

GEN. LEE ONCE MORE GOES TO CUBA.

REVIEW OF MEN.

Soldiers Have Embarked in Transports and are Prepared to Take Possession of the Island.

The Major General's Staff.

The movement of American troops to the city of Havana began Wednesday. On that day Major General Fitzhugh Lee, commanding the Seventh army corps, and his staff left Savannah. This should put them in Havana not later than Saturday. General Lee and his staff departed in the transport Panama.

Those of his staff who accompany the major general are: Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Dorst, assistant adjutant general; Lieutenant Colonel George E. Pond, chief quartermaster; Lieutenant Colonel O. V. Wood, chief commissary of subsistence; Lieutenant Colonel L. M. Maus, chief surgeon; Lieutenant Colonel Curtis Guld, Jr., inspector general; Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Ribble, judge advocate; Lieutenant Colonel J. E. Maxfield, chief signal officer; Lieutenant W. H. Lawrence, chief engineer officer; Lieutenant Colonel Rogers Pirnie, Jr., chief ordnance officer; Lieutenant Sartoris, General Lee's aide will go with him, as will Major Michie, assistant adjutant general. Major Russell Harrison, provost marshal, will also accompany him.

The troops of the Second division of the corps, together with the signal corps, departed from Savannah on the transports Mobile, Michigan and Romania. The Two Hundred and Second New York regiment, United States volunteers, left on the transport Minnewaska for Pinar del Rio.

General Lee ordered a general review of all the troops in the vicinity of the city of Savannah last Tuesday afternoon. There were nearly 17,000 men in line.

The Cubans and Spaniards will not mingle in Havana and until the latter are removed the Cubans can only hope to make a record for themselves favorable to self-government.

There are numerous reports of collisions and minor disturbances between Spaniards and Cubans all over the island, which, although of no great significance, show the ill feeling which exists and will continue to exist.

Ever since the wrecking of the printing office at Guines last week by the Spaniards, the military commander, General Castellan, has published an article entitled, "Adieu," disorders there have been of daily occurrence. The Spaniards patrol the streets at night, attacking all unprotected citizens whom they find after 9 o'clock and spreading alarm and consternation. Senior Jose Bolado, the Mayor of Guines, who protested, was badly beaten and cut in the hand.

Thursday night General Castellanos telegraphed the military commander of Guines that he would hold him directly responsible for the disturbances and insisted upon immediate steps being taken to prevent their continuance. Several officers of the Barbastró regiment were arrested as ringleaders.

On their way to Havana the Cuban Generals Laceret and Rego occupied the same car with four Spanish officers. When they reached Jovellanos, Mantanzas Province, the Spaniards, on learning who their fellow-passengers were, insulted them and divested them of their insignia and machetes. A tumult ensued and the crowd at the railway station, in which were Spaniards and Cubans, joined in the fray. Two shots were fired, though no one was hit. Order was finally restored by a display of force, the Spaniards returning to the train and the Cuban officers remaining at Jovellanos, where they had been expected.

The Spanish mail steamer Villaverde with Marshal Blanco, the former Captain General of Cuba, and his suite on board, left Havana last Thursday. The departure of Marshal Blanco was not accompanied by the pomp and ceremony marking similar events in previous years.

Would Rule Out the Girls.

A mass meeting of undergraduate students was held at Wesleyan university at Middletown, Conn., a few days ago, to protest against the system of co-education now in vogue at the college. It was maintained that the exclusion of women from the college would be to the best interests of the university, and that if the policy of admitting women is continued it will have the effect of greatly reducing the number of male students.

CABLE FLASHES.

Kaiser William is now talking of visiting England and possibly Ireland. There was a large meeting held in Paris last Saturday favoring a revision of the Dreyfus case.

A new magazine devoted to the victims of gout and rheumatism has just been published at Paris.

Spain has borrowed 60,000,000 pesetas to cover the expenses of the evacuation of Cuba and the Philippines.

A plot to assassinate Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria has been uncovered at Sofia. Numerous arrests have been made.

Kaiser Wilhelm received a cool reception at Berlin, and was much displeased thereat, on his return from Palestine.

The Spanish steamer Chateau has arrived at Madrid from Havana. Five men died en route and sixty were taken to a hospital.

The forward march of the United States in acquiring new territory regardless of the opinion of other nations, is astonishing the Germans.

Trouble has arisen in Africa between Germany and the Congo Free State relative to the respective boundaries of German and Congo territory north of Lake Tanganyika.

Germans are intensely bitter against the Austrian premier for threatening reprisals for the expulsion of Austrians and have issued a note of warning.

The Duchess of Marlborough (Consuelo Vanderbilt) will officiate at the launching of the new British battleship *Irresistible*. As at the launching of the *Formidable* the American flag will float alongside the Union Jack on the official stand.

The marriage of Miss Pauline Astor to the Duke of Roxburghe, which now almost seems assured, will probably be one of the most brilliant social events in Great Britain. The families of both the American heiress and the peer seem to be pleased with it.

It is believed Don Carlos, the pretender to the Spanish throne, will soon make an attempt to seize it. His emissaries are now at work attempting to suborn the Spanish army, which is dissatisfied because its pay is in arrears, and it was given no chance to prove its worth in the late war.

Triests and the district in Austria surrounded by flooded on Sunday by a tremendous tidal wave, which did much damage to property and ships and caused the loss of many lives. There was a violent earthquake throughout the Southern provinces of Austria.

A GOVERNOR INDICTED.

Tanner of Illinois Held by the Grand Jury for Neglect of Duty.

Gov. Tanner of Illinois has been indicted by a grand jury at Virdeon, Ill., for failing to do his duty during the mine strikes in that city.

Against John R. Tanner, governor of Illinois, there are three counts for palpable omission of duty and malfeasance in office. Fred W. Lukins, general manager of the Chicago-Virden Coal Company, is charged with manslaughter on two counts. With Lukins, his deputies—Frank Wilder, J. E. Sickles and J. H. Smith—are indicted for the killing of Joseph Gitterle, a Mt. Olive miner. Sixteen Thiel guards are held in jail.

In the indictment against Gov. Tanner the complaining witnesses are John Graham, William Mitchell, William Gilson, Clarence Ross and Charles Evans, employees of the Chicago-Virden Coal Company. They testified that they were intimidated and prevented from following their legitimate employment by an armed body of men, numbering 1,000, who unlawfully and feloniously entered upon the land of the sheriff of Macoupin county that no protection was to be had from the county, and was earnestly importuned for state assistance. Judge Shirley fixed Tanner's bond at \$500.

CUBANS AS JUDGES.

Gen. Wood Has Organized a Supreme Court at Santiago.

Gen. Wood of Santiago completed the organization of the supreme court last Tuesday by adding Eudaldo Sanchez Echavarria and Luis Gaston to the state arranged on Saturday, making Echarria president. Instead of Eudaldo Tamayo, Tamayo requested that the office of president of the court be given to Echavarria, agreeing to accept the office of associate justice. Judge Echavarria will be retired under the age limit shortly when Tamayo will become president. Echavarria is a member of an old Cuban family. He was a Cuban sympathizer throughout the insurrection. The court as now constituted consists of Senior Echavarria, president, and Senors Gaston, Tamayo, Varela and Manduley, associates. Every prominent political faction in the province is represented by the best man among its nominees. Gen. Wood collects that the court will give general satisfaction. All of the members of the court are good lawyers as Cubans go.

RUSSELL SAGE PROTESTS.

Does Not Want to Pay the Man Who Saved His Life.

Arguments were begun in the court of appeals at Albany, N. Y., in the appeal of Russell Sage from the judgment of \$2,104 rendered against him in an action brought by William H. Laidlaw, Jr., for injuries received by him during the dynamite explosion in Sage's office in 1891, in which Laidlaw alleges that Sage shielded himself by drawing him into the front of him when the explosion occurred.

This case has been tried four different times, and has been before the court of appeals once before. On the first trial the complaint was dismissed; on the second the jury gave a verdict of \$25,000, and the court of appeals ordered a new trial in this case; on the third trial the jury disagreed, and on the fourth and last trial the judgment mentioned above was rendered.

A MAN OF CHARACTER.

Hobson Refuses to Take Advantage of an Act Performed For His Country.

An offer of \$50,000 for a number of lectures has been refused by Richard Pearson Hobson. The offer was made by a New York bureau and the reason for his refusal was stated by Mr. Hobson to a friend.

"Before the sinking of the Merrimack," he said, "my lectures would probably have not been worth 50 cents. The sinking of the Merrimack seems to have made them worth \$50,000. The work that so suddenly raised my stock in literary trade was done in simple execution of my duty as an American citizen. I did not feel that I had a right to use the performance of that duty for my financial betterment. I, therefore, declined the offer of \$50,000."

Will Discuss the Canal.

A hot fight is promised in the next session of congress over the control of the Nicaragua canal. The contending parties are the Maritime Canal company, whose 10-year concession from the Nicaraguan government expires October next, and the new Grace-Bryer-Cragin syndicate, said to be backed by \$100,000,000 capital. The Maritime company expects an extension of its concession. The syndicate claims its rights are unassailable. The fight will become three-cornered when congress takes a hand. Sentiment is being aroused throughout the country in favor of the canal being completed by the government and a bill will be reported at the next session of congress advocating government absorption of the Maritime Canal company. The Grace syndicate is certain to fight such a measure.

An Appeal for the Chinese.

Un Ting Fang, the Chinese minister at Washington, makes the following appeal:

"I wish to appeal to the American people not to enforce the Chinese exclusion law in those islands. By doing so a great injustice will be done my countrymen. There are a great many Chinese in the Philippines, and all of them are a credit to the archipelago. The Chinese population there is entirely different from that in your western countries. In the Philippines my countrymen are engaged in every walk of life. There are innumerable artisans, farmers, storekeepers, merchants, traders, and, in fact, business men of every legitimate character."

Valuable Jewels Recovered.

The two men arrested at London a few days ago who had in their possession a considerable quantity of the jewelry stolen early last month on board a train running between Paris and Calais from the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland, give their names as Johnson and Lippman. They were arraigned and remanded. The police say that \$25,000 worth of the stolen jewels, most of which had been reset, have been recovered. The duchess identified the articles found in the possession of the prisoners. The total value of the jewelry stolen on the train was \$150,000, and among the articles was a necklace valued at \$22,000.

To Try a United States Senator.

United States Senator Quay, his son, Richard R. Quay and ex-Senate Treasurer Benjamin J. Hayward will have to stand trial in the criminal court of Philadelphia on the charges of conspiracy and illegal use of state funds on deposit in the wrecked Peoples bank. The demurrers recently filed by the defense to the five indictments containing these charges were overruled Thursday by Judge Finletter, who granted a writ of habeas corpus to the defendants were not in court, but their counsel entered formal pleas of not guilty, and Monday, December 13, was fixed for the beginning of the trial.

UNCERTAINTY ABOUT THE DEBTS.

SPAIN UNDECIDED.

The \$20,000,000 Indemnity Received From the United States for the Philippines May Be Utilized.

The Spanish government has not reached a full decision regarding the Cuban and Philippine debts, but the Official Gazette publishes an announcement that the drawing for the redemption of the Cuban bonds will occur on December 10.

The speculation in the Cuban and Philippine debts on the House has seriously displeased the cabinet. The rise in those securities is attributed to the report that the Government will devote the indemnity received from the United States to the Colonial indebtedness, regarding which no decisive resolutions have been taken by Ministers.

An official dispatch from the Visayas Islands, in the Philippines, announces that the insurgents are doubling their attacks upon Iloilo. The rebels have their guns trained on the city and fire on the defense nightly. The troops maintain a spirited fire and have killed a number of the enemy. Secretary Moore, of the American Pacific Commission, in regard to the treaty the other day: There is no hitch. The delay arises only from the necessity for our considering separately matters which the Spaniards want to discuss jointly as a part of a substantial treaty.

"The Americans wish to discuss the treaty articles as a whole. The Spaniards want the joint commission to agree first to the main articles and then to discuss the details under the protocol and then the American's final proposals. They hope in that way to have a freer hand and get better terms for the subsidiary negotiations.

"The only difference, in fact, is that the Spaniards want a short treaty, while we desire a longer, a more comprehensive one."

What is now going on in Paris is a negotiation respecting certain objects which the United States government is desirous of accomplishing by the use of the method of correspondence between the two governments. These objects are the acquisition of one of the Caroline Islands as a cable station; the relinquishment of certain rights to land cables on Spanish possessions at other points; the procurement of freedom of religious worship in the Carolines, and the revival of certain treaties of trade and commerce, etc.

These are purely subjects of diplomatic negotiation and do not in any way affect the conclusion of the peace treaty. They might all fail to be realized, and still the treaty would not be affected.

The joint peace commission last Thursday drafted articles of the peace treaty protocol, dealing with the cessation of Cuba, Porto Rico and the West Indies, and the commissioners agreed in principle.

There were 13 articles laid before the two commissions, covering the following subjects:

First—The relinquishment of sovereignty over and claim of title to Cuba.

Second—The cessation of Porto Rico and other Spanish possessions in the West Indies, together with Guam, the Ladrones.

Third—The cessation of the Philippines.

Fourth—The terms of the evacuation of the Philippines.

Fifth—The pledge of the United States to preserve order in the Philippines pending the ratification of the treaty.

Sixth—The release of military prisoners mutually.

Seventh—The cessation by Spain of the islands of Kusae, or Strong Island, in the Carolines.

Eighth—The mutual relinquishment of indemnity claims.

Ninth—The religious freedom of the Carolines, assuring the rights of American citizens.

Tenth—Cable landing rights at points within the Spanish jurisdiction.

Eleventh—The release by Spain of political prisoners for offenses in Cuba and the Philippines.

Twelfth—The pledge of the United States to inaugurate in the Philippines an "open door" policy and to guarantee the same to Spain for at least 12 years.

Thirteenth—A revival of the treaties broken by the war.

The Spanish government has received an important dispatch from the Philippine Islands in which it is stated that Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, desires a million and a half of dollars for the release of the imprisoned friars.

Alonso Receives a Fortune.

The young King of Spain has just had a pleasant windfall in the shape of a legacy of 3,000,000 pesetas, bequeathed to him by an old gentleman named Soler, who had a close though unacknowledged relationship to the king, being the father of the young Ferdinand VIII and great-uncle of King Alfonso. The testator's relatives opposed the will, but the Queen Regent, as her son's next friend, supported it and the suit has now been decided in favor of the king.

LARGE DAMAGE SUIT.

A Million Dollars Damages Demanded for Security Concessions in China.

Thurlow Weed Barnes has brought suit in the supreme court against the American-China development company for \$1,000,000 for services in obtaining railroad concessions from the Imperial Chinese government through the Chinese minister at Washington. These concessions are worth in net profits at least \$12,000,000 to the company, and they may be worth \$24,000,000. They are the most valuable grants ever made by the Chinese government to foreign capitalists and the terms are more favorable than the concessions obtained in recent years by French, Belgian, English and Russian syndicates.

French are Jealous.

M. Deloncle, the former French Deputy, has written a letter to the Temps saying that a body of Frenchmen, jealous of maintaining French prestige, has decided to start educational establishments at Khartoum and Fashoda. He adds that most of the funds necessary have already been secured, and concludes with pointing out Khartoum and Fashoda are in Egyptian territory, and therefore under the regime of the capitulations, which give France equal privileges with Great Britain.

Told How He Died.

Pitt Gravath, the well-known Democratic leader of Whitewater, Wis., is dead from laudanum poisoning and gas inhaling. It is supposed dependency caused by the death of his wife was the cause of his act. The suicide was sensational in that Gravath wrote letters to his friends, describing his feelings gradually approaching death. During the last few days he was clerk of the Louisiana senate.

NEWS ITEMS.

The last session of the Fifty-fifth Congress opened last Monday.

Senator Foraker of Ohio says that an extra session of congress can hardly be avoided.

The Baltimore Schley testimonial committee has decided on a medal in honor of Schley.

The renovated cruiser Chicago was chosen for the flagship of the new European squadron.

The Oliver Mining Company of Houghton, Mich., has advanced the wages of its 2,000 employees 10 per cent.

Pictures of Pope Leo have been obtained for the biograph and they will soon be placed upon exhibition in this country.

The United States ambassador to England has not yet been selected. Joseph H. Choate of New York may be appointed.

Some diamonds have been discovered in Harlem, New York, a few days ago and five men were buried alive. Two were taken out dead.

H. O. Havemeyer denies for the American Sugar Refining Company his reported combine with Arbuckle's and other refiners.

It is published in New York that a combination of the lined oil interests, capitalized at \$30,000,000, has been effected.

The whole Sixth Virginia (negro) regiment, at Macon, Ga., was sentenced to 30 days' confinement for mutinous conduct.

The Methodist general conference of 1900 will be held in Chicago. That city has guaranteed \$50,000 that all expenses will be met.

Seventy-five trolley cars of the United Traction Company of New York were destroyed by fire last Wednesday. Loss \$150,000.

Senator Cullom has completed the bill for the government of the Hawaiian Islands and it will be presented to congress next week.

The new torpedo boat, Mackenzie, after trial test near Philadelphia failed to make the required 20 knots an hour, and will be tested again.

The Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company has closed a contract with the government to raise the Reina Mercedes, sunk in Santiago harbor.

Thirty-seven people were drowned by the sinking of the British vessel, *Clan Line*, in the Bay of Honduras last week. Twenty-three were rescued.

The iron safe of the cruiser *Albatross* was opened at the Norfolk, Va., navy yard a few days ago. It contained \$75,000 in Spanish and American coin.

The reservoir at Hempstead, N. Y., used for storage by Brooklyn burst last Wednesday. The country round about was flooded with 15,000,000 gallons of water.

The office of the United States Express Company at Alameda, Kan., was burglarized last week. The contents of the safe taken. One package stolen contained \$3,000 in greenbacks.

An alliance between the Pennsylvania and Vanderbilt railroads is now assured. This will be the result of the adverse decision of the United States supreme court in regard to Joint Traffic Associations.

Col. William J. Bryan addressed the two houses of the general assembly at Montgomery, Ala., last week. He remarked that as a soldier he could not speak concerning the political condition of the country.

If congress early in the session should make provision for the increase of the regular army it is quite probable that none of the volunteer regiments now in the service will be sent to go garrison duty in Cuba.

Joaquin Miller, the poet, has notified Harper Bros., the New York publishers that he will not be bound for libel. An article was published last week stating that the poet was supported in Alaska by the benevolence of miners.

President Iglesias, of Costa Rica, left Washington. It is said an agreement was effected between the United States and Costa Rica, and Nicaragua that no foreign power shall ever control the proposed Nicaragua canal.

W. H. House, three times convicted of embezzling Pittsburgh city funds, was sentenced to one year and 10 months in the penitentiary a few days ago, but immediately took an appeal to the superior court and was released under \$100,000 bond.

A fire was discovered in John Wannamaker's large department store at Philadelphia last Friday. A watchman seized the incendiary, Michael Morgan just as he was starting another blaze and he was taken to prison. No damage was done.

William L. Brown paid his election bet to William H. Clark of New York a few days ago, who received \$5,000. A banquet was also given in Mr. Clark's stable. Late in the evening the horses of the winners and drank the wine becoming hilarious as a result.

There was a terrific explosion aboard the Mallory line steamship *Alamo* at New York last Saturday which killed six of her crew and seriously injured one of her passengers. It was caused by the bursting of the main steam pipe leading from the boiler to the steam chest.

The celebrated Alton school case was Wednesday decided by a jury in the circuit court at Edwardsville, Ill., which returned a verdict against the colored people who protested against separate schools. The case will go to supreme court.

It is stated at Bridgeport, Conn., that the widow of P. T. Barnum is about to marry a French nobleman in Paris. The great showman's widow took for her second husband Demetrius Cullias Bey, a Greek, who died in September, 1896, in Constantinople, after a wedded life of a year.

A piece of bamboo picked up in the surf at Plymouth, Mass., brought a story of death and the loss of the schooner *White Wing*, of Gloucester, in the recent storm. It contained the following message:

"We will be lost, 13 of us, in fishing schooner *White Wing*, from Gloucester. Have no bottle to put it in. Everything is gone. We are about to go on a raft. Henry Wilder and Frank Haskins are dead. If I could only see my wife and darling child again!"

"ALBERT SIMMONS."

Mrs. Sarah Shekemberger, charged with poisoning her daughter-in-law, was declared guilty by a jury the other day at Frankfort, Ind., and sentenced to life imprisonment. The evidence was convincing against Mrs. Shekemberger, although the defense tried to make it a suicide.

Does Not Want His Father's Money.

Bolton Hall, of New York, well-known for his decided views on labor and taxes, his opposition to organized charities and as a follower of Henry George, has gone into bankruptcy with his liabilities amounting to \$45,000 and his assets nominal. Mr. Hall is son of Dr. John Hall, the famous minister who died recently. By his father's will, which he refused to contest, though it discriminated against him, he was given one-fifth interest in his mother's property after her death. The other children were handsomely provided for.

WAR WAS A GREAT ACHIEVEMENT.

ALGER'S REPORT.

The Secretary Criticizes Noms of His Subordinates—Earnestly Recommends an Increase of the Regular Army.

The annual report of Secretary Alger is a practically complete official history of the Spanish-American war. The secretary has given to the public, not only all the official dispatches that passed directly between him as chief and commanding officers in the field and camp, but has included in the body of his report the report of Gen. Miles, of all the generals who participated in the campaigns in Cuba, Porto Rico or the Philippines. Nowhere else is there shown a disposition to criticize, the official dispatches being allowed to tell their own story, and generally, the secretary finds much to praise and cause for sincere congratulation in the results obtained.

The only exception to this rule is in the reference to the casualties at Santiago. Some criticism having been made that there was a lack of surgeons present, the report states that there were 140 surgeons in attendance, and that of 1,431 wounded only 13 died of their wounds.

Touching the surrender at Santiago, the report shows that Shafter demanded the surrender on the 30th and renewed this demand on the 4th. On the morning of the 11th another demand was made. On the evening of that day Gen. Miles arrived, and on the 12th and 13th of July he, with Gen. Shafter, met the Spanish commander under a flag of truce to discuss the surrender. On the afternoon of the 14th Gen. Miles left Gen. Shafter's headquarters and soon thereafter went aboard the transport *Albatross* from Porto Rico, July 17. General Shafter surrendered 23,000 men upon our terms and the American flag was hoisted by order of Gen. Shafter.

The secretary, coming down in his history to the middle of August, when an order was issued and is now in execution to muster out 100,000 volunteers, says:

"Thus an army of about 250,000 volunteers and recruits for the regular army was called into existence from civil life, and, including the regular army, the total force was 274,717 men. It was organized, armed, and equipped (no supplies being on hand other than those for the regulars, save Springfield muskets), and 50,000 men of this force were transported by land and sea to battlefields in the tropics 10,000 miles apart, where they won their victories under a single flag, and all with- in the period of 113 days, from the declaration of war to the signing of the protocol.

"The deaths in the army, from May 1 to October 1, including killed, died of wounds and of disease, were 2,010, the smallest death rate recorded in any army in history, a remarkable fact when it is considered that over 50,000 of our troops, born and reared in the temperate zone, were campaigning in the tropical climates, subject to rain and heat most unprecedented."

"The secretary says of the volunteers, that to furlough them in winter would be a hardship, so he recommends, that in lieu of the furlough the officers and men be given two months' pay in advance of their discharge, thus admitting of their prompt discharge in their present camp in the South.

Under the head of increase in the permanent establishment, the secretary says:

"In view of the needs of a military force in the islands occupied by the United States, it is earnestly recommended that the regular army be permanently increased to 100,000 men and the requisite officers for a portion of this army be recruited from the inhabitants of those islands, to be mustered into the service of the United States, and commanded by officers of our army, discretion, however, to be given to the president to make appointments of officers from the force so recruited.

Law Sustains a Son.

About a month ago Michael Voelkner of Rockport, O., went home drunk and began abusing his wife. His son Henry, 19 years old, tried to protect his mother and the father turned on him. He pursued the young man with an ax and raised to strike, when Henry drew a revolver and shot him. Voelkner was badly wounded, but is recovering. A few days ago the grand jury refused to indict the son, but returned a bill against the father for assault with intent to kill.

Faith Healer Fails.

Iva Stevens, daughter of A. E. Stevens, of New Britain, died at the home of J. Clayton Cowles, of Plantsville, Conn., the other night. It is said the girl did not have proper medical attendance, but was attended by a divine healer. No burial permit has been granted, though an application for one has been ordered. The girl's life was insured, and the insurance company will contest payment.

A \$25,000,000 Contract.

Michael J. Dady, of New York, is interested in the signing of the treaty of peace. It will bring to him the assurance that in a brief time he will be able to begin work on his contract to sewer and pave Havana. When the work is completed, it means the payment to him of \$50,000,000. When the main sewer and purification stations are finished he will be entitled to \$15,000,000.

Railroad Stands the Cost.

The suit of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company in the United States district court, at New York, to compel the Western Union Telegraph Company to affix and pay for the revenue stamps required by the war revenue law on the telegraphic messages transmitted under its contract with the railway company, has been dismissed at the railway company's cost.

Severe Storm in Baltimore.

The most severe wind and rain storm that has visited Baltimore for many years prevailed Sunday and did thousands of dollars damage. Sixty miles an hour is the wind velocity given out by the weather bureau, the highest for 15 years. Fully 800 houses in the city and vicinity were unroofed, chimneys innumerable were blown down, trees uprooted and poles leveled.

OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

Seven regiments of regulars have been ordered to San Francisco by the first week of January. They are expected to be sent to Manila.

Twelve of Roosevelt's Rough Riders have gone to Cuba. They will prospect for gold on San Juan Hill, which they believe can be found there in large quantities.

It is probable that Spain will be given no special commercial privileges in the new colonies, as this Government does not wish to arouse the enmity of other nations.

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