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THE HOPE OF PEACE.

PROSPECTS BRIGHTER FOR A SPEEDY END OF THE WAR.

Spain's Administrative Inefficiency and Pitiful Display of Armament Have Lost Her the Chance of Allies - Effect of Dewey's Victory in Hastening the End.

The Spanish government and the Spanish people now stand confronting a military situation which they confess to be absolutely hopeless. As this was from a treaty of peace its undoubted existence today may safely be said to make the prospect of an early end of the war brighter than most of us expected it to be by this time.

The truth is the collapse of Spain has been swifter than anybody could have foreseen. She has managed to avoid bankruptcy so far, though her finances are in ruinous condition, but her frightful display of administrative inefficiency and the pitiful figure her navy and fortifications have cut have lost her the possibility of allies and have bowed the Spanish people in humiliation and despair. A victory at the beginning, or at least a semblance of one, was absolutely essential to the game Spain was playing. She not only hoped for this, but she apparently had reason to expect it. Good judges on the continent and in England, who had no doubt of Spain's ultimate defeat, thought and said that she might win the first successes. If we had rushed our ray recruits to Cuba to face Blanco's veterans, the story might have been different, but as all the operations so far have been naval and as Spain's naval power is turning out a ridiculous, almost an imaginary, quantity the winking of the bulb has come earlier than could have been predicted.

We probably are not yet able fully to measure the great moral effect in this connection of Dewey's surprising success at Manila within ten days of declaring war. It was not simply the skill and gallantry he displayed, not simply the revelation he gave the world that the old traditions of the American navy had been worthily maintained. There was more in his victory than all that. His stroke not only laid bare the Spanish fleet, but also laid bare the corrupt and feeble system of Spanish administration. Consider what the people had been told about the defenses of Manila! The prime minister stated in the cortes that it would be found nothing had been neglected. On the very eve of the battle the minister of marine said that everything was as it should be in the Philippines, and that "very shortly the splendor of victory would burst forth and illumine the country." No wonder the rose colored vision of this official read a victory into the dispatches telling of irremediable disaster. When the truth would out, and Minister Bermejo rose to defend himself in the cortes, he said that it was useless to lay down torpedoes in the bay of Manila, but that he had sent 150 good ones which were there on their way.

Such fatal lack of foresight, such absolute unpreparedness for the war, such dawdling incompetence in office, came upon the Spanish nation like a thunder-clap, and the future historian of the war will, as we say, doubtless attribute to Dewey's dashing victory a powerful effect in breaking the Spanish spirit and hastening the end of the war. And all that has happened since then has but sunk Spain deeper in hopelessness. The gunnery of her artillerymen at San Juan and Santiago is about the poorest the world has ever seen. Even the unskilled Egyptians, hulled the British ships 75 times at the bombardment of Alexandria. But our fleet, even when exposed to fire with apparent recklessness, has escaped practically untouched. As for Cervera's squadron, on which such high hopes were built, it is ignominiously shut in a harbor where surrender or scuttling is only a question of time. We mention all these reverses of Spain not to exult over the misfortunes of a weak antagonist, but to show how probable it is that this unbroken series of disasters may now incline the Spanish government to ask for the best terms possible.

For our part, if we could now secure peace without further fighting it would wonderfully heighten our triumph. We should have succeeded in a difficult war with an astonishingly small loss of life. Not ten Americans, we believe, have so far been killed in battle. We have spent millions and are ready to spend millions more; we have called over 200,000 men to arms; we have greatly strengthened our fleet; we now have the campaign well in hand and can push it to certain victory. But no victory, won after months of fighting and lavishing of treasure and life, could possibly be so glorious as would be a peaceful settlement with Spain without the firing of another gun. If she is ready to treat, we must meet her half way. Our government has shown by its conduct of the war that it is both wise and humane-wise in looking for just such a breakdown in Spain as we are now witnessing and humane in determining not to risk one American ship or sailor or soldier unnecessarily. By keeping our untrained levies out of Cuba our authorities have hurt Spain more than they possibly could, have done by scuttling the fleet. But the same wisdom and humanity that have marked the carrying on of the war thus far must surely lead the president and his advisers to welcome the first approaches of Spain with the aim of peace.—New York Evening Post.

A new use for the bicycle in warfare was developed during the recent bombardment of San Juan. An account of the bombardment from within the city says that a volunteer corps of bicyclists greatly aided the Spanish commander by acting as messengers between the forts.—New York Herald.

Why allow yourself to be lily tortured at the stake of disease? Chills and fever will undermine, and eventually knock down the strongest constitution. **WATERBURY'S** (Sweet Chilli) is more effective than Quinine and being combined with Iron is an excellent Tonic and Nervine-Medicine. It is pleasant to take, is sold under positive guarantee to cure or under positive refund. Acent no substitute. The "Just as good" kind don't reflect cures. Sold by B. W. Hargrave.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

GIANT SOLDIERS TO ENLIST.

Company Forming in Georgia That Will Be Tallest in United States.

State Senator Yancey Carter of Georgia will lead a company of giants in the war against Spain. The senator says this company will be the tallest in the United States and physically will hold a distinction similar to that of the queen's horse guards in England. Captain Carter has opened a recruiting office in Atlanta, and his company, by authority invested, will belong to Colonel Ray's regiment. Captain Carter said recently:

"I will enlist men only six feet high and over, and the company will be composed of physical giants. The men are enlisting from every part of the state, and I will have no trouble in getting the required number. It's men I want; I care nothing for the locality. They must be men—physically, mentally and morally. I don't want toughs. They must be men who can be relied on in the days that try men's souls. In Roosevelt's regiment I suppose 90 per cent are men accustomed to real danger and hardship and are not made nervous if they get in a close place. I suppose half of them could hit a man with a pistol at 100 yards going at a gallop. They had 6,000 applications and took their choice. It is the finest cavalry on earth. I heard the president tell a senator that he received a letter from a millionaire in New York beseeching him to take his son in that regiment as a private. I wanted to get a company in that command, but failing in that I propose to do the next best thing and raise an infantry company of the best men I can find. We are not going to war for child's play."—Kansas City Times.

PLENTY OF GUNS.

The Navy Now Has All It May Possibly Require in the Present War.

After three months of continuous work, with the forces operating every hour in the day, the navy has at last been supplied with all the guns it may possibly require during the present war, and a reserve supply has been stored up in the shops at Baltimore ample to meet any call and to fit out additional auxiliary cruisers if more are put in use. Since the week after the Maine was blown up the factory has been working three times its usual force and turning out 4, 5 and 6 inch guns and 6 and 1 pounders, in addition to the large numbers manufactured by private firms.

For the past two months the factory has been employed almost entirely on the two hundred 6 pounders and an equally large number of 1 pounders, with automatic feeders. With these completed the navy will have such a stock of secondary battery guns that another large fleet of yachts and tugs could be readily equipped. At the beginning of the war there was some apprehension that the service would be short on rapid fire 6 inch guns like those mounted on the fast patrol vessels. Work has been pressed on all the guns of these calibers intended for ships now building, and every one has been finished.

The big caliber guns for battleships are well advanced and will be ready long before the ships are. Any gun, no matter how large, that might be injured on the ships of the fleet can be quickly replaced by one of equal caliber now ready at the factory here. One year ago there were sufficient guns only for the batteries of the ships in commission and these building.—Washington Cor. Baltimore Sun.

He Preferred the Old Testament.

The women of Coffeyville, Kan., recently made up a package of useful articles for each member of the local company of volunteers, and sent the whole package to the camp at San Francisco. A copy of the New Testament went with each package and one of the recipients objected to the gift. He said he wanted the Old Testament, because there was so much more war in it.—New York Tribune.

ECONOMY in taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, because "100 doses one dollar" is peculiar to and true only of the One True BLOOD Purifier.

The War and the Future of America. There is no cause for alarm if the war with Spain should broaden the scope of American intentions, even if colonial enterprise becomes an American policy. A colonial policy need not be considered as absolutely foreign to the country's welfare. The early statesmen objected to it principally because the country was too weak to undertake it, and it was well recognized that the fact that colonies might justify it. Replying to criticism of his course in the purchase of the Louisiana territory, Jefferson said: "Who can limit the extent to which the federative policy may operate effectively? The larger our association the less will it be shaken by local passions." It need not be surprising should many of our traditions be overturned and new relations assumed toward the rest of the world. War generally brings new responsibilities to a victorious nation, and America is not likely to be an exception to the rule.—Galveston News.

Curiously Inflicted Wound.

A member of the First regiment of Indiana volunteers has been sent to the hospital for a curiously inflicted wound. He received a severe cut on the wrist from a knife in the hands of a young woman who was secretly trying to obtain a button from his coat as a souvenir.—New York World.

Will Do It With a Dash. Dismissing our old friend Christopher Columbus under the name of Cristobal Colon won't prevent our putting a full stop to that warship's career.—Philadelphia Times.

AIMING THE BIG GUNS.

FIRING OF ARTILLERY IS AN EXACT SCIENCE NOW.

Range Finders and How They Are Operated to Hit a Moving Target—Guns Must Be Cool and Experienced—"Doing Sums" Not Bursting Shells.

A reporter for the Boston Herald gives this interesting account of a talk with one of the regular army officers at Fort Hamilton, in Boston harbor:

"In the days of the civil war ranges were so very short that the gunner had no difficulty in seeing his target and laying his gun directly upon it. Wind and speed of target out of figure, because the projectile had such a short distance to pass over that neither had enough time to act to make any appreciable difference. But now when firing at a target eight miles away all of those things make themselves felt. There is the rifling in the bore, which gives the projectile the rotation necessary to keep it from tumbling and which will in our service carry the projectile to the right; then the direction and force of the wind, the direction and speed of target, the temperature and barometric pressure of the air, which affect the resistance of the air to passage of the projectile, the kind of powder and weight of projectile. All these things have to be taken into account, and they each vary under all sorts of conditions, so that they can only be figured out for each particular shot at the time the gun is fired. But they are not such difficult problems to the officer who lives in an atmosphere of such things.

"Most of this information must be worked out from data obtained from firing tests and must be thoroughly assimilated by the expert artist. Then by taking observations at the time of firing data are obtained from which results can be computed. The most important part of the operation is of course to locate the target. The invention which has enabled us to do this is something wholly American—a development of our regular army, which in certain localities it is so much the fashion these days to run down. This invention is the range finder. It looks a simple affair. A tall modern tower, with a substantial foundation, built on a commanding height and connected with the guns, perhaps half a mile distant, by telephone. At the top is a large telescope, adjusted on a polished steel circular table. A dial on the telescope frame is clogged with the edge of the circular table and gives at any instant the direct reading in azimuth. Another dial is so arranged that elevation or depression of the telescope gives its indicator a corresponding movement. This is like the ordinary transit fitted to read vertical angles, but in this case, instead of reading angles of depression, distances are indicated in yards to the point where the line of eight pierces the water. An adjustment corrects for height of tide.

"It is only necessary, then, to point our telescope at the water line of the ship and read directly azimuth and distance. These are rapidly transmitted by telephone to the guns and plotted on a piece of drawing paper. Three of these observations, 20 seconds apart, are plotted, and the gun has to be fired 80 seconds after the last observation is taken, or at the end of two minutes, to find the depression distances are indicated in yards to the point where the line of eight pierces the water. An adjustment corrects for height of tide.

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"We have now the position of the target at a given future instant, but it is referred to the position of the range tower. We must now correct our data to refer to the gun's position. Then we are ready to make corrections for drift due to rifling, effect of wind, condition of atmosphere and abnormal work must be done in 80 seconds, you see that one has to count his time by fractions of seconds to work like an automaton. No longer time can be allowed for computations, etc., as uncertainties increase as about the fifth power of the time. This is where the discipline of the soldier comes in, and it can be acquired only by years of training.

"The aiming of the gun is all science now and needs experts. The firing and loading are the only work which the untrained mind can find work at. And even in these things, you can understand, there is need of coolness and experience, for these big fellows are delicate machines after all, and are worked by levers, have electrical appliances and are in other ways too precious to trust to untrained hands.

"This may not sound so dreadful here in the calm of a peaceful spring afternoon. But imagine looking up sines and cosines, plotting accurate curves from mathematical data, under a hail of projectiles, with shells and bombs bursting around you. Fancy placidly sighting your telescope in the range tower, which is a well directed shot may stray from beneath you. And your hand must not tremble, your mind must not be distracted."

Will Do It With a Dash. Dismissing our old friend Christopher Columbus under the name of Cristobal Colon won't prevent our putting a full stop to that warship's career.—Philadelphia Times.

PATRIOTIC AERONAUTS.

They Are Eager to Serve Their Country in the Balloon Corps.

The war has caused many aeronauts to besiege their representatives in congress for chances to enlist in the balloon corps. Representative Champ Clark of Missouri has one of these aeronauts in his district. About as soon as war was declared Mr. Clark received a letter from this aeronaut, Neal Brynson, who desired to offer his services to the government. Mr. Clark referred the letter to the officers of the signal corps and promptly received a formal acknowledgment, which was in turn forwarded to the constituent in Missouri. A few mornings later the aeronaut appeared at Mr. Clark's door, without a penny in his pocket, and announced his expectation of receiving a job immediately. Mr. Clark paid the visitor's bills in town for several days, in the meanwhile writing the acceptance of the balloonist's services. The officials declared that there were no places for balloonists, but Mr. Clark persisted on the plea that he would have to pay his constituent's railroad fare back to Missouri, and the corps finally decided to take Mr. Brynson in, and much to Mr. Clark's delight, the balloonist has proved himself a valuable man. He has a record of about 300 ascensions in Missouri and is eager to distinguish himself in the service of his country.

Representative Otey of Virginia likewise has a constituent who is an aeronaut. He is the proprietor of a so called "Cuba" in Halifax county. Mr. Otey visited the navy department the other morning in an effort to induce the ordnance bureau to give the device a trial.—Washington Post.

EXPECT A BIG CUBAN TRADE.

Maine Men Looking Up the Lumber and Fish Prospects When Peace Comes.

Maine lumbermen are already speculating upon the prospects of extended commerce with Cuba as a result of the war. A Bangor firm has already received from a New York house having large interests in the island an inquiry as to the prices at which certain kinds of building materials could be delivered at Havana, where it is supposed to erect two large factories. The report of the inquiry indicates that the New York people expect the war to close very soon.

In years past Bangor had a very large trade with Havana, Cienfuegos, Cardenas and Matanzas, but of late the business has gone to the maritime provinces, from which provinces also is now shipped the bulk of the dry and pickled fish used in the West Indies. Maine having lost nearly all of her once fair share of that trade. There is plenty of pine lumber still standing in Maine, and the supply of fish such as is called for in the West Indies is unlimited here.—New York Sun.

A Single Fish Feeds a Regiment.

Captain W. C. Connor of Dallas caught with rod and reel at Aransas Pass a jewfish which weighed 272 pounds. It was packed in ice and presented to "Teddy's Terror's" just before they left San Antonio, and it made a meal for the regiment. Only in Texas may be found fish so large that a single one is big enough to feed a regiment.—Galveston News.

Advances of Science.

Modern civilization and science are doing more and more to ameliorate the sufferings caused by war. The Kansas volunteers will be accompanied to the front by a lady surgeon, young and handsome.—Baltimore American.

Don't Neglect Your Liver.

Liver troubles quickly result in serious complications, and the man who neglects his liver has little reason 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 surely bring it back to normal. Its ability will always follow 75 use. Brown's Iron Bitters is sold by all dealers.

Sherman's Definition Amplified.

"Among the many inconvenient and disagreeable little affairs connected with camp life there are many amusing incidents," writes one of the Springfield soldier boys. "We happen to have a regimental quartermaster of the German persuasion, and on arriving at Springfield, Mo., we stood all day the first day in a drizzling rain without tents, blankets or rations, on a hill overlooking the river and valley in the distance, a very desirable place for camp, picturesque and inspiring, that ordinarily would draw admiration from the most unappreciative nature, but under existing circumstances Sunday school words were not so profuse as they might have been. As night was drawing near, and blankets and straw were conspicuously absent, the writer, accompanied by several other officers, approached our quartermaster with the burning question, 'What of the night?' We were greeted with, 'What is it you want?' 'Blankets,' we guiltily murmured. 'Dis is var. We veuld have crid like babies if we veuld not come. I veuld ha crid meself. Now ve are here. Dis is var. To-h—t but everythings' smilingly we saluted and retired.—Springfield (Mo.) Leader-Democrat.

Equal to the Task.

When it comes to a question of my country, I am equal to the task, but the patriotism of a woman is put to a supreme test.—New York Times.

Dismissing our old friend Christopher Columbus under the name of Cristobal Colon won't prevent our putting a full stop to that warship's career.—Philadelphia Times.

Few medicines have held their ground so successfully as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. During the past fifty years, it has been the most popular of all cough cures and the demand for it to day is greater than ever before. Prompt to act and sure to cure.

THE CAROLINE ISLES.

THEY MAY ALSO BE SEIZED BY THE UNITED STATES.

Islands Are Still in a Savage State—Discovered by Spain in 1528, but Have Been Claimed by Germany and England—Attack on Our Missionaries.

In view of the fact that the American government is believed to have seized the Ladrone islands, a group belonging to Spain about 1,000 miles east of the Philippines, and that the seizure of the Carolines is also possible, some description of these islands will be of interest.

The Caroline islands, likewise a possession of the Spanish crown, compose a widely scattered archipelago situated southeast of the Philippines and due north of New Guinea. The group consists of about 700 islands, a few of them basaltic, but by far the greater part of coral origin. Coral islands are not ordinarily fertile. They are characterized by a thin soil, scanty rainfall and limited vegetation. The cocoanut palm and the screw pine, bearing a large bunch of juicy fruit, thrive on them, but little else that can sustain human life. The volcanic islands, on the other hand, such as Kusaie, Pohnpe, Ruk, Pelew and Yap, are high, densely wooded and fertile, yielding bread fruit, coconuts, sugar cane, oranges and bananas. On the whole, the archipelago offers limited attractions to trade.

The natives of the islands are of the brown Polynesian race, with straight hair, and possess all the characteristics of a savage race. They still go nearly or quite naked, with tattooed bodies, and are fond of war. As no census has ever been taken, estimates of the population vary greatly. From what is known of the islands already explored, it cannot be less than 100,000.

The islands were probably first visited by Alvaro Saavedra in 1528 and afterward, in 1579, by the navigator Drake. In 1686 they were rediscovered by the Spanish Admiral Francesco Lazeano, who gave them the name they now bear in honor of Charles II of Spain. The islands have at different times been claimed by Spain, England, Germany, and, in fact, by almost all the European powers. The points claimed in favor of Spain are a probable priority of discovery, the fixing of the islands of a Spanish name by Lazeano, and the proximity of Spanish possessions.

From the Philippines and Ladrone islands more or less intercourse has been had with Yap and the other western islands of the Caroline archipelago. Yap is a volcanic island of considerable size, with an excellent harbor on the southeast. The natives are of a higher grade of civilization than most of their neighbors. They build first rate boats, lay out their villages regularly, pave their streets and construct stone piers and wharfs. A Spanish mission was established in the island in 1856.

Germany, in 1885, laid claim to certain of the Carolines. A dispute occurred as to the ownership of Yap, and there was a long international quarrel, which was finally settled by the pope in favor of Spain. A protocol was issued by Spain and Germany, in which the latter country was granted coaling and naval stations and permission to establish farming colonies.

What is known of the Carolines has come to us mainly through American missionaries, who for more than 40 years labored among the debased populations with great success. The larger islands, such as Kusaie, Pohnpe and Ruk, were occupied by evangelizing agencies, and the work of education and civilization was rapidly from group to group, until nearly the whole archipelago was brought under the influence of the Christian religion. Five of the barbarous dialects were reduced to writing, portions of the Bible and many schoolbooks were printed therein, more than 50 churches, with 4,000 communicants, were organized and schools were established.

In the meantime Spanish misrule caused many native uprisings. The Spanish government undertook to extend its sphere of influence to the Carolines, and a convention was entered into between Madrid and Washington, stipulating that the American missionaries should remain unmolested. Nevertheless, the Spaniards at once resorted to high handed proceedings. They found that the missionaries had made the natives more civilized and more self respecting and therefore more difficult of subjugation. They accused the Americans of inciting the natives to revolt.

Churches, schools and dwellings at Ona were burned by Spanish shells. Spaniards forbade the continuation of church and school work of any sort. Two missionaries, Miss Fletcher and Miss Palmer, were refused permission to leave the island when an opportunity offered, and finally a Spanish fortification, church and priest's house were erected on land belonging to the American Board of Foreign Missions. Commander H. C. Taylor, commanding the United States steamer Alliance, arrived at the island and took the missionaries to Nukiaie.

Outrages on the American missionaries continued until they were driven from the islands. Relations between Spain and the United States became very strained. For three years the differences continued, until Spain agreed to pay an indemnity for the expulsion of the missionaries and the destruction of their property. The long labor of Americans in the islands had gone for naught, and in 1895 efforts were made by the United States to gain Spain's consent to allow the missionaries to resume their work. Spain, however, refused.—New York Herald.

"In a minute" one dose of HART'S ESS-ENCE OF GINGER will relieve any ordinary case of Colic, Cramps or Diarrhea. An unexcelled remedy for Nausea, Cholera Morbus, Summer complaints and all internal pains. Sold by E. F. Nadal, Druggist, Wilson, N. C.

LA FIESTA AND CARNIVAL.

Splendid Celebration in Bloomington, Ill., of a European Custom.

There was blaze of sobot and twang of psalter at Bloomington, Ills., June 1 and 2. Big, the king of the carnival, held undimmed sway, and his votaries made the walk ring. In the two days of dissipation fully 100,000 strangers viewed the spectacle and marveled at its gorgeous beauty. La Fiesta was a revel



GEORGE L. HUTCHINS.

and the brightest flowers that burgeon and bloom in this paradise. Hundreds of handsome carriages drawn by gaily caparisoned horses were tricked out in floral festoons and varicolored ribbons emblematic of the fest day. With banners flying and bands playing the beautiful procession moved about the city to the delight of thousands, who gave free vent to their feelings in merry shouting. A splendid cavalcade escorted the vehicles, driven two abreast. As they threaded the richly decorated avenues and streets by the busy marts the fair and lovely occupants of the embowered chariots engaged in a battle of the roses. A sight long to be remembered was presented as the happy warriors passed under the marble arch de triumph.

On the following day, after Rex had rested from his royal welcome, the mayor turned over the golden keys of the city to his majesty and his loyal and loving subjects. The king with pomp and pageantry swept the city. His subjects followed in splendor. Their cars were mythological, allegorical and historical. When the fountains of fire illuminated the grand spectacle at night, it seemed more gorgeous than the field of the cloth of gold or the departure of Lalla Rookh from Delhi for the vales of Kashmir.

George L. Hutchins, editor of the Sunday Eye and president of the Carnival association, is given the credit for conceiving and carrying out this mammoth enterprise, which has given Bloomington a name to be envied far and wide. Mr. Hutchins is a forceful writer and a thinker of more dynamics than any other scribe in the west. His style is volcanic, cynical, humorous and incisive. He is not given to rhodomontade. He dips his pen into wormwood and gall, and his words are like scorpion whips, which maye dare him bitter enemies, which he popularly withal, however, are the proud knowledge of the fact that he made the carnival in Bloomington a towering success and made Bloomington famous. He is an orator as well as a genius with the pen and has been referred to frequently as the new Ingersoll. His beaming countenance certainly would suggest a likeness to the great agnostic.

Bloomington has earned the sobriquet of "Carnival City of the North," and a newspaper man of force and brilliancy achieved the honor. Editor Hutchins will be heard from in a wider and greater field.

AN AUTOMATIC TRIGGER.

Mr. Fox's Invention Increases the Utility of the Krag-Jorgensen Rifle.

A successful test of the automatic trigger invented by Mr. Ansel Fox, a young Baltimorean, was made at Fort McHenry recently in the presence of a number of spectators. The trigger was applied to a regular United States Krag-Jorgensen rifle, and more than 50 shots were fired by Mr. Fox and the soldiers present. The rifle worked perfectly and demonstrated the advantages claimed for the trigger by the inventor.

In this invention the trigger is automatically forced into engagement with the hammer by contact with the sliding bolt, and it thus does away with the rear springs and sears which have hitherto been considered indispensable in this class of firearms. The sears and rear springs are small parts. Mr. Fox's improvement renders the arms to which it is applied less liable to breakage, makes the mechanical parts more positive in action, lessens the cost of manufacture and increases the general utility of the arm. Mr. Fox is the inventor also of the Fox hammerless shotgun, which is claimed to be much simpler in mechanism than guns heretofore made.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Wise in His Generation.

Weyer is reported to have discovered that his duties to Spain will, after all, prevent his coming over to supervise the task of driving the Yankees out of Cuba. This confirms the general impression that Weyer is not entirely devoid of the valuable quality of prudence.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

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.

FRED JENKS' PARROTS.

Two of Them Are Patriots, and One Yells For Spain.

Fred Jenks of New Haven, whom everybody knows, is an intense patriot and eagerly discusses every phase of the war with his friends. He constantly talks parrots, Joe, Mac and Polly, about which the only thing green in their plumage. The bright eyed birds have remarkable intelligence and every day add to their vocabulary. When no one else is talking, the parrots talk to each other, and when they all are chattering it sounds like a lot of boys in dispute.

Since the war began the parrots have absorbed much about the battles, the fleets, the armies and the commanders. Mac and Polly are as good patriots as their master; but, sad to say, Joe is a rank Spaniard. He constantly yells, "Hurrah for Spain!" Mac and Polly listen for awhile and then chime in. "Slut up!" cries Mac. "To hades with Spain!" "Hurrah for Spain! Down with the Cubans!" cries Joe. "Phillipino!" from Mac. "Cris! lick us, can't lick us!" cries Joe.

Then Mistress Polly ruffles her feathers and asks aggravatingly: "What's the matter with Dewey? Hurrah for Dewey!" "It's a lie. You're a liar!" retorts Joe, bristling up. "Dewey knocked 'em out, knocked 'em out, knocked 'em out," asserts the loyal Mac, going to his sweetheart's assistance in the argument. "You're a traitor!" shrieks Polly, and she adds some expressions that are not used in the best parrot society.

So it goes on. Jenks loves Joe, but his bird's treachery may yet cost him his neck. However, Joe seems inclined to renounce his allegiance to the dons. After Jenks and his friends had been praising Hobson and his companions of the Merrimac, Joe, who had listened attentively, thus soliloquized: "Hurrah for Spain!" "Joe's a liar!" "Joe knows it!" "Joe's a liar!" "Knocked us thunder!" "What's the odds!" "Rains all the time!" "Hurrah for Sp!" And there he stopped.—New York World.

KEEP THE PHILIPPINES.

Our Duty to Civilization and the Demands of Our Own Progress Require It.

Keep them because since the days of General Dix the standing order of the world over is: "If any man haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." The flag having been raised in the Philippines as an act of war, should be kept there as a pledge of peace.

Keep them because a new chapter in commerce and in history is opening in the Pacific, and henceforth America has an equal interest in the Pacific with any other nation.

Keep them because Spain has demonstrated her incapacity to govern them, by long years of cruelty and oppression. To retain Spanish authority would be equally an act of ingratitude and duplicity.

Keep them because no other nation has the right to be their guardian, as has America, and because their transfer to any other nation would be a cause of strife.

Keep them because we need to make the American name respected, not only in the east by China and Japan, but in Europe by Russia, Germany and France. Keep them because within 25 years they will be essential to the protection of our commercial interests, when they could be regained only after a war with some first class nation.

Keep them because the star of our destiny hangs over the Pacific, as a century ago it beckoned us across the Mississippi.

The Brooklyn Mascot.

The mascot of the Brooklyn is a little West Indian fawn, not more than a foot high. It is a delicate and beautiful little creature and the sailors take great care of it. They have made a complete set of coverings, like those worn by pug dogs, for their pet, each of them of different weight, so that the little animal can be taken care of no matter what condition of the weather may be.—New York Herald.

Crippled by Rheumatism.

Those who have Rheumatism find themselves growing steadily worse all the while. One reason of this is that the remedies prescribed by the doctors consist of mercury and potash, which ultimately intensify the disease by causing the joints to swell and stiffen, producing a severe aching of the bones. S. S. S. has been curing Rheumatism for twenty years—even the worst cases which seemed almost incurable.

Everybody knows that Rheumatism is a disease of the blood, and only a blood remedy is the only proper treatment, but a remedy containing potash and mercury only aggravates the trouble.

S.S.S. For Blood being Purely Vegetable, goes direct to the very cause of the disease and a permanent cure always results. It is the only blood remedy guaranteed to contain no potash, mercury or other dangerous mineral matter, which will cure you. Books mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.