WILSON, N. C., JULY 7, 1898.

NUMBER 27.

BAN EXPEDITION.

mez Received a Relief From United States.

OE OF A CUBAN VETERAN

f the Quick Move In New York ord Was Received That Fightd Started - Marching to the Inents' Camp - Lying In Wait For anish Cavalrymen - Cubans' Fighting

"I wish that I could have been in Cuba when the patriots received the news of the outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Spain," said a member of the insurgent army who is recovering slowly in the United States from the wounds received in ten engagements fought with Gomez in Cuba. "I left the island," he said, in speaking of his experience with the grand general, as the Cubans call their leader, "tefore my countrymen had heard the welcome tidings, and so can only conceive of their joy by my own feelings.

"For years the Cubans have looked to the United States for assistance in overcoming their enemies, and now that the hope of years has been realized their enthusiasm must be almost too great for expression. I was connected with a mercantile house in New York when the insurrection broke out in Cuba, and I well remember my feelings when upon picking up a morning paper I read that a few insurgents had taken up arms against the Spaniards and hidden in the marshes of Santiago and Matanzas.

"The Cubans who live in New York have always kept in touch with one another, and upon the receipt of the news in our colony here the sympathizers with the cause gathered at the different offices of the Cuban merchants and discussed the situation. The junta was soon formed, and we began the work of recruiting. I joined among the first and started with a filibustering expedition, which consisted of many representative

"We reached the shore of the Ever Faithful Isle after an uneventful voyage. Our captain, who was an old hand at the business, kept off the shore until nightfall. The ship in which we reached the island was scarcely more than a tugbeat and carried upon, its deck one small boat about the size of a dory. It was capable of carrying only six men at a time and made the task of transferring the members of the party from the ship to the shore extremely tedions. As the first boatload aproached the rocky shallows, which on the shore off Matanzas project far out into the deep water, one of the members of the party whistled a phrase from 'The Depths of My Lady's Eyes,' as an old Spanish serenade now famous in the Cuban army is called The signal was recognized on shore by guides who had been sent by Gomez to bring the recruits to his army. The guides came down to the shore and met the members of the first boat's company as they came on shore. The meeting between the guides and their fellow patriots was enthusiastic in the extreme. The men embraced, and from the guides the new arrivals gathered their first real information as to the sit-

"The officer who had been sent by Gomez to take charge of the recruits decided not to attempt to make the passage from the shore to the insurgent camp that night, as a troop of Spanish cavalry was encamped in the vicinity, and he feared that in the darkness the expedition might run into the outposts. Accordingly, we made ourselves as comfortable as the rocky nature of the country permitted, and after stationing sentries about the temporary camp at commanding points the others of our force lay down among the rocks, taking care to select positions which rendered them as inconspicuous as possible.

"The next morning at 4 o'clock the order to assemble was passed along from man to man, and in absolute silence the line set out through the forest, which was almost a jungle at that place. The men marched in single file, with rifles and revolvers cocked. We had tramped for about two hours when one leader gave a low hiss and waved to the column to halt. The members of the expedition, many of whom had had experience in former insurrections, stopped instantly and without further orders sought places of concealment among the bowlders.

"The jingling of accouterments was soon heard as a troop of Spanish horsemen trotted by on a road which ran below and around the lone bluff upon which the party of filibusters was hidden. We waited until the soldiers had passed, without attempting to attack them, as we were not prepared to make a rapid retreat, hampered as we were with provisions and equipment. By 10 o'clock that night we reached the place

army was encamped. "Our approach was heralded by scouts, who ran ahead and warned the sentries not to fire upon us. Accordingly, when we entired the camp, we found fires lighted at the corners of the camp ground to guide us to the spot and all the patriots who were off duty gathered about in groups in anticipation of our arrival. The grand general was in his tent, however, and did not make his appearance until informed of our arrival through the proper channels.

"I shall never forget the dignity with which he stepped from his rude shelter and approached our men, who were drawn up in what you would call company front in this country. General inues, could not have assumed a more commanding mien than this slight old man, who by the mere force of character, which shone from his eyes, impress-

ed his beholders at once with the fact that they were looking upon a man of

tremendous energy and strong purpose. Gomez walked directly up to our leader, a young Cuban of the name of Real. and, holding out his hand, said simply, 'You are welcome.' A break in his voice, however, betrayed the depth of his emotions. We were assigned to quarters in which to spend the hours until daylight. When we rose, we were distributed about among the different commands and became members of the

"My first expedition against the enemy occurred the second day after my arrival in camp. Two hundred of us were ordered to proceed to the plantation of a Spanish sympathizer of the name of Benota, who was known to have furnished information as to the whereabouts of the patriot army. The plantation in question was situated ten miles from our camp, and we covered the distance in alout two hours. The progress of the insurgents when on an expedition is necessarily slow, as a they could "lick double their weight in strict lookout has to be maintained for | wildcats or Spaniards," for a tougher

the plantation, we found that the proprietor had received word of our approach. A large f ree of Spanish caval ry was stationed about the house in anticipation of our coming, while armed men could be plainly seen in and about the quarters of the negro farm hands. We made no attempt to carry out our first intention of destroying the property of the informer, but postponed our proposed attack until a more favorable opportunity.

without having inflicted some injury ent time. These men, who had left upon the enemy, however. We therefore made a detour, and, by keeping as much as possible to the woods and crossing the open spaces one at a time, succeeded in getting between the plantation | that they had forgotten nearly all about and the town, thus cutting off the retreat of the Spanish soldiers. The caval- lands of the murderous Apaches, whose rymen remained on guard over the property of their countryman, who possessed considerable influence in Havana lives in their hands almost all the time. and Madrid, for two days, and for that They are inured to hardship and danlength of time we lay concealed along the main highway awaiting their re- as expert with either the rifle, the pisturn. Although in the course of the two tol or (almost equally dangerous) the days several of their scouts passed on lasso, for each and every one of them was each side of the district in which we were concealed, our presence was not | ing."

"There was considerable suffering among our men during the weary waiting, owing to the scarcity of provisions. For two days I lived on dried fruit, bread and tepid water. Finally, toward the close of the second day, our patience was rewarded by the report brought in by one of our watchers that the enemy was approaching. Each one of us accordingly sought a place of concealment which commanded the road. The system under which the insurgents fight requires each man before he goes into action to select three places of retreat, situated in a straight line directly back of one another and separated by about 100 feet, so that when the men retreat a relative formation will be maintained and there will be no confusion. As soon as the head of the Spanish force got to a point directly opposite we let them a a voiley. Six men fell, and the remaining troopers were thrown into great confusion. We fired a second round, which wounded and killed a few more.

"The officers tried to rally their men, but despite their efforts the troopers dug their spurs into the flanks of the maddened horses and rode off in the gathering darkness, leaving their wounded to their fate. We gathered up the wounded and made them as comfortable as possible, and then, taking all the valuable equipment and armament in their possession, made a rapid retreat to the main body. There we were received with enthusiasm by our companions, and our victory, combined with that scored by another column which had returned with a lot of horses and cattle captured from a neighboring Spanish farmer, was made the occasion of a great celebration. The men feasted on such delicacies as were obtainable and spent the greater part of the night singing and dancing."-New York Sun.

ou get what you want sk for Hood's Sarsapaed in Merit, Sales, Cures. a substitute for HOOD'S. HOBSON'S STANDAT SCHOOL

His Cousin Tells How He Showed His

Metal When Ostracized. Colonel J. P. Farley, commandant of the Alleghany arsenal, is a cousin of Lieutenant Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac affair. In an interview the other

night Colonel Farley said: "Lieutenant Hobson is a brave man. His courage was well attested when serving as a midshipman at the Naval academy at Annapolis. Acting as cadet captain of a gun crew, he reported one of his classmates for some breach of discipline, which the class as a whole resented and for a time ostracized him.

"Hobson carried himself with such where the main body of the insurgent | dignity under the circumstances that all others not of his class admired him, and when on the point of graduation a committee of his classmates waited upon him for the purpose of extending good fellowship. Cadet Hobson, while acknowledging the courtesv. politely but decidedly declined to accept any advances at that late hour from his classmates collectively. He expressed himself, however, as only too willing to meet the boys of his class individually on the following day, after graduation, and on terms of friendship."-New York Herald.

Why allow yourself to be slowly tortured at the stake of disease? Chills and Fever will undermine, and eventu-Blanco, Weyler or any of the other cap- ally break down the strongest constitains general, despite their gilded ret tution "FEB91 (URA' (Sweet Chill Tonic of Iron) is more effective than Quinine and being combined with Iron is an excellent Tonic and Nervine Medicine. It is ple sant to tak is sold un ler posit ve guarantee to cure or

'ARIZONA TERRORS."

AN AGGREGATION OF MULE PACKERS EN ROUTE TO CUBA.

The Government Enlists Their Services For Inland Traffic Work In Cuba - All of Them Are Born Fighters - The Rough Riders Are Too "Dudified" For Them.

"The Real Terrors of Arizona-Teddy Ain't In It," was the tener of a placard crnamenting the side of one of three tourists' sleeping coaches which were attached to the Louisville and bound eastward.

The "terrors" were in charge of Mr. C. A. Johnson, acting agent for the quartermaster's department of the Unitcd States army. They were 94 in number, and if appearances go for anything lot of men never met together than "When we arrived within sight of these self styled "terrors." Their appearance was, however, a great deal worse than their deeds, for with all their roughness and apparent savagery there was a current of mischief and fun underlying their actions. That they would fight there could not be the least doubt, for each and every one of them had a record for some daring or brave act, and they were all typical frontiersmen such as were the pioneers of civilization in America from the days of the landing of the pilgrims on the shores "We had no intention of retiring of the old Bay State down to the prestheir homes in the mountains of Arizona to serve their country as expert packers, had most of them been without the confines of civilization for so many years it, and living, as they were, in the treachery and bloodthirstiness is so well known, they practically carried their ger, and all of them can well be classed a master at the cowboy's art of "rop-

> They were of all shades of complexion, from the blue eyed, fair haired blond to the dark skinned half breed. There were white men, most of them ranging in age from 45 to 60 years of age, but all tall, straight, stalwart, active men, whose bronzed complexion and lithe, supple steps betrayed a dife of activity in the free, open air. Then there were young men, none of them, however, under 25 years, and these were stout, strong and athletic in build, and, to all appearance, giants in

> strength. Nearly all of them wore the Mexican sombrero, with the gaudy silver trimmings and leather bands, while cartridge belts strapped around their waists was all that went to make up anything

like uniform among these rough men. Although without discipline, yet there was one controlling spirit among them, and his word was as law among these wild men. Some of them had been cow punchers; others had been traders among the savage tribes in Arizona and Mexico; some were miners, others ranchers, prospectors, mountaineers, but all of them thoroughly understood the art of packing goods upon the "burros," or mules, used as freight transports entirely in the mountainous districts whence they came. It was this very qualification (which all possessed) that caused the government to enlist their services. In Cuba much of the inland traffic, especially in the mountains, is done by means of mules, which carry all the freight into the interior. In an attack upon the island of Cuba by the land forces of the United States the services of these men will be indispensable, and it was for this purpose that their services were engaged. Then again every one of these men is a born fighter, and nothing would meet their ideas of fun more than a scrimmage with the Spaniards. One of the men, speaking to a comrade, said recently when the subject of fighting was broached: "You bet the boys are all scrappers. Those Spaniards are casy. They ain't like Apaches, and I guess we can get away with about ten times our number. Why, them greasers would be scared to death to have a dozen Apaches jump up out of the ground as has happened to us time.

and again." One of the "Terrors" told the reporter that the men came from various places in Arizona, from the vicinity of Becbee, Tombstone, Tucson and Benson. They had all rendezvoused in Benson, and under the leadership of Mr. Johnson had boarded the train and were on their way to Tampa, whence they expected to go to Caba, where their services as packers would be required. They were to receive from \$10 to \$100 per month for their services, according to their expertness as packers. Rough as the men appeared to be, he said that they were nearly all of them in good circumstances financially and did not need to go, but they were accustomed to a life of peril and excitement, and the present opportunity to satiate their appetite for such scenes was one not to be allowed to slip by. Some of them, he said, had come down out of the mountains to join Teddy's rough riders, but they found them too "dudified" for them and they refused to enlist. When, however, the call for their services came and they found that they could all go together, they volunteered at once, for they were all congenial and could enjoy themselves together. - New Orleans Picayune.

Blood purifiers, though gradual, are radical in their effect. Ay r's Sarsa parilla is intended as a medicine only and not a stimul int, excitant or bey erage. Immediate results may vot always follow its use; but after a res. name. perman uit ben at is certain

GENERALS OF SPAIN.

TEN MEN WHO HOLD THE HIGHEST RANK IN THE ARMY.

Though Lacking Naval Officers, Spain Has 900 Generals In Her Land Forces Drawing Full Pay-General Dominguez, Her Foremost Soldier, Is Feared at Court. However deficient Spain may be in

naval officers, of whom she does not posses a sufficient number to equip the fleet of auxiliary cruisers which she proposes to put into commission, she is certainly as t lacking in field efficers for Nashville train which left New Orleans her land f rees. There are nearly 900 at 11:15 o'clock the other forenoon, generals, some of them belonging to the reserve forces, but most of them on the active list and drawing full pay. At the head of the list are ten captain generals, whose rank is equivalent to that of field marshal in other foreign armies. In a varal instances this grade is of a purely honorable character. It is held by the young king, who is a boy only 12 years old, and likewise by his grandfather, the old ex-king, Don Franeis of Assisi, the husband of Queen Isabella. He is a dwarf in Litature and only a little tailer than his grandson, King Alfonso XIII. Among other captain generals are General Elanco, marquis of Pena Plata, who is now in chief command in Cata, and who is too well known to need more than passing mention; Martinez Campos, who as one of his predecessors at Havana is equally familiar to people in the United States; General Primo de Rivera and General Lopez Dominguez.

It is General Dominguez who is generally regarded at Berlin, Paris, Vienna and other military centers as the cleverest and strongest of all Spain's generals, and who in any grave emergency is likely to be invested with the chief command of the Spanish army or else with the portfelio of minister of war. He has been justly described as a mixture of than a hooting, jeering crowd of men the celebrated Russian General Skobe- and boys followed her. As soon as the leff and of the French General Chanzy; reason for their taunts was understood | the volunteers, who are in full power | their immediate attention. and, like them, he is the idol of the Mrs. Coulter returned to her temporary under martial law." rank and file of the army to which he home not, however, to remove the flag Marshal Serrane, who rose from the humblest beginning to be dictator, re- she caused even greater displeasure than gent and president of the republic of before, and the wrath of the French in the last 20 years, and in consequence dier's friend. If he has been kept in the background of late years, it is because ministers and even the court dread his popularity and his ambition and fear that the latter in a moment of crisis might lead him to avail bipself of the former to secure for himself some such distatorial power to the trapmatadly poo

sessed by his uncle, Servano. Infinitely less popular in the army, but more liked at court, is Captain General Primo de Rivera, the very type of the polished scoundrel, who by his smooth tongue and talent for intrigue has managed to win to a marked degree the confidence of the queen. Indeed, she has apparently forgotten the circumstances which led him to be shot at some eight years ago and severely wounded by one of his officers, a major, who had been subjected to persecution of the most incredible character at the hands of the general at the instigation of a demimondaine whose anger the major had incurred, and who had the general completely under her sway. The major, who was driven by desperation to the act, was sentenced to death and executed, leaving a wife and children in a penniless condition, while the queen seems to think that the general was shot at and severely wounded while in the performance of his duty and therefore possesses a claim upon her good will. Even Weyler, with his brutality, is preferable to Primo de Rivera, for while Weyler will, have a man hanged or shot, giving the order for his execution with a gross oath or a coarse gibe, Primo de Rivera will order the most fiendish tortures to be inflicted. couching his instructions in the most courteous, suave and gentle language, smiling genially the while. Only those who have been out in the far east and who have knowledge of the atro ities committed by his orders and under his very eyes when he was vicerey of the Philippine islands can realize the true character of this man.

Another general who is likely to make his name known abroad if the present war lasts sufficiently long is Cassola, one of the few officers who have never been implicated in any pronunciamento. He has sometimes been called the Spanish Moltke, owing to his ceaseless and indefatigable activity and to his remarkable silence and reserve. This peculiarity in a country where loquacity and gesticulation are the order of the day is sufficient to cause people to lectupon him as a kind of rata axis. He is a stern and upright relater who, to anote one of his own thre toward. wants to make an army level to his king and country, with its tace to the enemy and its back turned upon politi cal struggles."

Cassola is so strict a obserpation rienthat while minister of war heretarly placed old Captain General In this Campos under arrest besides and reprinanding him for bavil. in his capacity as captain fame a c Madrid to take the countersign from the Princess Eulalie in the alsence of the queen from the capital. I a tirer Campos took the ground that, it was the as Den Antenie, the hasband of 177 cass Eulalie, was a mere captain et et ... forming part of the Madrid part to it Distressing Stomach Disease

Permanently cured by the waster's powers of South Americas ervine Tonic I wall is need suffer as longer. because this great renedy can cure them all. "t is a cure for the whole world of stomach weakness and indigestion. The car begins with he first lose. The relief it brings is norrelloss and surp ising a time ke specialure; never disappoints. To matter how long con have suit red, were ure is certain under the use of this great health giving force. Pleasant and al-

was ridiculous to expect him to make bis daily report and to take the countersign from the wife of one of his subal tern officers. Martinez Cumpos, indeed, made such a fussibout the matter when the case a resurned that Cassola had to resign, greatly to the serrow and regret of the army, over 10,000 officers of which thereupon joined in a subscription to present him with a magnificent sword of honor as a testimonial of their

esteem and regard. Non of the same type as Cassola are General O'Ryan, General Correo, the present minister of war, and General Azcarraga, who became premier on the assissination of Canovas. Azcarraga, it may be remembered, while prime minister had the rank-of captain general, to which he was entitled by seniority, pressed upon him by the queen. But he declined to yield to her arguments, taking the ground that it was not in moments of a national crisis, such as the Cuban trouble, which Spainish arms had failed to solve, that one ought to think of creating new captain generals. -New York Tribune.

STUCK TO HER FLAGS.

Experience of an American Woman With

an Angry French Crowd. Mrs. Stanley N. Coulter has been abroad for several months, spending much of her time in Paris. Recently she was joined by her husband, who is instructor in biology at Perdue university, Lafayette, Ind. Mrs. Stanley, writing to friends at Lafayette, reports that there is a notable decrease of American visitors. This circumstance, coupled with the talk in the French newspapers of a boycott by Americans because of French sympathy for Spain, has aggravated certain classes of the French, who neglect no opportunity to show their disfavor.

Recently Mrs. Coulter left her hotel. She wore in her dress a tiny American flag. The emblem was no sooner noticed belongs. He is a nephew of the late but to fasten its mate upon the other side of her dress. Venturing forth again, Spain. He has been the author of near- crowd eventually manifested itself in ly all the reforms that have taken place sticks and stones being thrown at her. What seriousness the incident might has come to be looked upon as the sol- have assumed is unknown, because a gendarme rescued Mrs. Coulter. - New York Sun.

Diseases of the Blood and Hower No one need suffer with neuralgia, disease is quickly and permanently e by Browns' Iron Bitters. Every discore ne blood, nerves and donne ', e' r otherwise, succumbs to Browns' parter of a century, it stands to Prowns' Iron Bitters is sond

SENTIMENT AT PUERTO RICO A Widespread Feeling In Favor of An-

nexation by America.

Dr. Alberto Costello, a former Puerto Rican and now a resident of New York city, who was in Washington recently, received a communication from a friend in San Juan telling of the escape from military prison of Dr. Jose Stoll. The latter was arrested just prior to the declaration of war by the United States against Spain on the charge of conspiracy, and together with several others was tried for treason. Being considered the ringleader of the conspirators, he was sentenced to be shot, but exerted sufficient influence to secure a rehearing

of his case by appeal to Captain General Macias, the military governor of the island. The others were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, but it is believed that one or perhaps two whose names are not known escaped with Dr. Stoll. The latter was awaiting his second trial when he eluded the guards and is thought to have made his way to the coast a short distance outside of the city, where he embarked in a small boat and is now believed to be in Santo Domingo. The impression is that he received aid from the outside in effecting his

The letter states that a large majority of the people of Puerto Rico are in sympathy with the United States and Cuba, which they desire to see independent, and would not oppose having their own island annexed to this country. All this sympathy is silent, as no one dares to openly express himself, fearing arrest and imprisonment on charges similar to those preferred against Dr. Stoll. Since the outbreak of the war persons guilty of the slightest suspicion of treason to Spain have been thrust into prison, and during the past month at least 200 such arrests have been made. Among these were a number of women, some of them well known ladies of prosperous families. All that is needed to throw the inhabitants into an open rebellion against Spain is to have the United States seize the island, which they are looking forward to and expect at any time. - Washington Star.

> The Yankee Girl In War. Of all her sweethearts true. A button heads her hatpin, Her bracelets of them too. They gleam around her girdle, They nestle in her curl, Compose the neeklace, earrings, Of our fair Yankee girl.

Our flag waves from her window. It flutters on her wheel, Adorns her horse and carriage, Her poodle and her seal. Old Glory on her bosom In love knot fold and furl. Her lover is a soldier And she's his Yankee girl.

Oh, loyal red her lips are, And waige her brow and soul! Her cheeks are snow and crimson, Our color aureole. The stars are blue eyes beaming. The nation's pride and pearl, The soldier's other "Glory." God bless the Yankee girl!

"In a minute" one dose of HART's ESSUNCE OF GINGER will relieve any ordinary case of Colic, Crangs or Nausea. An unexcelled remedy for Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus, Summer comaints and all internal pains. Sold in

FAMINE IN HAVANA. IT HAS ATTACKED THE POOR AND

NOW NEARS THE RICH. The Few Restaurants Open Are Guarded by Armed Men - Meat Is \$3 a Pound, and a Cup of Coffee Costs 25 Cents.

Stories Told About the War.

The situation in Havana continues anchanged as far as warships and battles are concerned, but the effects of the blockade are so pressing as to make it next to impossible to live within the walls. Famine is near for the rich and a reality for the poor. First class restaurants are guarded by armed volunteers, and only customers are permitted to enter. Cheap restaurants and chophouses have been closed to save them from being attacked by the hungry mob. In certain places food is only served to those in dress uniform. Noncombatants and foreigners are constantly scorned by the volunteers, who ask, "Why don't you join us?" If you satisfy them you are a foreigner, they let you go, remarking, "Keep quiet." If you are a Cuban or a Spaniard, you are led to the nearest public safety committee station, where your fate is decided.

Violence has not yet begun, but it is unsafe for a civilian to go through the streets, especially at night, as there are no street lights and any one is likely to be shot down on the spot if he fails to reply to the challenge. Friends are already missing, and you cannot inquire after them for fear of being arrested. Dr. C. E. Finlay, a Cuban-American well known here and in New York, has been missing for several days. Your correspondent, fearing for him, as he had seen his name blacklisted by the volunteers, called at the British consulate for information. Consul Gollan, as usual, knew nothing. He then applied to the chief of police, Colonel Pagervy, who warned him from dabbling in "politics," adding, "We will not molest you at present, but cannot be responsible for

The few ships leaving Havana since the blockade have all been packed full of refugees, who were compelled to pay fancy prices for their tickets. The passengers on the Italian cruiser Giovanni Bausan were obliged to tip somebody at the consulate \$300 apiece. Those on board the Danish schooner Rohl, without any passenger accommodations whatever, paid as high as \$200 each for a trip which heretofore would have cost only \$10. The speculators in Cuba's disgrace are coining money, but they will surely pay dear for their heartlessness. The Luciline and Lafayette are the only ships not increasing their rates. The gers, and there have been 5,000 applicants for tickets, but the majority will have to remain. The French schoolship Fulton carried also a number of wealthy

passengers.
Traffic in Havana streets has been stopped, as no business is transacted. Express wagens and tow carts have been seized by the government to carry materials to the barricades. The street cars and stages run no longer. Their horses and mules have been turned loose into the streets, as there is no fodder. The few remaining bags of corn sell for \$8

Havana harbor is lacking in Spanish warships, for there are only two useless ones. The Alfonso XII has her boilers destroyed, and her guns have been removed to the western fortifications at the Vedado. She is as helpless as a baby. The Conde de Venadito is at the arsenal under repairs, having suffered considerably some time ago from running aground at the Colorado shoals. There are two other small gunboats, the Nunez Pinzon and Marques de la Ensenada, which of course dare not put to sea to meet the American squadron.

Nevertheless, the dailies here boldly announced that they had gone out pre pared to lick Sampson's fleet and that he dared not meet them. The quixotism of the Spaniards is reaching the crazy limit. It is semiofficially announced that Weyler will land in Mexico with 30,000 men and invade the United States through Texas. The Spaniards are elated over the alleged sympathy of Porfirio Diaz with Spain and expect him to aid them in their proposed invasion of the United States.

The report that General Lee had been promoted to major general and that he will assume charge of the United States invasion army has considerably enraged the Spaniards, who hate him cordially. The walls are placarded with obscene sketches and phrases about his appointment. One says: "We will soon be infested by an army of pigs, headed by Hog Lee. Let us prepare to roast them.' The government is also proceeding against Lee and American interests here. All Lee's belongings and the food for the reconcentrados have been seized by the government, and the confiscation of American property has already begun. The first victim is Senor Mariano C. Artiz, proprietor of the big sugar plantation Narcisa Caiba Rien, which is under the management of a Wall street | dreadful disease spread syndicate.

The Vento waterworks, Havana's only water supply, have been attacked by the rebel insurgent colonel Mario Diaz, without success so far. There are about 1,200 troops guarding the waterworks. Water so far is plentiful, but meat is a luxury and hard to get at \$2 a pound. A cup of coffee and milk costs 25 cents. Eggs are no longer obtainable. Bread, although doubled in price, is still obtainable at a few places.-New York

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 ac count of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidney and obstinate case. It is far ahead of all back, in male or female. Relieves retention of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this

NEW WAR AUXILIARY

OBJECTS OF THE WOMEN'S NATIONAL WAR RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

Such Articles as Do Not Come Within the Line of Army Supplies Will Be Furnished Our Disabled Fighters-Conditions of the Pledge.

In these days of widespread feminine appropriations even the Father of His Country must concede the monopoly of a designation if not a measure of patriotism. Woman, always Est in peace, is content today to be second in war and likely by her resolute cilorts to mitigate the sufferings that follow in its wake to write herself large first in the hearts of her countrymen.

The energy, zeal and executive ability being brought to bear upon the war situation by the women of the Women's National War Relief association promise to make of that organization an auxiliary of no mean proportions.

The government is not likely to overlook or to undervalue the solid aid and comfort the association is preparing to offer it, along lines which will tend to soften the horrors of a war the women could not avert.

Already its managers have received gratifying tokens of appreciation and acceptance from high civil and military

They are working with specific objects in view, and their efforts to realize funds should be cordially recognized and seconded.

The "specific object" is to furnish such supplies and comforts for the use of sick or wounded soldiers as do not come legitimately within the line of army supplies. The hospital ship now being fitted up will be vastly more comfortable through the efforts of the relief association.

A carbonizing plant designed to render palatable the insipid distilled water used by the naval forces now engages

A special fund is to be forwarded to Admiral Dewey for use as his judgment dictates among the men who have already made a record.

Delicacies to tempt the palates of sick soldiers, appliances for the wounded and innumerable mitigations of the suffering that a probably prolonged war threatens our brave boys with give a well defined purpose to the enthusiastic efforts of these patriotic women.

The registration papers which they are sowing broadcast from headquarters and through their numerous local committees are prefaced with a pledge which every man, woman and child should be

eager to sign: my allegiance to the United States of America and my desire to contribute to the general welfare, health and comfort of the men engaged in the military and

naval service of the republic in the These papers are designed to awaken

in the breast of every citizen, every woman and every child, be they never so poor or obscure, a patriotic sense of his or her personal responsibility toward the government and the men who have given up their all to sustain the honor of the nation at this critical juncture. By positively prohibiting a larger contribution than 25 cents for adults and 10 cents for children they put the pledge within reach of the poorest, while obviating all humiliating contracts. The hod carrier may sign his name immediately below the bank president's, but it must be for the same sum. The laundress may contribute her 25 cents to the fund for sick soldiers with a flush of proud consciousness that the rich lady whose name shall come next may do In this way all are put in position to

give expression in a practical way to their patriotic sentiments by registering themselves members of an association designed to supplement with material aid the sacrifices of time, strength and life made by the men who have gone to the front in the present crisis.

New Variety This Year.

The sea serpent this year has a steel skin and wears a Epanish flag on his tail .- New York Tribune.

Eczema! The Only Cure.

Eczema is more than a skin disease and no skin remedies can cure it. The doctors are unable to effect a cure, and their mineral mixtures are damaging to the most powerful constitution. The whole trouble is in the blood, and Swift's Specific is the only remedy which can reach such deep-seated blood

Eczema broke out on my daughter, and continued to spread until her head was entirely covered. She was treated by several good doctors, but graw worse, and the to her face, She was taken to two celebrated health springs, but re-

ceived no benefit. Many patent medicines were taken, but without result, until we decided to try S. S. S., and by the time the first bottle was finished, her head began to heal. A dozen bottles cured her completely and left her skin perfectly smooth. She is now sixteen years old, and a magnificent growth of hair. Not a magnificent disease has ever return.

2704 Lucas Are., St. Louis, Mo. Don't expect local applications of soaps and salves to cure Eczema. They

sease comes from within. Swift's S.S. For B

reach only the surface, while the di-

is the only cure and will reach the most similar remedies, because it cures cases which are beyond their reach. S. S. S. is purely vegetable, and is the only blood remetly guaranteed to contain no potash, mercury or other mineral.

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