

### BICYCLES IN THE WAR.

#### HOW WHEELMEN WILL BE OF SERVICE TO THE ARMY.

##### Military Cyclists Can Go Where Horses Cannot—Are Swifter Than Cavalry and Can Outstrip an Enemy—At the Worst They Are Better Off Than Infantrymen.

Among the many "new things" which will receive their initial practical test with the army in Cuba is the bicycle. Lieutenant J. A. Moss of the Twenty-fifth infantry, U. S. A., who led the bicycle corps of his regiment, fully armed and equipped, a run of 2,000 miles from Fort Missoula, Montana, to St. Louis, in the early summer of 1897, said the other day that the popular idea of the adaptability of the bicycle for military work was erroneous. Many people think that military cyclists slip along after a fleeing enemy at a ten-mile clip, with the commanding officer scorching gallantly ahead waving a sword in one hand and lunging a revolver with the other.

"As a matter of fact the bicycle is intended to be used only as a means of transportation," said the lieutenant, "for after a soldier mounted a wheel he reached his destination he wanted to discard his wheel and fight as a plain cavalryman." From extensive experiments and a large amount of reading on the subject I do not think it possible for one officer to be able to command more than 100 cyclists; consequently the fighting unit of a bicycle corps should consist of 100 men.

"Military cyclists, intended to be used as independent combatants, should be well disciplined men, excellent shots and soldiers of fine physique. There is no better way of harassing an enemy than by throwing confusion into his ranks and demoralizing him by constantly surprising him, causing him to deploy for action without giving him action."

"In view of the fact that a bicycle corps would always consist of a limited number of men and that it would generally attack superior numbers, the leading feature of its fighting tactics would be never to get seriously engaged. Consequently the fighting tactics of such a corps would be to appear unexpectedly in the rear or on either flank of the enemy and, firing several volleys at the adversary, retire before getting into a serious fight."

"The cycling corps of the Twenty-fifth infantry traversed stretches of country which were impassable to cavalrymen. We rode over the boulders, rocks and rough land of the mountains, making three or four times cavalry speed."

"The long range effectiveness of modern rifles gives the military cyclist abundant opportunity for harassing the enemy. Suppose a column of the enemy's infantry is marching over a road which runs parallel to a ridge—say from 1,500 to 2,000 yards distant—with fields, scrubby trees, etc., between. The military cycling corps of 100 sharpshooters armed with modern rifles wheels to this ridge, dismounts and lays the wheels on the ground. The men begin plunging bullets into the marching column, who at once deploy and advance toward the firing party. Now the cyclists can continue shooting until the enemy is within 1,000 or 700 yards. Then they mount their wheels, and long before the advancing soldiers have reached the place are several miles away. Then the cyclists make a detour and, selecting another advantageous position, pursue the same tactics, keeping this up, worrying and harassing the enemy constantly, delaying his march and doing effective work."

"Cycling corps would be used with infantry or cavalry principally as advance and rear guards. Because of the advantages a cycling corps has over infantry and cavalry by reason of its elasticity and roasting power, the best way to meet the enemy's bicycle corps is with another bicycle corps. It's a case of fighting the devil with fire. Consequently if by reason of muddy roads, the topography and character of the country or for other reasons we could not use our bicycles the enemy could not use theirs. Hence the necessity of our having a bicycle corps at that time will exist in a much less degree."

"The whole thing can be covered in this general statement: If for any reason a soldier cannot use his bicycle, he does what the ordinary infantryman does—he walks. At the same time he has the advantage that his rifle and equipment are on his bicycle, which he pushes as he walks, and it is much easier carrying his impedimenta that way than on his body. So even at the worst he is better off than the ordinary infantryman."—Malcolm McDowell in Chicago Record.

#### Portugal Alarmed.

The very serious events that we are witnessing may bring about varied complications of extreme gravity, which for more than one reason may touch us directly. It can only be by a miracle that we can escape safe and whole from a state of disturbance as deep as that now existing. Now, as we cannot count on miracles to make up for imprudence it is indispensable that we should prepare against a danger which, though not yet well defined, does not the less exist and is not the less menacing.—Lisbon Novist

#### Rough on the Fish.

The safest place, after all, during this bloody war is on a Yankee battleship or protected cruiser. The Spanish gunners, however, make it particularly hot for the poor fishes in the wide, wide sea.—Nebraska State Journal.

Count the Irish names in the lists of the volunteers published in the newspapers. The Irishman comes to the front quickly whenever the country calls. He is a born patriot and brave fighter every time.—Martha's Vineyard Herald.

#### CASITORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of



### SPANISH CONFIDENCE.

#### Eagerly Waiting in Cuba to Show Our Regulars How to Fight.

The steamship Uto of the Munson line arrived at New York the other night from Sagua in Grande and anchored in the upper bay. The Uto went to Sagua by special permission of the United States government and with the consent of the Spanish captain-general of Cuba. On her way from Key West to Sagua the Uto was stopped by two of the American cruisers doing blockade duty along the north coast of the island, but was allowed to proceed on her journey as soon as her commander, Captain Brydie, exhibited her permit.

Speaking of the situation in Cuba, one of the Cuban passengers said: "The Spaniards are calmly waiting for the United States soldiers to invade Cuba. The delay in moving the army is construed by them as a sign of the impotency of the United States to deal with a country which, like Spain, has an army all ready for action. Very few of the Spaniards in Cuba are willing to admit that Spain is going to be defeated. They believe that Havana, with her formidable fortifications, defended by more than 50,000 regulars and an equal number of volunteers, is perfectly impregnable, and they are, in consequence, anxious to give the Americans a practical lesson. The food problem does not seem to worry the Spaniards very much. They claim that they have at their disposal a large amount of oxen from the plantations and expect that there will soon be abundant crops of maize and sweet potatoes with which the army, as well as the civilians, will be able to keep up as long as the blockade continues."—Exchange.

### AIM AT THEIR FEET.

#### The New Tactics Required in Firing the Krag-Jorgensen Gun.

"The Krag-Jorgensen has many surprises in store for the man familiar with other military arms on the target range," explained an officer who had won his medal for good scores. "The bullet, after it leaves the gun, begins to ascend, and at the termination of its greatest velocity may be several feet higher than it was at the point of discharge. Hence the soldier facing an enemy distant at 500 yards would have to aim at about where his antagonist's feet touch the ground to hit him."

"The ball, too, having gone its limit, does not fall to the ground in the curve of the old time bullet, but drops abruptly. The new tactics require either the kneeling or lying down attitude in firing, but principally prone on the stomach will be the positions of the contending forces. It is an open question whether the fatalities will be greater, notwithstanding the penetrating force of the Krag-Jorgensen gun, than they were at the time of the earlier rifle."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

#### The Colored Volunteers.

So far as the enrollment of colored volunteers is concerned, there has been hesitation on the part of the governors of most of the states to make use of them under the first call, but now Governor Bradley of Kentucky announces that that state will furnish a colored regiment of infantry under the second call. Like announcements have been made by the governors of North Carolina and Missouri, and no doubt similar news will come from other states. It is quite likely, too, that here in Virginia the services of some colored troops will be accepted. Further, the secretary of war has issued an order saying that of the ten regiments of "immunes" authorized by the special act of congress will be white and five colored regiments. The colored regiments in the regular army are also in need of recruits. So, no colored man who wishes to do a soldier's duty for his country need be alarmed about not having an opportunity afforded him to do so.—Richmond Dispatch.

#### YOU NEED Hood's Sarsaparilla

If your blood is impure, your appetite gone, your health impaired. Nothing builds up health like HOOD'S.

### THE CITY OF CARDENAS.

#### Located at the Eastern Extremity of the Blockaded Coast.

Cardenas is a city of about 25,000 population and is about 100 miles east of Havana and 50 miles east of Matanzas. It marks the eastern limit of the blockade of the Cuban ports. The bay of Cardenas is one of the largest inlets on the northern coast of Cuba, but the entrance to the bay is narrow and dangerous for vessels of deep draft.

It requires a skillful navigator to take a vessel into the bay because of the numerous keys and coral reefs that abound off the coast there. The entrance to the harbor is fortified too. It was at this town that General Narcisco Lopez landed with his expedition in 1849.—New York Times.

#### American Lives and Spanish Blood.

Better the destruction of every coast city in Cuba than the loss of another American sailor. This is no time for puerile sentimentalism. If there must be victims, let them be Spanish victims. The tragedy of the Winslow has its lesson. It is a crime if that lesson be lost.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

#### Need of Round the Corner Eyes.

The United States made a mistake when it refused to accept cross-eyed recruits for the navy. One of those fellows could just about hit that Spanish fleet now.—Denver Times.

#### 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 retention of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy. Sold by E. F. Nadal, Druggist, Wilson, N. C.

### INVASION OF CUBA.

#### ADVANTAGES OF BAHIA HONDA AND MARIEL AS LANDING PLACES.

The former port said to be large and deep enough to accommodate our vessels—Less Danger of Yellow Fever There. The Roads to Havana Are Excellent.

Matanzas, according to a gentleman well acquainted with the topography of Cuba, is not a good place for the American army to take as a base of supplies for military operations against Havana. In the first place, Matanzas city is a focus of yellow fever, worse even than Havana itself. Next, the roads between Matanzas and Havana are in a very bad condition, and heavy artillery could not be safely moved over them, especially during the rainy season. Though a railroad exists between Matanzas and Havana, it could not be used easily for the transportation of the invading army. The line is controlled by the Spaniards, and they have at present strong military stations at Aguacate and Jarce, in Havana province. Their first step would be to destroy the tracks should an attempt be made by the Americans to reach Havana by train.

But Matanzas would serve as a good base of operations for the Cuban army. The Cubans can march on horseback from Matanzas to Havana, because they will not have to carry the heavy impedimenta of supply wagons, artillery and hospital service necessary to a regular army of invasion. Late in 1895 Gomez and Maceo crossed from Matanzas to Havana in this fashion after routing Martinez Campos at the battle of Coliseo. Now Calixto Garcia and Gomez, if well armed, could do the same, first taking Matanzas with the help of the American navy.

The best landing places in Cuba for the American army if an attack on Havana is intended are Bahia Honda and Mariel, on the western half of the island, on the northern coast of Pinar del Rio province. Bahia Honda, which means "deep bay," has capacity enough and the necessary depth for anchorage to accommodate the American warships and the big American transports. Besides, the danger of yellow fever is less there because of the absence of the filth that characterizes large Spanish towns in Cuba. Another consideration is that the roads from Mariel or Bahia Honda to Guanajay are excellent, and that from Guanajay to Havana the highway is one of the best in its class ever known to Cuba. Mariel is even better than Bahia Honda because it is nearer Guanajay and outside of Sierra de los Organos.

There can be no doubt that the Spaniards, knowing the advantages of Mariel and Bahia Honda as landing places for the American army, have mined both ports and built fortifications along the highway between Guanajay and Havana. It is known that the Spaniards have 12,000 men entrenched at the Havana end of that road, and that they keep a large force also at Guanajay city. But in spite of that a landing at Mariel would be better than at Matanzas, where, besides the resistance of the Spaniards, the American troops would encounter many natural obstacles.

When the American army invades Cuba, the Cuban Army of the East, which is the most useful part of the revolutionary forces in the island, will be at the west attacking the Spaniards. Havana, if the blockade is kept up until then, will be starving, and but little resistance could be offered by General Blanco. According to the latest plan, at least 50,000 American troops are to disembark in Cuba.—New York Sun.

#### No Flowers Allowed at Military Funeral.

"Flowers can play no part in a military funeral, the rules of army or navy burials forbidding them," explained an army officer to a Star reporter. "While I was down at Chickamauga recently it was rumored that one of the soldiers in a camp there had died. Indeed it was so printed in a local paper. The result was that on the following day a large quantity of flowers were sent by sympathetic ladies and others with a request that they should be placed on the coffin of the dead soldier. Now the fact was that no soldier had died and the officers had the flowers sent to their quarters. If there were a death in the camp, the flowers could not be used, for they are not military in any sense. The only thing allowed on the coffin of a soldier or sailor is a flag. That has been decided to be decoration enough, and among military men I have never heard the slightest objection to the custom which has always prevailed."—Washington Star.

#### A War Misadventure.

The following letter explains itself: DEAR JONES—I suppose that by this time you have reached your command. I hated to have you go to the war, dear, but you wanted to, and so it's all right. Take care of your health, and be sure and send me all your salary as it falls due. I will need it all. The government will take care of you. No more at present from your loving wife.

#### A Popular View.

With regard to our occupation of the Philippines it does seem that traditional policy is knocked sky-high by magnificent opportunity.—Philadelphia North American.

#### You need Cod Liver Oil, you say,

but think you can't take it? Try "MORRHUIN," a perfected Wine of Cod Liver Oil. You get all the virtues of the Oil without the disagreeable effects. Sold by B. W. Hargrave.

### THE MEDAL OF HONOR.

#### Here Are Some of the Ways in Which You May Get It.

Of all decorations in the gift of the United States government there is one the very thought of which rouses a consuming fire in your heart. Isn't there? It is the medal of honor. These are some of the ways in which you may get it.

#### Carry your wounded comrade or captain or comrade off the field of battle



under a fierce fire from the enemy. Lift a shell and destroy the fuse or throw it into water before it explodes amid a packed mass of gallant soldiers. Get your man wounded and suffering from a well raked by a deadly fire. Fight off three or more of the enemy over the body of your wounded officer; protect him from harm until help comes. Turn a retreat into a rally and take a fort with an inferior force after the position has been abandoned.

Retake a captured flag single handed against apparently overwhelming numbers. Capture the general of the opposing force single handed. Save by your own valor the life of a general. Spike without the support of artillery and under the eyes of the enemy a cannon which they might turn upon your mates. Dress a dangerously wounded man's wounds under fire of a battery. Recapture a flag already taken by the enemy from your superior officer and hold it against overwhelming odds, until help arrives. Defend a hospital when in an isolated position. Wounded to shelter positions while exposed to a raking fire from the enemy's artillery. If a fort or other position won from the enemy is in danger of recapture, maintain it single handed.

### LOST \$400 OF DEWEY'S.

#### Mr. Fisher Tells How He Became Custodian of the Admiral's Savings.

Clark Fisher, president of the New Jersey AmVil works of Trenton, tells a story of how he became custodian of Admiral Dewey's savings during the civil war and was relieved of them by guerrillas while on his way north. Fisher was a messmate of Dewey's for nearly a year when he was the chief executive officer of the Agawam on the James river. That was in 1863 and 1864.

Fisher was chief engineer of the Agawam. The navy was siding Grant's operations around City Point and Petersburg. Fisher left the navy in the latter part of 1864, and a day or two before he started for the north Dewey came to him, and handing him \$400 said:

"Fisher, I wish you would take this money up north with you and give it to my father. Tell him that I want him to invest it for me. It has been rattling around my pockets for a long time and is doing me no good. It will make a small nest egg and may come in play for a rainy day."

Fisher took the money, and stowing it away in his inside pocket along with \$150 of his own set out for home. When the train was in the vicinity of Gunpowder creek, a band of guerrillas under command of Harry Gilmore stopped it and proceeded to relieve the men on board of their money and valuables.

Fisher happened to be at the end of the train, farthest from the guerrillas, and when he saw them coming he started for the door. Just as he reached the platform, a burly fellow caught him by the tail of the coat and attempted to haul him back, but Fisher quickly unbuttoned the garment and slipped out of it, leaving it in the hands of the guerrilla. Then he bolted for the woods and made his escape. It was not until after he had reached a point beyond the danger line that it occurred to him that Dewey's \$400 as well as his own money had gone along with his coat.—New York Journal.

#### The Rainy Season in Cuba.

The so-called rainy season in Cuba is not as bad as it is generally believed to be. Besides, the United States soldier has sense enough to get in out of the rain if he is given half a chance. Land him right at Havana instead of in the backwoods and swamps, and he will quickly get in under the roofs of the city.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

#### Why all will yourself to be slowly tortured at the stake of disease?

Chills and Fever will undermine, and eventually break down, the strongest constitution. "FERRI-CURA" (Sweet Tonic of Iron) is more effective than Quinine and being combined with Iron is an excellent Tonic and Nerve Medicine. 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.

### LIFE AT SAN JUAN.

#### THE OLDEST CITY IN AMERICA WITH ONE EXCEPTION.

The Spaniards Called It the Rich Port of John the Baptist—How the Market Women Smoke Their Cigars—Management of a Church Fair Lottery.

San Juan del Puerto Rico, which was recently honored by Admiral Sampson's fleet, with the exception of Santo Domingo, is the oldest city in America. The pious Spaniards by whom it was founded called it the "rich port of John the Baptist," and to Spain it has been a source of great profit continually for 287 years. Ponce de Leon is the larger city, having about 35,000 inhabitants and lying in the midst of the sugar district. San Juan has about 25,000 population, and its great advantage is a commodious, protected harbor. The city lies upon an island connected with the mainland by a bridge and a causeway. The streets are narrow, the houses are low, mostly of a single story, and are built in the old-fashioned Spanish style, with thick walls around the courtyard. The fronts are ugly and are painted all sorts of brilliant colors, pink, blue, purple and yellow. They were heavy shutters in the windows for protection, but there isn't a pane of glass or a chimney in the town. Behind the gloomy walls are glorious gardens and patios, with splashing fountains shaded by that most beautiful of all trees, the royal palm, whose plumes nod in the breeze like those of a bird of paradise. There are a cathedral, a theater, a city hall, the governor-general's palace and several notable churches, and in the center is a park covering about the same area as one of our city squares, with concrete walks lined with seats and stately palms, but not a spear of turf.

Around this park the market women gather every morning, selling poultry, eggs, vegetables and flowers, and in the evening it is filled with the higher classes of the population, listening to the music of a military band. The young women are beautiful, particularly those of mixed blood, but they conceal their attractions so far as possible by the excessive use of face powder, which makes them look as if they had plunged their heads into a flour barrel.

I observed phenomena at San Juan, and the same at Ponce de Leon, for which I have never been able to obtain a satisfactory explanation. The old negroes who sit around the market place and the shady street corners selling dulces from large baskets are habitually smoking long black cigars, and they put the lighted end in their mouths. Why they do so and how they can endure it are mysteries that could not be solved, but it is nevertheless a fact and a custom.

One evening at San Juan we attended a bazaar, a church fair, in the theater, which is a large, fine auditorium, equal in size to anything we have in Washington, having three galleries, divided off into boxes and handsomely upholstered in red velvet. The chairs in the parquet had been taken out and a level floor had been built upon a plane with the stage. This was used as a promenade and for dancing, while the dowagers and chaperons looked on complacently from the boxes and fanned themselves. This stage was covered with a display of articles for sale. Everything they could possibly think of had been contributed by the merchants of the place and the friends of the hospital that was to be benefited by the proceeds. There were bedroom sets, rolls of carpet, kitchen utensils, engravings and chronos, china, silverware, pocket-knives, revolvers, jewelry of all kinds, toilet articles, embroidered slippers and dressing sacks, suits of clothes, underclothing, hosiery, gloves and bonnets, an infinite variety of articles which were arranged with an eye to artistic effect.

Each article was numbered, but it was not possible for a person to make a selection. He was allowed no choice, and then waited for the drawings. He might get a suit of furniture worth \$100 or a paper of pins worth 5 cents, a box of cigars or a lace collar, as the fates might decree. The tickets were sold by black eyed damsels in picturesque costumes who wandered through the crowd enticing their friends and acquaintances with various coquetish motions to patronize them. The numbers were printed upon little slips of paper of different colors, which were rolled up like the old-fashioned lamp-lighter, and it was not considered good form to open them until the drawing took place, so that the audience might share the surprise of the purchaser. The drawing was postponed until very late in the evening, because the managers insisted that all the tickets should be sold first, and finally those who had bought one or two were compelled to purchase more.

Then a graceful Spaniard mounted the platform like an auctioneer and with a few humorous introductory words invited the people to pass up their tickets. He announced the names by a clerk, and then produced the corresponding articles on the stage. Of course there was a great deal of fun, as you may well imagine. Bachelors drew cradles and articles that pertained only to the feminine side of life, while sedate dowagers were presented with rag babies and other equally inappropriate things. Each announcement was greeted with a shout and several times when a prominent or popular citizen drew an eccentric prize he would have it put up at auction and sold to the highest bidder to add a little more to the charity fund.

At the close of the drawing an orchestra appeared and the rest of the night was spent in dancing.—William E. Curtis in Chicago Record.

#### Admiral Dewey's Fate.

In these days, when Admiral Dewey, by his achievement at Manila has become the most illustrious of modern sailors, the village of Melbourne, Queensland, comes forward to claim some honor in connection with that now famous name. It is said that in 1853 Admiral Dewey's father was a clerk in one of Melbourne's stores. He worked there for some time and then moved to Vermont, the admiral's native state.—Montreal Star.

#### Distressing Stomach Disease.

Permanently cured by the masterly powers of South American Nerve 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 marvelous and surprising. It makes no failure; never disappoints. No matter how long you have suffered, your cure is certain under the use of this great health giving force. Pleasant and always safe. Sold by E. F. Nadal, Druggist, Wilson, N. C.

#### DRAMAS IN MANILLA.

When the Play Pleases, a Whole Scene Will Be Repeated.

The people at Manila have the fondness of Spanish countries for exciting sports. The old theater, which seats about 1,500 people, is nearly always filled. It pays the Spanish government a revenue of about \$5,000 a year. Sometimes an opera or theatrical company will come there from Paris or Madrid and play seven nights in the week for months at a time. Operas with a lot of buffoonery and a lot of desperate villainies are immensely popular in Manila, and dramas in which there is a vein of immorality will draw for weeks.

While the play proceeds boys go about the theater vending cigars and sweetmeats. Often a cloud of tobacco smoke obscures the stage at the close of an evening. When the play pleases, a whole scene will be repeated. I once attended an evening night of a new Spanish drama, and the audience cheered so lustily that the whole first scene was repeated twice before the second came on. There are some marvelous incongruities in the drama there, but the audience enters so enthusiastically into the plot that there is no chance for such trifling criticisms. I saw a play last year in which a Roman soldier shot the villain to death in a room where there were curtains and a glass window pane.—New York Sun.

### RED CROSS IN A GREAT WAR.

#### French Gratitude For Aid Extended in the Trouble of 1870-71.

According to Le Figaro of Paris, the French Red Cross society has recently opened a subscription for the benefit of the future wounded of the Spanish-American war and has headed it with a contribution of 50,000 francs. "To speak frankly," says the writer of the article, "we owe this action to foreign nations, for they all showed an admirable generosity toward our wounded during the war of 1870-71. The United States sent us at that time 600,000 francs; Canada, 300,000; Spain, 20,000; Italy, 19,000; little Denmark, 160,000; the Argentine Republic, 250,000; Chile, 100,000; Peru, 60,000; Russia, 50,000; in all about 3,000,000 francs. Our Red Cross, having spent more than 12,500,000 francs for our wounded during the fatal year, had still remaining in its treasury more than 2,000,000 francs. At present the society has on hand 8,000,000 francs. It sent to Spain 30,000 francs for the wounded in the Carlist war, 297,000 in the Russo-Russian war, 90,000 for the wounded in Tunis, 530,000 for Tonquin, 216,000 for Madagascar—in all 3,000,000 francs since the war with Germany. The president of the society is now General Favier."

#### WRENN AND LARNED ENLIST.

Crack Tennis Players to Join the Roosevelt Rough Riders.  
R. D. Wrenn and W. A. Larned, the tennis champions, are the latest of the well known athletes of the country to go to war. Some time ago Wrenn thought of enlisting with New York's crack cavalry regiment, Troop A, but

### PLEASE SEND NO MORE PIE.

#### Colonel Reeve's Novel Request of San Francisco's Generous People.

The attentions of the San Francisco people to the Thirtieth Minnesota regiment have become so overwhelming that Colonel Reeve has called a hall and published the following notice: To the Generous People of San Francisco: While I do not wish to appear lacking in appreciation for the kindness which prompts the donation of delicacies to the members of this regiment I would request that no more fruit or pastry of any kind be brought to us. We are going on a long and trying journey into a still more trying climate. It is absolutely necessary for the efficiency of the men that they remain in perfect health, and to keep them in such condition will be impossible if they are allowed to indulge their appetites for goodies. If your benevolence must find expression, I would suggest fresh eggs or fresh vegetables.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

### Don't Neglect Your Liver.

Liver troubles quickly result in serious complications, and the man who neglects his liver has little regard for health. A bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters taken now and then will keep the liver in perfect order. If the disease has developed, Brown's Iron Bitters will cure it permanently. Strength and health will always follow its use.

### PINKERTON IS TO HELP.

#### Will Assist the Government Secret Service in Running Down Spanish Spies.

William A. Pinkerton, one of the principals of Pinkerton's National Detective agency and a son of the famous detective and government spy, Allan Pinkerton, has been recently called into the government secret service to hunt for Spanish spies.

When he went from Chicago, Mr. Pinkerton left word that he would be back in two weeks, but his friends say he expects to be absent much longer than that, and that the time of his returning depends entirely on his success in running down a coterie of Spanish spies and plotters who have been hampering the work of the navy department. Some of these conspirators are thought to be in the United States government service at Washington, and it is supposed Mr. Pinkerton will devote himself and some of his trusted men to unearthing these traitors. It is exactly the same work which Allan Pinkerton was given by President Lincoln at the outbreak of the rebellion.

Whereabouts at the headquarters of the Pinkerton National Detective agency at Chicago the other day further than to say he was out of the city. In fact, it was said Mr. Pinkerton had not made a confident of any one about the agency, and his subordinates were as much in the dark regarding his movements as it was intended the public should be. At the same time that Mr. Pinkerton left Chicago it is said that a number of the trustee detectives of the agency made preparations to leave also, and that they have been dropping out of the city in various directions since their chief's arrival in Washington, presumably to work under his direction. Most of the task of ferreting out the Spanish conspirators will of course be left to these men, but Mr. Pinkerton will have the charge of the hunt.—Chicago Tribune.

### Sacrificed to Blood Poison.

Those who have never had Blood Poison can not know what a desperate condition it can produce. This terrible disease which the doctors are totally unable to cure, is communicated from one generation to another, inflicting its taint upon countless innocents.

Some years ago I was inoculated with poison by a nurse who infected my babe with blood taint. The little one was innocent to the struggle, and its life was yielded up to the fearful poison. For six long years I suffered untold misery. I was covered with sores and ulcers from head to foot, and no language can express my feelings of woe during those long years. I had the best medical treatment. Several physicians successively treated me, but all to no purpose. The mercury and potash seemed to swell the sores, and a awful flame which was devouring me was made by it, to try sweet's got two bottles and I felt hope again. My breast—bone for health and

Improved from the start. The only blood remedy which cures the most desperate cases. Mont

Of the many blood remedies is the only one which can be seated, violent cases. It never cures perfectly and permanently, most desperate cases which are beyond the reach of other remedies.

#### S.S.S. For the Blood.

is PURELY VEGETABLE, and is the only blood remedy guaranteed to contain no mercury, potash, or other mineral. •Valuable books mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

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### WRENN AND LARNED ENLIST.

Crack Tennis Players to Join the Roosevelt Rough Riders.  
R. D. Wrenn and W. A. Larned, the tennis champions, are the latest of the well known athletes of the country to go to war. Some time ago Wrenn thought of enlisting with New York's crack cavalry regiment, Troop A, but

### PLEASE SEND NO MORE PIE.

#### Colonel Reeve's Novel Request of San Francisco's Generous People.

The attentions of the San Francisco people to the Thirtieth Minnesota regiment have become so overwhelming that Colonel Reeve has called a hall and published the following notice: To the Generous People of San Francisco: While I do not wish to appear lacking in appreciation for the kindness which prompts the donation of delicacies to the members of this regiment I would request that no more fruit or pastry of any kind be brought to us. We are going on a long and trying journey into a still more trying climate. It is absolutely necessary for the efficiency of the men that they remain in perfect health, and to keep them in such condition will be impossible if they are allowed to indulge their appetites for goodies. If