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THE CAUCASIAN.

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THE CAUCASIAN CO.,

RALEIGH, N. C.

FAILURES OF THE YEAR.

Dun & Co. Show the Number to Be the Smallest Since 1892.

New York, Dec. 31.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

Failures in the year 1898 have been 12,192 in number, with liabilities amounting to $148,684,251 against $182,-581,771 in 1897, $276,814,975 in 1896, $192,-906,270 in 1895 and $198,658,891 in 1894. In this statement banking failures are included with liabilities of $18,705,580 against $28,249,700 last year and $50,718,-915 in 1896. The commercial failures were 12,112 in number and $129,984,251 in amount against $154,332,071 last year and $226,096,060 in 1896. Manufacturing were $56,761,622 against $67,685,088 last year and $98,463,851 in 1896, and trading were $61,886,943 against $74,499,908 last year and $109,046,620 in 1896. The number of failures, 1.06 per cent of the firms reported in business, though smaller than in any other year since 1892, is somewhat swelled by the multitude of small traders who start without adequate capital, so that the average liabilities per failure is smaller than in any other year of the 24 for which full records exist.

The year 1898 has not only been one of victory, of important increase in territory and of incalculable expansion of the influence of the United States among other nations, but has surpassed all other years in financial and industrial results. The center of financial power has crossed the ocean. After paying debts of several hundred millions abroad and conducting a war to an honorable end the country is lending so many millions in Europe that for the first time banks abroad look to New York to dictate the rate of exchange. Exports were about $1,250,000,000, and the excess over imports about $617,000,-000 against $357,000,000 in 1897, and in only two previous years has the balance risen to $300,000,000. November passed all previous months in value of produce exports over imports, but December has gone much beyond November.

MRS. BOTKIN GUILTY.

Will Get Life Imprisonment For Poisoning Mrs. Dunning.

San Francisco, Dec. 31.—Mrs. Cordelia Botkin was last night found guilty of murder in the first degree for causing the death of Mrs. John P. Dunning by sending a box of poisoned candy to her temporary home in Dover, Del. The condemned murderess will be spared an ignominious death on the gallows, however, the jury that found her guilty imposing the penalty of life imprisonment. The verdict was unexpected. An acquittal was confidently awaited by the defense, while the prosecution feared a disagreement. Rumors had been in circulation to the effect that several of the jurors strongly favored the defense and that their opinions were too strongly grounded to be capable of a change.

Although the jury was out only four hours, more than one of which was devoted to dinner, it is currently reported that the verdict was the result of a compromise. The sex of the prisoner made such a conclusion satisfactory to the jurors. Mrs. Botkin kept herself well in hand when her fate was announced. Not until the jurymen and most of the spectators left the courtroom did she give evidence of collapse. Then she sank back half fainting, but speedily recovered when given a glass of water.

New York Official Election Figures.

Albany, Dec. 31.—The state board of canvassers yesterday afternoon canvassed the vote of the state and declared these state officers elected: Governor, Theodore Roosevelt, plurality 17,-786; lieutenant governor, Timothy L. Woodruff, plurality 9,661; secretary of state, John T. McDonough, plurality 15,839; treasurer, John P. Jaeckel, plurality 8,664; comptroller, William J. Morgan, plurality 10,964; attorney general, John C. Davies, plurality 12,476; state engineer, Edward A. Bond, plurality 9,682. There was a defective and scattering vote of 9,216, much less than in former years. On the totals Theodore Roosevelt received for governor 661,707 votes, Augustus Van Wyck 643,-921, Benjamin Hanford 23,860, John Kline 18,383, Theodore Bacon 2,103, blank and defective 9,216.

Gigantic Paper Trust.

Providence, Dec. 31.—Dean & Shibley, brokers and bankers, have taken charge of the arrangements to consolidate the paper manufacturers of this country. This deal will involve about $40,000,000. It will include the mills making writing, bond, wrapping, ledger, envelope and news paper. The purpose of this consolidation of conflicting interests is to eliminate competition, to stop overproduction, to make a condensation of the lines of manufacture so that the mill best adapted to make a certain grade of paper may restrict its attention to that specialty, thus by utilizing all the machinery and capital invested to the best advantage to get the best results.

Americans Get China Concessions.

London, Dec. 31.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "The terms of the final contract respecting the concession to the Anglo-American syndicate of mining and railway privileges in the province of Seechuen have been agreed upon and are now being signed. Seechuen is undoubtedly the richest as well as the largest province in China. Great Britain and the United States get the greater portion, the Chinese and other nationalities getting the balance."

Shot Sheriff and Deputies.

Seaside, Or., Dec. 31.—Charles Willard, a desperate character, shot and killed Sheriff J. W. Williams and Deputy Lamers here and wounded Deputy Miller and was himself killed by State Senator R. W. Fulton. Willard was suspected of burning Senator Fulton's summer cottage here after robbing it, and the officers were searching his house for stolen goods.

Two Boys Drowned.

Middletown, Conn., Dec. 31.—Frank, aged 16, and Joseph, aged 12, sons of Frank Blessington of Rock Falls, were drowned in the pond near the Rock Falls woolen mill last night. They went on the ice to skate, and Joseph broke through. In trying to save him Frank, who could swim, was carried under the ice.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY,

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

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WE WILL OCCUPY ILOILO

Otis Sends Miller to Suppress Filipino Insurgents.

HINTS OF SPANISH TREACHERY.

Surrender of Rios to Filipino Insurgents Apparently Made on an Order From Madrid to Cause the United States Embarrassment.

Washington, Dec. 31.—General Rios, the Spanish commander, by surrendering Iloilo to the Philippine insurgents, has brought the United States face to face with the problem of controlling Aguinaldo and his followers.

President McKinley and his advisers here fully realize the gravity of the situation, but they have implicit confidence in Major General Otis and Admiral Dewey in their ability to do whatever is necessary to maintain the authority of the United States. By direction of the president instructions have been sent to General Otis giving him plenary powers in dealing with the insurgents at Iloilo, but at the same time telling him to take a very firm and positive stand and occupy Iloilo with American troops.

It is assumed here that the force sent to Iloilo by General Otis has already

GENERAL MILLER.
[In command of American forces at Iloilo.]

landed and taken possession of the city. This force, which is under the command of General Marcus P. Miller, consists of the Eighteenth regular infantry, Battery G of the Sixth regular artillery and the Fifty-first Iowa volunteers. It was carried on three transports and convoyed by the cruiser Baltimore and the gunboat Callao. General Miller is regarded by the war department officials as a very capable officer.

The general instructions which have been given to General Otis regarding his intercourse with the insurgents are to deal kindly with them, but to be very firm when called upon to make a decision. It is hoped by the administration that General Miller has already succeeded in getting possession of Iloilo without serious trouble, and it is believed that if he has done so the backbone of insurgent opposition to the authority of the United States will be broken, especially in view of the fact that Aguinaldo's old cabinet has refused to serve him any longer and that there have been many defections from the ranks of his followers on the island of Luzon.

Larger Force Needed.

Officials of the war department would feel much easier if General Otis had a larger force at his disposal in the Philippines. Six regiments of regular infantry, each regiment recruited up to its full war strength of 1,272 men, are under orders for the Philippines, but none has yet started. It had been hoped that there would be no necessity of bringing matters to an issue with the insurgents until after the arrival of these regiments. General Rios has, however, disarranged the plans of the administration in this matter by surrendering Iloilo just before the arrival of the American troops.

There are circumstances in connection with his action that tend to justify the belief in some quarters that it was the result of orders from Madrid, given for the express purpose of giving trouble to the American commander in the Philippines.

Had he delayed his surrender only a few days he could have turned the city over to the American troops sent by General Otis to occupy the city. This dispatch, received from General Otis, dated Manila, Dec. 27, shows that he believes the Spanish commander acted under orders from Madrid:

"Sent Colonel Potter on fast vessel to Iloilo on the 24th to communicate with Spanish general, Rios; latter evacuated evening of 24th and Potter 39 hours late; insurgents took possession of city on 26th, and Potter found Aguinaldo's flag flying. Cannot now report probable results; will not hear from there for four days, as no cable communications. Spanish forces have evacuated all stations in southern islands, except Zamboanga, Mindanao, by orders, as they say, from Madrid."

President McKinley appreciates that the antiexpansionists will make capital out of the present situation at Iloilo and that if General Miller has difficulty in inducing the insurgents to turn the city over to the United States the incident will be used as an illustration of the difficulties which the opponents of retaining the islands contend will be continually encountered. It is possible that the Spanish foresaw this and hoped to arouse antagonism to the ratification of the treaty when they ordered General Rios to evacuate Iloilo after an American force had been dispatched by General Otis to take the city.

The secretary of war announces that Major General Henry W. Lawton has been relieved of the command of the Fourth army corps, with headquarters at Huntsville, Ala., and ordered to Manila immediately to relieve General Otis of the command of the military forces in the Philippines.

General Otis will be made military governor of the Philippines, with supreme authority in the administration of island affairs. His position will be like that of General Brooke in Cuba.

General Lawton will be second in command and will have direct charge of the troops. To him largely will be delegated the duty of preserving order. His appointment is interpreted by army men to mean that the administration expects trouble in extending military jurisdiction.

General Lawton is regarded as one of the ablest executive officers in the army.

WHAT EVERYBODY KOOWS,

Or ought to know, is that health and even life itself depends upon the condition of the blood. Feeding, as it does, all the organs of the body, it must be rich and pure in order to give proper nourishment. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood pure, rich and nourishing, and in this way strengthens the nerves, creates an appetite, tones the stomach and builds up the health. Hood's Sarsaparilla wards off colds, pneumonia and fevers, which are prevalent at this time.

SENATOR MORRILL DEAD.

The Oldest Member of Congress Succumbs to Pneumonia.

Hon. Justin S. Morrill, the senior senator from Vermont, died in Washington Wednesday morning in the eighty-ninth year of his age, after an illness of less than a week. With him when the end came was his sister-in-law, Miss Louise Swan, his son James, Mr. Benjamin Durfee, for a long time associated with the senator in the finance committee

SENATOR MORRILL.

work at the capital, and Colonel S. E. Chamberlain, an intimate friend.

The immediate cause of death was pneumonia, which developed from an attack of grip contracted about a week ago. The venerable senator was confined to his home but seven days.

In the death of Hon. Justin Smith Morrill the senate lost its senior member in point of service and its oldest in age. He had served continuously in the senate for more than 31 years, and he was 88 years old on the 14th of April last. With the single exception of Hon. Galusha Grow of the house of representatives, he was the only man in congress whose congressional career began prior to the beginning of the civil war, and he had the honor over Mr. Grow in that his congressional service had been continuous, covering in the senate and house combined almost 44 years. Mr. Morrill was a native of Vermont. He was first elected a member of the Thirty-fourth congress, taking his seat at the first assembling of that body after the 4th of March, 1855. He was reelected to the Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth congresses and was in 1867 elected to the senate to succeed Hon. Luke P. Poland. He held his seat in the senate since that date without interruption, having been elected six times successively. His present term, to which he was chosen in 1896, would not have expired until 1903.

It was at the beginning of the war that Mr. Morrill's practical business training first brought him forward as a man of national reputation. He was the author of the Morrill tariff act of 1861, which was the basis of all tariff legislation of war times. In 1864 he became chairman of the committee on ways and means, the principal committee of the house, and at that critical time of especial importance.

After entering the senate Mr. Morrill continued to give his attention largely to financial and commercial questions, and during the greater part of his term of service he was identified as a member of the committee on finance, which committee deals especially with these subjects. He became chairman of this committee in 1877, succeeding Senator Sherman when the latter entered the cabinet of President Hayes, and he held this position continuously after that date except during the Forty-sixth and Fifty-third congresses, when the Democratic party controlled the senate, and during those intervals he continued at the head of the Republican representation on the committee.

During his long career Mr. Morrill gave his attention to many questions, and no man in public life was more given than he to taking up a subject and holding on to it through years and years until consummated. He was the real father of the scheme for the construction of a building for the Congressional library, and to him and Senator Voorhees, who early joined him in pressing this question upon congress, is the splendid library building a monument. Very near to his heart also was the plan for the erection of a sister building for the United States supreme court. He had been pressing a measure looking to the construction of such a building for many years and had on three different occasions prevailed upon the senate to pass his bill for this purpose. His last appearance in the senate was on the 19th inst., when he made a speech of half an hour's duration in advocacy of the supreme court building. He at the same time prevailed upon the senate to pass the bill in the face of some opposition. To Senator Morrill probably more than any one else was the present splendid endowment of most of the state agricultural colleges due. He was the author of the original bill giving aid to these colleges from the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and he had never refused them the encouragement of his assistance.

Mr. Morrill was an indefatigable worker, and, while not an orator, he spoke gracefully and forcibly and was always listened to attentively. His great age and high position caused him to be universally esteemed by the other members of the senate.

Badger Moore Gets Nineteen Years.

William A. E. Moore was sentenced by Recorder Goff in New York Tuesday to 19 years in the state prison for robbing Martin Mahon on the night of Nov. 4 in the rooms occupied by Moore and his wife, Fayne Strahan Moore, in the Hotel Grenoble, by what is known as the badger game. Within half an hour after the imposing of the sentence Moore's lawyers had procured a temporary stay of sentence from Justice Daly of the supreme court.

Moore was found guilty after two trials, the first ending in a disagreement of the jury. The second trial was concluded two weeks ago, but sentence was deferred. Mrs. Moore, the woman in the case, was tried last week for complicity in the crime. She strenuously denied on the witness stand that she had any knowledge of Moore's scheme to rob Mahon. After a trial lasting six days the case was submitted to the jury, which was unable to agree upon a verdict, having been in deliberation 24 hours.

Mrs. Moore was remanded to the Tombs and will probably be arraigned for a second trial next week.

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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

PERRY DAVIS

MYSTERIOUS MURDER

STRANGE POISONING CASE BAFFLES NEW YORK POLICE FORCE.

Cyanide of Potassium in a Bromo Seltzer Bottle Was Intended to Kill Harry Cornish, the Athlete—His Aunt, Mrs. Adams, Took It and Died.

The New York police have on their hands another murder mystery which seems likely to completely baffle their detective skill and ingenuity. The murder was caused by means of cyanide of potassium sent anonymously through the mails as bromo seltzer in a Christmas box. Apparently the life aimed at was that of Harry S. Cornish, known to athletics all over the United States. If so, the assassin's aim went wrong, and Mrs. Kate J. Adams, Cornish's aunt, became the victim.

Cornish is the instructor of the Knickerbocker Athletic club, at Forty-fifth street and Madison avenue. Mrs. Adams, with her daughter, Mrs. Sarah Rogers, occupied a flat in the Elliott apartment house, 61 West Eighty-sixth street. Mrs. Adams was 62 years old. Mrs. Rogers is about 30 years old, a handsome woman, who is separated from her husband, Edgar Rogers, the general agent of the Hartford Insurance company at Buffalo. With Mrs. Rogers and her mother lived Cornish. Mrs. Adams was his aunt, Mrs. Rogers his cousin.

As a Christmas present there was sent to Mr. Cornish a vial holder containing a bottle supposed to hold bromo seltzer. The contents of this bottle caused the death of Mrs. Adams, threw Mr. Cornish into a spasm and then made him unconscious and sickened a doctor who tasted it by dipping his finger into the bottle and putting it on his tongue.

All this occurred Wednesday morning, but it was not until several hours after

HARRY S. CORNISH.

that any of the facts were known, and even now the case is shrouded in deepest mystery.

The story of the facts leading up to the murder began some time before Christmas. The vial holder was received at the Knickerbocker Athletic club on Saturday, having been mailed from New York postoffice and addressed in a woman's hand.

Took It For Headache.

Wednesday morning Mrs. Adams complained of feeling sick. She said she had a headache and wished to get something for it. Mrs. Rogers, who had seen the present, said she would get "some of Harry's bromo seltzer."

Mrs. Rogers went into Mr. Cornish's room and got the bottle from the holder. She carried it to her mother, who took a dose of it. A minute later she screamed and ran into the bathroom, her face distorted with pain, her eyes bulging and her hands clasped to her stomach. She said between her screams:

"What is the horrid stuff you gave me?"

Mrs. Rogers and Mr. Cornish stood by. He picked up the bottle, looked at it, tasted some of the powder and was soon in a condition bordering on that of Mrs. Adams.

Dr. E. F. Hitchcock, the first physician who reached the house, also tested the poison and was considerably affected, though he but touched a grain of the substance with his tongue. The poison was of the deadliest kind, he said later.

Fearing that he might go the way of the other two and seeing that Mrs. Adams was dying, he sent for Dr. E. Stiles Potter, who promptly responded. When he reached there Mrs. Adams was dead. Dr. Hitchcock, who was ill, was bending over her and had just ceased his efforts to keep up an artificial respiration.

The police are busy on the case, but have thus far only a slight clew upon which to base a suspicion of guilt. Thursday Mrs. Rogers was taken to police headquarters and closely questioned by Captain McClusky and Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre for about 20 minutes. She was not placed under arrest and, according to Captain McClusky, will not be arrested. She was asked to go to police headquarters and went willingly. While she was unable to furnish any clew to the sender of the poison she gave the police a clearer idea of the events leading to Mrs. Adams' death than they had before.

Edward F. Rogers, the husband of Mrs. Florence Rogers, and an insurance adjuster of Buffalo, may turn out to be the most important witness for the state that the detectives have yet found. Mr. Rogers arrived in New York on Thursday night and went to the Imperial hotel, but did not register. He took a room on the third floor, and he sent for Assistant District Attorney McIntyre. Rogers and McIntyre held a long consultation.

At District Attorney McIntyre's office it was learned that Mr. Rogers may be able to throw considerable light on the tragedy, inasmuch as he has been separated from Mrs. Rogers for a number of years and that their relations, contrary to published reports, were never very pleasant. He is reported to have said that since the separation Cornish, being a friend of Mrs. Rogers, had aroused the jealousy of several other women, one of whom may have sent him the poison. Mrs. Rogers is suing for divorce, the papers having been filed in Hartford.

The manufacturing jewelers who made the match or toothpick holder which came in the box with the bromo seltzer bottle and the cyanide of potassium have been found. They are Lebkuecher & Co. of Newark, N. J. Frank A. Lebkuecher, the head of the firm, has identified the holder as a product of his factory. It was one of 19, one of which was sold to Black, Starr & Frost of 438 Fifth avenue, New York; another to Moses Straus of 409 Fulton street, Brooklyn, and the balance to jewelry houses in various parts of the country.

CAUSE FOR GRATITUDE.

"I cannot speak too highly of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has cured me of a bad cough and given me a good appetite. My little girl had a stomach trouble and did not see a well day up to the time she began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine cured her." MRS. T. H. SUTLER, Stephen's City, Va.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all liver ills. Mailed for 25c. by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Happenings of the Wide World Briefly and Tersely Told.

Commodore Philip has been selected as commandant of the New York navy yard to succeed Admiral Bunce.

The seventh annual meeting of the American Jewish Historical association took place in Philadelphia Monday.

An explosion of gas in a coal mine at Shamokin, Pa., severely injured several men, two of them probably fatally.

Dr. John B. Hamilton, former surgeon general of the United States marine hospital service, died at Elgin, Ills.

Middlesex county (N. J.) jail was entered by a burglar, who stole $56 from the trousers pocket of the sheriff Tuesday.

It is reported that the large shoe manufacturers in New England intend to form a combination to control the market.

In New York Sunday Frank Nulty, a youth, killed his former sweetheart, Mamie Remley, and shot himself. He will die.

In an accident on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe near Trinidad, Colo., Wednesday, several persons were seriously injured.

Improved mail facilities between New York and the Pacific coast will result in considerable saving of time in the delivery of letters.

John Bell, assistant stage carpenter at the Garrick theater, in New York, was killed by gas in a hotel in Washington Wednesday.

A combination of steel interests in Chicago, it is said, will engage in the manufacture of armor plate and heavy ammunition on a vast scale.

Policeman Arthur Werner Sunday rescued a Newfoundland dog from a burning flat in New York, thinking it was a human being. He was bitten for his pains.

Colonel Roosevelt, governor elect of New York state, and his family arrived in Albany Friday and became guests of Governor and Mrs. Black at the executive mansion.

Single handed a policeman raided a poolroom under the Fifth Avenue theater, New York, Sunday night and arrested the manager and other men who were present.

Harry Hoffman of New Rochelle, N. Y., was drowned Friday in a vain attempt to save the life of Grace Boran of Pelham, who had broken through the ice while skating.

David Rothschilds, formerly a merchant of Cleveland, was arrested in New York on a charge of obtaining a loan of $5,000 from the Central National bank on spurious notes.

U. S. Grant post, G. A. R., of Brooklyn has passed resolutions approving President McKinley's utterances in his recent southern speeches concerning Confederate soldiers' graves.

Three children broke through the ice over the St. Lawrence river, near Alexandria Bay, N. Y., on Monday, and were drowned. Their mother was also drowned while trying to save them.

Governor Elect Stanley of Kansas states that he will not sign a warrant for the death of John Collins, convicted of murdering his father, because he does not believe in capital punishment.

Rear Admiral Francis M. Bunce has reached the age limit and nominally retired. He will, however, remain in command of the Brooklyn navy yard until his successor is appointed, which will probably not be for some time.

Senor Don Matias Romero, the Mexican embassador to the United States, died in Washington early Friday morning. Senor Romero was the dean of the diplomatic corps, being the oldest representative of any foreign country at our national capital.

Frank A. Parker, son of a wealthy Chicagoan, was remanded to the Tombs, in New York, without bail Friday from the Center street court, charged with forgery. He is said to have been the companion of George M. Pullman, Jr., and Sanger Pullman.

Augustus W. Peters, president of the borough of Manhattan, died suddenly from heart disease in the home of his friend, Henri Chaurant, on East Eighty-sixth street, New York, on Thursday. Mr. Peters was a prominent Tammany Hall politician, a member of the Old Guard and a Mason of high standing, being potentate of Mecca temple of the Mystic Shrine.

"Bab," the writer—in private life Mrs. Isabel Mallon—died of pneumonia at her home, 475 Fourth avenue, New York, Tuesday. Grief over the death of her mother, Mrs. Mallon's inseparable companion for so many years, so weakened her that she was a ready victim to the dread disease. As "Bab" and "Ruth Ashmore" Mrs. Mallon was known to thousands of readers in this country. She was one of the pioneer newspaper women of the country.

ECHOES OF THE WAR.

The Oregon and the Iowa arrived at Callao, Peru, Monday.

Several affrays took place in Havana Monday, in which one man was killed and 12 were wounded.

Lieutenant Hobson sailed from San Francisco for the Philippines and had an enthusiastic send off.

It was reported in Madrid that Aguinaldo had agreed to release the prisoners held by the insurgents in the Philippines.

Mr. Hull of Iowa, chairman of the house military committee, submitted its report on the military reorganization bill.

The resignation of Major General Francis V. Greene was on Wednesday accepted by the president, to take effect Feb. 28.

General Henry withdrew his order revoking Spanish concessions in the island of Porto Rico owing to legal objections to the order.

Repairs to the cable between New York and Haiti again opened communication by that line with West Indian and South American cities.

The navy department has decided to send 400 enlisted men to Admiral Dewey to serve as crews for the Spanish cruisers captured at Manila.

General Rios has surrendered Iloilo, capital of the island of Panay, in the Philippines, and the city is in possession of the Filipinos.

The ministerial crisis in Spain, it is thought, will be postponed until the American senate ratifies the treaty of peace.

President McKinley issued an order regulating the financial system of Cuba and fixing the standard of values on a gold basis.

Order has been restored in Havana, and Americans, Spanish and Cubans patrol the city. The struggle over the sale of the street railway franchise continues.

Orders were issued for the commander of the Bennington, at Honolulu, to annex Wake island for a Pacific cable station and to take possession of Guam, in the Ladrones.

General Otis and Admiral Dewey informed the authorities in Washington that they had sent a military and naval expedition to preserve order at Iloilo, in the Philippines.

The American commissioners have issued in Cuba a proclamation warning the inhabitants that Spanish rights must be respected and giving the terms of the island's transfer.

As a souvenir of her son, Hamilton Fish, Jr., Mrs. Hamilton Fish has sent to every member of Troop I, Roosevelt's Rough Riders, in which young Fish was sergeant, a silver mounted knife.

The United States warships Boston and Petrel have returned to Manila from Chinese ports. Insurgents at Manila recently gave some anxiety to the American authorities in that city.

The war investigating commission Thursday made public the statements of many army officers supplied by General Miles in substantiation of his charge that bad beef was furnished to the army.

The "treaty of Paris," re-establishing peace between the United States and Spain, is now in the hands of President McKinley, having been delivered to him last Saturday by the American commissioners.

Major General Francis V. Greene arrived in Washington from Havana and tendered his resignation to the president. He brought to the authorities reassuring reports of the condition of affairs in the Cuban capital.

General Merritt is spending the Christmas holidays in Chicago, where he reiterated his views about the retention of the Philippines, and said that he would resume command of the department of the east after Jan. 1.

Public demonstrations by Cuban soldiers will not be permitted in Havana during the first week in January, for fear of disorder. In consequence the situation is delicate, the Cubans being highly indignant over the refusal to allow them to celebrate the withdrawal of the Spanish forces from the island.

FOREIGN NOTES OF INTEREST.

The pope, replying to the Christmas greetings of the cardinals, spoke pessimistically of the outlook.

Princess Louise of Coburg, daughter of the king of the Belgians, is reported as having become insane.

John W. Bookwalter of Ohio tells of the wonderful development of the vast Asian possessions of Russia.

Ghani Bey, a notorious aid de camp of the sultan, was murdered in a Constantinople pastry shop by Hafiz Pasha.

The Atlas line steamer Andes, bound from Kingston, Jamaica, to New York, went ashore on Plumb Point reef, Jamaica.

A monument to the Russians who fell in the Russo-Turkish war was unveiled by the Grand Duke Nicholas at San Stefano, near Constantinople.

The Montenegrin soldiers who were believed to have been buried in the snow at Lara pass are reported to have arrived safely at Poderitza.

Sharp fighting has occurred in British East Africa between a British force and some rebels. The losses were severe and include a British lieutenant.

Ex-President Casimir-Perier and ex-Minister Barthou were examined by the court of cassation in Paris in the Dreyfus revision proceedings Wednesday.

The fall of part of a mountain partially buried the Swiss village of Airolo. Three bodies were taken from the ruins, and damage to the amount of $200,000 was done.

Three duels were fought at Budapest Wednesday, growing out of the squabbles in parliament between members and Baron Banffy. None of the duelists was much hurt.

At the annual meeting of the Panama Canal company in Paris Wednesday a report was read, describing the means taken to direct American attention to the merits of the Panama route.

News from Peking by way of Shanghai is to the effect that from two to six executions a week in the palace precincts are ordered by the empress dowager for alleged political reasons.

HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours: a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains your linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

WHAT TO DO.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects follow use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. At druggists fifty cents or one dollar.

You may have a sample bottle and a book that tells more about it, both sent absolutely free by mail, if you send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing be sure and mention that you read this generous offer in The Caucasian.

...se Dreadful Sores

They Continued to Spread in Spite of Treatment but Now They are Healed—A Wonderful Work.

"For many years I have been a great sufferer with varicose veins on one of my limbs. My foot and limb became dreadfully swollen. When I stood up I could feel the blood rushing down the veins of this limb. One day I accidentally hit my foot against some object and a sore broke out which continued to spread and was exceedingly painful. I concluded I needed a blood purifier and I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. In a short time those dreadful sores which had caused me so much suffering, began to heal. I kept on faithfully with Hood's Sarsaparilla, and in a short time my limb was completely healed and the sores gave me no more pain. I cannot be too thankful for the wonderful work Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me." MRS. A. E. GILSON, Hartland, Vermont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.