THE NEW PENSION LIST.

A Method Which Minimizes the trace. Danger of Frauds.

SYSTEM OF ARMY AND NAVY ROLES

The Hospital Records of the Navy and How They Are Liept -Efforts to Recover Old Medical Journals-The Practice In the Army-Severe Physical Examination of Volunteers.

Although the present war is bound to add materially to the size of our pension list, it is some consolation to know that the experience gained by the war and navy departments during the civil war has borne fruit in such record systems as to minimize for the future the danger of pension frauds. Necessarily, owing to the character and distribution of the service, the navy has a more complete system of keeping the medical records of its men than the army.

In the navy men who have hospital records are serving either on shipboard or at one of the yards, docks cr stations. Attached to every ship with a large enough complement of men to warrant it there is a medical officer or an apothecary. To him is intrusted the business of keeping the medical record of that vessel. It is kept in a book called a journal, in which are entered the name, description and ailment of every tendance and a very complete account of his trouble and its treatment. All journals when finished are filed at the surgeon general's office in Washington. where they are supplemented by a card | transferred to the field, the system of index, so that it takes only a minute or duplicate reports is exchanged for an-

If a man is sent to a shore hospital, he takes with him a sheet called a ticket, on which are entered his name, descriptive list, disease, etc., and to these which are done up in a bag with his hammock and preserved for return to of his enlistment papers accompanies these details, so that the identification of the man lacks no practical element of completeness, and an attempt by an impostor to palm himself off as a sailor with a hospital record would be very likely to fail through his inability to answer some of the questions which might be asked him after reference to

To the ticket the medical officer in charge of the ward appends the history of the case from day to day and if it is of sufficient importance accompanies the written text with a temperature chart and other technical data of that sort. These papers are forwarded t Washington, where at the close of a year they are bound and go upon the shelves of the surgeon general's office, with a card index for instant reference. When an inquiry comes in from the pension office or from a committee of congress and a man's record is searched in the surgeon general's office, the response of the office is run through the copying press, the copy is jacketed and properly indorsed and a card index entry made of it, and which may have to be made against the

same name. On vessel where no surgeon or anothecary is employed—such as tugs, boats for transporting supplies and the like -the officer in command is furnished with a pad of blank forms, on which he makes his entries covering the health of the men under him. These he tears off as fast as filled and sends to the surgeon general's office, where they are filed like the reports from medical officers. The completeness of this system leaves no ship in the entire navy without some officer responsible for reports on the ailments or wounds of the men, and no man without a record in the surgeon general's office if he has had any need of medical services while

Mention of the ships' medical journals would not be complete without a reference to one important lesson taught by the experience, of the civil war. It will be recalled that a large number of civilians were drawn into the naval medical service at that time as acting assistant surgeons. It was hard to make some of them understand where their personal rights ceased and the rights of the government began. Not a few assumed that the medical journals which they kept belonged to them as individuals after their immediate use during the war had ended. They carried the books off, therefore, some keeping them simply as souvenirs, others using them for reference in their private prac tice or in writing papers for medical conventions or the scientific press, while others still turned them to pecuniary advantage by selling their contents piecemeal to applicants for pensions whose records were contained in these books.

The navy department has made persistent efforts to recover all the records of the civil war and complete its files. Wherever it could ascertain that a physician who had returned to private life had a medical journal of a ship in his possession it would write to him requesting the restoration of the volume. In the largest rumber of instances the request was more or less promptly com plied with, but here and there would be found a man resolved to hold on to his booty as long as he could. In such instances recourse was had to the department of justice, the attorney general sending the obstinaged eter a letter officially warning him that unless he returned the government's property without delay proceedings would be instituted against him in the United State t court of his district. This rather shar, reminder usually had an immediate ei-

tect. There are some volumes, however, which are known to have existed, but of which the department can obtain no

In the army there is necessarily a considerable difference between the practice in time of war and that in time of peace with respect to hospital records. In time of peace a duplicate record is kept of the sickness and wounds of soldiers at the several posts. The medical officers at the posts forward their data to the chief surgeon at the headquarters, the government needs \$10,000,000 to of the department within whose jurisdiction the posts come, and once a month the department's chief surgeon makes up a report in duplicate combining all the particulars which had been sent him from the several posts, files one copy at his own head juarters and forwards the other copy to the surgeon general in Washington, who indexes it and is thus able to answer questions sent to him from the pension office and from the record and pension division of the war department. Here again we find evidence of the lessons learned from the experience of the civil war. From time to time the post surgeons are bothered with rules for the accumulation of additional data required by the surgeon general's office and complain loudly of the red tane system which throws so much needless additional work upon their shoulders. As a matter of fact, however, there is no red tape involved in the matter. Each of the additional data is called for simply because, in the adjustment of pension claims at Washington, some new feature has arisen which shows the necessity for a more elaborate man requiring medical or surgical at- inquiry into the cases of sick and wounded men in the hospital.

In the present war, when very few soldiers are left at the domestic posts and all the work of any account is two to get at the medical history of any other which accomplishes practically the same purpose by slightly different means. The medical organization by regiments, as it exists while the men are recruiting and in muster camp, is merged into a corps and division organis appended a memorandum showing ization when they reach the field. The the clothing and personal effects which | chief surgeen of the corps corresponds came with him to the hospital, and in his general functions to the chief surgeon at the headquarters of the department in time of peace. He has charge him when he is discharged. An abstract, of the full medical equipment of the corps, while a subordinate officer, with perhaps a hospital steward and a private of the hospital corps to act as an orderly, has charge of the regiment. Between these extremes come the chief surgeons of divisions and brigade surgeons. The regimental officer prescribes for the petty ills of the men which do not require any considerable treatment. If a man is so ill or has received such a wound as to need serious hospital treatment, he is turned over to the custody of the chief surgeon of the division. The regimental officer who makes this disposal of the case and the chief surgeon of the division to whom the responsibility of the case is transferred both report on the case. The one report is thus a check upon the other, and the department has the hospital record of

time as in time of peace. But this is not all. Much complaint has been heard from poorly informed outsiders against the rigidity of the physical examination through which volunteer officers and men have been put since the present war began. This it is then put into its proper place in a | is an ill considered criticism. The exfile case to facilitate the next search aminations have been severe, but they have been the government's great safe-, guard against future fraud on the pension roll. There is the best of reasons for believing that they will be supplemented by another examination made of, each individual soldier before he is mustered out of the federal service. If a man is in sound condition when he receives his discharge from the army, it will do him no good to come back ten years afterward with a claim for a pension on the ground of disability resulting from active service.-New York

the man quite as completely in war

CROFULE worst form vields to tank and cleansing power of Hood's Sarg within. Thousands of cases have here thy CURED. WHISKY FOR THE ARMY,

Kentucky Distillers Propose to Send Fifty Thousand One Drink Bottles to Cuba. The Kentucky distillers propose to send 50,000 bottles of whisky to Cuba for the American soldiers when they occupy the island. Whisky will also be forwarded to the army of occupation in Puerto Rico and perhaps to Manilla if

it can be transported. Some time ago Colonel Thomas H. Shirley, after years of experimenting, made a small bottle which holds one drink. It is bottles of this kind, filled with the best product of the state, that will be presented to the soldiers. In the hot countries to be invaded, Kentuckians argue, the soldiers will need small doses of bourton to make them fight. The old story of Grant and Lincoln and the whisky is recited in support of the

The plan has not yet been put into operation, but whisky men out in the state are pushing it. The plan is for each distillery to contribute a barrel of its best make. This will furnish whisky for medical and fighting purposes for the entire army. - Lxchange.

A Free Lunch Suggestion.

The Philippine islands are 7,000 miles from our western court. Hawaii is 2,000 miles. If we should conclude to permanently hold the Philippines, the Hawaiian archipelago would then indeed justify its right to tue name of Sandwich Islands. -St. Louis Republic.

Relief in S x Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder disease relieved in six hours by "New GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY It is a great surprise on ac count of its exceeding pr motness in relieving pain in bladder, kidney and lack, in mate or female. Rel es retenti n of water almost immediately. I con want quic's relief and cure this is the ren edy Sold by E. F. Nadal, Druggist, Wil-

TEN CENT TAX ON TEA

PROPOSED PLAN TO RAISE MONEY FOR THE WAR.

New York Importers See Little Profit For Themselves In I .- Think the Retailer's Gains Would De Less-The Consumer Would Get Off Lightly.

New York ton importers say that if help carry on the war the money can be raised in no more simple way than by putting a duty of 10 cents a pound on tea, as is proposed by Senator Tillman's amendment to the war revenue bill. South Carolina, by the way, grows tea -the output is one-fifty-thousandth of the country's consumption-but no one accuses the Carolina senator of a desire to protect this infant industry at the expense of millions of Americans who have never heard of Carolina tea and probably never will.

The importers estimate that we will import this year about 100,000,000 pounds of tea, Japan sending us 43,-.000,000; China, 27,000,000; Formosa, 18,000,000, and India and Ceylon, 12,-000,000. Last year the import was 113,-000,000 pounds, an increase of nearly 20,060,000 over the 1896 import, despite the fact that a new law had gene into effect, shutting out of the country millions of pounds of tea below a fixed standard. The average cost abroad of the tea imported here last year was 13 cents a pound. The import of coffee was 738,000,000 pounds, the average value being a trifle more than 11 cents a

pound. The Japanese minister at Washington makes this argument in his formal protest against the levying of a duty on tea. The importers, he says, have "discounted the duty" and will have such a large amount of tea on hand before July 1, the day when the war revenue bill will become a law, that little will be imported during the year, and the government will not receive the expected revenue. If this were possible, Japan would not be affected by the duty, and all the minister's arguments against the duty would be uncalled for, but the

market conditions are the reverse. The amount of last year's tea crop left over in the United States was unusually small, and the total import of the new crop will not reach 15,000,000 pounds before the end of June. A duty on tea would affect nearly the entire import of the year. The tea season opens in April, and the shipments begin in May. The import is about the same month by month. Already, in anticipation of the proposed duty, the cost of tea in the foreign market has gone down, and here, in the wholesale market, it has gone up. The retail trade is not affected. Many importers and jobbers believe the daty would have little effect on the price to the consumer.

"The tea merchants are making 100 per cent profit now," said a New York importer recently, and his statement was backed up by a number of the leading importers. "Raising the wholesale price of tea would make the retailer's profit less and perhaps deter him from giving away a set of dishes with a half pound of tea. I do not think tea which now retails at 40 or 50 cents a pound would sell for any more. The very Record. cheap grades would probably go up a few cents a pound, a thing which would naturally cause a better demand for higher grades of tea. Japan has some boys are naming themselves for the hero reason for objecting to the duty, because of Manilla. - Cincinnati Commercial it leaves coffee on the free list. The tea! ! elegraph. importers would like to see the duty put on both articles. A 10 cent duty on coffee would bring an enormous revenue, over \$50,000,000, allowing for a big falling off in the import. But it may be true that tea is more of a luxury than coffee and ought to be taxed first. I do not anticipate that the duty would increase the consumption of coffee at the expense of tea, although some men in the trade do not agree with me. Speculation is little heard of. There is not enough tea in the country to furnish a basis for speculation. What few importers and jobbers have tea on hand will of course be able to make a little money, but the whole amount will not be very large. The tea trade doesn't ask for a duty on tea, but if the government needs the money I guess we can stand it."-New York Sun.

A Florida Editor's View. This is a Florida editor's view of the

"The colossal Don Quixote prances upon his fiery and untamed Rosinante. exciting the gavety of all nations and winning easily the jackass pennant. In the meantime the tortured bull laughs at the matadore and bellows at the sunburst of blood that has for ages drenched hell's earthly arena."-Atlanta Constitution.

Men of the Merrimac, Hurrah for the men of the Merrimac, Who steamed through the gate of hell, Who, knowing they never might hope to

come back. Crept into the range of shot and shell, Each with a prayer upon his lips And awaiting the shock he knew Must soon or late decide his fate-Hurrah for that gallant crew!

Honor the men of the Merrimac, Who placed their lives at stake, Who gave up all as their ; eze fell tack Along the vessel's wake, Who knew when they reached the channel That they never might journey through, Yet bore shead where the death line led-Hurrah for that noble crew!

Hurrah for the men of the Merrimac, Who were captured by the foe, Who, knowing they might never hope to get

Went when they were told to go! The placed their lives on the altar, As the a artyrs were went to do! . hero's c. own, from the leader down, For each of the Mcrrimac's crew!
-S. E. Kiser in Cleveland Leader.

Weary wives, mothers, and daughters-tired nurses, watchers, and help -tired women of all classes should take Aver's Sar apa illa. It is the I ind they need to give pure blood, firm licine. It is ple sant to take, is sold nerves, bonyant spirits, and refreshing under positive guarantee to cure or sleep. There is no tonic equal to

Dr. McGee Is the Dorothea Dix of Our War With Spain.

Some weeks ago Surgeons General Van Reypen of the navy and Sternberg MR. R. H. TOOD TELLS OF THEIR of the army intrusted the selection of nurses to a volunteer committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution, consisting of Dr. Anita Newcomb Mc-Gee, Miss Mary Desha, a clerk in the pension office, and Mrs. Nash, the wife of a homecpathic physician in Washington. There ladies have since been sitting as a leard of examiners and have investigated the physical and prefessional qualifications of about 1,500 women junta in New York, says: from all parts of the country who have tendered their services. The rules are



very strict. They require that nurses must be between 30 and 50 years of age, in perfect physical condition, without family ties, and an experience of not less than one year in some hospital or as an attendant to some regular practitioner of medicine. Those who have diplomas from medical institutions or schools for the training of nurses stand the best chance of appointment, Up to this time only about 50 have been selected, and it is not believed that any more will be necessary at present. They have been sent to the naval hospital at Key West and the army headquarters

During the war of the rebellion Dorothea Dix was the generalissimo of nurses at the headquarters of the army, and Dr. McGee has been studying her experience with great interest. Only one of the rules which Miss Dix strictly enforced has been rejected by Dr. McGee, and that will no deabt be a gratification to many sick soldiers. Miss Dix excluded all good looking women from the hospitals. An ugly face to her was a strong recommendation. Mrs. McGee, being an uncommenly pretty woman herself, indignantly repudiates the idea that pretty faces are out of place amid scenes of sufering Moreover, she takes the ground that wemen who have been mothers and have raised boys are more likely to be useful than old maids. Miss Dix thought differently. She had a different point of view. She was never married, while Dr. McGee was a wife at 18 and a mother at 19 years of age. She is the daugher of Professor Simon Newcomb, the famous astronomer, and the wife of Professor W. J. McGee, who is equally famous as an ethnologist. She is a graduate of a medical college and finds time to receive patients at her home on Columbia heights, although she does not accept much outdoor practice.-William E. Curtis in Chicago

The Handicap of Fame. Dewey's doom is inevitable. Even the

NAVAL OFFICERS.

Only & Few of Them Were Appointed From Southern States.

The southern states will be in exceeding good luck if they succeed in getting a naval hero out of the present war. This fact does not result from any lack of heroism in southern blood, but is merely an incident of the civil war. Nearly all the officers of the navy in the higher grades now were in service during the civil war. Naturally but few of those who staid in the service of the United States at that time were appointed from states south of Mason and Dixon's line. These are the officers who are now in important places of command and the ones in positions to make great names as naval commanders.

Acting Admiral Dewey is a Vermonter, and Captain Sampson, who may be proclaimed a great hero any day if he has the good fortune to meet the Spanish fleet, was appointed from New York. It so happens that Rear Admiral Kirkland, who heads the list of officers of his grade, was appointed from North Carolina, while Rear Admiral Matthews, the last on the list, was appointed from Missouri. Only one commodore was appointed from a southern state, and that was a state on the border where there was a tremendous Union sentiment. Of the 45 captains in the navy only three are from southern states, they all being from the border state of Kentucky. There are 85 commanders in the navy. Two of them were appointed from Virginia, four from Kentucky and three from Missouri. The others are all from northern or western states There are 74 lieutement commanders, all from states north of Mason and Dixon's line except two from Missouri, one from South Carolina, one from Kentucky and one from Illi-sissippi. The present grade of lieutenant is made up of men who entered the a rvice after the close of the war, and the very resembled from all parts of the t mon, as were all the lower grades. -- Washington Star.

Why all my your e'f to be shady tortured at the stable of diseas? Chills and Paver will undermine, and eventu-: Hy break down the strongest constiuntion "FEBRI CURA" (Sweet Chill Tonic of Iron) is more effective than Oninine and being combined with Iron is an excellent tonic and Nervice Med-

THE PUERTO RICANS.

DESIRE FOR FREEDOM.

They Are Willing to Fight For It if Necessary-Their Severe Yoke of Heavy Taxes. What the Natives Want-How They Collect and Hide Ammunition.

In a recent interview Mr. R. H. Todd, general secretary of the Puerto Rican

"The natives of Puerto Rico look to the successful issue of the war with feelings of delight. They know that when the forces of Uncle Sam have whipped Spain the independence of Puerto Rico will soon follow. The Puerto Ricans hate the Spaniards every whit as much as the Cubans did before they decided to take up arms. They feel the yoke more heavily, for various reasons, than the Cubans did before their war began. There has always been a sympathetic sentiment between the people of the two islands, and long before the Cuban war began the Puerto Rico junta had the solemn pledge of the Cuban leaders that the moment Cuba had established her independence she would turn all her energies toward aiding the Puerto Ricans to drive the hated Spaniard from fris last possession in the western hemisphere. Patriotic Puerto Ricans in New York often privately urged their people to openly rebel as Cuba did, but the fact of the island being so small comparatively made an uprising impracticable. No success could be expected by a poorly equipped force of insurgents against an army of thoroughly drilled Spanish soldiers.

"The yoke the Puerto Ricans feel so bitterly is the heavy taxes they are compelled to pay to Spain, for which they receive little in return. The taxes last year amounted to nearly \$5,000,000 from Puerto Rico. For this amount paid to Spain the island did not have a dollar spent on public improvements other than in fortifications. Fancy how you people in America would feel if you were compelled to pay \$5,000,000 every year for the expense of sustaining an army of snobby foreigners to insult you every day of the year. And you must remember that this \$5,000,000 in Puerto Rico is paid by only 800,000 people. But even if we were not trodden on by the hated Spanish government we all realize that an island like Puerto Rico can never be developed commercially as a tail end of a decaying and impoverished monarchy like Spain. She must be free to do as she pleases in importing American or other foreign capital for the development of her rich resources.

"What we want in Puerto Rico and what we expect will be the outcome of the war is, first, that Spain will receive her just punishment for barbarous treatment of her own children, and in the second place that if we are not annexed to the United States there will at least be established a form of government that will allow us an interchange of perpetual good fellowship with our mighty brother so near to our hearts. The Spanish are well aware of the hatred the Puerto Ricans bear toward them on account of their odious misrule, and they know also that the natives of the island are simply waiting for the signal to take up arms and attack the forces of Spain. But the Spaniards realize that the small area of Puerto Rico and the general absence of sheltering ferests and mountain passes make an insurrection of the natives an utter absurdity under present conditions. It must be remembered that the Cubans have extensive forests and mountain strongholds in which to shelter themselves, where the physical condition of the ground renders it possible for a single company of artillery to check the progress of an entire Spanish army. This is all different in Puerto Rico, where, except for a small chain of mountains in the center, which would afford no natural shelter to the

insurgent army, the whole face of the country is a practically level plain. "Knowing the feelings of the native Puerto Ricans upon the question of gaining independence, the Spanish have gone to work and erected garrisons throughout the island, where the natives are watched day and night by Spanish soldiers with loaded rifles, ready to shoot down the first man who offers resentment at the barbarous treatment. And what makes this all the more galling to the Puerto Rican is that he cannot lose sight of the fact that his own money is wrested from his family to pay every cent of the enormous cost of his being chained down in the mire. Notwithstanding the severe watch the Spanish soldiery keeps upon the natives, a rigid examination of each native's cellar or barn would bring to light a satisfactory amount of cartridges, besides a natives have acquired by stealth and mostly during the night, but they never

dare to let their possessions be seen by any but their sworn friends. "The object of these arms is to have every native equipped in an instant to kill every Spanish soldier on the island the moment they learn that the American fleet has taken the seaports and the Cuba smokes cigarettes—even the wo-Spanish army has no chance for re-enforcements from those places. Besides, the native Puerto Ricans are confident that the Spanish army in their own island are merely so many bags of wind, and the moment they are faced with a really equal foe they will lay down their guns and beg sickeningly for mercy. The army of Spain in Puerto Rico has a long record of dastardly outrages apon the helpless inhabitants which the men of the island will be slow to forget. As the motto of the American army is 'Remember the Maine!' so will them all. It is a cure for the whole our motto be 'Remember our wives, our daughters and our homes!" "-R. H. Todd in New York Herald.

"In a minute" one dose of HART' ESSENCE OF GINGER will relieve any ordinary case of Colic, Cramps or Nausea. An unexcelled remedy for Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus, Summer commoney refunded. Accept no substi-tures. The "just as good" kind don't plaints and all internal pains. Sold by

HAWAII AS A SUPPLY STATION How the Strategic Value of the Islands Is

mances of history if the American forces

Suddenly Enhanced. It would be indeed one of the ro-

en route to the Philippines should use the Hawaiian Islands for a coaling and supply station and by authority of the American congress should plant the flag even for an hour. Heretofore the discussion upon annexation has been largely speculative estimates of the value of this port from a strategic point of view. Even the most earnest debaters looked only to the distant future for confirmation of their respective views. Men like Senator White admitted no combination of circumstances that would give strategic value to these islands. We believe that no member of congress who was in favor of or opposed to annexation ever suggested in debate the possible contingency of American soldiers, with cavalry and artillery, crossing the ocean westward to the shores of the far east and making of trackless path.

Suddenly, in the very twinkling of an eye, this tidal wave of war rises in the Atlantic, and with the marvelous speed of such waves moves toward the Pacific, and may within a few hours bear into this port on its crest the American legions. The daring of Dew- jig. ey's fleet confuses the thoughts of men and bids fair to change the map of the orient. The shells of the Baltimore crumbled the Spanish forts, but, more than that, they loosened up some American traditions. Marvelous as the rapid growth of the people of the United States has been, there are few better evidences of its searching vitality than the sudden plunge into the orient .-Honolulu Commercial Advertiser.

War Prospects of the Summer Girl. The outlook for the summer girl of 1898 is gloomy. An exodus of men has begun. The goldfields of the Klondike are attracting the adventurous and hardy. They go for the sake of gold. The southeastern coast of the United States is swarming with soldiers who are eager to get into Cuba. The summer girl is left alone. It seems likely that she will enjoy her ribbons and laces and pretty draperies in solitude this year. -St. Louis Republic.

The gallant Dewey was formerly charged with being a "dude." We may be pardoned for remarking that such a

dude'll do. -Baltimore Herald.

Valuable to Women. Especially valuable to women is Browns' ron Bitters. Backache vanishes, headache lisappears, strength takes the place of weakness, and the glow of health readily comes to the pallid cheek when this wonderful remedy is taken. For sickly children or overworked men it has no equal. No home should be without this famous remedy.

Our Army Rifle's Terrible Power.

Browns' Iron Bitters is sold by al! dealers.

The enormous piercing power of the Krag-Jorgensen rifle's bullet was shown recently at Mobile, when during the sham battle a ball tore through a tree trunk 15 inches thick, struck the butt of Private Hogan's rifle, penetrated it 8 inch projectiles. and shattered the bone in his left leg. where it imbedded itself.-New York Evening Journal.

Had Nothing to Say. You want to be a soldier, Jim? Well, I don't blame you, lad. The fever that has hit you now once monkeyed with your dad.

I know exactly how you feel-you're achin fur a scrap An want to go an help to wipe ole Spain clean When I was young an full o' nerve, in eighteen

I wasn't half content till I was coupled to An now that you're a feelin in that same ol An want to emulate your dad I've not a word

I hope you've reckoned up the cost an counted it up well, Fur war, as Gen'ral Sherman said, ain't fur You'll find it ain't no pienic, Jim; you'll soon

find out that you Won't have a bit o' nerve too much in pullin 6' you through. It ain't no circus day affair when shells begin to bust An comrades lay in blood an pain a-writhin in the dust An ballets, jes' like maddened bees, zip past

in flendish way.

But if you have a mind to go I've not a word I want to tell you honest, boy, that this ain't no surprise.
I've seen the sparks of loyal pride a-dancin in

your eyes, An I've been waitin fur a week to hear you make your talk An show your daddy that you come o' good ole fightin stock. An now, to close the matter up, I'll tell you further, Jim,

Your daddy would have knocked you out o you'd a-walloped him If, when you'd hear your country call, you'd make a coward play. Im proud o' you! God bless you, boy! That's all I've got to say.

A Poff For Cuba.

A doctor up in Ann Arbor says eigarette smokers are apt to die off in Cuba. Probably he is trying to stop the enlistment of students, as everybody in men. -Toledo Blade.

The Test.

The Hawaiian question is really the Philippine question. Call the roll. Let as see who is for Spain and who for the United States. - Cincinnati Enquirer.

. 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 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 how long you have suffered, your cure is certain under the use of this great health giving force. Pleasant and al-

OUR TARS IN BATTLE.

HOW THEY ACT WITH SHELLS BURST-ING OVERHEAD.

One of the Crew of the Terror Played a Harmonicon-All Our Sailors Showed No Fear - How the Man Below Feels In

During the recent bombardment of San Juan the monitor Terror lay for half an hour within 1,000 vards of the shore, with the shells of a dozen or more Spanish guns whirring about her, bursting overhead and sending great geysers spurting in the air all around her. All the other vessels of the squadron had moved out to sea, and the little ironclad was alone, banging away at the batteries, which had concentrated their fire on her. A shell striking the vessel's open superstructure deck, where the men were at work at the smaller guns, would have caused havoc. While all Hawaii a campfire and bivouac of their | this confusion of battle reigned a sailor spied a harmonicon lying on the deck close to one of the turrets. The concussion of the guns had tumbled it from its hiding place in the superstructure. The sailor watched his chance, secured the musical instrument and went dancing to the upper deck, playing a lively

"That's the kind of stuff our men are made of," said one of the Terror's officers the other day as he related the incident. "As I stood there figuring that the shells were coming a little closer all the while, thinking it was about time for one to strike us and wondering just what it would do when it did, that fellow came bowling by me blowing his mouth organ as coolly as though we were in the harbor. Shells didn't bother him."

But a little while before this tar of the Terror accompanied the music of the Spanish shells with his harmonica the Detroit lay in the mouth of the harbor right under Morro, defying its guns and pouring shot after shot against the fort. A shell struck the water about 100 yards abaft the ship. A few minutes later a second shot from the same gun fell a little closer, a third was still nearer, and the fourth narrowly missed striking the mark.

The officer in charge of the 6 inch gun, as he watched the shot creeping nearer and nearer, coolly remarked: "I tell you, boys, that's good shooting. Do you see how that fellow up there is getting closer and closer to us? If he keeps up his good work, he'll hit us. It's certainly good shooting." But the Spaniard failed to keep up his good work. From all accounts the sailors do not mind Spanish shells a bit. They go into the battle heart and soul. They fight at their guns as though the enemy were at arm's length and the struggle were a personal one. "Give it to the Spaniards! That's a good 'un! Another in the same place'll make 'em sick!'' That is the way they talk in the thick of the fray.

But when it is all over and the music of the shells and the crash of the guns are but a memory the officers in the safety of the Key West hotel veranda discussing the fight speak respectfully of

"Did I mind it?" said a lieutenant the other night, speaking of a particular San Juan shell.

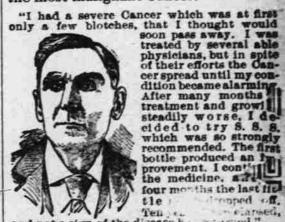
"Well, I was pretty busy at the time and couldn't give it much attention, but it did seem to me as though it went within about six inches of my head. As I look back upon it now it seems that it might have been at least 20 feet over me. But"- He bit viciously at his cigar and solemnly shook his head.

"Scared?" said an engineer of the Terror, speaking of San Juan. "Well, I guess I was. It was awfully hot below and we couldn't see a thing, and the concussion of the guns and the knowledge that we were in a rain of shells were mighty unpleasant. The cat and I were very badly frightened, I tell you. I guess the cat was worse than I; he mewed and I don't think I did. But then, you know, the cat and I were the only folks on board that minded it."-New York Sun.

Canadian Conjugation. English, to do; American, Dewey: Spanish, done. —Montreal Herald.

Little Pimples Turn to Cancer.

Cancer often results from an impurity in the blood, inherited from generations back. Few people are entirely free from some taint in the blood and it is impossible to tell when it will break out in the form of dreaded Cancer. What has appeared to be a mere pimple or scratch has developed into the most malignant Cancer.



It is dangerous to experiment with

Cancer. The disease is beyond the skill of physicians. S. S. S. is the only cure, because it is the only remedy which goes deep enough to reach Cancer.

S.S.S. For B

(Swift's Specific) is the only blood remedy guaranteed Purely Vegetable.
All others contain potash and mercury, the most dangerous of minerals.
Books on Cancer and blood diseases mailed free by Swift Specific Company,

