

of Spain and wrought a triumph whose details and far reaching effects can scarcely be measured. Nor can we be unmindful of the achievements of our builders, mechanics and artisans for their skill in the construction of our warships.

THE SURRENDER OF SANTIAGO.

With the catastrophe of Santiago Spain's effort upon the ocean virtually ceased. A spasmodic effort toward the end of June to send her Mediterranean fleet under Admiral Camara to relieve Manila was abandoned, the expedition being recalled after it had passed the Straits of the Juan de Fuca. The population of Santiago followed. The city was closely besieged. It yielded, while the entrance of our ships into the harbor cut off all relief on that side. After a truce to allow the removal of non-combatants protracted negotiations continued from July 1 until July 13, when an armistice was proclaimed.

The preliminaries of surrender were agreed upon. On the 17th General Shafter occupied the city. The capitulation embraced the entire eastern end of Cuba. The number of Spanish soldiers surrendered was 23,000, all of whom were unconditionally conveyed to Spain as the charge of the United States.

The story of this conquest of Santiago is told in the report of the secretary of war which will be laid before you. The individual valor of officers and soldiers was never more strikingly shown than in the several engagements leading to the surrender of Santiago, while the prompt movements and successful victories won in battle and universal loyalty to the cause which gained this complete triumph which established the ascendancy of the United States upon land and the right of Santiago had fixed our supremacy on the seas, the earnest gratitude of the nation is unvarying due. Nor should we alone remember the gallantry of the living, the dead claim a recognition by battle and disease must cloud any recollection of the result and teach us the weight and awful cost of war, however righteous the cause or signal the victory.

With the fall of Santiago, the occupation of Porto Rico became the next strategic necessity. General Miles had previously been assigned to organize an expedition for that purpose. Fortunately by the coincidence of the result, which had arrived on the 10th of July with reinforcements for General Shafter's army.

With these troops, consisting of 3,415 infantry and artillery, two companies of engineers, and a company of the signal corps, General Miles left Guantanamo on July 21, having in his transports conveyed by the fleet under Captain Higginson with the Massachusetts (flagship), Dixie, Gloucester, Columbia and Yale, the two later carrying troops. The expedition landed at Guayama, July 25, where it was met by the 11th Infantry. Here the fleet was joined by the Amphitrite and Wasp, while the Wasp and Amphitrite went to San Juan and joined the fleet, which was engaged in blockading that port. The major general commanding was subsequently reinforced by General Bernaldozo's brigade of the Third Army Corps by General Brooke with his division and also by General Brooke with a part of his corps, numbering in all 15,973 officers and men.

On July 27 he entered Ponce, one of the most important ports in the island, from which he thereafter directed operations of the capture of the island.

With the exception of encounters with the enemy at Guayama, Hormigueros, Coamo and Yauco, and an attack on a force landed at Cabo San Juan, there was no serious resistance. The campaign was prosecuted with great vigor and by the 18th of August, much of the island was in our possession and the rest of the island was only a matter of a short time. At most of the points in the island, our troops were enthusiastically welcomed. Prostration of loyalty to the flag and gratitude for delivery from Spanish rule met our commanders at every stage. As a potent influence toward peace, the outcome of the Porto Rican expedition was of great consequence and commendation is due to those who participated in it.

LAST SCENE OF THE WAR.

The last scene of the war was enacted at Manila, its starting place. On August 13th after a brief session upon the works by the land forces, in which the squadron assisted, the capital surrendered unconditionally. The casualties were comparatively few. By this conquest of the Philippine Islands virtually accomplished when the Spanish capacity for resistance was destroyed by Admiral Dewey's victory of the 1st of May was formally sealed. To General Merritt, his officers and men for their uncompromising and devoted services for their gallantry in action, the nation is sincerely grateful. Their long voyage was made with singular success, and the soldierly conduct of the men, as of whom many were without previous experience in military services, deserves unreserved praise.

The total casualties in killed and wounded in the army during the war was as follows: Officers killed, 29; enlisted men killed, 507; total 536; total 1,567 of the navy, killed if wounded, 67; total as result of wounds, one; invalidated from service, 2.

It will be observed that while our navy was engaged in two great battles and in numerous perilous undertakings in the blockades, and bombardment and more than 50,000 of our troops were transported to distant lands, and engaged in assault and siege and battle and many skirmishes in unfamiliar territory, we lost but a few men. The loss of the navy was 120 killed and wounded; and in the entire campaigning by land and sea we did not lose a gun or a flag or a transport or a ship, and with the exception of the crew of the Mermaid, not a soldier or a sailor was taken prisoner.

On August 17th, forty-six days from the date of the surrender of Manila, our troops left Cuba and twenty-one days from the surrender of Santiago, the United States troops commenced embarkation for home and our entire force was returned to the United States as early as August 21st. They were absent from the United States only two months.

It is fitting that I should bear testimony to the patriotic devotion of that large percentage of our army which, although exposed to the ordered to the post of greatest exposure, fortunately was not required outside of the United States. They did their whole duty and like their comrades at the front, have earned the gratitude of the nation. In like manner, the officers and men of the navy, and of the army, who remained in their departments and stations, who, with the consent of his government, had to perform the most important duties connected with the war, and whose requests for assignment in the field and at sea were repelled to refuse because their services were indispensable here, are entitled to the highest commendation. It is my regret that there seems to be no provision for their suitable recognition.

The President here pays a grateful tribute to the Red Cross, and continues:

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

The annihilation of Admiral Cervera's fleet, followed by the capitulation of Santiago, having brought to the Spanish government a realization of the hopelessness of continuing a struggle now become wholly unequal, it made overtures of peace, which the President has graciously accepted, and with the consent of his government, has named as the friendly representative of Spanish interests during the war.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The message then reviews the opening of peace negotiations on the signing of the following proposal:

Article 1. Spain will relinquish all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba.

Article 2. Spain will cede to the United States the island of Porto Rico, and other islands, possessions and rights in the West Indies, and also an island in the Ladrones to be selected by the United States.

Article 3. The United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines.

The fourth article provides for the appointment of joint commissions on the part of the United States and Spain, to meet in Havana and San Juan, respectively, for the purpose of arranging and carrying out the details of the stipulated evacuation of Cuba, Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies.

The fifth article provides that the commission on each side to meet at Paris not later than Octo-

ber 1st, and to proceed to the negotiations and conclusions of a treaty of peace, subject to ratification according to the respective constitutional forms of the two countries.

The sixth and last article provided that upon the signing of the protocol, hostilities between the two countries should be suspended and the Porto Rican effect should be given as soon as possible by each government to the commanders of its military and naval forces.

The appointment of peace commissions to Paris and military commissions to Cuba and Porto Rico to arrange for evacuation are referred to.

The Porto Rican joint commission speedily accomplished its task October 19, and the American flag was raised over the island at noon that day. Owing to the difficulties in the way of removing the large numbers of Spanish troops still in Cuba, the evacuation cannot be completed before the 1st of January next.

Of the Paris peace negotiations the message says:

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

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

CUBAN GOVERNMENT.

As soon as we are in possession of Cuba and have laid the island, it will be necessary to give aid and direction to this people to form a government for themselves. This should be undertaken at the earliest moment consistent with safety and assured success. It is important that our relations with these people shall be of the most friendly character and our commercial relations close and reciprocal. It should be our duty to assist in every proper way to build up the waste places of the island, encourage the industry of the people and assist them to form a government which shall be free and independent, thus realizing the best aspirations of the Cuban people.

Spanish rule must be replaced by a just, benevolent and humane government, created by the people of Cuba, capable of performing all international obligations and which shall encourage thrift, industry and prosperity and promote peace and good will among all the people of that island.

Spain and her possessions have long had regulations in the past, neither revenue nor postal should have a place in the new government. Until there is complete tranquility in the island and a stable government inaugurated, military occupation will be continued.

With the exception of the rupture with Spain the intercourse of the United States with the great family of nations has been marked by cordiality and the close of the eventful year finds most of the issues that necessarily arise in the complex relations of sovereign states adjusted or presenting no serious obstacles to a just and honorable solution by amicable agreement.

NICARAGUA CANAL.

The Nicaragua canal commission, under the chairmanship of Rear Admiral John G. Walker, appointed July 21, 1897, under the authority of a provision in the sundry bill act of June 4 of that year, has nearly completed its labors, and the results of its exhaustive inquiry into the proper route, the feasibility and the cost of construction of an inter-oceanic canal by a Nicaragua route will be laid before you in the performance of its task the commission received all possible testimony and assistance from the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, which thus testified their appreciation of the importance of giving a speedy and practical outcome to the great project that has for so many years engrossed the attention of the respective countries.

As the scope of recent inquiry embraced the whole subject, with the aim of making plans and surveys for a canal by the most convenient route, it necessarily included a review of the results of previous surveys and plans, and in particular those adopted by the Maritime Canal Company under its existing concessions from Nicaragua and Costa Rica, so that to this extent the grants necessarily held an essential part in the deliberations and conclusions of the commission, as they have held, and must needs hold, in the discussion of the matter by the Congress. Under these circumstances, and in view of overtures made by the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica to other parties for a new canal concession predicated on the assumed approval of the terms of the contracts of the Maritime Canal Company, with those states I have not hesitated to express my conviction that considerations of expediency and international policy as between the several governments interested in the construction and control of an inter-oceanic canal by this route require the maintenance of the status quo, until the final act of ratification of a provision in the sundry bill act of June 4 of that year, which would enable the Congress shall have had the opportunity to pass finally upon the whole matter during the present session, without prejudice by reason of any change in the existing conditions.

Nevertheless, it appears that the government of Nicaragua, as one of its conditions for the construction of such a canal, demands in those of the newly-formed United States of Central America has granted an optional concession to another association to become effective on the expiration of the present grant. It does not appear what surveys have been made or what route is proposed under this optional grant, nor what an extension of the term of the grant is necessary, nor whether the grant in the report of the canal commission. All these circumstances suggest the urgency of some definite action by the Congress at this session if the labors of the past are to be utilized and the linking of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by a practical waterway is to be realized. To the construction of such a canal, the importance of the project is now more than ever indispensable to that intimate and ready later communication between our eastern and western seaboard demanded by the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands and the prospective expansion of our influence and commerce to the Pacific and other parts of the globe, and more important than ever, the necessity of our national policy now more imperatively than ever calls for the cordial cooperation of the government, are propositions which I doubt not the Congress will duly appreciate and wisely act upon.

SITUATION IN CHINA.

The United States has not been an indifferent spectator of the extraordinary events transpiring in the Chinese empire, whereby portions of its maritime provinces are passing under the control of various European powers; but the prospect that the vast commerce which the energy of our citizens and the necessity of our people's provisions for China, uses has built up in those regions may not be prejudiced through any exclusive treatment by the new occupants has obligated the need of our country becoming an act in the scene.

Our position among nations having a large Pacific coast, and a constantly expanding direct trade with the farther orient, gives us the legitimate claims to consideration and respect in those regions, and it will be my aim to subserve our large interests in that quarter by all means appropriate to the constant policy of our government. The territories of Kiao Chow, Wei Hai Wei, and Port Arthur and Talien Wan, leased to Germany, Great Britain and Russia respectively for terms of years, will be the subject of our most careful attention and international commerce during such alien occupation, and if no discriminating treatment of American citizens and their trade is found to exist, or to be hereafter developed, the desire of this government would appear to be satisfied.

OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

Our relations with Great Britain have continued as the most friendly feeling. Assenting to our request, the protection of Americans and their interests in Spanish jurisdiction, was assumed by the diplomatic and consular representatives of Great Britain, who fulfilled their duties in the most friendly and courteous manner, and with the highest commendation. It will be allowed to make every allowance to the instance of Mr. Hamilton, her Majesty's consul at Santiago de Cuba, whose untimely death after distinguished service and untiring effort during the siege of that city, was sincerely lamented.

The result of the April 18th, pursuant to a request made at the instance of the secretary of state, the British ambassador at this capital, the Canadian government granted facilities for

the passage for United States revenue cutters from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic coast by way of the Canadian canal and the St. Lawrence river. The vessels had reached Lake Ontario, and were there awaiting the opening of navigation, when war was declared between the United States and Spain. Her Majesty's government thereupon, by a communication of the latter part of April, stated that the permission granted before the outbreak of hostilities would not be withdrawn, provided the United States government gave assurance that the vessels in question would proceed direct to a United States port without engaging in any hostile operation. This the government promptly and fully acceded to the stipulations, it being understood that the vessels would not be prohibited from resisting any hostile attack.

It will give me special satisfaction if I shall be authorized to communicate to you a favorable conclusion of the pending negotiations with Great Britain in respect to the Dominion of Canada. It is the earnest wish of this government to remove all sources of discord and irritation in the relations with the neighboring dominion. The trade between the two countries is constantly increasing and it is important to both countries that all reasonable facilities should be granted for its development.

MONETARY MATTERS.

The secretary of the treasury reports that the receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, including \$14,731,228 received in sale of Pacific railroad, amounted to \$5,125,135, and its expenditures to \$41,358,587. There was obtained from customs \$19,075,957, and from internal revenues \$19,090,541. Our defensible import amounted to \$22,785,479, a decrease of \$8,156,363 from the preceding year. Imports of duty-free goods amounted to \$291,411,775, a decrease from the preceding year of \$7,341,998. Internal revenue receipts exceeded those of the preceding year by \$1,215,918.

The total tax collected on distilled spirits was \$1,465,960; on manufactured tobacco \$1,845,752; and on fermented liquors \$49,511,421. We exported merchandise during the year amounting to \$1,211,047,39, an increase of \$12,488,774 from the preceding year.

It is estimated upon the basis of present revenue laws that the receipts of the government for the year ending June 30, 1899, will be \$577,872,607, and its expenditures \$595,874,647, resulting in a deficit of \$17,999,998.

On the 1st of December, 1897, there was held in the treasury gold coin amounting to \$128,441,344, gold bullion amounting to \$128,502,518, silver bullion amounting to \$97,365,320, and other forms of money amounting to \$151,924,981.

On the same date the amount of money of all kinds in circulation or not included in treasury holdings, was \$1,838,879,984, an increase for the year of \$16,701,916. Estimating our population at 76,149,000 at the time mentioned, the per capita circulation was \$25.

On the same date there was in the treasury gold bullion amounting to \$128,502,518, silver bullion amounting to \$97,365,320, and other forms of money amounting to \$151,924,981. The treasury is engaged for strengthening the resources of the treasury in connection with the war has given increased confidence in the purpose and power of the government to maintain the present standard, and has established more firmly than ever the national credit at home and abroad.

A marked evidence of this is the fact that the inflow of gold to the treasury, its net gold holdings at the close of the year, \$29,285,014, as compared with \$183,573,117 on November 1, 1897, and an increase of net cash of \$207,288,100, November 1, 1897, to \$300,228,276, November 1, 1898. The present ratio of net treasury gold outstanding government liabilities, including United States treasury notes of \$60 silver certificates, currency of the treasury, standard silver dollars and fractional silver coin, November 1, 1898, was 35.30 per cent as compared with 16.90 per cent November 1, 1897.

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PARIS, Nov. 30.—The minister of war, M. De Freycinet, in the chamber of deputies, refused to intervene in the Piquart affair and the house approved the government's declaration regarding the separation of military and civil powers by a vote of 437 to 73.

The vote in the chamber enables the anti-Dreyfusites to sing a song of victory, since the Dreyfusites demand was for the government to order the Piquart court martial postponed. Nevertheless the whole debate served to advance the cause of Dreyfus.

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All agree that the government has adopted the only possible policy, though much bitterness is displayed toward the United States.

VEST LOOKS LIKE SHERMAN.

A Heard Makes a Change in the Appearance of the Missouri Senator.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Senator Vest appeared at the opening of the session yesterday and remained through the reading of the President's message. Last session Senator Vest was obliged to be absent much of the time. Later in the summer there were disquieting reports of his health. Since the return of cold weather Senator Vest's improvement has been marked. His digestion is much better and his strength has increased. In appearance the senator has undergone a great change. He has permitted his beard to grow for the first time since he has been in the Senate. He wears it full, but stubby. The color is white. This change gives him a rather striking resemblance to ex-Senator John Sherman.

AN OKLAHOMA COMMISSION WIFE MURDER.

AN OKLAHOMA, Okla., Dec. 7.—Conrad Basso, living four miles west of Bridgeport, Blaine county, gave himself up to the sheriff of Canadian county last night, stating that he had killed his wife with a shotgun yesterday. He says he did it in self defense.

LAMENTABLE.

One lamentable result of the election is the taking of fifteen-days' leave Alton, of Nebraska, out of the senatorial care of the winds and turning him loose upon the country at large, along with Towne Simpson, O. Williams Ford and other free and unlimited silver traders. (Crawfordsville (Ind.) Journal (10p.).)

A WAR INCIDENT.

How a Besieged Army Obtained Drinking Water—After a Rain Soldiers Went Down on their Hands and Knees and Drank Water in the Horses Hoof Tracks.

From the Press, Milroy, Ind.

One of the first to offer their services for the country in the Civil War, was A. R. Setton, of Milroy, Rush County, Ind. He made a good record, and when the great difficulty was settled, he was honorably discharged.

To-day Mr. Setton is 56 years old, a prominent farmer, the head of a large family, and notwithstanding the ill effects of army life, is enjoying excellent health.

There was a period in Mr. Setton's life during the war which makes an interesting story. He was a member of the 38th Ills. Infantry which was often to the front in close business. The life of every soldier is a hard one, and Mr. Setton's was no exception. "We were in Tennessee, penned in on all sides. Our rations were very scarce," said he, "and we had begun to go on 'quarter allowance.'"

It was in the middle of August, the wells of the community were nearly all dry, and we were some distance from any stream, consequently we had great difficulty in getting water for cooking and drinking purposes. One night there came a hard rain, and the next day we were able to get water. It was very fresh and refreshing. Every one of us had only a little water to drink, and as the rain was not enough to replenish the wells or streams, our canteens went empty. We were hurried on, and the only way to quench our thirst was to go down on our hands and knees and drink from the hoof tracks made by the horses. Of course the water was muddy and very filthy, but it was a case of this or die from thirst.

"Some of us were taken sick from the effects of this, and I was one of them. I was laid up for several weeks in a field hospital from fever. Many times afterward I became afflicted with different ailments. My kidneys

and stomach gave me considerable trouble. I managed to pull through to the end of the war, regardless of much suffering and illness."

"From that time I was always afflicted more or less. My doctor said I had kidney and stomach trouble, and my heart was also affected. As the years went by it seemed that I was growing gradually worse, and my physician could do nothing to restore my health. Every year during the fall I would have a severe attack, lasting two or three months."

"About four years ago I became much worse. My family doctor seemed puzzled over my case, and it began to look as if there was no hope for my recovery, and that the inevitable end was near."

Last November I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The physician said that although they were an excellent medicine, they would do no good in a case such as mine. But I tried them, and now am glad I did for I began getting better almost at once. Eight boxes, taken according to directions, cured me. I used the last of the pills about a year ago, and have not been troubled with my ailments since."

The power of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in the vast number of diseases due to impure or poisoned blood, has been demonstrated in thousands of instances as remarkable as the one related above.

These pills build up the blood by supplying its life-giving elements, which nourish the various organs, stimulating them to activity in the performance of their functions, and thus drive disease from the system. No one who is suffering can rightly neglect this way to restore health. Physicians and druggists consider Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People a potent remedy, and large quantities of the pills are used.

STOCK NO LONGER FOR SALE.

Alton's President Takes Back the Option Tendered Stillwell.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—Negotiations for the purchase of the controlling interest of the Chicago and Alton by a syndicate headed by President Stillwell of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf road, have been dropped for the present.

President Blackstone of the Alton is said to have withdrawn the option he had given and announced that his stock is no longer for sale, and advised his friends not to sell. Most of the large stockholders in the Alton will be guided by this advice.

Cervera Foresaw Defeat.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The navy department has published, through the office of naval intelligence, the "views of" Admiral Cervera regarding the Spanish navy in the late war. Captain Glover, the chief intelligence officer, explains that this is a reprint of a number of letters published in La Epoca, of Madrid, on the 5th of the present month. The letters are dated from before the war up to May 5. They were written by Cervera in protest against Spain's rushing into war in the face of certain defeat.

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A SENATOR WITHOUT A SEAT.

Mr. Butler Will Not Give Up His Place, and Mr. Simon Must Stand.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—When Joseph Simon, the new senator from Oregon, was formally sworn into office yesterday he found that there was no seat for him in the senate. After he had qualified, signed the roll and received congratulations, he was turned over to the sergeant-at-arms, who was expected to provide him with a desk and seat.

The senatorship in Oregon had been vacant so long that in the arrangement of seats no provision was made for Senator Simon on the Republican side of the chamber. The new senator resented the suggestion that he sit on the Democratic side. The Republican leaders consulted and it was suggested that Senator Butler, the Populist from North Carolina, might be willing to move over to the Democratic side. The North Carolina man had tried that side early in the day and was stung by a chance remark that, in view of the race troubles in his state, he would hereafter identify himself with the Democratic party, so he refused to give up his present seat. Senator Simon is still seatless.

Mr. Cleveland in a Yacht Collision.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The steam yacht Oneida, having on board her owner, E. C. Benedict and ex-President Grover Cleveland, was in collision with a transfer float off the battery wall in the upper bay to-day. The bowsprit of the yacht was carried away. Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Benedict landed at the Battery and the yacht continued on her way up the East river.

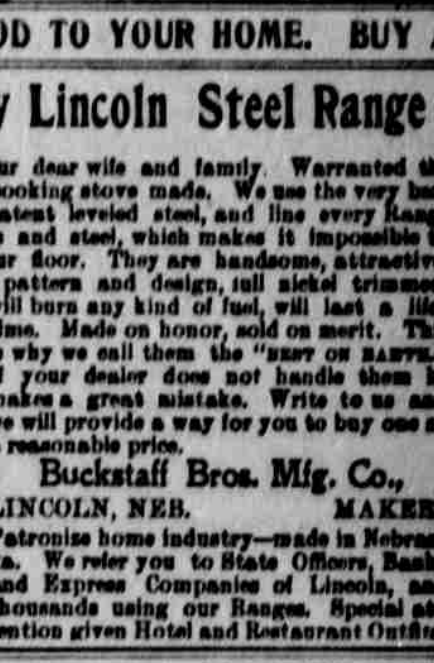
Ask any druggist for a free Pe-ro-ss Almanac for the year 1899.

BE GOOD TO YOUR HOME. BUY A New Lincoln Steel Range

and please your dear wife and family. Warranted the most perfect cooking stove made. We use the very best solid rolled cooking stove steel, and line every Range with asbestos and steel, which makes it impossible to set fire to your floor. They are handsome, attractive, up-to-date in pattern and design, tall nickel trimmed, will burn any kind of fuel, will last a lifetime. Made on honor, sold on merit. This is why we call them the "best on earth." If your dealer does not handle them he makes a great mistake. Write to us and we will provide a way for you to buy one at a reasonable price.

Buckstaff Bros. Mfg. Co., LINCOLN, NEB., MAKERS

Patronize home industry—made in Nebraska. We refer you to State Officers, Banks and Express Companies of Lincoln, and thousands using our Ranges. Special attention given Hotel and Restaurant outfits.



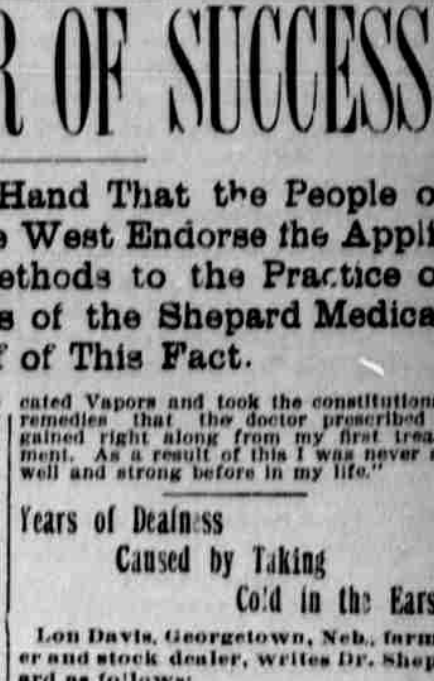
EIGHTH YEAR OF SUCCESS.

Plenty of Evidence at Hand That the People of Omaha and the Whole West Endorse the Application of Business Methods to the Practice of Medicine—The Success of the Shepard Medical Institute a Clear Proof of This Fact.

In the fall of 1891 Dr. Shepard came to Omaha to engage in the practice of medicine as a specialist in chronic diseases. Leaving a busy practice in another state, he chose Omaha as a favorable center for a new and enlarged plan of work. He decided to place himself in close touch with the people by offering competent medical service, with medicines, at about one-fourth the fees usually charged. With full faith in the merit of his work, and a firm belief that the community would heartily endorse his plan as soon as it became thoroughly known and understood, he has placed his Medical Enterprise upon a sure footing. The object of the Shepard Medical Institute is to give the people of this city and the broad western country surrounding Omaha professional services as good as the best and at such low fees that no one need be afraid to apply. The rich and the poor alike are availing themselves daily of the opportunities for the cure of disease by this institution, which is now firmly established in the Exposition City.

No hurtful drugs are employed by Dr. Shepard. Many patent medicines for catarrh and many prescriptions of doctors contain deadly cocaine. He has suffered all your life from the ills and distress of catarrh that acquire the deadly Cocaine Habit. Bricker eat morphine, better let me cure you with my natural cures, than snuff the deadly Cocaine.

Bronchial Catarrh— Might Have Passed into Consumption.



George H. Davidson, Muskeville, Neb., is a citizen of high standing and is moderator of the school board in his district. He writes:

"In 1870 I acquired a bad catarrh in my head, which went to my throat and finally to my bowels. I believe this was the cause of all my troubles. My symptoms were shooting of the bowels, constant pain in the stomach, pain in the left side under the short ribs, extending to the heart and left shoulder, coldness and numbness of feet and legs, prostration in the evenings, sometimes so severe that it would produce insanity. There was ringing and puffing noises in the ears, with a marked degree of deafness. I took out blood, cocaine, opium, but all to no avail. There was also partial paralysis of lower part of the bowels."

"I took treatment from you one year ago for three months with splendid results. I am enjoying excellent health and am practically free from every ailment above named. The hearing of my left ear is fully restored. As a result of my cure with you I am enjoying excellent health for 8 man 10 years old."

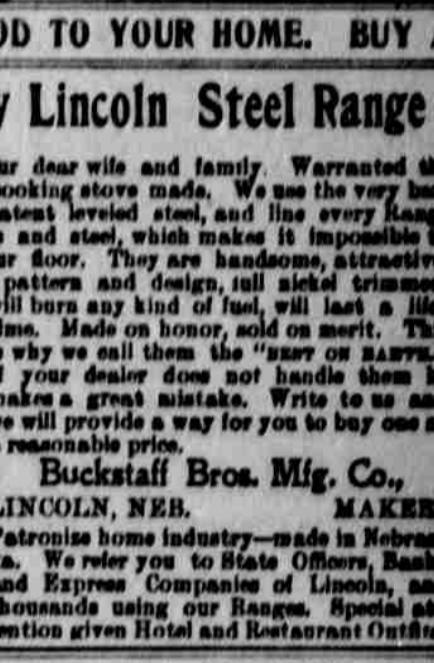
Such statements as the above are daily received at the Shepard Medical Institute, 311 3/2 and 3/4 New York Life Building, Omaha, Nebraska. The Home Treatment is as effective as that at the office. Write for Home Treatment, Omaha, Nebraska. Office hours, 9 to 5, Monday to 12, evenings, Wednesdays and Saturdays only, 1 to 3.

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Patronize home industry—made in Nebraska. We refer you to State Officers, Banks and Express Companies of Lincoln, and thousands using our Ranges. Special attention given Hotel and Restaurant outfits.



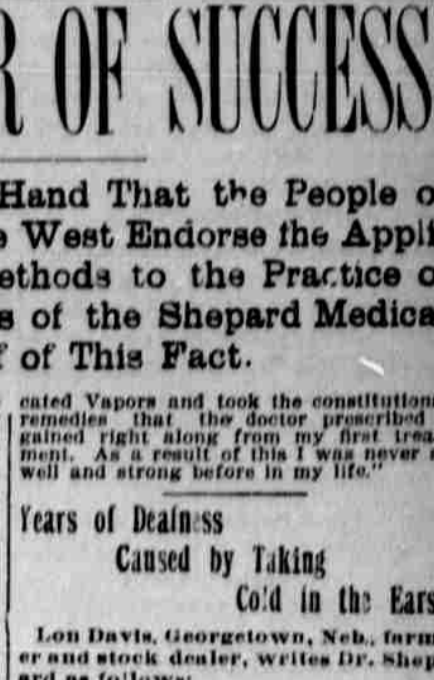
EIGHTH YEAR OF SUCCESS.

Plenty of Evidence at Hand That the People of Omaha and the Whole West Endorse the Application of Business Methods to the Practice of Medicine—The Success of the Shepard Medical Institute a Clear Proof of This Fact.

In the fall of 1891 Dr. Shepard came to Omaha to engage in the practice of medicine as a specialist in chronic diseases. Leaving a busy practice in another state, he chose Omaha as a favorable center for a new and enlarged plan of work. He decided to place himself in close touch with the people by offering competent medical service, with medicines, at about one-fourth the fees usually charged. With full faith in the merit of his work, and a firm belief that the community would heartily endorse his plan as soon as it became thoroughly known and understood, he has placed his Medical Enterprise upon a sure footing. The object of the Shepard Medical Institute is to give the people of this city and the broad western country surrounding Omaha professional services as good as the best and at such low fees that no one need be afraid to apply. The rich and the poor alike are availing themselves daily of the opportunities for the cure of disease by this institution, which is now firmly established in the Exposition City.

No hurtful drugs are employed by Dr. Shepard. Many patent medicines for catarrh and many prescriptions of doctors contain deadly cocaine. He has suffered all your life from the ills and distress of catarrh that acquire the deadly Cocaine Habit. Bricker eat morphine, better let me cure you with my natural cures, than snuff the deadly Cocaine.

Bronchial Catarrh— Might Have Passed into Consumption.



George H. Davidson, Muskeville, Neb., is a citizen of high standing and is moderator of the school board in his district. He writes:

"In 1870 I acquired a bad catarrh in my head, which went to my throat and finally to my bowels. I believe this was the cause of all my troubles. My symptoms were shooting of the bowels, constant pain in the stomach, pain in the left side under the short ribs, extending to the heart and left shoulder, coldness and numbness of feet and legs, prostration in the evenings, sometimes so severe that it would produce insanity. There was ringing and puffing noises in the ears, with a marked degree of deafness. I took out blood, cocaine, opium, but all to no avail. There was also partial paralysis of lower part of the bowels."

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