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#### IN THE REBORN CUBA

CHANCES FOR AMERICANS TO GAIN FORTUNES ON HER SHORES.

service in war, is the United States Cuba Is the World's Largest Sugar Producer-Her Fine Tobacco, Banana and Coffee Lands-The Mineral Wealth Is Inexhaustible—The Island's Richness.

"Cuba is the smile of the sea," says the ever picturesque Ingersoll. It is a country of wonderful resources. Add to these its geographical position, and we It is within easy reach of New Orleans and other large markets of the United States. Transportation is cheap. The United States and Cuba are reciprocal in productions. We find there a ready market for manufactured goods, and the island sends us sugar, bananas and other tropical productions. A tremendous trade would spring up under free trade conditions.

the world. The Constancia plantation near Cienfueges produced, according to the last Cuban census, 45,000,000 pounds in a year. With American energy and enterprise the island could be made to produce 50,000,000 tons easily. There would be heavy competition among experts in the production of sugar. These lands would be scientifically cultivated and the cane reduced by the diffusion process. This is a steeping process. The cane, finely chopped up, is placed in large iron cylinders and submitted to the same process as tea in the housewife's teapot. Thus there is not more than one-half of 1 per cent of saccharin lost. Cuba will be a market for sugar making machinery, agricultural machinery, electric light appliances, railroad supplies, wooden ware, etc. In fact, there will be a ready and constantly increasing market for all our productions, from clothes to catnip.

At present Cuba grows 30,000,000 pounds of tobacco leaf, which opens up a field for American manufacture. The 25,000,000 cocoanuts raised annually show the need of active and energetic capital in a cocoanut oil factory. The 20,000,000 bunches of bananas now grown yearly can be more than doubled after political differences have been settled and the trade of America sets in. Material is abundant for the manufacture of soap, coarsely fibered cloths and many kindred industries. Fruit farms on an average make large returns after three years, except the banana, which yields abundantly after the first year.

On the mountain slopes in the eastern, central and western parts are the finest coffee lands in the world. In 1860 there were 800 plantations running at a large profit. This kept up for eight years, when the wearing Ten Years' war ruined them. They were either devastated or allowed to decay. All these will be revived in regenerated Cuba. It requires only small capital to start a coffee plantation. A half crop is grown the third year, and the fourth year sees the full yield. It pays from 25 to 100 per cent on the capital invested, which is much too fascinating a problem to remain long unsolved by Uncle Sam's enterprising family.

The mineral wealth of the island is incomputable and inexhaustible. The copper mines are exceedingly rich and added capital and energy will develop them to a much greater degree. The iron mines are capable of producing enormous quantities of besserver iron ores. There cres are very valuable and known-the world over to manufacturers as "Spanish ores." As time strides on the smoke of factory chimneys will be no novel sight in the now paralyzed island. In a business as well as a political sense Cuba has a wonderful future.

Evidence of its richness is given by the fact that Cuba was self supporting as early as 1827. Since that time it has prospered steadily and exceedingly. It has paid Spain since 1027 from \$1,000,-000 to \$6,000,000 yearly. It is a country wonderfelly prosperous and increases-in prosperity when let alone by its own and other peoples. It has grownsteadily richer despite the fact that its per capita taxation is three times that of the United States. Now that Spain | fied to the remarkable virtues of this must forever keep hands off the little island and American thrift will be infused into its slow southern veins we shall see great things from it.

The climate of Cuba is in many parts delightful. Being insular, the heat of the sun is much tempered by cooling breezes from the surrounding waters. It is much more healthy than is commonly supposed, the higher portions being comparatively free from the deadly disease of some of the lowlands. The fearful mortality from yellow fever in Havana is due almost wholly to the horribly unsanitary condition of the city. The bay is a huge cesspool that contains enough germs of all sorts, kinds and conditions to devastate the world. There is almost no tideway in the bay-not more than four inches. With American capital and American business ability the drainage of Havana and its consequent improvement in matters of health are foregone conclusions.

Americans will reap rich financial harvests in Cuba whether it be annexed or not, and in the years not far distant the population will be largely American in either case. American capital will predominate and American ideas of government will obtain. On account of the right hand of fellowship now extended by Uncle Sam Americans will be welcomed by the Cubans and given concessions greater than any other nation. The relationship between the countries will be very close, and the commercial interests of one identical with those of the other. - H. S. Canfield in Chicago Times-Herald.

# An Exception.

"The cottage by the sea" will be about the only luxury this year cheaper than last, and it will be as safe and pleasant as ever it was. - Boston Tran-

weather bureau, once known as the signal service and retaining much of the character indicated by the old title. Many of the men in the service were

tain some of their old skill or could very readily get into practice again. Mr. J. W. Smith, the local forecast official in Boston, was for many years have the factors of a glorious product. in the signal service, though most of regime. Weather bureau men, however, are peculiarly fitted in the attainments required for admission to the service, information of the approach of hostile fleets or any other advantageous item needed by the central war authorities. Their flagmen along the coast could do much of the work of a patrol and could probably develop skill in a few months Cuba is the largest sugar producer in central weather bureau office, from of the world. which the news could be sent to Wash-

> The office men are familiar with the workings of telegraphic lines and have daily practice in work, only a slight remove even now from what may be conceived are the duties of an army signal corps. Aside from this, a series of stations are already in operation along the The river Pasig is protonged into the Atlantic coast that could doubtless be readily augmented, with auxiliary stations enough to make an unbroken line of observers from Galveston to Eastport. - Boston Herald.

WEATHER BUREAU IN WAR.

How This Institution Would Be Service-

able Watching For an Enemy.

branch of the government, available for

experts in signaling, and doubtless re-

A well organized and very efficient

#### WANT TO SAVE SOULS.

vices In Behalf of Our Fighting Men. Former Governor R. E. Pattison of Pennsylvania and a delegation of prominent Philadelphians visited the president and secretary of war recently to offer to the government the services of



the National Relief commission. The specific object of this organization is te aid the United States government in caring for its soldiers, sailors and marines who may be disabled by sickness or wounds, and to relieve the families acter. For instance, San Fernando is

To accomplish these ends Christian and philanthropic folk, without regard to creed or party, have formed relief associations. To prevent the waste of energy, means and time a national organization has been formed. A secondary purpose of the relief commission is to aid chaplains and others in maintaining the moral tone of the men in the army and navy by friendly visits from representatives of religious organizations and orders, and, further, by providing a "knapsack library," confaining short booklets or tracts giving practical information as to how to care for one's health in camp, appeals to the moral nature, portions of Scripture, patriotic songs and familiar hymns.-New York Press.

Palmenary constant tion in its early stiges, may be checked by the use of Aver's Cherry Pectoral. It stops the distressing cough, soothes irritation of the throat and lungs, and induces much needed repose. Hundreds have testi-

# NEW ENGINE OF WAR.

Hudson Maxim Offers to Build a Cruiser to Destroy a Whole Navy.

Hudson Maxim, a famous inventor and brother of the inventor of the Maxim gun, has proposed to build a cruiser for the government which would not cost more than \$500,000 and which could sink all of Spain's men-of-war. The inventor offers his services free of charge to supervise the construction of

the cruiser. Mr. Maxim's plan is to place on a fast cruiser a 24 inch torpedo gun and two torpedo mortars. The gun will throw a ton of gun cotton five miles and half atton much farther. The two mortars can throw half a ton of gun cotton three miles. Mr. Maxim would heavily armor the bow of the cruiser, which would fight with her prow toward the approaching battleship. The area exposed to fire from the enemy

would be small. A ton of exploding gun cotton carries destruction to anything in a space of 32,000 feet about it, so that the missile would not have to land on an enemy's To destroy it. Shots from the approaching enemy would do little damage to the heavily armored bow of the torpedo thrower. Mr. Maxim says that ten such oraisers can be built for the cost of one great battleship. These cruisers would be capable of destroying i,000 first class battleships. - New York Evening Journal.

Relief in Six Hours. Distressing Kidney and Bladder disease relieved in six hours by "New GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidney and back, in male or female. Relieves re-

## SCENE OF THE BATTLE

SOME FACTS ABOUT MANILLA'S HIS-TORY, PEOPLE AND COMMERCE.

A Strange Southern City, Both Oriental and Spanish In Character-Rich In Products and Exports-Ships of Every Nation Fill Its Port-Its Fine Buildings.

Cavite is a fortified seaport town on the island of Luzon, on which Manilla, the capital of the Philippine islands and the scene of the recent battle and brilliant victory won by Commodore his men here came in under the later George Dewey's squadron over the Spanish fleet, is situated. Cavite is in the bay of Manilla, and about ten miles south southwest of the city of Manilla. The for disseminating regularly and surely town of Cavite has a population of over 5,000, and the population of the port is less than 600 souls. There is an arsenal at Cavite, which is the capital of the province of the same name. The residence of the governor is situated there, and the place is the chief naval depot signaling messages along a coast or to a of the Spanish possessions in that part

of Luzon and of all the Philippine islands, is also situated on Manilla bay, city forms the segment of a circle between the river and the sea, and its suburbs extend over numerous islets, formed by the river and its branches. bay by two piers. At the end of one of them is a small fort and a lighthouse is situated at the end of the other pier. Vessels of small tonnage can go up as far as the bridge which crosses the river. The town stands on the south side, has a dilapidated look, but is said to be strongly fortified. On the north side is the Binondo suburb, which is the residence of the foreign merchants and the great center of trade. It is more popu-

lous than the city itself. Manilla has both a Spanish and an lines of heavily mounted batteries, dark looking churches, strange looking towers and massive houses of solid masonry. These mingle with light little houses, or cottages, in groves of tropical trees, raised from the ground by posts in order to permit the free passage of the waters in the rainy season. The streets are straight, mostly unpaved, and almost impassable during the rainy season. In the city the houses are two stories high, and each has its central courtyard. There reside the heads of the state, the church and the army and all those who claim to belong to the aristocracy. The bridge across the river leads from the city proper into the Binondo suburb, where a street called the Escalta runs to the right and to the left. It is lined with innumerable shops, stores and stalls and is usually crowded

with people of various races. Beyond the Escalta is a colony of Chinese, Indians and half castes, who do business as goldsmiths and jewelers, painters and enamelers, oil and soap merchants, confectioners and keepers of gambling houses and cookshops. The other suburbs have each a special charthe seat of the great cigar manufactories, and Santo Mesa is the center of the cordage manufactory. At the Alcaicerfa suburb the Chinese sampans discharge their cargoes. The fishermen and weavers inhabit the suburb of Tondo, and its gardens supply the markets with fruit and vegetables. The suburb of Malate is famous for its embroiderers. Paco is where the artisans and artists live, and health seekers flock to

Santa Ana and San Pedro Macati. The principal buildings in Manilla are the cathedral, the palace of the governor, the palace of the archbishop, the town hall, a beautiful building; ten churches, belonging to the different religious orders; several monasteries, a number of convents, the arsenal, three colleges for young men, two colleges for young women, the capreme court building, the prison, the civil hospital, the university, the marine school, the commercial school, the theater, a large building; the custom house, and the barracks. There are several large squares in Manilla, the largest of which is the Prado, in which is situated a bronze

statue of Charles IV. Manilla's municipality dates from the year 1571, when the city was founded by Legaspi. It is a splendid natural trade center, and ranks with Calcutta and Batavia. Being the chief port in the Philippine islands, all their productions flow there and its harbor is visited by a very great number of vessels of all sorts and sizes. Its exports consist of sugar, tobacco, indigo, manilla hemp and cordage, gold dust, birds' nests, coffee, sapan wood, mats, hats, hides, trepang, tortoise shell,

cigars, cotton, rice, etc. Its manufactures are chiefly cigars and cheroots, a government monopoly; cordage from the filaments of the abaca; beautiful fabrics, known as pinas, woven from the fibers of the pineapple leaf and afterward exquisitely embroidered; various other cloths made of the abaca filament, pure and mixed cotton fabrics,

mats, and cigar cases. In 1645 Manilla was nearly destroyed by earthquakes, which have since frequently and severely visited the place. A British fleet captured Manilla in 1762, and held it for 15 months, when it was by treaty restored to Spain. The population of Manilla, with its suborbs, is about 160,000. - New York Tribune.

Don't Blame Christopher. Don't turn the picture of Columbus to the wall. He was only a brevet Spaniard, and his hard old face will relax when messengers to shadeland carry the news that the nation which so unkindly recompensed his great services is getting more punishment. - Lacrosse (Wis.) Republican.

"In a minute" one dose of HART's ESSENCE OF GINGER will relieve any

VETERAN'S NOBLE OFFER. Asks to Serve Out the Term In Prison of Captain Hart.

A Washington dispatch to the New York Journal says: Interest in the effort to secure a pardon for John D. Hart, captain of the alleged Cuban filibuster Laurada, now serving a term in the Eastern penitentiary, Philadelphia, grows intensely. Senators have petitioned for his pardon. Congressmen are signing petitions and a veteran of the civil war has offered to serve out Captain Hart's unexpired

The other day William A. Clear, formerly a sergeant in Company A, Seventy-first Pennsylvania volunteers, now an inmate of the Soldiers' home at Hampton, Va., addressed the following letter to the president:

Hon. William McKinley: DEAR SIR-I have the honor to present the inclosed petition for the pardon of Captain J. D. Hart, as he would be of great service to our common country and the cause of Cuban freedom. If you cannot do so conscientiously and law must have some one to suffer for his supposed offense, the undersigned is willing and ready to take his place in prison as soon as he is pardoned and agrees to serve faith-Manilla, the capital city of the island | fully the balance of his time. I will be satisfied that I have performed a duty to my country. Sincerely, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM A. CLEAR, at the mouth of the river Pasig. The Late Sergeant Company A, Seventy-first Penn sylvania Volunteers.

#### SOLDIERS TRAVELING. Their Comfort Is Pretty Well Looked

After Now to What It Was. "When soldiers in the service of the United States are traveling, their comfort is pretty well looked after," says F. F. Horner, general passenger agent

of the Nickel Plate. "The government requires the railroad company to provide sleeping cars for the officers and also for the privates if it is possible to procure the cars. The Thirteenth regiment, which left Buffalo a few days ago, was carried in toorist cars, three men to a section, two ocoriental appearance. There are long | cupying the lower berth and one the upper. Of course if men are to be carried in very large numbers on short notice such arrangements would be impossible, but even then we would have to

provide them with ordinary day coaches. "The volunteers who answer the present call will be carried in tourist cars if their journey lasts through a night, Otherwise they will go in day coaches. I don't think that any other country on earth looks after its soldiers so well. When I was soldiering, we considered a freight car perfectly satisfactory. We generally had to walk. Being packed into a freight car on a hot summer day was rather uncomfortable, and the men usually secured ventilation by knocking holes in the sides of the car with the butts of their rifles. When the officers remonstrated, the boys would say that they were just making loophoies to shoot the 'Johnnies.' "-Buffalo Com-

Why allow yourself to be slowly tortured at the stake of disease? Chills and Fever will undermine, and eventually break down, the strongest constitution "FEBRI-CURA" (Sweet Chill Tonic of Iron) is more effective than Ouinine and being combined with Iron is an excellent Tonic and Nervine Medcine. It is pleasant to take, is sold under positive guarantee to cure or money refunded. Accept no substitutes. The "just as good" kind don't effect cures. Sold by B. W. Hargrave. few who have been utilized as prisoners

# X RAYS FOR SPANIARDS.

Pittsburg Company Expects to Fill a Large Order For the Spanish Government. A peculiar case, in which the contraband of war will likely be waived, has developed in Pittsburg. The Spanish government is negotiating with the Feslot of X ray machines to be used in field, ship and hospital service. The Spanish consul at New York asked the Pittsburg company a few days ago to furnish prices on machines ranging hospital ambulance use.

Before replying to the request R. A. Fessenden consulted the authorities. He feared that the United States government would prevent him from supplying this humanitarian war material to Spain, but he has been told it is not likely objection will be made.

"We are making about 100 machines for the home government," he said recently, "and the wounded Spaniards who are taken prisoners will get the benefit of being treated by the aid of the X ray. There is no reason why our wounded soldiers in Spanish hospitals or on Spanish ships should not have the opportunity of also getting this great aid to surgery. If we receive the order, it will be filled at once I do not think the United States government will interfere with its delivery."- New York

Herald. A Day of Lasting Memory. May 1, 1898, is going to figure in future treatises on naval matters and to become a date in the history of books. The first encounter of modern armored vessels and high power guns operated by white men is an event of extraordinary professional and general interest. -Hartford Courant.

Lee Knows Cuba. The wisdom of General Lee's suggestion of linen uniforms for our soldiers operating in Cuba will be recognized by all who are familiar with the Cuban limate. It is understood that the plans of the war department contemplate uch a provision. - Boston Journal.

When a man is suffering from an aching head-a sluggish body-when his muscles are lax and lazy-his brain dall and his stomach disdaining foodhe will, if wise heed these warnings and resort to the right remedy, before it is too late. "PARKER'S SARSAPAordinary case of Colic, Cramps or Nau-sea. An unexcelled remedy for Diar-hearty, invigorates the liver, purifics the blood and fills it with life giving el-

# CUBAN ARMY CORPS.

THEIR STRENGTH, RESOURCES, DIS-CIPLINE AND COMMANDERS.

Clemency of the Cubans to Their Prison ers-The Army's Excellent System of Information of the Enemy's Movements. Great Need of Arms and Safe Hospitals.

In a recent article, written for the New York World Tomas Estrada Palma. delegate of the Cuban revolutionary party, says:

The army of the republic of Cuba is divided into six corps, and these are divided into divisions, brigades and regiments.

The three eastern corps-namely, two in the province of Santiago and one in the province of Puerto Principe-are under the superior command of General Calixto Garcia. The individual commanders of these corps are General Jesus Rabi, General Pedro A. Perez and General Lope Recio. The fourth army corps is commanded by General Francisco Carrillo, in the province of Santa Clara. The fifth and sixth corps are under the superior command of General Jose Maria Rodriguez. These last two occupy the province of Matanzas, Havana and Pinar del Rio. The commander in Matanzas is General Pedro Betancourt. General Alejandro Rodriguez commands the province of Havana and General Pedro Diaz the province of



Pinar del Rio. General Maximo Gomez, commander in chief of all the forces, has his headquarters in the central province, Santa Clara, the better to direct operations in the east and the west. In the three easterly provinces there are about 20,000 men under arms, while in the rest of the island there are about 10,000 additional. This number does not, however, include the entire number of Cubans in the field, as there are many thousands waiting for rifles, cultivating crops for the sustenance of the army and otherwise rendering useful service to the armed forces and the government. General Garcia bas a train of artillery, consisting of two 12 pounders and a pneumatic dynamite gun, with which he has been very successful in the capture of towns and fortresses.

All prisoners captured by the Cubans of war in tilling the soil. This policy of liberation was adopted for several reasons-first because of the impossibility of keeping a large body of prisoners, as they would eat up the food required for our own army, and since with the knowledge that their lives would be spared the Spaniards would not resist to the utmost, and, surrendersenden Manufacturing company for a ling with their accouterments, would increase the supply of arms and ammuni-

tion of the Cubans. The Cuban army lives on the country and in the eastern portion of the island still enjoys a fair supply of from the 4 inch apparatus for emergency | meat. There are depots for the making | policy is to prevent his repeating his rework up to the 20 inch machine for of salt. Contrary to the general belief, the Cuban army has not been supplied with rations from abroad, but as operations on a large scale will now have to be undertaken there will have to be provision made from abroad for the establishment of a regular commissary department, as in the present devastated condition of the island it will be imsubsist on the local supplies. This would be specially true in case of sieges. A great difficulty with the Cuban

army has been the inipossibility of establishing and maintaining safe hospitals for their sick and wounded. This has always seriously impeded active operations. The Red Cross society was not permitted by the Spanish to exercise its functions. On the contrary, wherever a Cuban hospital was found by Spanish troops the inmates, nurses and physicians were all massacred. The Cubans have established various factories in the eastern provinces, where powder, saddles, knapsacks, shoes, etc., are manufactured for the use of the army. Many of the Cubans employed in the factories and on the fields have seen service during the present war, but owing to the scarcity of arms and ammunition it has been the policy of the Cuban officers to disarm part of their forces at times, so as to enable the new recruits to be properly drilled and disciplined. If the Cubans should now receive an abundant supply of arms, the army could speedily be doubled in number by re-enlisting these former soldiers.

In the eastern provinces the cavalry regiments have played a very active part in the operations as well as in the celebrated invasion of the west by General Gomez and General Maceo. The Cubans are excellent riders, and their horses, although smail, are capable of great endurance. A march of 45 miles in one day has often been accomplished by cavalry regiments. The personal escort and immediate command of Gener-

DETTER than cure is preven

Another case is cited concerning the same young man. At the office where he is employed he has occasion to answer many calls at the telephone. One

evening he was reading a book in his room when an alarm clock rang in the djoining room. The absentminded Frath got up and commenced to yel "Hello! Hello!" and when the occupant of the other room inquired as to the cause of the yelling the young man said in a sheepish manner, "Oh, I thought it was the telephone bell ring-

af Gomez are entirely made up of Cama-

guey cavalry, the best in the island.

The Spanish cavalry is practically only

mounted infantry, and there is no in-

stance in the present war of these Span-

ish troops engaging the same branch of

the Cuban army. The Cubans have always been successful, thanks to this su-

Another superiority of the Cuban ar-

my has been its excellent system of in-

formation of the enemy's movements.

The unarmed Cubans, before the recon-

centration edict was enforced, were giv-

ing accurate information to the Cuban

forces of the strength and plans of the

enemy. Cubans in the cities also co-op-

erated in this way with their brethren

in the field, and the latter were accord-

ingly enabled to avoid a superior force

If properly armed and equipped, an

acclimated Cuban army of sufficient

strength can be placed in the field which

will be able to drive out the Spanish

The Absentminded Man.

An amusing case of absentminded-

ness was experienced by a young south

sider the other evening. The young

man is usually of a bright nature, but

for some time past his friends have been

noticing that he does some peculiar

things. Not long ago he was at a re-

ception, and a few minutes before clos-

ing time he went to the coat box and

secured his hat and coat. Then he walk-

ad up stairs to the dancing floor and

picked up another coat and walked

pext day he found the owner of the ex-

tra coat, and mutual explanations fol-

lowed and all was well. But that has

been eclipsed by his latest exploits. He

had finished his toilet and started for

the street. As soon as he made his ap-

pearance he was greefed with smiles

from everybody who saw him. He

walked down the street and could not

imagine what made the passersby smile

at him. Finally he reached the restan-

rant where he takes his meals, and then

he realized that he was carrying some-

thing in his hand. He looked at it and

found that he had carried the lighted

lamp from his room and had walked

several blocks along the main street

with it in his hand.

or prepare an ambush to receive it.

ican soldiers.

periority, in outflanking the enemy.

A Wonderful Discovery. The last quarter of a century records many wonderful discoveries in medicine, but none that have accomplished more for humanity than that sterling old household remedy, Browns' Iron Bitters. It seems to contain the very elements of good health, and neither man, woman or child can take

it without deriving the greatest benefit. Browns' Iron Bitters is sold by all dealers. Talk It Over. I have learned some things in the

course of a long business life and still have a great many others to learn. But the chief thing I have learned can be cendensed into one nugget of wisdom in three words, Talk it over. If thy business enemy offend thee,

den't smite him on the cheek. Take him by the buttonhole in a friendly manner and talk it over. Some one tells you that Smith, down

the street, has said or done something to your detriment. Perhaps he has, and perhaps he has not. If he has, your best mark or deed in the future. If he has not, you don't want to do him an injustice, even in your own mind.

Put on your hat, leave your temper at home, go down and make a friendly call. Be neighborly, frank, open. Tell him the truth and ask him for equal frankness. Nine hundred and ninetynine times out of a thousand the whole possible for a large body of troops to | matter will be explained and straightened out in five minutes, and you will part as personal friends rather than as personal and business enemies. You will both feel better, you will live side by side in harmony; the earth will be brighter, the sunshine clearer, your own heart lighter and mankind take on a more friendly aspect. Don't get mad and rush to your desk and send a seorching letter; be a man and a Christian and go yourself.

Talk it over. -Hardware.

Will Carry a Historic Sword. Charles Weaver, a Butler county boy, now captain of a company of troops at Hot Springs, Ark., who will serve in the present war with Spain, will have the honor of carrying a sword never drawn but in a righteous cause and never sheathed in dishonor. It was first carried by his great-great grandfather in the Revolutionary war, again by his great-grandfather in the war of 1812, and next by his uncle, who was killed in the war of the rebellion at the battle of Arkansas Post .- Cincinnati Enquir-

# Distressing Stomach Disease

Permanently cured by the masterly powers of South American Nervine Fonic. Invalids need suffer no longer, because this great remedy can cure them all. It is a cure for the whole world of stomach weakness and indigestion. The cure begins with the first dose. The relief it brings is marvellous and surprising. It makes no fail ure; never disappoints. No matter how long you have suffered, your cure is certain under the use of this great

The Volunteers. March on to battle! The gray and the blue. Shoulder to shoulder in comradeship true, Sectional spirit forgotten today. Where Old Glory leads is the patriot's way.

March on to battle! While mingle the strains Of "Star Spangled Banner" and "Dixie's" re-The north and the south unite in one cry, For God and our country we'll fight and we'll

March on to buttle! You hear the sad moans From Cuba's fair isle, where humanity grouns. Your brave hearts will help; your arms will make free.

O God help your struggles by land and by March on to battle, the brave and the true. Mingle the colors, the gray and the blue.

One banner waves o'er you, unsullied and You'll return it in triumph; you battle for

The warcloud will pass, and your work will be The battle for freedom and mercy well won. Your children, revering your memory, will say That the noblest result of the glorious fray

army from Cuba, in co-operation with Is not the glad peace o'er Cuba's fair isle, the American fleet and some American Though fruitful her fields and peaceful her troops, especially artillery, thus saving But the heart cheering fact that the blue and the Aves of possibly thousands of Amer-

the gray Stood shoulder to shoulder in battle array. Old fends all forgotten, one purpose in all-Yo conquer or die at Columbia's call; No north and no south, no east and no west,

Divide us in factions—our land of the blest.

-M. P. S. in New York Tribune. YALE'S MOUNTED BATTERY.

Plans Completed to Send a Battalion of 175 Men to the Front.

The Yale Alumni Weekly recently announced the completed plans for the mounted battery which is in process of enlistment at Yale. Two undergraduates, Messrs. Parkhurst and Chappel, home with it on his arm. Arriving at | have been to Washington and Hartford his home, he found that he had one to consult with the national and state egat on and another on his arm. The anthorities and get their advice and approval. They have met with success. In consequence of the advice received by them the plan to form a machine gun battery has been changed to one contemplating a horse battery. It will be remembered that as soon as it became apparent that there would be a fight with Spain the leading Yale seniors met and asked Washington what sort of additions the army most needed and where the hottest work would be found. The decision to enlist a battery followed immediately on the answer.

As now arranged, the battery will consist of 175 men, with an armament of six 31/2 inch guns. Instead of restricting enlistments to scientific and academic seniors the rolls have been thrown open to all undergraduates and graduates of a few years' standing. By thus increasing the number of those eligible it is hoped to raise the standard of physical fitness. Seasoned athletes who have fought for Yale on the athletic field will, it is believed, make the best kind of flerce and disciplined fighters. As soon as possible the new battery will be transported to Chattanooga and then

STOCK OF FLAGS.

ing."-Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph Said to Be Exhausted, and It Is Impossible to Supply the Demand.

The stock of American flags has been practically exhausted, and the unprecedented demand has caused a rise in prices, which, it was stated the other day, is in some cases as high as 75 to 100 per cent. At one wholesale headquarters it was stated that sufficient bunting to make the flags could not be obtained, and at another it was said that the flags could not be made fast

At the largest flag factory in Philadelphia the manager said that he had never known such a demand for the star spangled banner. All manufacturers and dealers are sold out. There is a great demand from stores, but orders cannot be filled. The call is general, and telegrams from all over the United States are received to burry orders.

Among the telegrams received was one from an Illinois man, who asked for a flag which would probably be the largest ever made. He wanted one 250 by 500 feet and said that his purpose was to cover the side of a hill with it. It was estimated that two tons of bunting would be required to make the flag. The firm was too busy to undertake the task of making the huge banner. - Chi-

# Doctors Can't Cure It!

Contagious blood poison is absolutely beyond the skill of the doctors. They may dose a patient for years on their mercurial and potash remedies, but he will never be rid of the disease; on the other hand, his condition will grow steadily worse. S. S. S. is the only cur for this terrible affliction, because it is the only remedy which goes direct to the cause of the disease and forces it from the system.

I was afflicted with Blood Poison, and the best doctors did me no good, though I took their treatment faithfully. In fact, I seemed to get worse all the while. I took almost every so-called blood remedy, but they did not seem to reach the disease, and had no effect whatever. I was disheartened, for it seemed that I would never be cured. At the advice of a friend I then took 8.8.8., and began to improve. I continued the medicine, and it cured me completely, building up my health and increasing my appetite. their treatment faith-

ing ap my health and increasing my appetite.
Although this was ten years ago, I have never yer had a sign of the disease to return.

W. R. NEWMAN.

Staunton, Va.

It is like self-destruction to continue to take potash and mercury; besides totally destroying the digestion, they dry up the marrow in the bones, pro-ducing a stiffness and swelling of the joints, causing the hair to fall out, and completely wrecking the system.

CASTORIA.