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Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared for Piles and Itching of the private parts. Every box is warranted. By druggists, by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents and \$1.00. WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO., Props., Cleveland, Ohio.
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In order to put a First-Class Article in the Market we secured a car of the celebrated Scotch Granite Ware "Made in America for Americans." Every Piece Guaranteed.
This is the first time that this celebrated ware reached our town in such quantities; we therefore invite every housekeeper to pay us a visit and inspect this ware whether you intend to buy or not. The price is only a trifle higher, but in quality FAR AHEAD OF THE OLD WARE.
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PHILIPPINES OURS

Cash Compensation Will be Given For Them.

MUCH DISSATISFACTION IN SPAIN.

America Will Likely take All of the Philippines, but are Willing to Recompense Spain.

Paris, Oct. 31.—At the meeting of the peace commission today the Americans were removing their wraps when the Spaniards entered the anteroom and polite and cordial greetings were exchanged as the two groups, commingling, passed through the grand salon, where a buffet was spread, and entered the conference chamber, in which, before leaving, the Spaniards would learn the attitude of the United States toward the Philippines.

The Spanish commissioners took their accustomed places at the historic table, the afternoon light fell in their faces, while the Americans ranged themselves opposite with their backs to the light, and with the interpreter standing at the end of the table, on the right of Judge Day and the left of Senor Montero Rios, and between the two secretaries, Mr. Moore and Senor Ojeda.

Secretary Moore, upon the request of Judge Day, passed to Mr. Ferguson, the interpreter, the formulated demands of the United States regarding the Philippines, which were read to the Spaniards in their own tongue, by a rapid rendering from the English, in which they were written. Although the Spanish commissioners did not betray anxiety, their attention to the reading was keen. They had anticipated that the United States would take over the islands, but the terms and details of the transfer had all along been a subject of speculation.

The reading disclosed the fact that the United States government had determined to possess for itself certain territory and parts of land bounded by and lying within such parallel of latitude and longitude as mark the limits of the Philippine archipelago. The United States does not propose assuming the Philippine debt of \$40,000,000, but it is willing to be responsible to Spain for a sum of money equal to the actual expenditure by Spain in the Philippines for the advantage of the islands, and for the good of their people, for permanent betterments and for improvements, both physical and mental.

The reading of the presentment specifies that the United States will reimburse Spain to the extent of her "pacific expenditures," made in the archipelago. This phrase, "pacific expenditures," is employed to differentiate the expenditures by Spain in combatting insurrections in the Philippines.

The one is felt by the commissioners to be a fair burden on the acquiring power, while the other and latter class expenditures is held to have been logically assumed by Spain in the inevitable hazard to a nation resorting to arms to enforce order in its own territory.

Such is the vital portion of the presentment made by the American commissioners today, and it is to be observed that while the main proposition as to possession and financial responsibility is clear and definite, many details have been left to the developments of the discussions between the two commissions. Thus, while the Spaniards are tonight quite certain that the United States intends to reimburse them for "pacific expenditures" they remark that they are not enlightened as to whether the Americans expect to indorse the Spanish obligations to the extent of "pacific expenditures" in the archipelago, or whether they will hand Spain a lump sum of gold large enough to cover Spain's outlay so designated.

Possibly the American commissioners themselves are not at this moment fully determined on this point. It is unlikely, however, that the Americans will care to become identified in the slightest degree with Spain in her responsibilities to her creditors. The clearer method seems to be to hand to Spain spot cash, or something as good, and to bid her apply it on her debts by whatever name known, or to put it in her wallet for whatever use she may elect.

While the United States has designated "pacific expenditures" as those they will reimburse to Spain, the presentment of the American commissioners today did not demand either a schedule or an inventory of the same from the Spaniards. But the suggestion naturally raises an inquiry as to the kind and quantity of Spain's "pacific expenditures" in the Philippines, and some light may be given on that matter now.

There is considerable traffic between the islands, and some time ago a system of lighthouses became necessary. Spain set out to supply this, and projected 48 light-stations. Of these she has already constructed 17 of the first class, and 16 of the second class. What they cost is

not yet known here, but in American waters those of the first-class cost from \$25,000 to 250,000 each, so that, on an average basis of the minimum cost in the United States, Spain's 33 lighthouses may represent an outlay of \$825,000.

Spain has constructed breakwaters at Manila, at an expense not yet known here, and wharves of small value along the Pasig river. She recently built barracks for 24,000 men, now occupied by American troops, and the cost of which is not yet ascertained. At Cavite, Spain had built a naval station, which, before it was sacked by the natives, was said to be equal to the Mare island station, and may be worth \$2,500,000. Whether or not the last two items can be strictly designated "pacific expenditures" must be determined in conferences, but the lighthouses, water improvements, her racks and naval station are necessary to the United States as the owner of the Philippines, and are deemed worth a fair price. Spain has also built some school houses, which the Americans are willing to take over at cost.

The Spanish commissioners listened attentively, though not without some evidences of impatience and surprise at the financial suggestions in the American presentment, and finally asked until Friday to consult the Madrid government and make reply. Adjournment was then taken to that day.

After the conference was dissolved, the Spanish commissioners expressed the opinion that the American demands would create in Spain, as they had upon her commissioners, an exceedingly grave impression. Were the Spanish commissioners pushed to final determination tonight they would reject the American demands, but the changing tone of the Spanish press recently urges the consummation of a treaty of peace, however rigorous, the argument being that although the Spaniards bow to the American demands, the commissioners do not acknowledge the justice or admit the legality of them.

Tonight the Spanish commissioners feel that the United States to all intents and purposes has not offered any financial inducement to Spain to cede by treaty any part of the Philippines. Had the American commissioners even offered to take over the entire Philippine debt of about \$40,000,000, the Spaniards affect to feel that it would have been as nothing, and they regard today's position so meager as not to warrant even a schedule of Spain's "pacific expenditures" in the archipelago.

Spain Will Protest.

MADRID, Oct. 31.—The news that the Spanish peace commissioners at Paris had referred to the government the formal demand of the American commissioners for the absolute cession of the entire Philippine group caused the greatest surprise in Madrid. The strongest feeling prevails that the government should protest energetically against what is regarded as a violation of the spirit of the protocol.

SANTIAGO, Oct. 31.—Senor Bartolomeu Maso, president of the Cuban provisional administrative council, has issued an address to the delegates now at the military assembly at Santa Cruz del Sur, in which he reviews the considerations upon which the Cubans solicited the help of the United States and indicates their wishes of future policy. The address in part is as follows:

"The Cubans accepted the assistance of America, although not knowing exactly what were the Americans' aims, just as they would have accepted help from any country in their fight against Spain. As the contest progressed, the Cubans in the field were gratified to hear of a solemn declaration by the United States congress regarding the intentions of the American government, and the path it would follow in the Spanish-American war.

"The Americans came to our help to compel Spain to relinquish her sovereignty over Cuba, in order that the Cubans themselves might be placed as promptly as possible in possession of the island, might assume the administration of its affairs and have a government of its own. Therefore the Cubans agreed to co-operate with the Americans and obey the orders issued by the American generals, and to help in all possible ways to establish a Cuban government when the Americans took possession. Though America did not recognize the government of the Cubans, it was well understood that the Cubans would not, on that account, abandon their organization, but that, on the other hand, the time would come when such recognition would be granted. Indeed, it was asserted to our Cuban representatives by one of the most distinguished members of the United States government, and also by the members of the United States senate, that, in order to do away with any obstacle that might hinder the United States in going into the fight for the cause of Cuban independence, recognition of a Cuban government must come later.

"Nevertheless, it has not been possi-

ble to establish direct relations between the Cuban and American governments for the transaction of public business although the general character of our relations throughout the war were friendly. But we have now reached a time when, even more than in the days of fighting, it is incumbent upon all Cubans to show true patriotism, and, while making every expression of gratitude to America for having given Cuba freedom and independence, to make prompt arrangements for paying off Cubans now in arms and for getting the country into working order."

IN LINE WITH INSTRUCTIONS.

Commissioners at Paris Are Carrying Out the Wish of the Administration.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Advices from Paris to the effect that the United States commissioners demanded cession to the United States of the entire Philippine group is in line with instructions that have been issued to representatives of the United States. It cannot be learned definitely what money consideration is to pass with the title to the Philippines; indeed, there is reason to believe that even the United States peace commissioners have not yet been able to fix the amount exactly. Assuming they are to repudiate all portions of the debt of the islands, which do not represent money spent for the betterment of the islands, it will be seen at once that the task presented to the commissioners of differentiating this debt is not an easy one, particularly in view of the notoriously bad financial methods of the Spanish colonial system. It is said at the department that the United States must assume some of this debt if annexation is to follow.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

Thursday, Nov. 24, set aside for Thanksgiving and prayer.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The president today issued the following Thanksgiving proclamation:

"By the President of the United States—A proclamation: The approaching November brings to mind the customs of our ancestors, hallowed by time and rooted in our most sacred traditions, of giving thanks to Almighty God for the blessings he has vouchsafed to us during the past year.

Few years in our his history have afforded such cause for thanksgiving. We have been blessed by abundant harvests, our trade and commerce have been wonderfully increased, our public credits have been improved and strengthened, all sections of our country have been brought together and knitted into closer bond of national purpose and unity.

"The skies have been for a time darkened by the cloud of war, but as we were compelled to take up the sword in the cause of humanity, we are permitted to rejoice that the conflicts has been of brief duration, and the losses we have had to mourn, though grievous and important, have been so few, considering the great results accomplished, as to inspire us with gratitude and praise to the Lord of Hosts. We may laud and magnify his holy name that the cessation of hostilities came so soon as to spare both sides the countless sorrows and disasters that attend protracted war.

"I do, therefore, invite all my fellow-citizens, those at home as well as those who may be at sea or sojourning in foreign lands, to set apart and observe Thursday, the 24th day of November, as a day of national thanksgiving, to come together in their several places of worship for a service of praise and thanks to Almighty God for all the blessing of the year, the mildness of the seasons and the fruitfulness of the soil; for the continued prosperity of the people; for the devotion and valor of our countrymen; for the glory of our victory and the hope of a righteous peace, and to pray that the divine guidance which has brought us heretofore to safety and honor may be graciously continued in the years to come. In witness whereof, etc.

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY.
By the President: John Hay, Sec."

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

Frank J. Cheney makes an oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.
FRANK J. CHENEY,
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1898.

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

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Sold by druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.