VOLUME XXVIII.

WILSON, N. C., AUGUST 25, 1898.

NUMBER 34.

DEFENSES OF SAN JUAN

Many Batteries.

LETRANCE TO HARBOR DANGEROUS

Military Information Collected by Our Government Shows Obstacles to Be Met. Portifications Are Strong-Line of Bulwarks to Be Encountered-San Juan Bay Far the Best Harbor In Porto Rico-Perfect Specimen of a Walled

"Military Notes on Porto Rico," recently issued by the military information division of the war department for the information of the army, has the following description of San Juan:

The capital of Porto Rico is situated on the northern coast, on a long and narrow island, separated from the main island at one end by a shallow arm of the sea, over which is the bridge of San Antonio, connecting it with the mainland, which runs out at this point in a long sand spit, some nine Liles in length, apparently to meet the smaller islands. At the other the island ends in a rugged bluff or promontory some hundred feet high and three-fourths of a mile distant from the main island.

This promontory is crowned by Morro Castle, the principal fortification of the town. The form of the castle is that of an obtuse angle, with three tiers of batteries, placed one above the other, toward the sea, their fires crossing each other. Toward the city it has a wall, flanked by two bastions of heavy artillery, which dominates all of the intermediate space, which has the name of Morro, and also part of the city and the north shore of the sea. It has the usual barracks, large water tanks, warehouses, chapel and the necessary offices, all bombproof. A mine descends from it to the seashore through the entranceof the port, its issue being defended by a battery. This enables troops to enter and leave the castle.

There is a revolving lighthouse placed on the top of the castle, rising to a height of 170 feet above the level of the sea. At the western end of the island on which San Juan is situated is the entrance to the harbor. On the right bank is the castle of San Juan de la Cruz, situated on the Cendeo shoal, which is very dangerous during a north wind. The channel is narrow, with a rocky bottom, so close under the headland that one can almost leap ashore from a passing vessel. The water here is some 30 feet deep. To a mariner unacquainted with the locality or when a "norther" is blowing this entrance is

one of difficulty and danger. Northeast of the city is the well constructed castle of San Cristobal, facing the ocean. It defends the city on the land side, occupying the whole width of the inlet from the bay to the outer sea, pointing its fire in all directions. Its structure is accommodated to the nature of the ground, which is uneven, sloping from the northern or outer sea part of the bay. On the highest part of the hill is the ramp, through which the castle is entered. It has two large bombproof barracks and everything necessary in the way of office and storeroom. Upon these barracks is erected the Caballero fort, with 22 cannon, whose fire dominates the city and its

vicinity on land and sea. Below the castle is the drill ground, with batteries directed toward the sea, the land and the drawbridge of the interior fosse. Then follow three large ravelins-San Carlos, occupying the top of the hill; Principe, situated on the slope of the Cuesta, and Principal, on which is situated the drawbridge of the second fosse, giving issue to the counter trenches, to the covered way and to the field, which is reached through the gate of Santiago. All of these fortifications are in great part cut out of solid rock, and from the sea they offer to the view three tiers of batteries, one above the other, their fire being thrown in all directions. This castle is connected with Morro Castle on the north by a wall of modern construction, there having been nothing on that side until the end of the past century but a few batteries, owing to the knowledge that the roughness of the coast rendered unnecessary any greater fortification to

prevent a landing. Starting from the southern part of San Cristobal Castle and following the edge of the bay, a line of bulwarks is encountered, being those of Santiago and San Petiro, the curtain being interrupted by the Espana gate, after which follow the bulwark of San Justo and the gate of the same name, which forms an arch under the curtain. Then follow the half bulwark of San Justo, the bulwark of La Palena, or San Jose, the platform of Concepcion, to the half bulwark and fortress of Santa Catalina, the residence of the captain general. From the fortress to the half bulwark of San Augustin to the west is found the gate of San Juan and then the platform of Santa Elena. The San Cristobal outworks consist of a redan resting on the highest part of the glacis of San Cristobal, and called Fort Abanico (fan), on account of having this form. Between the town and the San Antonio bridge are three unall advanced lines. One consists of a In any ditch and the other two of loopholed batteries. At the head of the bridge is situated the San Antonio fort. On the extreme east of the islet and

near the bridge above mentioned there is a small fort called San Geronimo, which defends the passage over the bri ige. Between Morro Castle and the north coast near Palo Seco there is in the middle of the entrance to the bay a small fort called Cannelo. It is oblong, well fortified and by its position obliges vessels attempting to force an entrance to the port to pass little cut of rifle tange between its fire and that of Morro

Castle. Formerly, and in case of war. a CASTORIA.

chain was thrown out between this and Morro Castle to close the entrance to the

port. After rounding the bluff one finds a bread and beautiful bay, landlocked Narrow Channel Is Protected by and with a good depth of water, which is being increased by dredging. It is by far the best harbor in Porto Rico, and probably as good a one as can be found in the West Indies.

> However, it has its drawbacks. The "boca," or entrance to the harbor, is a mass of seething, foaming water in a high northerly wind and presents an imposing spectacle. To see steamers of 16 to 18 feet draft enter into a severe "norther" is a sight to be remembered. as the great waves lift them up and seem about to hurl them forward to destruction. The island upon which the city stands is shaped much like an arm and hand. It is about 21/2 miles long and averages less than one-fourth of a mile in width. The greatest width is a little over half a mile, in the portion representing the hand, which also contains the major part of the city. -The mountains of Bayomon, which lie to the southwest of San Juan, are distant about eight to ten kilometers in a straight line from the city, and can be surmounted from the south. To reach them it is necessary to disembark to the west of San Juan, on the north coast of the island, between the towns of Dorado and Palo Seco. These mountains command the city.

San Juan is a perfect specimen of a walled town, with portcullis, moat, gates and battlements. The wall surrounding this town is defended by several batteries. Facing the harbor are those of San Fernando, Santa Catalina and Santa Toribio. Looking toward the land side is Fort Abanico, and toward the ocean the batteries of San Antonio, San Jose and Santa Teresa and Fort Princesa. The land part has two ditches, or cuts, which are easy to inundate. The fort and bridge of San Antonio, those of San Geronimo, and the Escambron battery are situated on a tongue of land which enters the sea. Built over 250 years ago, the city is still in good condition and repair. The walls are picturesque and represent a s tupendous work and cost in themselves. Inside the walls the city is laid off in regular squares, six parallel streets running in the direction of the length of the island and seven at right angles.

The peninsula on which San Juan is situated is connected with the mainland by three bridges. The oldest, that of San Antonio, carries the highway across the shallow San Antonio channel. It is a stone arched bridge about 350 yards long, including the approaches. By the side of this bridge is one for the rail road and one for the tramway which follows the main military highway to Rio Piedras.

Among the buildings the following are notable: The palace of the captain general, the palace of the intendencia, the town hall, military hospital, jail, Ballaja barracks, theater, custom house, cathedral, episcopal palace and seminary. There is but little manufactur-

ing, and it is of small importance. The Standard Oil company has a small refinery across the bay, in which crude petroleum brought from the United States is refined. Matches are made, some brooms, a little soap and a cheap class of trunks. There are also ice, gas and electric light works. The climate is warm and agreeable for nine months of the year, although one is subject, from the sudden changes, to cold and catarrh. The natives are particularly susceptible to this class of ailment and to consumption and bronchitis. The following authorities and corporations have their residence in the capital: A lieutenant general, a field marshal, second in command in the province and governor of the garrison; a brigadier general of the navy, chief of the maritime province, one of engineers and another of artillery, a bishop of the diocese, a subintendant, a subinspector of military sanitation, judge advocate, war commissary, colonel, subinspector of the tercio of civil guard and a comandancia of the same, as well as of artillery and engineers, a court, provincial deputation and treasury administration. A submarine cable connects the island with Kingston, Jamaica.-New York Press.

Soldiers Traded Hard Tack For Diamonds Some of the volunteer soldiers in Cuba were thoughtless, but perhaps they did not know it. A-second thought might have convinced them that they were not acting in the most manly way

El Caney and Firmeza were cities of sorrow when the women and children were driven out of Santiago on the threat of bombardment. It was a condition of real starvation for hundreds. Soldiers went about Siboney wearing diamond rings, brooches and other ornaments which they had secured from the women in trade for hard tack. One soldier had two solitaire rings, worth probably \$50 each, for which he had given seven hard crackers. Another had a diamond brooch worth \$150 which he had received in trade for a handful of food .- John M. Maxwell in Chicago

Caban Mosquitoes and Crabs. One soldier said recently: "Speaking of mosquitces, they're a good deal worse in America than in Cuba. Cuban mosquitoes are a puny lot alongside of those from Jersey. The worst pest in Cuba is the land crabs. They come up and start to nibble your ear while you're asleep, and they're worse thieves than the camp followers. I saw one dragging off three rations of bacon one day. He didn't get far. '-New York Sun.

Why allow yourself to be slowly torured at the stake of disease? Chills and Fever will undermine, and eventually break down the strongest constitution "FEBRI CURA" (Sweet Chill Tonic of Iron) is more effective than Quinine and being combined with Iron is an excellent Tonic and Nervine Med- health is a prime factor. To scenre icine. It is pleasant to take, is sold good health, the blood should be kept under positive guarantee to cure or pure and vigorous by the use of Aver's unded. Accept no substi-

TRADE OF PHILIPPINES.

Figures of the Imports and Exports For Last Year.

JOUNTRIES THAT HOLD THE TRADE

High Prices of American Machinery Has Kept It Out of the Market - Spanish Merchants Get the Bulk of the Import Trade Because of Tariff Discriminations. Exports of Three Products Amounted to \$45,000,000 - Spain Leads In Print Goods-The Harbor Improvements.

"The Trade of the Philippine Islands In 1897" is the title of an interesting document which recently reached the bureau of statistics. It is a report of the British consul at Manila, Rawson Walker, and as it was received at the British consular office on May 31, 1898, it is probably the latest and most accurate picture of commercial conditions in the Philippines which has been presented since Admiral Dewey intensified American interest in that island rine dockyard as well as shelter. When

Consul Walker estimates the 1897 imports into Manila at \$16,000,000, of which about one-half were of Spanish origin, the imports from other countries having materially fallen off in 1897, while those from Spain increased largely. The exports from Manila have, he says, increased in the last year in several trading articles, notably tobacco,

hemp, copra and the dried kernel of the cocoanut, the value of which alone he estimates at \$45,000,000, while he estimates the sugar crop at \$13,000,000 and hemp at \$14,000,000. He makes no estimate of the tobacco experts, but says they were larger in 1897 than in for-

Consul Walker describes local trade conditions in a way which will greatly interest merchants and manufacturers in the United States, prefacing his statements by saying that this information is mostly obtained from British merchants, since the Spanish statistics are not available until too old to be of any value. He says:

A decidedly bad year for importers generally has just closed. What with the upset of business owing to the insurrection or rebellion in the islands, the heavy decline in the value of silver and consequent drop in exchange and the imposition of a further 6 per cent ad valorem duty on all imports, merchants may be said to have a truly rough time to contend with.

In printed cambrics during the year just closed the importation of English goods has shown a decided decrease, while imports from the peninsula have, on the other hand, shown an increase. This is due chiefly to the advantage the Catalan manufacturer enjoys with protective duties, as such allow him to give a better cloth than his heavily mulcted competitors can possibly give, and now that he has proved his ability to produce as good and fast colors as his foreign competitors it is expected that each year will see an increase of prints from Spain. Glasgow manufacturers hold the printed jaconet trade and appear to be able to keep it. Barcelona manufacturers cannot compete, as they cannot manufacture the cloth in the first place, and even if they had that they could not give the required finish. Linen goods are now almost things of the past, as the high duties have put them out of the reach of the ordinary consumer. Jute sacks come from Barcelona in very large quantities, as no other country can compete, owing to the protective duties. Needless to mention, Germany continues to hold her own against all comers in the hardware department, and the finer prices have to be cut the firmer hold she gets on this trade. American machinery has been tried from time to time on this market, but has proved in the main expensive. Iron forged in bar rods, etc., also corrugated sheet iron, owing to the unsettled state of the country, has not enjoyed the sale it did last year, but to all appearances the demand is reviving, and the near future should see more house building in progress. Since I transmitted my last report the better English marks have a firmer stand against the continental marks. Carriage builders again inquire for qualities from Belgium. Enameled iron goods meet with a very fair demand. The

price of fuel here calls for a thin make of cooking utensils. Small articles (sundry) all come from Germany and are of the cheapest description to suit the native consumer's pocket. Earthen and glass ware demand calls for steady supplies, the commoner quality emanating from Germany and oils this year show a decrease, well known English marks are conspicuous by their absence, owing to the fact that English manufacturers do not care to ship low qualities as find consumption. Paper-cartridge, packing and cigarette -comes from Spain, France and Germany, and receipts show an increase for 1897. In cigarette paper Spain divides the honors with France and Austria, and supplies must of necessity be steady. The last year shows a large increase both in raw and tinned comestibles, England, Germany and Spain providing nearly all. The American products are too expensive and are therefore not in great demand. Wines in balk also show an increase, but supplies of beer have

diminished considerably. Consul Walker also reports some interesting facts about harbor improvements which were under way at Manila when he wrote. He says:

I inclose with this report a plan of the new harbor works at this port, which have been under construction To make your business pay, good

Sarsaparilla. When the vital fluid is

pleted, will be a great boon to shipping in general that have now to side outside now for some years. I am indebted for the plan to the courtesy of the superintending engineer, Senor Don Eduardo Lopez Navarro. The works, when comin the roadstead or bay some two to three miles from Manila. Steamers drawing little water and small craft can enter the river Pasig. Those engaged in the China trade and running between Hongkong and Manila under the British flag discharge the bulk of their cargoes in lighters in the bay and then enter the river Pasig to continue discharging the remainder. The same plan has to be carried out in loading the steamers for Hongkong-viz, a certain bulk of cargo is put on board in the river before mentioned, and then the steamers bave to steam outside in the bay to take the remainder of the cargo on board.

Of course, lealing or unloading in the bay cannot so on many days during the typhoon season, and when the notice of three balls is hoisted as a signal by the harbor master that a gale is impending then the vessels have to heave up their anchors and make a run across the bay to Cavite, which is three miles distant, where there is a naval and mathe works are concluded at the port of Manila, there will be an abundance of room not only for men-of-war, but for all kinds of mercantile craft seeking to discharge their cargoes or coming in ballast seeking freight. The government is also expecting a floating naval dock from Europe to e placed in the bay at Subic, some 12 hours' steam from the port of Manila. British engineers have already arrived from England to superintend the placing of this huge floating dock or pontoon in position when it arrives from Glasgow, where it has been constructed. When this work is completed, the vessers comprising the Spanish-China squarron will be able to be docked and repaired at Subic instead of having to go over to Hong'rong, where they have often to wait weeks for their

turn to enter the drydock. The writer closes his interesting report with the following statement: The only other work or improvement that has taken place since I wrote my last report is the enlargement of the Luneta, or public promenade, which is the fashionable rendezvous of the Spanish military and civil authorities, who drive in their carriages or sit down by the seashore to hear one of the military bands play, which takes place every evening. Several monuments of the illustrious dead who distinguished themselves in the military history of Spain are to decorate this enlarged

promenade, the marble having arrived for that purpos from Europe, and when the whole of the improvements now under progress of being carried out are completed the Manila promenade will be able to vie with any at home or in the far east for size, picturesqueness and public convenience. - New York

"Is Spain a despotism or a limited monarchy?" "I should say a very himited monarchy at this time."-Philadelphia North American.

Don't Neglect Your Liver. liver troubles quickly result in serious applications, and the man who neglects his ver has little regard for health. A bottle Erowns' Iron Bitters taken now and then ill keep the liver in perfect order. If the isease has developed, Browns' Iron Bitters iii cure it permanently. Strength and relity will always follow its use.

rowns' Iron Bitters is sold by all dealers. ROUGH AND TOUGH RIDERS. Letter From a Gentleman of New York

About His Clothes and Things. Some idea of the personal conditions of campaigning in Cuba may be gained by the following extracts from a letter received recently in New York from a private of Roosevelt's rough riders. The writer of the letter is a youth who, like most of his fellow New Yorkers in the regiment, has been accustomed to luxurious apartments, the best of cooking, travel in private sections of vestibule trains and clothing over the composition of which tailors and haberdashers have spent anxious thought. At present he is eating when he is fortunate, traveling on foot, and occasionally on hands and feet, and sleeping in the open or under a very small tent, while the state of his wardrobe is thus described:

"In the first place I have no underclothing on, no socks on-in fact, nothing but a pair of shoes, trousers, a shirt and a hat. The aforementioned trousers are so full of holes that if I made my appearance on the Bowery in this rig I would be arrested for violation of the city ordinances. Up to the other morning I had not had a wash for ten days. I am tanned a fine chocolate color and look like a Spanish pirate. We rough riders are about the toughest looking and the better class from the United lot of men you ever set eyes on, all Kingdom. The total imports of paints | typical hoboes, and, strange to say, the eastern contingent looks worse than the western. We have won our reputation, but it has cost us dear. Only 275 of our 600 that landed in Cuba are on the ac-

tive list. "Food is scarce and hunger a pretty constant companion. Tobacco is selling at \$10 a pound. For a \$1 army hat you have to give \$10 to \$15, and a pair of trousers is worth its weight in gold. A correspondent whom I know came into camp a couple of days ago and gave me some cigarettes. May Allah reward him! We have been reminded here of our first fight, in which Ham Fish was killed, by the presence of his father in camp."-New York Sun.

Distressing Stomach Disease

Permanently cured by the masterly powers of South American Nervine Topic Invalids need suffer no longer, because this great remedy can cure them all. It is a cure for the whole world of stomach weakness and indigestion. The cure begins with the first dose. The relief it brings is marvellous and surprising. It makes no failure; never disappoints. No matter how long you have suffered, your cure is certain under the use of this great health giving force. Pleasant and al-

OUR NEW TERRITORY

CHICAGO PASTORS DISCUSS PROB-LEMS IMPOSED UPON AMERICA.

This Country Divinely Led, One Says, to Solve World Problems-Europe Shall Consider Us a Factor In the Diffusion of Advanced Political Ideas Abroad.

The changed relations between the United States and other nations that may result from the war with Spain. and the other problems imposed upon the United States by the question of territory, were discussed in many Chicago pulpits on a recent Canday. At St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal church Bishop Samuel Fallows spoke from the text, "In the name of our God we will set up our banners." He said in part: "For the first time in the history of the world has a nation's banner been

carried forward by strong, brave hands, purely in the interest of humanity. The American flag, which is expressive of



BISHOP SAMUEL FALLOWS. the most advanced political ideas in the possession of man, has been set up over territory wrested by the force of arms from a nation noted for its misrule and

"The old world, with one notable exception, derisively smiled when we announced the humanitarian purpose of the present war. Lust of conquest was believed to be our real animating purpose. The world will yet see that we were thoroughly honest in our state-

"Wherever the American flag now waves or wherever it shall wave hereafter it must never be taken down until another flag which shall represent the same glorious ideas shall take its place."

ject of a prelude to a sermon by the Rev. J. H. O. Smith, at Union Christian church, in the evening. The speak-

"A new world power has appeared in the congress of nations. For years England has stood for the principles of Protestantism. America will stand in in the cafes and on the street corners the parliament of the world for the principles of nonsectarian Christianity. If an Anglo-American alliance is formed, it will be upon the American and not the English platform.

of every man, whether a southern sun faithfully kept. tanned his skin or a northern clime has bleached him white.

ed States shall extend its protectorate over other lands."

The Rev. H. Atwood Percival of the preached at the South Side Presbyterian

right keeping we shall answer to God and history.

The Rev. Dr. Howard Agnew Johnson, pastor of the Forty-first Street the Americans than at the time war Presbyterian church, preached on les- was declared."-St. Louis Globe-Demosons from Manila and Santiago. He said | crat. in part:

"The last thought is that fidelity brings glory to the cause. Our flag means more today than ever before. The nations of Europe know now that the United States must have a place and be a great factor in the world problems which wait to be solved. So the glory of Christianity results from the fidelity of such heroes as Paul and Luther and Livingstone."-New York Journal.

The Flag That Was Raised Over Morro. When Old Glory was flung to the breeze at noon the other day from the highest wall of Morro Castle, there was one incident which aroused enthusiasm of which the Spaniards were ignorant. The flag which was selected for this purpose was carried by a Michigan regiment through the late civil war and was sent to Secretary Alger by a number of his old comrades, who requested that it should be the first flag raised when Santiago surrendered to the American army. The flag is one of unusually large proportions and can be seen far out at sea. When the flag went up in the presence of the assembled armies, one bowed down with defeat, the other flushed with victory, a cheer grose from the victors that all but disturbed the eterfial sleep of the gallant dead who slumber in the trenches where they so bravely fought .- St. Louis Globe-Dem-

As After Effects Proved. Admiral Cervera was right in not tryng to intercept the Oregon. The American battleship would have rought the whole fleet and might have defeated it single handed. - St. Louis Globe-Demo-

"In a minute" one dose of HART' ESSENCE OF GINGER will relieve any

crat.

NEW MACHINE GUN.

Inventor Howard Carr's Automatic Rifle Fires Six Hundred Bullets a Minute. A public exhibition was made the other day for the first time of the oper-

ation of the Carr automatic machine gun by the inventor, Howard Carr, on the bay shore at Shell Mound, San Francisco. Of all the inventions for the destruction of human life this stands at the head. Imagine a man sitting on a saddle on one leg of a tripod, with his finger pressing a trigger of a rifle that pours out a stream of death dealing bullets at the rate of 600 in one minute, or 11 shots every second. This is what can be done with the new gun. and with an accuracy that would make an ordinary sharpshooter feel envious. Howard Carr, who is an old resident of San Francisco, has been at work on this new creation for some time, and now he feels that he has combined in one machine a gun that will hold its own with the best in the world. It is only a question of adjusting the strength of the parts to apply the action to large calibers.

Simplicity, rapidity and accuracy are the principal features of the weapon, to say nothing of its lightness, for when fully rigged it weighs just 201/2 pounds, or about the weight of a soldier's musket, bayonet and belt full of cartridges, etc. The principle on which it cperates, as its name "automatic" implies, is that it requires no effort of the marksman to manipulate. It shoots the same ammunition as that now in use by the United States government, the \$0.10 Krag-Jorgensen cartridge, with the steel jacket bullet. The magazine is entirely detached from the gun, and when emptied can be replace and firing resumed in ten seconds. It looks like the drum of a banje minus the arm. Into this receptacle, which is made of tin, 310 cartridges are placed, and the weight of a filled magazine is about 25 pounds. The gun itself is an ordinary Krag-Jorgensen barrel, automatic breech action and pistol grip. It can be mounted in any manner, on one side of a patrol wagon, bicycle, tripod or on board of a boat, as may be required. - San Fran-

ATTITUDE OF THE FRENCH

Consul General Gowdy Gives the Resul A letter received at Vincennes, Ind.

from Hon. John K. Gowdy, consul general to Paris, contains the following interesting reference to the French people: "It is a fact that there are a great

many people here who sympathize with Spain. There are several reasons why they do so. There are many thousand "Territorial Expansion" was the sub- Spaniards living in Paris and other parts of France, and, of course, they naturally sympathize with their own tiago the newspapers here, unaware of country. There are \$5,000,000 of Spanish bonds held by individuals in Paris. Some are held by persons who have not invested more than \$100, and many such individuals can make more noise than those who invested large sums. am glad to say that the government and city officials are in sympathy with America, and the French government has declared neutrality, and there is no "The world must recognize the rights reason to believe but that it will be how skillfully their valiant admiral

"We are treated very kindly here, not only by the officials, but by the "It is a surprise to us, but it may be French people generally. Some newspaa part of the Divine plan that the Unit- pers have published certain articles expressing sympathy for Spain, and have said many indiscreet things about the United States and about Americans as Normal Park Presbyterian church a class, but I am glad to know that the people generally and that the governtabernacle on the "Mission of a Military | ment and city officials have not in any Protectorate." Among other things he way been responsible for such expressions. I am also glad to state that there "We must as a nation take our share is a very apparent change in the sentiof responsibility for the rest of the ment in Paris in favor of the United world. And that part of it which falls | States. The issues at first involved in to us now, unexpectedly and unsought, the war were not fully understood by but still providentially, must be accept- the masses, and I think that during the ed and cared for as a trust, for whose last few weeks people are becoming better informed, generally speaking, the public mind has undergone a change, and more general sympathy is felt for

CUBAN PRISONERS AT CEUTA

A Citizen of Albany Suggests That We Exchange Spaniards For Them. Mr. Cuyler Reynolds of Albany has written to President McKinley a letter containing the following suggestion:

"Americans may raise funds for a monument to the unfortunate dead of the Maine, may start another fund to commemorate the fall of that noble Cuban patriot, Antonio Maceo, about Dec. 7, 1896, but more important than these most proper observances is the care for living Cuban patriots, prisoners for political reasons (in the cause of liberty), now suffering confinement at Ceuta. I humbly submit the suggestion that while there is so excellent an opportunity presented as at present to exchange the prisoners of war the administration should not forget these unfortunate persons and include them in negotiations before it is too late.

"The Dreyfus case, which so many Americans would like to see righted (if there be an error), cannot be considered by this government, but let us do all we can in the one question of humanity before us, and other nations will appland this proposed act and more highly respect our intentions if we do not forget the deported Cubans. In my eyes they are more worthy of consideration than Cubans living on the island, for they are the heroes of the struggle for independence."- Albany Times-Un-

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder disease relieved in six hours by "New GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNE CURE." It is a great surprise on ac count 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 the

CHIVALRY IN SPAIN.

IWO AMERICAN GIRLS FIND AT AS REAL AS EVER- IT WAS.

Praveling Unprotected Through Spain, They Meet Only Courtesy - Sympathy Extended to Them When False News Was Spread That Cervera's Fleet Escaped.

The New York World's special correspondent at San Sebastian, Spain, writing under the date of July 7, describes an instance of Spanish chivalry as fol-

The feeling seems to exist in the United States that any American caught alive in Spain would be torn limb from limb. It is not so. The chivalry of the Spanish, which has been their boast for generations, is as alive now as ever it

One other American girl and I have been traveling through northern Spain this week quite without protection and have received not the slightest discourtesy or inconvenience. Nor was it necessary for us to conceal our nationality. Every one knew we were Americans, and all were quite willing to talk about the war. In fact, the Spaniards intro-

duced the subject in every instance. -All Spaniards believe that the United States is in the war for what she can make out of it. The idea of a philanthropic motive is incredible to them. They have forgotten their boast of four months ago, "We will teach the Yankee hogs a lesson and wipe them off the earth." Now they ask pitifully, "Why does your rich, powerful nation bully

The women look apprehensively out across the sapphire bay and ask: "Will the American fleet bombard

San Sebastian?" We assure them that we do not believe it will, but they are still restless

"We are only women here. They will gain nothing but the boarding house keepers' signs."

San Sebastian, usually full of gay Spanish life gathered around the court of the little king at this season of the year, is quite empty. The shopkeepers are discouraged, and exchange is so high that buyers come over from the frontier French towns and carry away so much from the markets that there is actually not enough for the poor Spaniards.

Some of the better class of people realize that the end of the present regime is close at hand and look despondently into the future, expecting to be ruled by the "Carlists or republicans or devils." But most of the people cherish their indomitable faith in the

valor and prowess of the Spanish arms. The day after Schley's victory at Sanany battle, gleefully announced that Admiral Cervera had escaped with his entire fleet from "the hole where the Americans had so cleverly supposed they had bottled it up." The considerate Spaniards courteously grasped our hands and expressed sympathy for our defeat. Not for three days was credence given to the report of the utter rout and destruction of the Spanish fleet.

The people could talk of nothing but had outwitted the "Yankee Sampson." Alas, the "castles in Spain" that the Spaniards build around themselves are

doomed to a tremendous fall. On the Fourth of July the following editorial appeared in the San Sebastian

"Is the situation in the Philippines hopeless? No, because Camara's squadron will arrive in time. Perhaps we may lose Manila, or at the most the island of Luzon, but the whole colonyno! From the Philippines came the first bad news. From the Philippines also will come the first good news. We say the first, because in Cuba we will always be on the defensive, and in the Malayan archipelago, we must now be

Rough on the Riders.

The news comes from Oklahoma of 42 girls who have been organized by a 'cowboy young lady' as a company of rough riders. It is to be hoped that they will prove as good soldiers as the cowboy young gentlemen already in the field. - Boston Transcript.

Scrofula to Consumption.

Any one predisposed to Scrofula can never be healthy and vigorous. This taint in the blood naturally drifts into Consumption. Being such a deep-seated blood disease, Swift's Specific is the only known cure for Scrofula, because it is the only remedy which can reach

Scrofula appeared on the head of my little grandchild when only 18 months old. Shorth after breaking out it spread rapidly all over her body. The scabs on the sores would off on the slightest touch, and the odor would arise made the atmosphere of the room sickening and unbearable. The disease next attacked the eyes, and we feared she

would lose her sight. Eminent physicians from the surrounding country were consulted, but could do nothing to relieve the lit-tle innocent, and gave it as their opinion that the

case was hopeless and impossible to save the child's cyesight. It was then that we decided to try Swift's Specific. That medicine at once made a speedy and complete cure. She is now a young lady, and has never had a sign of the disease to return.

Mrs. RUTH BERKELEY.

MRS. RUTH BERKELEY, Salina, Kar Scrofula is an obstinate blood disease, and is beyond the reach of the average blood medicine. Swift's Specific

is the only remedy equal to such deep-seated diseases; it goes down to the very foundation and forces out every taint. It is purely regetable, and is the only blood remedy guaranteed to