at length the work of preparation for war, referring particularly to the enlistment of the volunteers, to the material increase of the navy in both men and ships, and to the precautionary measures taken for the protection of the seaboard coast and cities.

The Popular Bond Issue.

As to the authorized loan of $200,000,000 which was taken entirely by small bidders, the president says:

This was a most encouraging and significant result, showing the vast resources of the nation and the determination of the people to uphold their country's honor.

Taking up chronologically the events of the war, the president reviews them carefully. The first encounter was the shelling of Matanzas on April 27. This was followed by an engagement which was "destined to mark a memorable epoch in maritime warfare."

This was Commodore Dewey's wonderful victory at Manila on May 1. "The effect of this remarkable victory," says the president, "upon the spirit of our people and upon the fortunes of the war was instant. The prestige of invincibility thereby attached to our arms, which continued throughout the struggle."

The president says that "only reluctance to cause needless loss of life and property prevented the early storming and capture of the city (Manila), and therewith the absolute military occupancy of the whole group."

Following the memorable trip of the battleship Oregon from San Francisco to Key West and the bombardment of San Juan and the forts of Santiago, the president makes special reference to the sinking of the Merrimac by Lieutenant Hobson and his crew as the next act in the war which "thrilled not alone the hearts of our countrymen, but the world, by its exceptional heroism."

The campaign of Santiago, resulting in the investment and capture of that city, is referred to as a brilliant achievement. A brief review is then presented of the decisive naval combat of the war on July 3, resulting in the complete destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet. Concerning it the president says:

Where all so conspicuously distinguished themselves, from the commanders to the gunners and the unarmed heroes in the boiler rooms, each and all contributing toward the achievement of this astounding victory, for which neither ancient nor modern history affords a parallel in the completeness of the event and the marvelous disproportion of casualties, it would be invidious to single out any for a special honor.

The president bears testimony and pays fitting tribute "to the patriotism and devotion of the large portion of our army which, although eager to be ordered to the post of greatest exposure, fortunately was not required outside of the United States. They did their whole duty and earned the gratitude of the nation." The president then says:

In tracing these events we are constantly reminded of our obligations to the Divine Master for his watchful care over us and his safe guidance, for which the nation makes reverent acknowledgment and offers humble prayer for the continuance of his favors.

The Peace Negotiations.

The peace negotiations which followed soon after the capitulation of Santiago and the preparation and signing of the protocol are discussed at length. Referring to the work of the peace commissioners in Paris, the president says:

Their negotiations have made hopeful progress, so that I trust soon to be able to lay a definite treaty of peace before the senate, with a review of the steps leading to its signature.

Referring to the future policy of the administration respecting our conquests, the president says:

I do not discuss at this time the government or the future of the new possessions which will come to us as the result of the war with Spain. Such discussion will be appropriate after the treaty of peace shall be ratified. In the mean time, and until the congress has legislated otherwise, it will be my duty to continue the military governments which have existed since our occupation and give to the people security of life and property and encouragement under a just and beneficent rule.

As soon as we are in possession of Cuba and have pacified the island it will be necessary to give aid and direction to its people to form a government for themselves.

This should be undertaken at the earliest moment consistent with safety and assured success. It is important that our relations with this people shall be of the most friendly character and our commercial relations close and reciprocal.

It should be our duty to assist in every proper way to build up the waste places of the island, encourage the industry of the people and assist them to form a government which shall be free and independent, thus realizing the best aspirations of the Cuban people.

Spanish rule must be replaced by a just, benevolent and humane government created by the people of Cuba, capable of performing all international obligations and which shall encourage thrift, industry and prosperity and promote peace and good will among all of the inhabitants, whatever may have been their relations in the past. Neither revenge nor passion should have a place in the new government. Until there is complete tranquillity in the island and a stable government inaugurated military occupation will be continued.

At Peace With Other Nations.

The president says that with the one exception of the rupture with Spain the intercourse of the United States with the great family of nations during the past year has been marked with cordiality.

The president insists that Turkey must pay indemnity due us and that China maintain an "open door" to the world's commerce.

Regarding the construction of the Nicaragua canal, the president says:

All these circumstances suggest the urgency of some definite action by the congress at this session if the labors of the past are to be utilized and the linking of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by a practical waterway is to be realized.

That the construction of such a maritime highway is now more than ever indispensable to that intimate and ready intercommunication between our eastern and western seaboards demanded by the annexation of the Hawaiian islands and the prospective expansion of our influence and commerce in the Pacific and that our national policy now more imperatively than ever calls for its control by this government are propositions which I doubt not the congress will duly appreciate and wisely act upon.

Speaking of our participation in the Paris exposition in 1900, the president says:

In my judgment Commissioner Peck's recommendations will call for your early consideration, especially as regards an increase of the appropriation to at least $1,000,000 in all, so that not only may the assigned space be fully taken up by the best possible exhibits in every class, but the preparation and installation be on so perfect a scale as to rank among the first in that unparalleled competition of artistic and inventive production, and thus counterbalance the disadvantage with which we start as compared with other countries whose appropriations are on a more generous scale and whose preparations are in a state of much greater forwardness than our own.

The Currency Question.

On the currency question the president says:

The provisions made for strengthening the resources of the treasury in connection with the war have given increased confidence in the purpose and power of the government to maintain the present standard and has established more firmly than ever the national credit at home and abroad.

I renew so much of my recommendation of December, 1897, as follows:

"That when any of the United States notes are presented for redemption in gold and are redeemed in gold such notes shall be kept and set apart and only paid out in exchange for gold. This is an obvious duty. If the holder of the United States note prefers the gold and gets it from the government, he should not receive back from the government a United States note without paying gold in exchange for it.

"The reason for this is made all the more apparent when the government issues an interest bearing debt to provide gold for the redemption of United States notes—a noninterest bearing debt. Surely it should not pay them out again except on demand and for gold. If they are put out in any other way they may return again, to be followed by another bond issue to redeem—another interest bearing debt to redeem noninterest bearing debt."

The importance of adequate provision which will insure to our future a money standard related, as our money standard now is, to that of our commercial rivals is generally recognized.

The president discusses comprehensively our domestic affairs.

The sales of the bond aided railways, he says, have been advantageous. Pension payments last year amounted to $144,651,879.

Much progress was made by the agricultural department, and sugar factories have doubled in number during the past two years.

The alien contract labor law, he says, should be amended, and the eight hour question is suggested as deserving the attention of congress.

The president recommends legislation for the increase of the regular army to 100,000 and approves the recommendations of Secretary Long for largely increasing the navy.

CURE ALL YOUR PAINS WITH

Pain-Killer.

A Medicine Chest in itself.

Simple, Safe and Quick Cure for

CRAMPS, DIARRHŒA, COUGHS, COLDS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA.

25 and 50 cent Bottles.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

PERRY DAVIS'

Princeton graduates will present to the gunboat Princeton a bell and other tokens of their pleasure.

The president has nominated Brigadier Generals Guy V. Henry and Leonard Wood to be major generals.

The United States steamship Chicago is again in commission and is one of the most formidable ships in the service.

The secretary of the navy has loaned the gunboat Enquirer to the state of New Jersey for the use of the Camden naval militia.

It is reported in Washington that President McKinley will make a tour of inspection in Cuba and Porto Rico at the first favorable opportunity.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Happenings of the Wide World Briefly and Tersely Told.

Snow in the vicinity of Buffalo delayed trains for 36 hours Thursday.

General Lord Kitchener of Khartum has left London on his return to the Sudan.

The government has increased the force of inspectors on duty at the Carnegie mills in Homestead, Pa.

Samoan chiefs have lodged a caveat, which was upheld by the chief justice, against the election of Mataafa as king.

Thomas Sharkey and "Kid" McCoy were matched Thursday to meet in a 20 round bout on Jan. 16 before the Lenox Athletic club, New York.

Two bulldogs fought in a classroom in Princeton university and terrified the students, who imagined the beasts were mad. They were separated after a big rumpus.

The United States brewers' convention met in New York Wednesday and decided to present a memorial to congress praying for repeal of the war tax on beer.

It has been decided in Boston that divers will be employed to remove bodies and personal effects from the wrecked steamer Portland if the vessel can be located.

Forty-five of the crew of the abandoned steamship Londonian were landed at Baltimore by the steamer Vedamore Friday. The remaining 25 were lost with the ship.

Russell A. Alger, Jr., son of the secretary of war and manager of his father's pulp company at Grand Mere, Que., was seriously injured there by being thrown from his toboggan.

The Paris exposition commission has received a letter stating that French officials decided upon the garden of the Tuileries as a site for the Lafayette memorial monument.

William H. Lynn, brother-in-law of President Iglesias of Costa Rica, was arrested in New York and gave $2,500 cash bail, suit having been entered against him in connection with a railway scheme.

The hat factory of John W. Green & Co., one of the largest in Danbury, Conn., was completely destroyed by fire Thursday night. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $101,000. Four hundred men are thrown out of employment.

Thurlow Weed Barnes has brought suit against the China-American Development company of New York for $1,000,000, for services rendered in securing concessions in China said to be worth from $12,000,000 to $24,000,000.

A dock with a burning pile of 3,000 tons of coal upon it collapsed at West Superior, Wis., Wednesday, and four men were carried down with the mass. One was dug out alive, but the others are supposed to have been burned or suffocated.

The jury in the case of Mrs. Cody, on trial in Albany for alleged blackmail of the heirs of Jay Gould, failed to reach a verdict after being out 24 hours and was discharged Thursday night. Mrs. Cody was remanded to jail, and a second trial will be held soon.

Mrs. Samuel Colgate of New York is now the bride of the Earl of Strafford. The marriage, which was celebrated in the chantry of Grace church, New York, Tuesday, was exceedingly simple and quiet, and only a few of the bride's relatives were present. Rev. Dr. Huntington officiated.

An exceedingly disastrous fire originated Sunday night in the five story building occupied by the clothing firm of Rogers, Peet & Co., at Broadway and Warren street, New York. Within an hour the building in which it originated was a shell, and the flames had spread to the 16 story Home Life building, adjoining on the south, which was practically destroyed, though the flames did not reach the lower stories. The Postal Telegraph building, adjoining the Home Life building, was considerably damaged, all the wires in the operating room being burned out. The total loss is estimated at $1,000,000. The firemen were unable to do effective work on the high building.

Four Killed in Powder Explosion.

Wilmington, Del., Dec. 10.—Four men were killed by an explosion in the Dupont powder works, near this city. Five mills in the lower yard of the Dupont works exploded at 10:05. Robert Hihanny, John Moore, John Wright and another man named Stewart were killed. Several others were badly burned.

Captains to Be Court Martialed.

Albany, Dec. 10.—Major General Roe has issued an order convening a court martial for the trial of Captain Anthony J. Bleecker and Captain William F. Meeks of the Seventy-first regiment on charges of conduct unbecoming officers, which charges have already been made public.

Deaths at San Juan.

Washington, Dec. 10.—General Henry, commanding at San Juan, Porto Rico, has notified the war department of the following deaths from pernicious malaria: Private Patrick McDonald, Company K, Forty-seventh New York, and Private William E. Connors, Eleventh infantry.

Regardless Of Age

The kidneys are responsible for more sickness, suffering, and deaths than any other organs of the body.

A majority of the ills afflicting people to-day is traceable to kidney trouble. It pervades all classes of society, in all climates, regardless of age, sex, or condition.

The symptoms of kidney trouble are unmistakable, such as rheumatism, neuralgia, sleeplessness, pain or dull ache in the back, a desire to urinate often day or night, profuse or scanty supply.

Uric acid, or brick-dust in urine are signs of clogged kidneys, causing poison and germ filled blood. Sometimes the heart acts badly, and tube casts (wasting of the kidneys) are found in the urine, which if neglected will result in Bright's Disease, the most dangerous form of kidney trouble.

All these symptoms and conditions are promptly removed under the influence of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root. It has a world wide reputation for its cures of the most distressing cases.

No one need be long without it as it is so easy to get at any drug store at fifty cents or one dollar. You can have a sample bottle of this wonderful discovery, Swamp-Root, and a book telling all about it, both sent to you absolutely free by mail. Send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghampton, N. Y. and kindly mention that you read this liberal offer in The Caucasian.

Poor and Weak

Catarrh and Bronchial Trouble—Had no Appetite—Now Better in Every Way—A Delicate Child.

"Some time since I took a sudden cold and could not get rid of it. Being subject to catarrh and bronchial trouble I coughed terribly. I lost my appetite and grew poor and weak and I did not feel like work. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. In a short time the cough disappeared, I slept well, had a good appetite and I was better in every way. Last spring I was not feeling well, I had no appetite and no strength. I resorted to Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon felt more like work. My little nephew was a delicate child and had a humor which troubled him so he could not rest at night. He has taken a few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and now he has a good appetite and is able to sleep." MISS ABBIE J. FREEMAN, South Duxbury, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

HELEN GOULD'S GIFTS.

Donated $250,000 For New York University's New Library.

From the time of the laying of the cornerstone of the magnificent central library building of the University of the City of New York until now the mystery as to who was the giver of the $250,000 with which it is being erected

MISS HELEN GOULD.

has never been cleared up. When Chancellor MacCracken announced the donation in May, 1895, he said that under the terms of the gift he was compelled to remain silent as to the donor.

Since that time gifts of a silent donor have been announced of $10,000 on April 2 and $50,000 on June 17. These gifts have been attributed to Miss Helen Gould, and it is now positively learned that not only these amounts were given by Miss Gould, but that the original $250,000 came from her.

Another gift by Miss Gould to the university of which little mention has been made was the erection of a residence for Charles H. Snow, dean of the engineering department. Professor Snow married Miss Alice Northrup, a cousin of Miss Gould, in May, 1897. Miss Northrup had lived with Miss Gould from childhood, and the two were more like sisters than cousins.

FATAL RAILROAD WRECKS.

Three Men Killed and Three Dangerously Injured.

Dubois, Pa., Dec. 10.—Three persons killed, three wounded and the mother of one victim dying of the shock caused by her son's death is the result of two wrecks on the Clarion River railroad near Portland Mills, in Elk county, Wednesday.

A train loaded with pulpwood was being hauled down the steep grade near Portland Mills, and the rear end was left on the top of the hill [illegible] to the slippery tracks. While the [illegible] end was descending the rear of the train became unmanageable and dashed down the hill, crashing into the front section. Both sections were wrecked, and Brakeman Thomas Bresheiman, on the front section, was instantly killed.

A donkey engine and a crew of five men were ordered back to clear up the wreck and bring back Bresheiman's remains. The work was completed, and while the train was returning the engine jumped the track and rolled over an embankment. Of the crew on board at the time, the engineer, Harry Carman, was fatally injured and died a few minutes after being extricated. Foreman Daniel Myers was rescued and has since died, and three brakemen, Sowers, Cassidy and McKnight, were all badly injured, McKnight's arm being crushed.

John Andersen Hanged.

Norfolk, Dec. 10.—John Andersen, the condemned murderer of Mate Saunders of the schooner Olive Pecker, was hanged in the city jail late yesterday afternoon. Andersen was cook aboard the schooner Olive Pecker, from Boston to Buenos Ayres. Captain J. W. Whitman was shot to death in his cabin and Mate Saunders at his post of duty. The ship was set afire, and Andersen and four companions made for Brazil in a small boat. Andersen's companions told the Brazilian authorities that he committed both murders. He was arrested at Bahia, sent north and convicted on Dec. 22 the same year. Since then his case has gone twice to the supreme court, and heroic efforts have been made by his attorney to secure a presidential pardon.

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Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	19	20	21	22	23	[illegible]
25	26	27	28	29	30	[illegible]

MOON'S PHASES

Third Quarter 6 8:11 a.m. — 19 [illegible]

New Moon 13 6:50 a.m. — Full Moon 27 [illegible]

So much depends [illegible] the purity of the blood [illegible] Hood's Sarsaparilla [illegible] by taking [illegible] diseases are [illegible]