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IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

The Difference Between Professional Soldiers and Volunteers.

AS SEEN IN THE CAMP AT TAMPA.

How Volunteers Compare With Regulars. Social Questions and Distinctions In the Army - The Regulars Not Representative of Our Rural Masses-Social Ambitions of American Women Cut a Figure In Increasing the Army.

There is nothing that the regular army officers talk about so much as the regular army, says the Tampa correspondent of the New York Post. I do not mean that they exalt it on all occasions. Army officers are for the most part men of modesty as well as courtesy. But they often speak in a more or, less impatient way of the prejudices that prevail against a regular army and of the unkind and suspicious things that are said about it, and they like to tell you how much better and more effectively and mercifully this war might have been fought if we had had a regnlar army of 75,000 men at the outbreak of hostilities instead of one of 28,000. I am not going to repeat any of their arguments, but I have seen some things in Tampa lately which have been, it seems to me, instructive on the main point-whether we are to depend in great crises on regulars or on

Just now we have something more than 1,000 volunteers encamped in a neighborhood where some 10,000 or 11,000 regulars are encamped. In many ways these volunteers are ridiculous in comparison with the regulars. They are younger, smaller, paler, weaker. They are undisciplined. Though they are mostly of a very good class of people morally, they furnished more cases of drunkenness in a day than all the regulars had furnished in a week. That was not because they were as individual men more inclined to drankenness, but because they were undisciplined youths suddenly turned out of their homes into a camp and felt themselves bound to do something rough and soldierlike. As soldiers they are simply not, man for man, one-half what the

But there is one point in which they are worth something more. Socially the regular private soldier is nowhere at all. If he enters the big hotel where the headquarters of the army are and which is constantly full of officers, he enters it only as a messenger for an officer and must enter it hat in hand aml go by an inconspicuous way around to the desk and present his message, and when he has had his answer he must go out in the same way. The private soldier or noncommissioned officer cannot eat at the same public table with officers or drink at the same bar. This social distinction is not founded, it should be said, on the assertion of any difference of class, but on the necessity of discipline. An additional circuinstance of some interest is that the girls of Tampa are ashamed to be seen in the company of a regular private sol-

Now, we who had been in Tampa for a couple of weeks and had grown accustomed to this state of things saw something of quite a different sort when the Florida volunteers arrived. Volunteer privates of Florida are seen at the tables of the Tampa Bay hotel at dinner visa-vis with generals and colonels of the regular army. There was a "hop" at the hotel the other evening. The dancers were made up almost entirely of officers of the army and of resident young women. In the midst of all the shoulder straps I saw a young soldier who had no shoulder straps. His uniform was not unlike that of a private of the regular army, but it was easy to see that he belonged to the Florida militia. He was a private. But presently a young lady who was talking with an officer rushed up to him and shook his hand cordially. Then she presented him to the officer. "Captain ---, this is Mr. - ... " The officer shook his hand and began talking in cordial fashion with the young man. They met as so-

cial equals. If you mention this matter to regular officers and point out the fact that they are thus meeting private soldiers on a plane of social equality, they say: "Oh, that doesn't make any difference. They are volunteers." They are not responsible for the discipline of the Florida militia. They suffer no loss of military caste on account of social intercourse with its privates. Their position is consistent enough. A regular army could not be made and kept good for much if the officers and soldiers were likely to of one duty or another connected with meet anywhere on the same social plane. But in this fact there lies a question of considerable public consequence. It is a fact that is likely to keep the ranks of the regular army filled with men of a certain sort and almost no other and prevent it from being really representative of the American people.

In view of the claim that the regular army is made up in large proportion of native Americans, it is a matter of interest to note here the fact that very often when you address any conversation to a private soldier he replies in English which is spoken with a foreign accent. A great many speak with a German accent and a great many more with an Irish accent. A few are evidently Englishmen. Many more have Irish names. I do not mean that they may be Americans, though thousands of them not be quite as "good Americans" as any one else. I am simply noting an ethnological or social fact. In some regiments, however, such as the Sixth cavalry, one finds a large proportion of American born soldiers, and the regiments, it must be said, are beginning to draw more and more recruits from the states in which they are stationed Nearly all of this class are looking to a commission. Most of them are younger

CASTORIA.

than the average of the regular army Some of the older Americans confess

that they have "made a failure in life" somehow or other and have gone into the army as a sort of refuge. Ninetenths of the regular soldiers, when asked where they come from, mention some city or large town. The great rural masses of the population of the United States seem to be only slenderly repre-

sented in the regular army. In fact, it is not at all a representative thing. The question may well be asked whether it ever can be, in view of the necessity of the maintenance of the social relations between officers and privates which I have mentioned. The ordinary white American is unwilling off and on a train going 10 to 12 miles to accept a relation of conspicuous social inferiority for two reasons. One, and the lesser, is that he has been taught historically that such a relation must not exist in the United States because it is politically dangerous, and the other and greater reason is that the women for whom he most cares despises him if he enters into it. The average American is never going to be a regular soldier so long as the girls of the same sort of people that he belongs to refuse to be seen walking on the street with a regular soldier when they will freely walk with a volunteer private. The social ambition and keen sensitiveness of American women to social distinctions cut a figure in this question of the increase of the regular army which has never been taken sufficiently

Some other things that I see here tend to convince me that the volunteer service is the real soldiering that Americans think of and that a regular army can never be anything more than a thing apart from their lives and thoughts. The regular soldiers whose terms of office are expiring or likely to expire during this office are all anxious to go into the volunteers rather than to re-enlist. No great number of them appears likely to be able to get into the volunteer service just now, but it has great attractions to them. So it has to all the young officers. They seem to be to a man anxious to get commissions in the volunteer army superior to the ones they now hold in the regular army. They all hope to return to the regulars after their possible volunteer service shall be over, and they do not hope to go back to it on terms much better than their present ones. But the service appears real, inviting and stirring to them. Even they seem to recognize a sort of relation in the volunteer service to the vital activities of the nation which perhaps they

do not feel in the regulars. But, with it all, certain prejudices that civilians may have felt against the regular army are likely to weaken when one has spent some time in contact with it. If regular army officers are bound to keep the privates in a certain place and not allow them to get shove it, they are nevertheless very far from appearing to feel themselves a superior caste. Discipline, not degradation for the soldier, is what they seek. Among themselves they are a very democratic body. They put on no "airs" at all. "Militarism" in the German sense they know nothing about. I believe they are incapable of entertaining any notion of hostility to the liberties of the country. They cherish a tradition that Grant and Sherman both informed President Johnson, when he sounded them as to whether the army could be relied on in case of trouble between him and congress, that indeed it could be depended on to take the side of congress. The old fashioned ideas of the civil bases of things in the United States are entertained by officers of the regular army as instinctively, I suppose, as they

To get American officers who are entirely loyal to "American ideas" is perfeetly easy, but to get American soldiers for a regular army-that is differ-

A New Thing From Spain.

Walking Spanish has long been a classic art, but it has been entirely eclipsed, in the evolutions of Spain's fleet, by the art of sailing Spanish .-Louisville Courier-Journal.

YOU NEED Hood's Sarsaparilla if your blood is impure, your appetite gone, your health impaired. Nothing builds up health like HOOD'S.

The Veterans at Manilla.

The German emperor seems to have been surprised at the skill as well as the valor exhibited by the Americans at Manilla. He observed that "they fought like veterans." Why not? They are veterans. Commodore Dewey saw more and fiercer sea fighting during the civil war than any German or Spanish sailor has ever seen. He has worn the uniform of his country ever since he was a boy, and been constantly in the performance of food at lew prices. his profession. If he is not a veteran, where may one be found? The officers under him are likewise all trained men. They know their duties thoroughly, and, as they have just shown, are capable of executing them admirably. Those who opposed the Spaniards at Manilla, therefore, and crushed them, are veterans of the best quality. - Washington

The American Soldier.

I confess to astonishment at the character and composition of the regular army. An English correspondent at Tampa who has seen all the armies of Europe tells me that these private soldiers are more intelligent than the officers of the Spanish army. They seem to have Irish names, and quite often a sollier speaks with a German accent.-Tampa Letter to Boston Transcript.

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- ordinary case of Colic, Cramps or Nautention of water almost immediately. sea. An unexcelled remedy for Diar-

ILLINOIS BOY PATRIOT.

He Has Only One Leg, but Wants to Fight

the Spaniards. Colonel Dan Ray, who, as everybody knows, is Senator Cullom's political secretary, recently received a letter which illustrates the patriotism of young America. It comes from a boy in Illinois who wants to go to war, but says: "As you know, I am handicapped by the loss of my left leg. Before I go any further I want to say that I am not doing this with any boasting intent whatever, but to let you know just how the land lies with me. This is the first time I have ever committed myself in this way. I can ride a wheel; can get an hour (and keep my balance); can climb wherever I can get a hand hold; have wrestled with boys weighing 25 to 30 pounds more than I, throwing them. I have done this only a few times with boys with whom I chum, when scuffling. We have a set of boxing gloves. I can hold my own with these same boys (never tried any one else) for awhile, but they can wear me out in about 30

my crutch, and sometimes to preserve my balance during a rush I have to make a great many moves that any one else would not have to make. I have never mentioned the idea of my going to war to any one, for I have thought that there would be a very slight chance of my getting in. I would not want mother to think I had it in mind, although I am sure father would be perfeetly willing. And, again, I did not want it said, as it was about a young attorney here, when calling for men to fill a vacancy in the militia, he waited Now, Mr. Ray, I think you fully understand my case. If you know of or should hear of anything that I might do, I am | Cuba. ready."-Washington Special, Chicago Record.

THE REGULARS AT TAMPA.

Their Physical Appearance Is Perfect-All Are Muscular and Well Fed.

Not one man in a hundred wears a coat. Almost without exception they are clad in dark blue shirts, light blue trousers and slouch hats. The brims of the hats are inclined at as many angles as there are individual preferences. Some are tipped up in front and some up behind, and many hang down all around. I do not believe that any great and rich nation ever before sent to war an army of soldiers in such unpicturesque guise. There is here a difference between 1898 and 1861, for in 1861 the boys were jaunty enough when they went out. These men are not shabby, but, as the old lady said of the hippopotamus, dreadfully plain. Nevertheless they look "businesslike"—that is, as if they were not likely to be impeded by excess of clothing or hit more readily by the enemy on account of color or glitter. It would seem, however, that our nation, intensely practical though it is, might make in the garb of its soldiers a little further concession to the natural love of display. In masses the men look solid indeed and rocklike. One almost fancies that the dull uniform helps to make them look immovable and that a thin blue line does not look as thin as the "thin red line."

Solid fellows, too, the men are, for that matter. Their physical appearance is perfect. All are muscular and look well fed. They are a bulky contrast to the scrawnier civilian population that they jostle on Franklin street, the Broadway of Tampa. One wonders how much of this solidity is due to good food and how much to invigorating western and northern climates, also how long it will hold out in this or a lower latitude. —Cor. Providence Journal.

THE PRICE OF WHEAT.

How Mr. Lelter Has Helped His Country In Its Present War.

Mr. Leiter's transactions in wheat were purely speculative. And yet in so far as Mr. Leiter's gambling transactions served to put up the price of wheat, or rather to establish more promptly its real value, Mr. Leiter has proved of great assistance to his country in its war with Spain. He has done more damage to the enemy than could have been inflicted by a battleship or an ar-

my brigade. While the high price of wheat exposes the consumer in the United States to a certain inconvenience our country gets the benefits of the high prices paid not only by our citizens, but by all other countries as well. Moreover, we are fairly well able to stand it. We have plenty of corn and other staple articles

But the damage done to Spain by wheat at \$1.90 is beyond calculation. It reflected in the bread riots, in the socialistic agitation, in the increased difficulty of providing the war credits and in the demoralization of the government. It is even possible that the loaf of bread may be the last difficulty to break down an already enfeebled dynasty. If the price of wheat causes us any uneasiness, it is not without compensations. - New York World

The Lessons of Manilla.

Ex-Secretary Herbert says that the great victory of Dewey at Manilla will teach a lesson to every panish sailor. What it ought to do in addition to that is to teach a lesson to all of these Americans who shivered with fear when war was declared lest the Spanish navy would prove superior to our own and who were actually in doubt whether a rich and powerful nation with 75,000, 000 people could whip a bankrupt country with a population of less than 18,-000,000. - Kansas City Star.

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

AMBITION OF GOMEZ.

F. O. SOMERFORD GIVES INSIDE FACTS ABOUT HIS PLANS.

He Says the Insurgent Leader Wants Credit For Defeating the Spaniards - Would Like to Dissuade the United States From Sending an Army to Cuba.

The New York Herald printed the other day a communication from a correspondent whom it sent to Gomez's headquarters to learn the condition of the insurgent forces in Cuba. This correspondent, F. O. Somerford, was engaged in business on the island when the insurrection broke out, and his property was destroyed by the Spaniards. Of Gomez and his plans he writes as

Gomez is a wily old man, and, I think, not without future political aspirations in the government which will be formed at the close of the war. He does not want the United States to land an army in Cuba, except it be a regiment of artillery to operate in conjunc-"I have to stand without the aid of | tion with him. Gomez knows that an American army will defeat Blanco, take Havana and practically end the war within a month after it lands on Cuban soil. He also knows that the assistance he could afford in such a campaign would be unimportant and insignificant, except as an adviser regarding the country, to the commanders. He realizes that the insurgents would cut but a sorry figure in the rapid operations sure to follow an American invasion, unless months pass while they are being armed and drilled into military habits other than those of guerrillas. Knowing all until he found what a rigid examina- this, Gomez does not want to be robbed tion they had to pass, and knew that he of the credit of defeating Spain and endwould not make it, then volunteered, ing the war. He does not wish history to record the fact that he had to have assistance to crush Blanco and free

On the other hand, if he can persuade the administration at Washington that it is dangerous to land United States troops in Cuba during the summer and that he can defeat Blanco if provided with arms, ammunition, and provisions the future is bright with an augmented reputation for him. As a victorious general Gomez may ask and obtain any honor that free Cuba has to bestow. I do not mean to convey the impression that such an ambition is dishonorable, but it affords a clew to Comez's motives, which should be taken into consideration in so important a matter as

making dispositions to end the war. In a party which Lft Comez's camp a few days before I did was William D. Smith. We came into Key West together. Smith is the bearer of sealed communications from Comez to Gonzales Quesada, T. Estrada Palma, President McKinley and Ceneral Miles. In these letters Comez urges the president and General Miles not to attempt to land any United States troops in Cuba during the summer, stating that great loss of life from disease would result. Gomez also assures the president that if provided with arms and food, in co-operation with a blockade, he can easily defeat Blanco and take Havana without a single American exposing his life to the ravages of yellow fever and small-

I suppose these communications will be regarded at Washington as entitled to great consideration. In my opinion a policy based on these recommendations of Gomez will rise like a ghost to confront the American people afterward. If Gomez really believes that he can deal with Blanco and end the war, he is mistaken. True, with the active sympathy and support of the United States and the assistance of the fleet there is no doubt that he can eventually win, but I firmly believe that such a warfare would not be ended a year from now.

It will be months, even under the most favorable conditions, before Gomez can put an army in the field capable of meeting Blanco in open battle and defeating him. Even the veterans of Gomez's and Garcia's divisions are not good soldiers, as Americans reckon soldiers. They are good guerrillas, but have no knowledge of real military service; neither have their officers. I do not believe the insurgents can in any numbers successfully attack a fortified town, such as Matanzas or Havana. In the open field the Spanish will defeat

SPANISH CRUELTY IN CUBA.

A Story of Prisoners Drowned In the Bay of Matauzas Three Years Ago.

Joseph T. Cartaya of Matanzas, Cuba, who has been attending the State the other day for New York, where he will join an expedition that is to join in comparison with which this one with Gomez's army. Mr. Cartaya was in Spain is child's play. cruelty of the Spaniards even at the start of the war.

In March, 1895, some fishermen in the bay of Matanzas found their nets unusually heavy and drawing them up discovered the bodies of three Cuban children. The governor of Matanzas at once gave orders that no more fishing should be allowed in the harbor. At first it was the custom to shoot prisoners, but the noise of the rifles could be heard in the city, and to conceal the great number of executions drowning was resorted to. Mr. Cartaya was in Matanzas at the time and saw the bodies after they were brought to land. This was only a month after the outbreak of the rebellion and before the rule of Weyler. - New York Sun.

Why all a yourself to be slowly tortured at the stake of disease? Chills and Fever will undermine, and eventu-: Ily break down, the strongest constiration "FEBRI-CURA" (Sweet Chill Tonic of Iron) is more effective than Ouinine and heing combined with Iron is an excellent Tonic and Nervine Medicine. It is pleasant to take, is sold hearty, invigorates the liver, purifies is certain under the use of this great under positive guarantee to cure or the blood and fills it with life giving el health giving force. Pleasant and al-

James Hendricks Served During the War, but Never Tried to Kill.

James Hendricks of Elberton, Ga., is the most unique military character in Georgia. Hendricks shouldered a gun in 1861 and was in nearly every important battle of the war. But he declares that he can lay his hand on a Bible and take a solemn oath that not one Union soldier was killed or wounded by a ballet

from his musket. He answered the call of President Davis reluctantly, believing that war was wrong from every standpoint. From a patriotic sense of duty, however, he would march with the troops in the thick of the fight, and when the order to fire was passed along the line he would invariably send his charge over the head of the enemy.

He considered that legalized killing was nothing less than outright murder and he did not propose having his hands stained with any one's blood. Hendricks says that he still entertains the same sentiments and does not expect to volunteer for service in the Cuban invasion. He declares, however, that if the worst comes and he is conscripted he will revert to his old habit and send his balls whizzing over the heads of the Spaniards. - Baltimore Sun.

FELT HIS FATE WAS NEAR.

Premonitions of Danger Haunted Ensign Bagley After His Comrades' Accidents.

The death of Ensign Bagley recalls a story written after an interview with him on April 29, which was suppressed by the censor, who feared that it might cause Bagley's friends alarm.

From the New York Herald's dispatch boat Albert F. Dewey I had boarded the Winslow to take papers and news bulletins to Lieutenant Bernadou. After talking for some minutes with him I turned to the late Ensign Bagley with some remark about the troubles which had befallen his fellow executive officers of the torpedo fleet. His rejoinder

"Yes, Thear that Boyd (of the torpedo boat Cushing) is in trouble through no fault of his own. That puts it right up to me. I'm sorry about Boyd, for I am sure that the accident to the Cushing was not due to his carelessness. Now, I suppose you will say that I am superstitious, but I must admit that the fatalities which have pursued us have given me some moments of somber thought. There was poor Breckinridge, my classmate, executive officer of the Cushing, who was swept overboard between Key West and Havana and drowned. Then Bestwick, executive officer of the Ericsson, who was knocked overboard in a collision with a schooner, had his chest caved in and was all but drowned. He is now slowly recovering. Baldwin, executive officer of the Cushing, successor of Breckinridge and predecessor of Boyd, took his turn next. He was knocked down an open hatchway and had his ribs broken. He will not be out of the hospital until the war is over. There they are, the four 'B's'-Breckinridge, Bostwick, Baldwin and Boyd. I am the fifth and last-Bagley. I have never been superstitions, but for a week I have had mysterious intuitions that I am not to escape. I will make the list complete-of that I am certain. I only hope that my trouble will not be serious enough to

take me out of the fight." Bagley's closing remarks were made in a laughing manner, as though he would not have me take them seriously. Yet it was easily seen that the premonition of serious trouble had taken a strong hold upon him. At any rate the fate of the "B's" is complete, and the torpedo boats are now expected by the "Jackies," who are always superstitious to have better luck in the future.

THE PHILIPPINES.

The United States and the Future of the Islands.

If we occupy the Philippines permanently, we sacrifice honor, for this was not to be a war of conquest. We undertake to govern 10,000,000 of Malays and Chinese, a task even England would shrink from. We plunge head over heels into the complicated and threatening problems of oriental politics. We paralyze the nerve center of the Monroe doctrine, since by extending our sphere into the old world we cannot consistently repel the advances of old world nations on this hemisphere. There is such a thing as the "balance of power." If we occupy territories in Asia or Europe, we may expect Germany and France to demand compensation in territory in Central or South America. To maintain the Monroe doctrine in America and the Normal school at Millersville, Pa., left "Dewey doctrine" in Asia at the same time will inevitably involve us in wars

Cuba at the outbreak of the rebellion Do not listen to the man who sneers and tells a story which illustrates the at our "isolation" and says that the time has come for America to occupy herself with "the affairs of the world." Under the Monroe doctrine we have half a world to occupy us. Is it not enough? The "isolation" which the two broad oceans have given us is a blessing. Nature has made us what we are, and nature has helped mold the foreign policy which claims the leadership for America on two continents while isolating us from the strife and complications of the other three. This unique and powerful position should not be weakened by a greedy stretching of hands across the sea. - Springfield Republican.

Spain's Cyclone.

As Spain has been sowing the wind for several centuries she ought to expect to reap the whirlwind.-Indianapolis Cournal

When a man is suffering from an aching head-a sluggish body-when his muscles are lax and lazy-his brain dull and his stomach disdaining foodhe will, if wise heed these warnings and resort to the right remedy, before it is too late. "PARKER'S SARSAPA-RILLA" the "KING OF BLOOD PURIFI-

"SOLD TO GENERAL GRANT. Incident of the Civil War Recalled by Recent Events.

The other night at Parkersburg, W. Va., while chatting over Dewey's marvelous victory and the chance of his congratulating themselves over their imshelling Manilla, Captain J. C. Frederick, a well known Confederate veteran, said: "I never hear of the shelling of a devoted two hours to the personal emcity but what I am reminded of an inci- | bellishment of the dons, after which they dent which happened while Grant was appeared to drop the desolate air they shelling Petersburg. Our side had be- have been exhibiting lately and to have come so accustomed to the singing of found some diversion in their monotothe shells that we paid little attention | nous existence. This programme was to them; consequently I was attracted carried out only after consultation on as I passed a large auction house by the part of post authorities. The melanhearing the auctioneer announce that choly manner in which the prisoners 'during this sale Gen'l Grant has agreed have acted incline their custodians to to cease firing,' and while I knew it fear that it might be dangerous to trust was a joke I could not help but wait them with razors.

and see the result. "Article after article was knocked down to various purchasers until it came | guardhouse, and those about to be operto an immense wardrobe, which the ated on were notified. With all but salesman said was a bargain at \$1,500 Cortejo, the relative of Weyler, the (Confederate money). It started at \$500 bid, advanced \$50 a bid until it reached it, knocking it into smithereens. As the | was in progress, and when two lientenshell hit it the auctioneer, with a laugh, ants gently grasped his arms and tried shouted, 'Sold to Gen'l Grant for \$1,-000,' and the sale proceeded as if nothing serious had occurred. The auctioneer | was induced to seat himself, and withthe south before, during and for years hidden by lather and the barber had bewit." - Cincinnati Commercial-Trib- ble growth of many days. Even then

SPANISH FLAG MOBBED.

Mischievous Boy Gets His Home Besieged

During His Absence. The family of John N. Strotz of Kansas City narrowly escaped mobbing the other day by a crowd of angry neigh-Spanish flag floating from the flagstaff over the Strotz home. It seems that the mischievous small boy of the family climbed to the roof the other morning, and, after flying the Spanish flag from

the staff, went to school. Soon men and boys began to gather. until 1,000 of them stood before the that they could do nothing. Just as the at the Menger. mob was about to attack the house in force a strong detachment of police and detail of men from the Fifth regiment appeared. The crowd was forced back, while a policeman scaled the roof and burned, and the mob dispersed.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Diseases of the Blood and Nerves. No one need suffer with neuralgia. This disease is quickly and permanently cured by Browns' Iron Bitters. Every disease of the blood, nerves and stonach, chronic or otherwise, succumbs to Browns' Ir is Bitters. Known and used for perrly quarter of a century, it stands to-day fore most among our most valued remedies. Browns' Iron Bitters is sold Ly all dearers.

FOR SICK SOLDIERS.

The Government's Arrangements to Give Them Every Advantage.

One of the provisions for active campaigning in Cuba will be a hospital ship to ply between the army in Cuba and Port Tampa. The purpose is to transport the wounded and the sick directly from Cuba to hospitals in the north or perhaps in the mountain regions of the Perolinas. The government will charter a train to run northward from Tampa, carrying patients brought over on the hospital ship.

The train will be fitted up for this special service. Day coaches will be emptied of the seats and equipped with cots. Pullman cars will be attached for surgeons and nur es. Twenty-four hours on the boat and less on the cars will transfer the sufferers from Cuba to the mountain hospitals in the healthiest part of the United States. It is thought that by such an arrangement the dangers of the Cuban campaign may be mitigated. -St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Patriotic, Drunk or Sober. Bob Jones, a prominent citizen of suburban district near Chattanooga, got a little too "gay" with a couple of mountaineers recently, telling them he was a Spanish spy, and wanted to enlist them into a plot to blow up the United States army at Chickamauga park. One of the country men, who was slightly intoxicated, hauled off and knocked Bob down, beating him fearfully, and calling for the police. "By Gad, I'm an American citizen, and no infernal dago can talk treason to me!" said the pugnacious country man. He was not artested. -St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Under the Stars and Stripes. High on the world did our fathers of old, Under the stars and stripes, Blazon the name that we now must uphold, Under the stars and stripes. Over which freedom has lighted her torch. Follow it! Follow it! Come, let us march Under the stars and stripes!

We in whose bodies the blood of them runs, Under the stars and stripes, We will acquit us as sons of their sons, Under the stars and stripes. Ever for justice, our heel upon wrong, We in the right of our vengeance thrice strong! Rally together! Come tramping along Under the stars and stripes!

Out of our strength and a nation's great need, Under the stars and stripes, Heroes again as of old we shall breed. Under the stars and stripes. Broad to the winds be our banner unfurled! Straight in Spain's face let defiance be hurled! God on our side, we will battle the world Under the stars and stripes!

Distressing Stomach Disease Permanently cured by the masterly powers of South American Nervine Tonic. 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 failure; never disappoints. No matter ERS," makes the appetite keen and how long you have suffered, your cure

SHAVING WAR PRISONERS.

Weyler's Brother-in-law Was Sulky, but He Submitted and Tipped the Barber. The Spanish prisoners of war confined at Fort McPherson, near Atlanta, are proved appearance. The other morning

the post barber paid them a visit and

A barber's chair was rigged up in one of the unoccupied rooms of the news aroused feelings of curious interest, but the colonel seemed to think \$1,000, when a large shell dropped upon that some new assault on his dignity to lead him to the chair he hung back and scowled. After some persuasion he was C. C. Burton, famous throughout in a few minutes his face was entirely after the war for his coolness and ready | gun to separate the officer and his stubthe don didn't appear wholly reconciled and kept rolling his eyes, twitching his mouth and hoarsely grunting his disapproval of the entire affair. He "tipped" the barber at the conclusion of his shave and retired moodily to his cell .-New York Sun.

EASTERN ROUGH RIDERS.

In Sombreros and Flannel Shirts They En-

camp With Their Western Comrades. Woodbury Kane, Reginald Ronald, Hamilton Fish, Jr., and the balance of the 40 eastern clubmen and social leaders who arrived to join Roosevelt's rough riders at San Antonio went into camp house, howling and cursing. The women | the other morning immediately after of the house were so badly frightened | they had eaten their farewell breakfast

They put on fine sombreros and coarse flannel shirts, and at a distance they cannot easily be distinguished from the genuine rough riders of the wild west. They were assigned sleeping quarters in brought down the flag. It was promptly a somewhat isolated corner of the fair building, where the barracks have been established. They all seem to be enthusiastic over the prospect of soon getting into action. They fraternize freely with their companions in arms and an especially warm friendship has sprung up between Woodbury Kane and a gigantic plainsman from Arizona named Henry Remming. The Arizona man has scouted and fought Indians, and his relation of his adventures greatly impress

Mr Kane. The camp was put under military rule recently and sentinels posted at all the gates. Only a few of the easterners got passes, most of them staying in the camp and doing their share of the work. About 850 men are in camp now. Colonel Leonard Wood and Majors Brodie, Dunn and Herzey are now in camp. The regiment will consist of three squadrons. Major Brodie will command the first, Major Herzey the second and Major Dunn the third. The easterners will be under Major Dunn.-New York

MADE A LONG JOURNEY.

Ensign Irwin Traveled Ten Thousand Miles to Fight With Admiral Dewey. Ensign N. E. Irwin, who was one of the men injured on the Baltimore during the battle of Manilla, traveled 10,-000 miles for the privilege of being one

of the men wounded in the fight. He was on duty at the navigation bureau of the navy department up to about a couple of months ago. As soon as he learned that Admiral Dewey's fleet, in the event of hostilities breaking out against Spain, would proceed against the Philippine islands Ensign Irwin requested to be assigned to duty with the squadron. He succeeded in obtaining his orders, and, taking his wife with him, reached Hongkong just three days before Dewey sailed. - Kansas City

Scrofula, a Vile Inheritance.

Scrofula is the most obstinate of blood troubles, and is often the result of an inherited taint in the blood. S. S. S. is the only remedy which goes deep enough to reach Scrofula; it forces out every trace of the disease, and cu the worst cases.

My son, Charlie, was afflicted from infancy with Scrofula, and he suffered so that it was impossible to dress him for three years. His, head and body were a mass of sores, and his eyesight also became affected. No treatment was spared that we thought would relieve him, but he grew worse

until his condition was indeed pitiable. I had almost despaired of his ever being cured, when by the advice of a friend we gave him S. S. S. (Swift's Specific). Adecided improvement was the result, and after he had taken a dozen bottles, no one who knew of his former dreadful condition would have recognized him. All the sores on his body have healed, his skin is perfectly clear and suco h, and he has been restored to perfect Les 1. Mrs. S. S. Marry.

For real blood troubles it is a waste of time to expect a cure from the doctors. Blood diseases are beyond their skill. Swift's Specific,

other remedies have no effect upon. It is the only blood remedy guaranteed purely regetable, and contains no pot-