Gastonia, N. C., January 12, 1899.

Couls in Advance.

## TREATY WITH SPAIN.

Full Text of the Official Document-Also Letters of the President and the Secretary of State Transmitting it to The Senate for Ratification.

ng is the President's mescage and the letter of Secretary of State Hag, transmitting to the Senate the treaty of pence concluded at Paris between the United States and Spain, togother with the official text of the treats, being an exact copy of the document brought to the United States by the American commissioners;

To the Senate of the United States :

I transmit berewith with a view to its ratification, a treaty of peace he tween the limited States and Spale, signed at the city of Paris on Dicember 10, 1898; together with the protocols and papers indicated in the list accompanying the report of the Secre-

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., Jan. 4, 1899.

To the President :

The undersigned. Secretary of State, has the honor to lay before the President, with a view to the submission to the Senate, if deemed proper, a treaty of peace concluded at Paris, on De-cember 10, 1898, between the United

States and Spain.

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

THE TERATY. Department of Sinte.

Washington, Jan. 3, 1899. The United States of America and lier Majesty, the Queen Regent of Spain, in the name of her angust son, Don Alfonso XIII, desiring to end the state of war now existing between the two countries, have for that purpose appointed as pl-appotentiaries:

The President of the United States:

William B. Day, Cushman K Davis, Wm. P. Frye, George Gray and White-law Held, citizens of the United States: And Her Majesty, the Queen Regent

Don Engeulo Moutero Rius, President of the Senate; Don Buenaventura de Abarzaura, Senator of the Kingdom and ex-Minister of the Crown; Don Jose De Garnica, Deputy to the Cortes Court; Don Wenceslas Bamirez De Villa-Urrutia, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Brussels, and Don Rifael Cereo, general of

Wao, baving assembled in Paris, and having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have after discussion of the matters before them, agreed upon the following articles :

ARTICLE I. Spain relinquishes all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba, and as the island is, upon its overnation by Spain, to be occupied by the United States, the United States will, so long as such occupation shall last, assume and discharge the obligations that may, under international law, result from tection of life and property.

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

ABTICLE III. Spain codes to the United States the archipolago known as the Philippine Islands and comprehending the islands lying within the following line : e running from west to east along or near the twentieth parallel of north latitude, and through the middle of the navigable channel of Bachi, from the 118th to the 127th degree, toeridian of longitude east of Green wich; thence along the 127th degree meridian of longitude cast of Greenwich to the parallel of 4 degrees and 45 minutes north latitude; thence along the parallel of 4 degrees and 45 minutes north latitude; thence along the parallel of 4 degrees and 45 minutes north latitude to its literature for the latitude for for the latitu hatitude to its intersection with the meridian of longitude 119 degrees and 35 minutes east of Greenwich, thence along the meridian of longitude 110 degrees and 35 minutes east of Greenwich, to the parallel of latitude 7 de-grees and 40 minutes north; thence with the 116th degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich, thence by a direct line to the intersection of th of longitude east of Greenwich to the

beginning.
The United States will pay to Spalu the sum of \$20,000,000 within three months after the exchange of the rati-Boations of the present treaty.

ARTICLE IV.

The United States will, for the term of ten years, from the date of the exof the ratifications of the present treaty, admit Spanish ships and merchandise to the ports of the Philip pine Islands on the situe terms us alipe and merehandine of the United States. ARTICI.E V.

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

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 .- The follow- | well as the island of Guaro, on the terms similar to those agroed upon by the commissioners appointed to arrange for the evacuation of Porto Rico and the other Islands in the West Indies under the protocol of August 12, 1896, which is to continue in force till its

provisious are completely executed.

The time within which the ovacuation of the Philippine Islands and
Guam shall be completed shall be fixed
by the two governments. Stands of colors, uncaptured war vessels, small arms, guns of all calibre, with their surriages and seconories, powder, summutition, live stock, and materials and supplies of all kinds, belonging to and supplies of all Elbos, belonging to the land and naval forces of Spain in the Philippines and Graem, remain the property of Spain. Pieces of heavy ordinance, exclusive of field artilery, in the fortifications and coast defences, shall remain in their emplacements for the term of six months, to be reckound from the exchange of ratifications of the treaty; and the United States may, in the meastime, purchase such ma-turial from Spain, if a satisfactory agreement between the two govern-ments on the subject shall be reached. ARTICLE VI.

Spain will, upon the signature of the present treaty, r-lease all pri-oners of war, and all persons detained or imprisoned for political offences in con-nection with the insurrections in Cuba nection with the insurrections in Caba and the Philippines and the war with the United States. Reciprocally, the United States will release all persons made prizeners of war by the America forces, and will undertake to obtain the release of all Spanish priseners in the hands of the lusurgents in Caba and the Philippines. The government of the United States will, at its own that its and the Spanish prize and the Caba and the Caba Spanish and the United States will, at its own that its own that its own that its own that the case of the Spanish and the spanish prize an cost, return to Spain and the government of Spain, will at its own cost, return to the United States, Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines, scoarding to the situation of their respective homes, prisoners released or caused to be relessed by them, respectively, under this article.

AUTICIA VII.

The United States and Spain wu tuelly relinquish all claims for indemnity, national and individual, of every hind, of either government or of its citizens or subjects, against the other government, that may be earlies since the loginaing of the late insurrection in Cuba and prior to the exchange of ratifications of the present treaty, including all cining, for indemnity for the cost of the war. The United States will adjudicate and settle the claims of its citizens against finally relignorished. its citizens against spain reliaquished in this article.

ARTICLE VIII.

In conformity with the provisions of articles 1, 2 and 3 of this treaty. Spain relinquishes in Cubs, and cedes in Purto Rico and other islands in the West Indians, in the island of Guam, and in the Philippine archipeiane, all the buildings, wherves, barracks, forts, structures, public highways and other immovable property which, in conformity with law, belong to the public domain, and as such belong to the crown of Spain. And it is hereby declared. of Spain. And it is hereby declared that the relinquishment or cession, as the case may be, to which the preceding parngraph refers, cannot in any rewhich by law, belong to the pencerul possession of property of all kinds, of provinces, municipalities, public or private establishments, concalustical or civic bodies or any other associaand possess property in the aforcachi territories renounced or ceded, or of private individuals, of whatseever naionality such individuals may be.

The aforesaid relinquishment or cer documents exclusively referring to the sovereignty relinquished or caded that may exist in the archives of the penn-Where any document in auch archives only in part relates to said sovereignty, a copy of such part will be furnished whenever it shall be requested. Like rules shall be reciprocally documents in the archives of the isl-

ands above referred to. in the storesaid relinquishment cession, as the case may be, are also included such rights as the crown of Spain and its authorities porsess to respect of the official archives and records, exclusive as well as judicial, in the islands above referred to, which reproperty of their inhabitants. archices and records shall he carefully preserved, and private persons shall, without distinction, have the right to require, in accordance with law, auwills and other instruments forming part of notarial protocols or Gles, or which may be conteined in the execu-

in Spain or in the islands aforesaid

AUTICLE IX. Spanish subjects, natives of the peninsula residing in the territory over which Spain, by the present treaty, re-linquishes or cedes her sovereignty, may remain in such territory or remove therefrom, retaining to either event all their rights of property, in luding the right to sell or dispose of such property or of its proceeds, and they shall also have the right to carry on their industry, commerce and pro-fessions, being subject in respect therefeasions, being subject in respect thereof to such laws as are applicable to
atther foreigners. In case they remain
in the territory they may preserve their
allegance to the crown of Spain by
making, before a court of record with. nliegiance to the crown of Spain by ().
making, before a court of record within a year from the date of the exchange | and Spain will, upon the exchange of the ratifications of the preserve trailing to evacuate the l'hilippinen, as declaration they shall be held to have

renounced it and to have adopted the nationality of the territory in which they may reside.

The civil rights and political status

of the native mimbitants of the terri-tories hereby ceded to the United States shull be determined by the Congress.

ARTICLE X. The inhabitants of the territories over which Spain reliquishes or deles her sovereignty shall be secured in the free extress of their teligion.

ARTICLE XI.

The Spanlards residing in the terri-tories over which Spain, by this treaty, cedes or relinquishes her sovereignly, shall be snippet in matters civil, as well as criminal, to the jerisdiction of well as criminal, to the jurisdiction of the courts of the country wherein they reside, pursuant to the ordinary laws governing the same; and they shall have the right to appear before such save the right to appear before such courts, and to pursue the same course, and to pursue the same course, and to pursue the same course, and to pursue the same course. enurts, and to pursue the same course, as citizens of the country to which the conris belong.

ARTULE NO.

Judicial proceedings pending at the time of the exchange of ratifications of the treaty in the territories over which Sprin relinquishes or cedes her sov-ereignty shall be determined according

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

3. Civil suits between private indi-vidusls which may, on the data men-tioned, be determined, shall be proce-cuted to judgment before the court in which they may then be pending, or in the court that may be saintituted therefor.

Criminal actions pending on the date mentioned before the Supreme Court of Spain against citizens of the partitory, which by this treaty ceases to be Spainsh, shall continue under its jurisdiction until final judgment; but, the execution thereof shall be commit-ted to the competent authority of the place in which the case armse.

ARTICLE NIII.

The rights of property secured by copyrights and patents negatived by Spaniards in the Island de Cuba and in Porto Rico, the Pollippines and other crited territories, at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this levels. treaty, shall continue to be respected. Spanish scientific, literary and artistic works not subversive to public order in the territories in question shall con-tinue to be admitted from duty into such territories, for the period of ten years, to be reckoned from the dute of he exchange of the ratifications of this teaty.

LATER BY. Sprin will have the power to establish consular offices in the ports and places of the territories, the sowereign-

ty over which as been either relin-quished or ceded by the present treaty. ARTICLE XV. The gavernment of each country will, for the term of ten years, second to the merchant vessels of the other country the same treatment in respect

terminated on six months notice given by either government to the other.

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

ARTICLE XVII.

The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States by the treatment of the Onice States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by Her Majesty, the Queen Regent of Spain; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington within six months from he date hereof, or earlier, if possible. In falth whereof, we, the respective in falth whereof, we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this day of December, in the year of our seals. Done, in duplicate, at Paris, the 10th

Day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-eight.

(Seal) WILLIAM R. DAY. CUSHAN K. DAVIS, WILLIAM P. PRYS. Scul) GEORGE GRAY,

WILLTRLAW REID (Seal) (Seal) ENGENIO MONTERO RIOS,

II. DE ABABETZA, J. DE GARNICA, Seat) W. R. DEVILLA-URRATIA (Seal) BAFAEL CEREO.

Accompanying the treaty is a great mass of correspondence, including pro-tocols, and the proceedings of the com-mission in Paris, making in all a printed volume of nearly 700 pages.

Discovered by h Wom Another great discovery has been made, and that too, by a lady in this country. "Disease festened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessably, and could not steep. She finally discovered a way to recovery, by purchasing of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and was so much relieved on taking first doze, that she & Co'a, Drug Store. Regular size 50, and \$1.00. Every bottle guaranteed.

Steel Creek, in Mecklenburg, rejoices in Mr. Arthur Potts, a feet and 7 inches high.

ARP ON THE FIGURE 9.

IT MAY HE A MARKET IN THE NEW YEAR. tors it Zeans bomething- His Terms of Prace - William to Porgive the

Sorthern People is they WHI Apolo-gine — Allemation or the North mad South Was Gwing to blot and Officiale.

All Are in Atlanta Constitution, 1899. I was ruminating about this riddle of the D's. I and 8 are 0, and that makes three 0's in a row. 18 are two 0's, and that makes four 0's in a row. The three 0's make 27, and the 2 and 7 make 0. The tour 0's make 30, and the 3 and 6 makes 9. Maybe this was of the 0's is to be a massaged and

shall beat their swords into ploushares and not learn war any more.

Maybe, I ray But there are some sinus of peace on this side of the water—peace between the north and the south. McKinley has made a break of it, and if he can control his party, congress will lix up our confederate grave-yards. Then the next thing will be to pension our confederate, other and last of all, to apologics. I never will be artisfied until they apologics and beg our pardon. Any gentlemen will do that and feel better for having done it, for they know by this time that they were in the wrong, though it has taken a long time for them to find it out and report. Eurely we are the taken a long time for them to find it ont and repeat. Euroly we are the most forziving prope in the world, or we wouldn't make so much ado over the effect to fix up our graveyards, for the truth is, our women have already fixed teem up and our dead are comfortivide under their care. But it is a sign of good will and forestadness an apology in the near future. Tom Reed wants to get ahead of McKinley in the south, and I expect will introduce a little of Apology at the next assion. Pensions and apologies will be bis alogan. It would take a great deal of money for our vetering and wildows, for there are not namy left, but it will cause those who are isft to five longer, standard oil company's Afformey Mays. cause those who are !- It to live longer,

"Finn one down all, lasts great and email, lasts great and email, leaving a personn middle, They do not die, for notating And never grow any oider.

An old friend told say that the alignating but notating and the north and south was at me between the north and south was with between the north and south was owine more to diet and climate than it was to shivery or negroes. Said he, they live on cold bread and cannot goods and catich, and drink load ten, white we live on han and eggs and hot rolls nort test viceuit and drink coffee. Their diet is at cold and shivering as their climate, while ours is rich and warm and stimulating like our sanshine. These, they are butting to be shine. Hence, they are inclined to be coldboarded and a lab. We feested McKieley down here so southern tond, and warmed him to the heart and made him feel generous and find, and to he made that confederate speech and wore that veteran's budge broates he left good haide. If he had stayed down here a few weeks longer he would have spoken for pensions and apologozed. Maybe there is something in that,

for I have observed that northern pen ple who domicile with us for any length to all port charges, including entraines of time always take our side and departace dues, light dues, and fend us. But my caudid opinion is tonage duties, as it accords to be own merchant vessels, not magaged in the constwist trade.

This article may, at any time, be seemed to fend us fractions want some time the way of price are edit in and preachers. Therefore want some time the way of price are edit in and preachers. Therefore want some time the constant of the way of price are edit in and preachers. Therefore want some time the constant of the way of price are edit in the constant of the way of the abuse of the south is like regular stock in trade and is always in demand it is a good cement for the party and Reens it solid, for if their readers differ they can ulway munize by abusing us. The New York Republican paper is just as inalignant since McKinley made his conthern tour as it was before. Mr. McKinley played on the harmonics, but The Press won't dence to the

As for the preachers, my candid opinion is the majority of them have no more real religion than did Henry Wurd Beecher. Like the editors, the rely on sensation to fill their powe and their pockets. With a few exceptions, their Thunksgiving sernious had neither love to God nor charly to man, and they went out of the text to give the South a slam or a stab. I used to mye great respect and reversues for ministers of the gospe). I really be lieved they were all ordained of Gort for the sacred calling, but in my later years that reverged has weakened and it seems to me now that most of them are only ordained of men. The pulpit, both North and South, has been degraded and has lest its high standard. Hardly a week passes but some preachor has committed some crime and created a sensation. Charches are torn asander and the propie divided into bitter factions. Sensational preaching is the order of the day, and every now and then a scandal with a women in the case occurs. Undignified and bit ter controversicaln the newspapers feed the public mind and delight those who are outside the pale of the church. was called on yesterday for charity for a poor unfortunate family that lives a few miles away, and was informed that the only daughter, a girl of seventeen, who could help the aged couple at all had married un old Baptist preacher of sixty, and after a few weeks be shandoued Her and left for parts unknown. The story is a pathetle and he ought to be cought and sent to Indiana and typehed. This lowering of the standard of morality and good old-fastioned Christian pastorial preaching is especially noticeable in the ek!-fastioned Christian two great leading denominations of the mouth. I stu gratified to say that the Prestyterhin and Epiroqui charches have not yet shocked the public with any ministerial scandal, though their renobers are as a class inferior in pullit chequence to these of half a century would have carried his sectarianism so far as to seek to expunge from the Presbyterion bymu book that beautiful :Tunn:

Frank from Insummer's voice.

Ind stoness plusted towastic that (122).

Lose as their guilty status."

This hymn was composed by William Cowper, the post, and is embalaned in the sweetest memories of our child-hood. But this preacher wishes to have it expussed because he mays the third line smacks of Daptism by Immersion. Oh, my country! And now some of our Atlants and Nashville preachers are ventilating their political opinions about the war and the Philippines in their polpits, to the diagnst of every hearer with differs with them. They forget that the pulpit is not theirs, and their call was to preach the gospel—not politics.

-rot politica.

well, I suppose that some of our soldier tops of the late war will some be on the possion rolls. I see that seventy-two of an Ohio regiment have already applied. Ohio beats the world on pensions, and has iterated all the tricks of the business. One man up there was recently detected in laving drawn three pensions for the past five years. During the war he was transferred three times, and so he made three different applications in different counties, and his sore leg went through all ties, and his sore beg west through all right, and he now tells that his hawyer put him up to it, and he gave the lawgeneral opinion and he gave the law-per one pension and he kept two. The general opinion at Washington is that at least one-half the pensions granted are frauds. But pension money circu-lates freely and that is a good thing, and when it gets to circulating down here among our boys we won't com-plain.

Well, as that a good old fashioned Christman et our house, and were thankful that no effiction or calamity

Mandard Off Company's Afterney Ways Sayle Talk to Mere Cast. Alianta Johnna report.

Chief Justice Spear asked: "It's your company any books showing the workings of the corporation ?"

Mr. Kline replied: "We have books showing gross carnings and all dinaminal details, and we still have them. This talk about borning them is the morest chaff."

therest chaff."
He was next asked:
"Will you produce them ?" And he again said: "We will not under the former order, because it would he a violation of our rights. We have always been willing to produce our minute books and ledgers showing corporate transections, but not books showing the building of stockholders.

the bolding of stockholders and transfers noused them. "As to broks, we burn old books in storage every tou years, but there has been none destroyed pertinent to this byestigation."

CHAP-LANTA IN Stantom touthern Years For Inch.

lanufacturers Regard. A planting mill is less dangerous to a town than a politician.

A city without a railroad is likely to furnish excellent pasturage,
Capital is of more advantage to a

community than demagagues.

No city cut permanently thrive upon the policy of sluring a rival.

No bucket ever returns empty from the well of honesty and full desting.

Legal technicality is no excess for dishonesty in dealing with legitimate

lish obesty in draling with legitlustle creditors Our of the best advertisements of s

State or city is promptness in meeting Campaign recepted are valueless as

fertilizers of farms or as inbrigators of industry. Many material fatalities attend legislative shooting matrices with corpora

tions as the targets. Foreign commerce will not be developed by building barrleades around a

city's wharves. Local enterprise in exploiting re-

coney from without, Harmony between employes and em ployers diminishes in direct proportion to legislative intermedding with pri-

Vity Lee Was Not Appointed.

Salambla State. Fitz Loc's reception yesterday ex-

Vate affairs.

plains as fully as is mecessary why he was not given authority over the city of llavans. The Virginian had made too many friends there; he possessed too thoroughly the confidence of the Cubane; his appointment would have encouraged them to believe that they would soon have their ladependence, I dealing with these wards of ours it is necessary first to make them sfraid o us. Government by kindness may do for others, but not for people who impulsively jump to resente conclusions.

John S. Henderson and T. H. Vaurenford, Salisiary, are forming a com-pany to operate an electric car line between Chestant Hill and Spenor, stock limited to \$10,000. The popula tion of Spencer is said in be over 1,000.

Comes from Dr. D. B. Cargle, of Washita, I. T. He writes: "Four bottles of Electric Bitters has cared Mrs. Diewer of scrofula, which had Ginsed her great suffering for years. Terrible sur. a would break out on her bend and face, and the best docton her could give no help; but her oure is com-clete and her health mexcellent." Tide shows what thousands have proved, --that Electric Bitters is the less blood parider known. It's the supreme remdy for rezuma, tetter, sait rheum, silvers, boils and running sores. It stitutistes liver, kidneys and bowels, cxpels poisons, helps digestion builds up the strength. Only 50 cents. Sold by J. E. Carry and Company, Drugglats.

FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE a guaranteed remedy for all KIDNEY and BLADDER Dispasse.

For sale by J. H. KENNEDY & COMPANY.

OMPLICATIONS IN A STORMS TRADE

ne Error That Cod Money and Am other That Threatened To.

Statesville Landmark.

Some interesting compileations growing out of a horse trade recently occurred here. The story runnerh thus: Some time age Messis. Henkel, Cosig. & Co., the horse desless, sold a horse to Mr. Bab. Westmoreland. The horse was sold on time and Mr. Westmoreland secured to Messic. Henkel, Craig & Co. a certain form of note which that firm employs in such transactions, which paper was duly registered. Some time thereafter Mr. Westmoreland decided to leave these parts and took the horse to Rowan county and sold it to Mr. Mack Harrison, Mr. Henkel heard of this, called on Mr. Harrison and demanded the horse, showing his paper. Mr. Harrison yielded and turned over the horse. He afterward, however, decided to come to town and see what could be done in the matter. Mr. L. C. Caldwell was coasulted by Mr. Harrison and the lawyer told his client that if Mr. Henkel's paper was properly registered there was no redress for him. The books in the register's office were examined and it was found that m registering Mr. Henkel's paper as lims had been unintentianally omitted, thus making it invalid. Mr. Henkel and get his horse back. Then Mr. Tarner realized that he was probably in far it and agreed to pay. The amount was 650 and Mr. Henkel agreed to take 850, which the register paid. Then Mr. Turner saked that he be given the Westmoreland note, as he oright some time in the furner be able to recondition in the furner be Statesville Landmurk.

Westmoreland note, as he oright some time in the future be able to recomp time in the future be able to recouplinaself. Mr. Hencel, having got his amont, agreed to this and endersed the mast to Mr. Turner: In undersing the note Mr. Henkel neglected to write without recourse? and when the gote had passed into Mr. Turner's passession be called Mr. Hencel's attention to the fact that his endorsement made him (Henkel) liable for the note. Mr. Henkel said he had made an error in the endorsement, but Mr. Turner replied that he, too, had made an error and had just paid for it. Mr. Turner intimated that he would collect the note out of Mr. Henkel and while he probably has no idea of duing it the effective states.

easy for a time.

Fortane in Ancient Times. New York Leagur. Curing master

Circus possessed in landed property a furture equal to \$3,500,000, besides a large sum of money, slaves, and furni-ture, which smounted to an equal sum. He used to say that a citizen who had not a fortune sufficient to support an army or a legion did not deserve the

Tin philosopher Seneca had a fortune of \$13,000.000. Lentulus, the south-sayer, had \$18,050,000, which Chilgula spent in less than six mouths.

Cause before he entered upon any of

fice, owned \$15,000,000, and he pur-clussed the friendship of Curio for \$2, 500,000, and that of Lucius Paulus for \$1,500,000. He gave Bervilla, the notion of Brutus, a pearl of the of \$40,000. Appicus expended in de-banchery \$1,500,000, and finding, on xamination of the state of his affairs. that he had no more than \$250,000.

left he poisoned himself, because he considered that sum insufficient for his naintenance.

One single dish cost Esopus \$400. One single dish cost. Eschus esto, 001. (falignia spent for one supper \$400,000, and Heliogabulus \$100,000. The observed a repust for intentions was \$100,000. The fish from his pends were said for \$175,000. Sessus? country house was destroyed by fire, and his loss was estimated at \$4,250,000.

the Philippines. Vasianmen Cor, Chieugo Heourd.

While he has reached no diction and will make no recommendations on the rubject, it is believed that somer or later the President will recommend that the \$20,000,000 indemnity which has been paid to Spain shall ultimately be charged against the Fillipinos and both the interest and principal and from their recomment. paid from their revenues. He dorn not think it should be a charge against the people of the United States, although, as for all other matters, he reserves the right to change his mind on this auditor. on this saliject.

distante Presbyterian Church. The Monthly Building

This church has prospered until it ieds strong enough to support a minister in Polk can ity. The rejules as all and prayers will be made for a blessing to attend the minister this church will send to preach in our mountain constry.

Salisbury's aldermen are hearing propositions from electric lighting

STISANCE, PENT, MENACE

Ariante Journal.
We congratulate the war deponent of musta once a regiment of magro we from Virginia, and another fro Carolina.

from Virginia, and another from North Carolina.

Both these regiments are stationed in Macon, and we do not hesitate to say that a more utterly violous and worthless set of ruffiens never served under the flag of the United States.

A number of the midders in these regiments have met richly deserved deaths by reason of their assault upon the person or property of citimus of this state. They have been a numance, a pest and a messace ever since they were located in Macon. When they passed the bounds of tolerations the good men of that community attended to them properly, but they have amboved and disgusted the december of Macon to as uninvested site december of Macon to as uninvested the december of Macon to as uninvested the flag should never have been mastered in. They must have been gathered from the scame of the lowest order of population in the states to which they are credited, and it is hard to understand how the administration has kept their smilled on the government on long. However, we will go far toward forgiving the offense because the atomement of an immediate mustering out is utlered.

Tax on Engageter, Etc.

From information received at this office, it appears that the fact is not generally known or understood that there is an internal revenue tax on legacies and distributive shares of existen, where the decendent died on or after Jone 13, 1859, leaving a personal actain, the "whole amount" of which exceeds in which all 650.

the 'whole amount' of which exceeds in value \$10,000.

This tax accrues where passing from any person on or after Jone 13, 1898.

No tax is due unless the whole amount of personal property passing from the decedent exceeds in value \$10,000.

All legacies or property passing by will, or by the laws of any state or Territory, to insband or wife of the person died possessed, shall be exempt from tax or duty.

person died possessed, shall be exempt from tax or duty.

The tax must be paid by therexecutor or administrator before its distribution to the legatees.

The fact that all, or a part, of an estate is represented by bouds of the United States does not exempt such an estate from tax under the internal revenue laws.

If the collector finds it necessary, in order to obtain the facts respective to obtain the facts liability to legacy taxes, where the records are insufficient, he can exercise

the authority vested in him by the Re-

the authority vested in him by the Re-vised Statutes, and may summen the executors, administrators or other per-sons he may deem proper to appear and testify under oath.

Deputy Collectors have been instruc-ted to examine each month the office of clerks of the Superior Court and of registers of deeds, and to report fully the facts as to wills and estates pend-ing settlement.

ing settlement.

Executors and administrators of entates fiable to legecy tax are requested to communicate with this office, when full particulars as to rates, etc., will h

H, S. HARKEN Asheville, N. C., Jan. 2, 1899 cos of an Incoless

Prank Lombard, former secretary of the Francisco stock exchange, is just back from Manila, and tells a new story of Admiral Dawey, which shows what lerror the admiral has mapired among those who thought they could obest Uncle tam. Lembard says: "In Cavile there are no docking facilities. Vessels lie at anchor, and native freight bes a called cacosa, carry things to and from the shore. The Filipine captain of one of these weaths contracted with the admiral to our says and to his flaganin. After performing the duty he dressed himself is the latest Ruropean fashion to visit the admiral, slik list, white shirt, oravat, unfix, etc. Presenting his bill, Dowey remarked that there were numerous overcharges that he would not pay. The Filipine protested that the would not pay. The Filipine protested that the would not pay. The Filipine protested that the would not pay and the original bill. Misseld by the admiral's quiet manner, and evidently thinking he could be building that one protest of his hand remarked to the watch: 'Drop that man overboard,' and in a moment the plug hat was floating in Cavite Bay, while the inne-Frank Lombard, former secretary o and in a moment the plug hat floating in Cavite Bay, while the lent cause proprietar was coughly suit water and swimming to his

The Spanish flag went of Stars and Stripes went up New Year's day, The She O' Nurth Chrolinian in