NUMBER 30.

### NOTED CUBAN PATRIOT.

General Calixto Garcia, Our Veteran Ally at Santiago.

HERO OF THE TEN YEARS' WAR.

Fought Like Von Moltke at Sedan-His Miraculous Escape From Death-The Escape From Madrid - Garcia's Historic Declaration -- An Eloquent Address to the Cuban Army - His Most Important Achievement.

At last the Cuban insurgent comes to the front as a man of importance in the affairs of the United States. When General Shafter, commanding the army of invasion, with Admiral Sampson, landed in a small boat near Santiago and met General Garcia for the first time. Cuban history began a new chapter. He is the man now talked of for president of Cuba.

What is the life history of this devoted patriot, this intrepid hero of Cuba's war for liberty?

General Calixto Garcia, by birth a Cuban, formerly a resident of New York, is about 59 years old, decidedly military in pose and manner; his conversation vivacious, but always to the point and always brilliant. By profession a lawyer, he impresses one as born to command-a man of big affairs who would carry out any enterprise with honor and success. Among his followers his word is law and his counsel is always sought and followed in grave emergencies.

He was one of the organizers of that first Cuban revolution of 1868. He met with his friends nightly at a farm owned by Donato Marmol, near the town of Holguin. The Cubans were already in revolt under Cespedes, and within two days Marmol and Garcia took up arms with 150 resolute followers. Extraordinary success attended them. Town after town surrendered, first Santa Rita, then Juguani, after hard fighting, with its 20,000 population. For his bravery Garcia was promoted brigadier general under Gomez. Later, when the provisional government, for some reason not clearly explained, removed Gomez, Garcia succeeded him. Finding that Juguani had meanwhile been retaken by the Spaniards he proceeded to capture it again. He next took Holguin, the town where the revolution was originally organized. Other victories rapidly followed.

At the obstinate all day battle of Santa Maria in 1869 he followed Von Moltke's tactics at Sedan-surrounded the enemy's army and forced the surrender of General Vingues and his men. They were well treated and given freedom. So grateful were they for the unexpected elemency that one of the officers, General Rosales, on returning to Spain, issued a pamphlet extolling the generosity of Garcia. But victory did not alway: follow the Cuban eagles. September, 1873, brought reverses.

In the absence of his main forces Garcia with Lis guard of 20 men was surrounded by 500 Spaniards, and when at the last moment capture was inevitable, rather than surrender and die of torture, Garcia fired his pistol into his mouth and fell among his dead comrades. The Spaniards carried him to Manzanillo in triumph, also thinking him dead. To the amazement of Spanish doctors and general's Garcia revived, although the bullet had penetrated his palate, following the line of his nose, and emerging from his forehead. It seemed a miracle that the general lived. Then it was equally surprising that, recovering, he escaped execution. But he was spared and imprisoned at Valencia and Santona, in Spain.

Fortunately for Garcia General Campos, governor general of Havana, was not vindictive, for when peace was declared in 1877 Premier Canovas freed him at the cabled request of Campos. This explains why Martinez Campos has always been respected and admired

by the insurgents. Notwithstanding he was free Garcia did not fully believe in the sincerity of the peace treaty, and he came to New York to await further developments. It soon transpired that the Spaniards were not keeping their premises in good faith, and bitter dissatisfaction prevailed. Hostilities continued, and General Maceo continued to hold his ground against great odds. The courage and patriotism of the heroic mulatto general fired Garcia's heart anew, and again he appeared in the field during what was known as the "little war," until he was defeated

and again taken prisoner. For the second time his life was spared. He was sent to Madrid, however, where he was allowed limited freedom and not permitted to leave the country. Being a man of education, refinement | Journal. and indomitable will, he soon made a tareer for himself in a humble way and earned money by teaching French and English. He lived a quiet, retired life,

but was always under surveillance. When the revolution of February, 1894, broke out, he was anxious to leave Madrid, but the eye of the government was ever upon him. Then he brought his intellect into play. He gave it out that he should spend the remaining years of his life in Spain. This lulled the suspicions of the volice until suddenly he disappeared at midnight. Before the authorities were aware of it he had arrived in Paris. Reaching New York early in the autumn of 1895, he prepared to go to the assistance of his countrymen, but he was not immediately successful. He organized and led the ill fated Hawkins expedition in January, 1896, and fitted out the steamer Bermuda the following month. But the Washington government interfered. Garcia \$2,500 bonds.

Before the day set for the trial had arrived he forfeited his bail, and this

time succee lod in getting away with an expedition for Cuba. Garcia's sentiments were vividly expressed in his proclamation on reaching the island: "To the People of Cuba-In return-

ing to Cuba, still oppressed, I commence with the same principles I had 12 years ago. If we were justified then in raising the standard of independence and rebellion, new and greater crimes have caused us to renew the struggle. A rotten tree must be uprooted. I have never doubted the success of our struggle. Gathering around me the vast elements of our command, I will uphold the standard raised in 1868, determined to redeem by battle, that battle lost two years ago (the treaty of Sanjon). It is not hate which guides me to war, although hate would be justifiable on our The wish for peace leads us to war. The need of securing our property in the future compels us to destroy the same at present-to deprive Spain of this revenue, which would enable her to carry on the war for some time to

"We combat for freedom of the white and the negro, and there is not an honest heart who dares insult those who fight for liberty and honor. Our children shall live for something else than the Spaniard's poniard and guillotine. Our men are the men of the last rebellion, our soldiers the soldiers of ten years and our flag the flag of 'Yara.' The warriors of today shall not cease this war until the Cuban flag of revolution shall float over the Spanish fortresses, but they shall tear the revolutionary flag to pieces before the sacred altar of the law when we shall have redressed our wrongs.

"The country is helping us. Thousands of men are swelling our ranks, and the gates of the cities shall be open to our armies, because the people hate Spanish tyranny. If they are not opened, we propose to wade through them in blood. Cuban history is written, and it will continue to be written. We come to die for your and our army. It will not be read in history that when you could have been free you insulted your heroes, eulogized your assassins and re-

mained voluntarily infamous." In his address to the Cuban army Garcia closed eloquently thus: "Army of the republic, your old general comes to die by your side if necessary. Let there be no armistice, no treaty, unless based on the recognition of our independence-free forever or battling forever until free. If we die in the struggle, we shall be dead, but our country shall live, and we will be honored

"It is necessary to save our men from indignity, to save our women from outrage and dishonor, to save our children from the gallows and to make our country prosperous and great. To arms, veterans! Indifference is cowardice! Glory is achieved by honored death! Let there not be rest for us until we pass the threshold of the palace, where our enemies forge our frons. Soldier, to bat.

Since then he has become a distinguished leader, proving himself worthy to share the laurels of victory with Gomez, Cula's greatest Cuban general. Garcia's most important achievement so far as direct results are concerned was the capture of Guaimaro in December, 1896. After a siege of 12 days he captured 16 forts, one after another, finally forcing the surrender of the garrison, who took refuge in a large stone church in the center of the town He opened on them with a couple of field pieces and speedily captured the forces. amounting to nearly 300 men and officers. There was much booty, consisting of Spanish gold, Mauser rifles, 200,000 rounds of ammunition, with machetes and a large supply of clothing. The prisoners were well treated and soon allowed to go on parole. Again Garcia's humane generalship won him plaudits from the enemy.

These are some of the qualifications that go to make up the character of the Cuban leader who has already won the confidence and respect of Shafter, Sampson and the other high representatives of the American government. The old erroneous belief is passing away that the Cuban insurgents are a band of ignorant half breeds, with fanatical leaders, who might possibly figure in civilized life as successful cigar dealers and managers of Cuban barber shops The deeds of Gomez, of Marti, of Maceo, Garcia and their illustrious brother patriots-dead or alive-will not be forgotten when the history of the great Cuban war of the revolution comes to be impartially written.-New York

The Kansas Farmer's Bonds. At Newton, Kan., the other day the First National bank made out \$2,320 in drafts to send for the purchase of war bonds. Of this sum \$2,300 was supplied by farmers, and only \$20 came from a business man. - Kansas City

THE WHOLE system feels the effect of Hood's Sarsaparilla—stomach, liver, kidneys, heart, nerves are strengthened and SUSTAINED.

Always Grateful.

Certainly no people can excel the Spaniards in courtesy. Every time they sustain a defeat the minister on duty at that particular hour proceeds to cable congratulations to his vanquished and retreating countrymen. -St. Louis Globeemocrat

Can Wla a Came In One Inning. The : panish a w have a fair idea of that our marmes can do when they much their hits - Washington Post.

Why allow yourself to be slowly tortured at the stake of disease? Chills and Fever will undermine, and eventually treak down the strongest constiwas arrested and held for trial under tution "FEBRI CURA" (Sweet Chill Tonic of Iron) 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 money refunded. Accept no substi-

CUBA LITTLE KNOWN.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE ISLAND'S TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL

Attempts to Ascertain the Effects of Her Climate Upon New and Unacclimated Troops-Observations at Havans-Temperature Compared With New Orleans.

Cula is to a great extent an unknown land. Her forests alone are estimated to occupy no less than 13,000,000 acres, and are said to be so dense as to be almost impenetrable. But perhaps the most extraordinary feature in regard to this general ignorance concerning that island is the lack of exact knowledge of the climate. Pessimists contend that it is in a high degree deadly to the white man, while optimists are as strenuous in asserting that, provided needful precautions are taken, the air is quite salubrious. We have always been of the opinion that the climate of the island. at least on the coast and in the lowlands during the wet season from May to October, is decidedly unhealthy. Certain it is that its effects on the Spanish soldiery have been most disastrous, although much of this excessive rate of mortality has been due to the inefficient system of hygiene, to bad diet, unsuitable clothing and the carelessness universally prevailing among the military authorities with regard to the health of the rank and file of the army.

However, there is no evading the fact that the landing of a large body of more or less raw, unacclimatized men in the lowlands of a reputed unhealthy coast at the beginning of the rainy season is an experiment that must from the very nature of things be attended with much risk. Therefore any accurate information on the subject is now apropos.

A pamphlet has recently been issued by the weather bureau of the United States department of agriculture, prepared from information collected by W. F. R. Phillips, in charge of the section of climatology, and which contains in its pages all that is at present known concerning the climates of Cuba and Manila. Mr. Phillips says: "Ramon de la Sagra, in his 'Histoire Physique de Cuba, ' quotes as the earliest record he had consulted a year's observations of the barometer and thermometer made in Havana in 1794. The thermometer readings, however, appeared to be in error from some cause or other not known and were considered too inaccurate to use. At only one station have systematic meteorological observations been made and published for any considerable time, and that is at the observatory of Belen college, Havana. \* \* \* The climate of the West Indies presents, with respect to both temperature and rainfall, considerable variations from the generally conceived idea of tropical uniformity. These variations are largely if not entirely caused with respect to the prevailing winds of

the zone. "The average annual temperature of Havana, as determined from observations at Belen college made during the decennium 1888-97 may be stated in round numbers as 77 degrees F. In this decennium the highest annual temperature was 77.2 degrees F., and this occurred upon three occasions, and the lowest annual temperature was 76.1 degrees F., and happened upon only one occasion, showing in the ten years an extreme range in annual averages of but 1.1 degrees. It would therefore seem probable that the mean temperature for the decennial period 1888-97 is about a true average for Havana for any long period. The warmest month at Havana is July, with an average temperature of 82.4 degrees F. The coldest month is January, with an average temperature of 70.3 degrees F. The highest temperature recorded was 100.6 degrees F. in July, 1891, and the lowest 49.6 degrees

F. in February, 1896. "For Matanzas, on the coast about 50 miles east of Havana, there is a record for two years. From this the mean annual temperature at Matanzas appears to be about 78 degrees F. At Santiago it is apparently higher than on the northern and western coasts, and from the meager data available appears to be

about 80 degrees F. "The relative humidity of the atmosphere appears to be fairly constant, as far as can be determined from the observations available, and averages about 75 per cent of saturation. The absolute humidity is very great. At Havana the average is about 7.5 grains of vapor to the cubic foot of air. The average rainfall for Havana is about 62 inches for the year. On an average the greatest rainfall occurs in October and the next greatest in June. The description of the rainfall of Cuba virtually resolves itself, so far as present information goes, into that of rainfall at Havana. The number of days upon which rain falls is upon the whole considerable, about one day out of three at Havana. The prevailing Dewey,' he answered at last, and his winds of the West Indies are the 'northeast trades.' The average velocity of the wind at Havana is about 7.5 miles an hour. In climates having such high temperatures and humidities as shown for the West Indies the velocity of the wind and its constancy are of the greatest importance to both comfort and health.

As may be gathered from the portions quoted, Mr. Phillips' report is highly interesting and should serve to remove certain misapprehensions which now exist respecting the temperature and rainfall of Cuba. The belief is widespread that the heat and rainfall are infinitely greater than in any part of the United States, whereas in reality the average summer temperature of Havana is but little higher than that of New Orleans, while its rainfall is actually less. The climate of the low coast lands of Cuba is that of the torrid zone, and

To make your business pay, good health is a prime factor. To secure ure; never disappoints. No matter good health, the blood should be kept how long you have suffered, your cure pure and vigorous by the use of Aver's is certain under the use of this great Sarsaparilla. When the vital fluid is health giving force. Pleasant and almoney refunded. Accept no substi-tures. The "just as good" kind don't effect cures. Sold by B. W. Hargrave. neith health, strength, nor ambition. ways safe. Sold by E. Wilson, N. C.

in the rainy seasons doubtless exercises a pernicions effect upon the health of unacclimatized white men. The higher interior of the island enjoys a more temperate atmosphere. - Medical Rec-

CUBAN GIRL'S ADVENTURES.

Rosa Masso Ready to Act as Scout For General Miles.

This is the experience of Rosa Masso, another Cuban girl who has seen service in war and is now willing to act as scout for the United States army. Here is the story of the adventures of the senorita as she tells it.

"It was about 5 o'clock in the morning of that October day when my nurse came running to my door and screamed something to me about my father and then fell fainting to the floor. When I reached the doorsteps, I saw my father lying there, with a great dagger in his breast, but he was still breathing and able to recognize me. The next day I buried my father's body on the plantation there in Pinar del Rio, where we lived, and as our home was broken up I joined a party of ledies to nurse the soldiers. I staid with them about four weeks until after a big battle, and then, when I was caring for a poor soldier who was wounded, I found something that made me leave the party at once. This man was terribly wounded, and he was just able to move. He was groaning terribly, and as I was washing out the wound in his breast he asked, "You are a friend of Cuba?" I said, 'Yes.' 'Then put your hand in my



shirt.' I did so, and I found a message in cipher, all covered with blood, which was directed to Ceneral Maceo. He said, 'Take it to Maceo,' and died soon after.

"Then I went to my home, which was a few miles away, and put on an old dress, saddled a horse of mine and rode away. I rode to Maceo in a roundabout way, so that I would not be 100 miles. It took me five days to get to him, and I went all alone. I had a terrible time getting through the trocha, which is like your swamp, only a great deal worse, but I got through after awhile and rode on toward the camp. My horse was very weak then, and he could hardly stand, going from one side of the road to the other. I kept on toward the camp, walking now, and you don't know how tired I was. When I arrived at the camp, a soldier took the letter and read it, and then he looked pleased. Suddenly he took the flag out of his hat and said joyously: 'Here, take it. This is yours.' This was a big honor for me, and I have kept the flag since."-New York World.

Tear the Trocha Down.

Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian statesman, thinks this is a good time to take the barbed wire away from the border fence. —Detroit Free Press.

An Uncertain Disease. There is no disease more uncertain in its the symptoms of no two cases agree. It is therefore most difficult to make a correct diagnosis. No matter how severe, or under what disguise dyspepsia attacks you, Browns' Iron Bitters will cure it. Invaluable in all diseases of the stomach, blood and nerves. Browns' Iron Bitters is sold by all dealers.

A Dewey Experience. A correspondent of the Washington Star tells this story: "My daughter, who teaches in a mission Sunday school, tells me of a Dewey experience she had with a youngster making his first appearance. She had put him through half an hour or more of instruction in the rudimentary principles, for he was entirely lacking in information on that point, and to test him was reviewing per work with him. 'Now,' she said. tell me again who made the world and all that is in it?' 'God did,' replied the boy, with emmendable promptitude. 'God can as everything, can't be?" she asked again The boy hesitated a moment. 'I don't believe he could lick teacher sat silent between her religion and her patriotism. It wasn't her time to say anything, if she didn't want to lose that boy forever, and she had wit mough to let it go at that."

Two Things to Remember. Santiago is the place and the dungeons of Morro Castle the prison where the captain and 36 of the crew of the Virginius were tortured and murdered by the Spanish in 1873. When our troops raise the stars and stripes over Santiago, they will be remembering the Virginius as well as the Maint -Indianapolis Journal.

Distressing Stomach Disease Permanently cured by the master'y powers of South American Nervine Tonic Invalids need suffer no longer, because this great remedy can cure them all. It is a cure for the whole world of stomach weakness and indigestion. The eure begins with the first dose. The relief it brings is marvellous and surprising. It makes no fail-

Sold by E. F. Nadal, Druggist,

A SEASONED VETERAN

COMMODORE WATSON IN COMMAND OF THE EASTERN SQUADRON.

His Gallantry at Mobile Won the Unstinted Praise of Admiral Farragut-Comes of Good Old Kentucky Stock-List of His Ships and Their Commanders,

Commodere John Crittenden Watson. in command of the eastern squadron, soon to sail for the Spanish coast, won enthusiastic praise from Farragut when he was attached to the old Hartford as flag lientenant. In the battle of Mobile bay, when the Confederate ironclad Tennessee engaged Farragut's flagship and the admiral climbed into the mizzen rigging that he might direct the fight above the blinding smoke, it was



young Watson, then acting as signal officer on the poop, who climbed up after Farragut and after vainly entreat ing the admiral to stand in a less exposed place lashed him to the rigging. Watson was wounded in the fight.

"Lieutenant Watson has been brought to your attention in former times," said Farragut in his official report. "He was on the poop attending to the signals and performed his duty, as might be expected, thoroughly. He is a scion worthy of the noble stock he springs from, and I commend him to your attention.'

Watson entered the Naval academy in 1856, and four years later was graduated. He was made a master on Aug. 31, 1861, and on Jan. 10, 1862, was ordered to the Hartford as navigator. He was made a lieutenant on July 16. Farragut took a great liking to the young officer, who was appointed his flag lieutenant in February, 1864. Watson was in the battles of New Orleans, Mobile bay, Vicksburg and Port Hudson, winning hearty commendation from Admiral Farragut for his bravery and

faithful performance of duty mander July 26, 1866; a commander on Aug. 24, 1842. His father was Dr. Edward Howe Watson, his mother Sarah Lee Crittenden, daughter of John Jordan Crittenden, at one time governor of Kentucky and later attorney general in William Henry Harrison's cabinet. General Thomas L. Crittenden, U. S. A., was a brother of Watson's mother. Governor Crittenden's second wife was the widow of John Harris Todd. Their son, Harry I. Todd, was the father of Chapman C. Todd, now a commander in the navy and in command of the gunboat Wilmington of the blockading squadron. Commodore Watson was married in 1873 to Elizabeth Thornton. Seven children are living. The eldest, John Edward Watson, is an ensign on the Detroit.

Commodore Watson's squadron is made up of nine ships—the protected cruiser Newark (flagship), Captain Albert S. Barker; the battleships Iowa, Captain Robley D. Evans, and Oregon, Captain Charles E. Clark; the auxiliary cruisers Yankee, Commander Willard H. Brownson; Yosemite, Commander William H. Emory, and Dixie, Commander Charles H. Davis, and the colliers Scindia, Commander Eugene W. Watson; Alexander, Commander W. T. Burwell, and Abarenda, Lieutenant Commander W. B. Buford. Six of these ships have been added to the navy since the war began. Only a few weeks ago the Iowa was the only one of the nine

in commission in the Atlantic. All the fighting ships of Watson's squadron have great coal capacity. The colliers will carry a heavy reserve supply. The Alexander was formerly the Atala. The Scindia and Abarenda have their names unchanged. They were merchant ships purchased by the government and fitted as colliers.-New

Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, said in an interview that a rising against the government had only been postponed because the nation is in diffi-An envoy from the kaiser has submit-

ted to Sagasta a proposition that Germany shall establish a protectorate in the Philippines and pay Spain 500,000,-000 marks for carrying on the war in Cuba. A foreign merchant living in Havana

reports the city well supplied with food

and coal from Mexico through the Isle

of Pines and Batabano. Cubans say food is scarce and that Cardenas is eating dog meat. Colonel Barnett of the Fifteenth Indiana has revived the sawhorse as a punishment for violators of Camp Alger discipline, and the men are indignant. For infractions of camp discipline the

men are to be compelled to straddle the sawhorse in midair, without change of position, three to ten hours. "In a minute" one dose of HART's ESSENCE OF GINGER will relieve any ordinary case of Colic, Cramps or Nausea. An unexcelled remedy for Diar-

plaints and all internal pains. Sold by

B. W. Hargrave,

IN TERROR OF THE VESUVIUS

Spanlards Fear the Cruiser Which Silently Drops Shells In Their Forts.

Operations at Santiago have developed the success of the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius. All doubts about the efficacy of her guns have been settled by the brilliant work of the last few nights. As the identity of the Vesuvius is well known to the enemy during the day, she holds a position on one side, screened by and under cover of the flagship. The three big gun tubes rising diagonally from her deck are covered by a square black canvas.

At night the slips down through the fleet to within a few hundred yards of Morro battery, fires a few shells and then quietly withdraws without the enemy having found her location. This operation has been repeated for five nights. She fires three shells on each trip. There is no flash, no smoke or noise emitted from those terrible engines of destruction, and the first intimation the Spaniards have of danger is the terrific explosion of 250 pounds of dynamite dangerously close. While it is probable that no great material damage has been done to the forts, the moral effect of these nightly visits is very great. The other night at 10 o'clock the Vesuvius again glided through the darkness to a position 500 yards from the batteries east of Morro. The first shell exploded made a great hit. It was magnificent and imposing and must have terrorized the Spanish camp. The shell struck squarely in front of the sand batteries, knocking down great masses of debris. Stone and other objects flying in the air were plainly discernible from the fleet through the aid of glasses. For more than 250 yards there seemed to be a lake of flames.

For one hour a cloud hung over Morro. A gunboat threw a searchlight on | nel Cisneros to so familiarize himself the scene. Strangely enough, Morro did | with the methods employed in these two not show a sign of activity, but several shells came whistling from the other batteries. The officers are elated over the success of the Vesuvius. They expect to accomplish much in the future. The officers are auxious to try her against Morro Fortress, which presents a fine mark. Admiral Sampson refuses permission, as Hobson is supposed to be confined there. If this could be proved untrue, Morro Castle would long since have been reduced to a pile of rubbish. -New York Herald.

#### NO COLONIES FOR AMERICA.

Justice David J. Brewer Says Uncle San Cannot Handle Remote Islands.

In the course of an interesting conversation Justice David J. Brewer of the supreme court recently made the following remarks on the future of the United States:

"I do not believe in a large army or navy," said he. "Large military establishments tend toward a military spirit, our country. I am old fashioned nous to to feel that Washington's advice is sale for us to follow today. Our republic is not constituted for successful management of colonies. Our country is large enough for the expansion of our own population for many years to come, and if in the course of war we gain possession of islands far removed from our continent we should consider placing those islands in the possession of European nations who are qualified by long

experience to manage colonies. "I believe that in war we are invincible. We move slowly. It requires time to put the machinery in motion, but once under way the United States could overcome either France, Germany or any of the European countries. Our resources are illimitable, and they have hardly been opened. No country of the world has such advantages. Think, too, of the millions of intelligent young men and women who are coming upon the stage and the mighty energies which are being brought into play for the advancement of civilization." - Rocky Mountain News.

A Statesman's Apprehension.

'There ain't no use o' talkin," said an orator Your scientists kin figger all they choose

Them craters knocked off long ago and ain't They waste their time remindin us how peace It's my opinion habits will keep croppin out

They'd make me jest as nervous as a tin can haunted pup— Them islands is volcanic, and they

'It ain't good bus'ness fur this land to things which might keep Their learned legislators from a-gittin reg'la An every time a door was slammed I'd jump

with fright an say,
'There goes ole Honolulu, or perhaps it's Cav-A man that does the thinkin fur this country All tore up in his intelleck with shocks occurrin

So put ambition's goblet by an don't you take Them islands is volcanic, and they

Always In the Van.

. A London cablegram says the reports of the destruction caused by the dynamite guns of the Vesuvius have created a grand sensation there, and British naval experts regard it as marking a revolution in naval warfare. In the matter of bringing out novelties your Uncle Sam is strictly up to date. - Indianapolis Journal.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder disease relieved in six hours by "New GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidney and back, in male or female. Relieves re tention of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this rhoea, Cholera Morbus, Summer com-

is the remedy. Sold by E. F. Nadal, Druggist, Wilson, N. C.

#### NEW CUBAN PROJECTS

COLONEL CISNEROS PLANNING FOR INVESTMENTS AFTER THE WAR.

Wealthy Congressmen Known to Be Interested In His Railroad Scheme-He Will Probably Be Cuba's First Postmaster

Colonel Francisco Javier Cisneros, a wealthy Cuban civil engineer, well known in the United States and South and Central America, is in Washington enlisting the support of a number of capitalists for several projects which will be undertaken in Cuba at the close

of the war. Colonel Cisneros spent a couple of days recently in company with Senor Quesada of the Cuban legation and Lieutenant J. F. Artiga in visiting the postoffice department and inspecting the methods employed in the United States postal service. They were taken through the various divisions and acquired a general idea of the workings of the office. Considerable time was also spent in conference with the local officials of the Western Union Telegraph company for the purpose of gathering information

which will be useful in establishing a

telegraphic system in Cuba when peace has been established on the island. The postal and telegraphic systems in Cuba have been anything but efficient during the Spanish regime, and since the outbreak of the revolution both have been almost entirely abandoned. The insurgents have cut and destroyed the few telegraph wires and poles and rendered the transmission of mail by the Spanish government a thing practically impossible. Only in the eastern portion of the island is there a semblance of service, which is maintained by the Cuban republic. It is the purpose of Colosystems in the United States that at the close of the war he will be able to undertake the establishment of similar in-

stitutions in Cuba. At present there is no official in the Cuban cabinet corresponding to a postmaster general, for the reason that there is no postal system, although the constitution of the republic provides for such an officer. Colonel Cisneros will probably be the man to fill that portfolio in the first peace cabinet of Cuba after the close of the war, and it is for this reason that he is now inspecting the department at Washington. He will also have the supervision of a telegraphic system, which he already has the capital pledged to construct as soon as the Spaniards have

evacuated the island. Colonel Cisneros also has plans for the construction of a Cuban central railroad, to extend through the island from east to west, connecting Havana and all the principal cities and towns on the island. This project will cost many millions of dollars, and Colonel Cisperer des des in the United States capitalists concerning the organization of a company to begin the work as soon as peace is declared, Several wealthy congressmen are known to be interested in the formation of such a company, and Colonel Cisneros has conferred with them, and the matter has been quietly

Colonel Cisneros is a native Cuban and was educated in Havana, Paris and Boston. He has been consulting engineer for a large English syndicate which built a railroad in Colombia and has conducted a large number of engineering projects in South and Central America. He received his rank while fighting in the Ten Years' war. He has made a large fortune in engineering and expended more than half of it, several hundred thousand dollars, in the support of the present revolution in Cuba. He believes that Spain will sue for peace at the fall of Havana, and that American capital will readily be invested with assurance of large returns in Cuba.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"Rainy" Season Near.

Talking of unhealthy rainy seasons in Cuba, what will the natives think when kites begin sending down showers: of dynamite?-Philadelphia Times.

## Copper Colored Splotches.

There is only one cure for Contagious Blood Poison-the disease which has completely baffied the doctors. They are totally unable to cure it, and direct their efforts toward bottling the poison up in the blood and concealing it from view. S. S. S. cures the disease positively and permanently by forcing out every trace of the taint.



I was afflicted with a terrible blood disease, which was in spots at first, but afterwards spread all over my body. These soon broke out into sores, and it is easy to imagine the suffering I endured. Before I became convinced that the doctors could do no good. I had spent a hundred dollars, which was really thrown away. I then tried various patent medicines, but they did not reach the disease. When I had finished my first bottle of 8. 8. 8. I was greatly improved and was delighted with the result. The large red splotches on my chest began to grow paler and smaller, and before long disappeared entirely. I regained my lost weight, became stronger, and my appetite greatly improved. I was soon entirely well, and my skin as clear as a piece of glass.

H. L. MYEBS, 100 Mulberry St., Newark, N. J.

Don't destroy all possible chance of a

Don't destroy all possible chance of a oure by taking the doctor's treatment of mercury and potash. These minerals

# wreck the entire system.

cause the hair to fall out, and will

is PURELY VEGETABLE, and is the only blood remedy guaranteed to contain no potash, mercury, or other mineral.

Books on the disease and its treatment mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

