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### STORY OF A COMMISSARY

At first scant attention was paid to it, Our Boys and the Country Owe Much to Colonel Weston.

While In Charge of the Army Rations at Siboney He Pulled Off His Coat and Worked Like a Pack Mule - Why His Superiors Like Him and General Shafter Advises Ills Promotion-He Kept Open House and Helped Strangers Equally With Friends - Noble Work of His Dea partment In Spite of Yellow Fever.

In recommending Colonel John F. Weston, chief commissary of the Fifth army corps, for promotion General Shafter used the following language:

"To him perhaps I am more indebted than to any other officer for the successful issue of our operations in Cuba. Often when it seemed impossible to avercome the difficulties in the way of Tringing forward supplies his indomitathe energy and good judgment have triumphed over all obstacles."

This is said to be the strongest indorsement which General Shafter has given of the work of any officer whom he recommends for promotion. But for the difficulties with which he had to contend the army would never have heard of the part indefatigable, hardworking, plain John Weston played in the campaign which ended in the surrender of Santiago. The older officers knew him well. A mere boy, 16 years of age, he enlisted in the Fourth Kentucky volunteer Federal cavalry in 1861, serving to the end of the war. He was a major at 19, and during three months of Thomas' campaign against Hood he commanded the regiment. A month meal. after his discharge in 1865 he went back to school, but eventually returned to the army, accepting a commission in the Seventh cavalry. He distinguished himself with Custer in his Indian campaigns and is regarded as too nervy a fighter to be a commissary. But he is just as good a commissary, and the proof of it is not only General Shafter's praise of him, but the fact that Miles wants him in Porto Rico.

Westen is a success as a commissary because he takes off his coat and works, anmindful of appearances, makes others work, works all the harder when his tools are poor, and is not afraid to assume responsibility. Shafter likes a man who does things and never asks how he has done them. He likes Weston because without him the Santiago campaign might have been a failure. This, therefore, is the story of a commissary who counted for something.

When the fleet arrived at Baiquiri on June 21, Weston was ordered to put 200,000 rations ashore. The next day the base was changed to Siboney, and he had to feed the army from that point. Siboney seemed to be an impossible place for the landing of supplies. The cove was smaller than that at Baiguiri, and the surf, therefore, heavier; there was no pier at Siboney and jagged rocks showed near the surface of the water at low tide.

The loaded transports came up and east anchor offshore. As soon as the troops could be disembarked by boatand many a soldier had to jump into the surf-Colonel Weston began to get the hard tack, sow belly, beef and coffee off with the aid of the indispensable Laura. It was a tiresome and exasperating business, the lighter tossing at the side of the big steamship and threatening to part her cable. Progress was too slow to suit the impetuous spirit of Weston and he fumed over the lack of a pier. But he made the best of things, and day and night pushed the work, going about in a disreputable pair of white trousers and a flannel shirt. He let his beard grow because he didn't have time to shave; sometimes he forgot to wash' his face. He ate his meals in a most irregular fashion for a man of 52, and he slept anywhere, some time between midnight and daybreak, now on the deck of the lighter and now on a sack in a corner of the old sawmill, where

he had taken a bench for an office desk. At Siboney every pound of rations was carried through the surf on the backs of naked men. It was no place for a man with a rag on him. The Laura would come tetering in, her boxes would be transferred to the boats in a billowy sea, the boats would be pulled into shallow water, and the carriers would present their backs for the load. On dry land the mule would take the place of the man. Wagons were often used, but the pack mule always. Soldiers were tried at the work of unloading the bonts, but were not fitted for it. Sixty stevedores, most of whom were from New York, bore the brunt of it, and they will tell you it was the mardest work they ever did in their

At one time Colonel Weston got 100,-000 rations ahead of the game-that is to say, he piled up so many rations in excess of the demand at the front-but one day it began to blow, the surf ran high, and he had to stop operations for three days. Then his pile melted away to 10,000 rations. What would have happened if the blow had been a big

On the last day of June he unloaded some officers' stores, including jellies, lime juice, canned soups and other delicaciós which are put on sale. But this lot was never sold. On the evening of July 1 the wounded began to come in from the battlefield before Santiago, and or July 2 there was a heartrending procession of them. Dr. Lagarde's tents Were soon full to overflowing, and he and his surgeons and heipers were kept dressing wounds and bending an ear to the last words of the dying. The officers

responsibility attached to the act. Early in July the report got about

that there was yellow fever at Siboney.

but when Dr. Guiteras diagnosed some of the cases as yellow fever and a hospital tent was put up in the hills back of the town there was something like a panic, and many of those who could IF HE DID NOT FIGHT. get away were suddenly seized with nostalgia. Passage on outgoing transports was in great demand. There were departures without the saying of farewells. In fact, there were disappear ances. Some who were not afraid of bullets I lanched before yellow jack and decamped. The epidemic spread, and the ill smelling, moldy and picturesquely dirty houses in Siboney were burned. It became a tent city, of which the dwellers were the wounded in the hospital, a few newspaper men who stuck it cut, a battalion of engineers, and Colonel Weston and his commissary force. The colonel kept on working down at the water front and up at the sawmill as if Siboney were one of the most delectable places on earth and life were just what you cared to have it. His eyes grew red from want of sleep, his white beard longer, and his clothes more shabby. Men would have perished in the trenches before Santiago -they were sick and spent already-if the commissary department had not kept working away at rush orders. The remarkable thing was that this man, past middle age, who toiled as hard as any pack mule in the army, always had a joke to crack and helped a stranger equally with his friends. He kept open house, and many a man who had never seen him before and had gone to him to tell a tale of woe was sitting at Colonel Weston's mess table before he knew it and eating of the best he had. Sometimes a stranger wanted to pay for a meal, and then the colonel's face was a study. The man didn't pay for the

> By July 12 Colonel Burr's engineers had built a rude wharf, which facilitated the landing of stores not a little. About this time General Miles sent for Weston to come aboard one of the transports to have a talk with him. When he presented himself, the commissary colonel looked more like a tramp than an army officer, so black was the seat of his linen trousers from sitting on sacks and boxes and so frayed at the bottom. He wore no cravat, and his beard was ragged. A volunteer aid would have turned up his nose at the shabby figure, but Miles knew him for his true value. Weston wears a uniform only on state occasions.

When Santiago surrendered, the commissary colonel got a wharf, and he was in his glory. He moved up with a sigh of relief, and thereafter his night's rest was something more than a cat nap. But after a month's work such as would have crippled most youngsters he was as sound as a nut and as cheery as a cricket. - New York Sun.

A hacking cough keeps the bronchial tubes in a state of constant irritation, which, if not speedily removed, may lead to chronic bronchitis. No prompter remedy can be found than Aver's Cherry Pectoral Its effect is immediate and the result permanent.

### UNE FEATURE OF WAR.

Intense Feeling of Unrest Among Officer and Men at Camp Alger.

"One of the most unpleasant features of the war," said Mr. O. M. Mrnson of Tennessee recently at Washington, "is the detention at home of the gallant young fellows who have enlisted in their country's cause. I was out at Camp Alger the other day, and I found an intense feeling of unrest among officers and men. They are nearly crazy to get to the front, and I was asked a hundred times if I could give them any idea of when they might expect orders to proceed to Cuba or Porto Rico. Any number of these young fellows have left good homes and good business situations in order to follow the flag, but it goes hard with them to be kept so long on Virginia soil when their comrades are in the enemy's country winning laurels for heroic deeds. One tright young fellow from my own state said:

" 'I went into the army to fight, not to be fed by the government, nor for the pittance of \$13 a month, which isn't one-third of what I was getting at home. I am sick and tired of the monotony of this life. Twenty years from now if a child of mine, knowing that I had been in the war against Spain, were to ask me what battle I fought in I'm afraid I'd have to make the humiliating confession that I wasn't in any battle. At least that is the way it looks now. It doesn't sound soldierly to complain, and I try to be patient, but the existence I'm leading now is absolutely miserable. There are plenty who feel just as I do. They would start tomorrow to the uttermost ends of the earth to fight for Uncle Sam, but they feel that if they are cooped up here much longer they will not be worth the powder and lead it would take to kill

#### them. ' "- Washington Post. Not a War of Conquest.

We are taking Porto Rico, first, because we believe that Spain ought to be driven absolutely out of the western hemisphere, and, secondly, because we must have some kind of an indemnity from the defeated country. She cannot pay us in cash. Her treasury is bankrupt and thousands of her people are on the verge of starvation. - Providence Jour-

Why allow yourself to be slowly tortured at the stake of disease? Chills and Fever will undermine, and eventually break down the strongest constibusy for 72 hours amputating limbs. fution "FEBRI CURA" (Sweet Chill Tonic of Iron) is more effective than Quinting and being combined with Iron

## OUR CAPTURED ISLES

GOVERNOR ADAMS BELIEVES IN RE-TAINING ALL OF THEM.

Under United States Rule Cuba Would Become a Paradise, He Says - Admiral Dewey's Victory Has Tied Us to the Philippines by Bonds We Cannot Break.

I have always believed that Cuba

should be under the stars and stripes. Today I believe that duty and destiny demand that the United States retain control of every island captured from Spain in the West Indies or in the Pacific, said Governor Alva Adams of Colorado recently. How can we better meet the demands of humanity than to place our flag over lands that have been riven with revolution or debased by tyranny and misrule? Congress declared that we sought not Cuba, but its independence and freedom. How can Cuba be more free or independent than as a territory of the United States? The fourth senate resolution, as were all declarations, was rendered null and void by the action of Spain in sending the American minister from Madrid before receiving the ultimatum from the United States. Are the natives of Cuba prepared for independence? Are they qualified to maintain a free state worthy of the sacrifices we are making in their behalf? If the history of similar people be a guide, it would not be ten years before an 'independent Cuban republic would involve us in controversy and perhaps war with some first class power. For 100 years it has been a menace to our peace, a fountain of contagion. Under our rule it would become a paradise, an ideal land of beauty and liberty, in strange contrast to its four centuries of blood and bondage. The Nicaragua canal is the key to the commercial destiny of America, whose theater will be the Pacific. Cuba is the commanding gateway to Nicaragua. Thus the possession of Cuba becomes a question not only of humanity and liberty, but of peace, protection and com-

mercial dominion. The victory of Admiral Dewey has tied us to the Philippines by bonds we cannot break. We cannot pass title to any great power without danger to our relations with other governments. To give them back to Spain would be a travesty on our humanity-it would be to put fangs back into a serpent we have made harmless. We must keep them. Civilization demands it; humanity demands it. True, there may be some risk. Without danger there can be little glory. We boast of the greatness of our country. Dare we stand behind the ramparts of cowardice when our strong arm can lift up millions and at the same time add glory and grandeur to our flag? The responsibility of the individual is measured by his ability and opportunities. This is no

less true of nations. The war with Spain makes the United States a world power. She is no longer a self centered provincial country, but an imperial nation. The thrill of empire-of a great moral purposemay soon impel our nation to a career more noble than has ever before directed the destinies of a people. For us to pull down the flag when once planted by our ships and soldiers would be a surrender. To permit the Spanish flag to go up again where the stars and stripes have floated would be to dishonor the sailors and soldiers who risked their lives to pull down the yellow emblem of brutality and oppression. When the American flag once floats over Span ish territory, it should float forever. Our flag will do for the Philippines and Indies what it has done for California, Texas-for every Spanish possession that has come to us. Against these new extensions of territory there come the same protests that met Jefferson when he purchased Louisiana in 1803, against the admission of Texas, against all Mexican cessions and against California and Oregon's admission as states, against Alaska in 1867, and yet today the American people look upon these additions as the proudest triumphs of

Our factories and farms demand wider markets. Every laborer, every producer, will gain by the new fields that the Pacific will open to our commerce. Give us control of the Philippines and a new merchant navy will be born, and we will see American products in American ships carried under the American flag to every foreign shore. Do we realize the possibilities of the Pacific? Half of the population of the globe looks out upon its waters. In 1852 Seward said of the Pacific, "Henceforth European commerce, politics, thought, activity, will relatively sink in importance, while the Pacific ocean, its shores, its islands and the vast region beyond will become the chief theater of events in the world's great nereafter. 'Inis prophecy is about to burst into flower. American ideas, American civilization. can bring into life the unmeasured possibilities that have been dormant under the vampire rule of Spain. A reciprocal commerce can be developed that will carry happiness to every Pacific shore and increasing power and greatness to the American flag.

There was never a moral call more imperative, never a mission more holy. than to give American liberty, prosperity and a pure Christian faith to the millions whose lives have so long been darkened by Spanish iniquity and oppression. Fate has made the United States the agent of retribution. It is the command of destiny and must be obeyed. - Chicago Record.

The only thing that Spain has secured from the war thus far is a complete verification of the accuracy of General Sherman's definition of war. -Ohicago Times-Herald.

To make your business pay, geo

### DEWEY AND AGUINALDO.

taptain Hodgsdon, Who Was In the May 1 Fight, Says Friendly Relations Exist.

Captain Daniel B. Hodgsdon, who had command of the McCulloch during the fight in Manila bay and who took General Aguinaldo and his money from Hongkong to Manila and is closely acquainted with the surroundings, said recently that he did not believe there had been any falling out between Ad-

miral Dewey and Aguinaldo. "I know," be said, "that when Aguinaldo's boats move about the harbor and bay either at night or in the daytime they first go to the flagship and report to the admiral. I suppose he has proclaimed himself as dictator or something of that kind, for they worship him as a god, and I know that hisboats sport his flag. That is a Spanish sort of combination. He has captured a number of small propellers, and when they set out they first go to the flagship.

"The admiral did not furnish any arms to the insurgents, but they bought 3,000 from a Philadelphia man and have captured about 4,000 since then. When some of Aguinaldo's men captured a herd of cattle, they turned them over to him, and he sent them to Admiral Dewey, and all the fleet got fresh meat for one day. The men sleep in their clothes at their gans every night, and the boats take turns in patrolling the bay. There was no comment among the men about the presence of the German ships in the bay, and I do not take any stock in the story that the McCulloch sent a shot across the bows of any of their boats. The cable is buoyed up near the flagship and could be used at any time. I picked it up myself at one time, but it is not being used. When I left the bay, the admiral could have taken the town with the men he had in 15 minutes, and Aguinaldo was within to carry it through. a mile of it."

the revenue service 49 years and was in the war of 1861, is sure Dewey and Aguipaldo are working in perfect barmony and says that Dewey is really the ruler of Manila harbor at present. He also says that some helpers, shipped at Manila, say the Spanish lost 500 killed in the battle of May 1 .- New York Sun.

Those Absent Ones. The mayors of Ponce, San Juan and other Porto Rican cities were detained by pressing Luciness from attending the present convention of American municipalities, but they will probably be on hand next year. - Detroit Free Press.

Go! Bring out the heys of the city. It's better to have them in reach And see that the mayor is ready With a neat complimentary speech And give the brass band its instruction "The Star Spangled Benner" to play. The ruthless invader's upon us. We've got to surrender today.

Have the ladies get out invitations For teas and receptions galore. We'll arrange for some thenter parties. At every American warrior Who comes we will throw a bonquet. We'll have "Welcome!" writ high on each

For we've got to surrender today.

Are You Weak 1 Weakness manifests itself in + ambition and aching bones. 'T. watery; the tissues are wastingbeing opened for disease. Al-Iron Bitters taken in time ver too trength, soothe your beryes, to lood rich and red. Do you to nan expensive special conferent: was Iron Bitters is sold in a

### NIGHTSHIRTS FOR SOLDIERS.

The Boys Regard These Presents From Kansas Women as a Rare Joke.

There has been so much newspaper joking about the stuff sent to the soldier boys by the good women in Kansas that people are loath to believe all the stories about the sending of nightshirts and napkins and tidies and sheets and things of that sort. In this connection we note a letter from Captain Clark of the Lawrence company at San Francisco, in which he acknowledges the receipt of a big box of nightshirts and pyjamas and other things which he designates as 'light garments." In conclusion the captain says, "I have nailed the box up again, as the clothing, etc., will be greatly appreciated at Manila, but here the weather is so very cold that flannel undershirts, blue flannel shirts and heavy woolen undershirts are hardly warm enough."

And in this connection, too, we quote the following letter from a long headed lieutenant with the Twentieth Kausas, who bids the Kansas ladies to be of good cheer. "Let the Kansas girls know that their nightshirts and pyjamas are appreciated even if we cannot wear them for the purposes for which they were intended. I have a notion that when we er Hubbard somewhat like three I have in my chest, and I reckon Mother Hubbards are just about suited to the Manila climate. Wouldn't the old Twentieth carry terror to the Spanish if it charged up from Cavite with every mother's son dressed in a flowing nightshirt!'-Kansas City Journal.

At the Front Always. Honor to the navy fighters, Honor to the boys on land, Honor to the sergeants, majors And the leaders in command. But in dealing out the harels-These my very hundle views— A few should be bestowed upon The men who get the news. -- Philadeiphia North American

Distressing Stomach Distress Permanently cured by the masterly powers of South American Nervine Tonic Invalids need suffer no longer, because this great regredy can cure them al. It is a cure for the whole wor'd of stomach weakness and indigestion. The cure begins with the first dose. The relief it brings is marvel-

### BESANT ON ALLIANCE.

ENGLISH NOVELIST'S VIEWS ON THE PROPOSED ANGLO-AMERICAN UNION.

Continental Powers Regard an Anglo-Saxon Understanding With Utmost Dismay, He Says-Believes We Should Think the Best Possible of Each Other's Motives.

Views of prominent persons on an Anglo-American alliance are of great nterest just now. The following exract from a letter written by Sir Walter Besant, the emineut English novelist, to a friend in New York is characteristic as coming from a man of sound judgment who is deeply interested in the situation. The letter is dated July 14 and reads in part as follows:

"I should have answered your letter before, but have been prevented by many occupations and engagements. The important point in it was that part about an Anglo-American understanding. There was some fear in my own mind whether the excellent promise and blossom of the last few weeks would stand the cold blasts of misrepresentation and hostility, or the equally serious dangers resulting- from English criticisms of American strategy. The former fear now seems unfounded.

"The German press has exhausted itself in malignity, but without the least effect. It is, on the other hand, apparent that the continental powers look upon an Anglo-Saxon understanding with the utmost dismay. Our friend Kaiser Wilhelm is credited with a scheme for joint action of Germany. Russia and France against Great Britain. If that scheme is to include the expulsion of America from her new possessions, it will take a little more time

"The other fear is more real. It can-Captain Hodgsdon, who has been in | not be that war can be conducted without mistakes. Uniticism on strategic mistakes and on disasters is apt to be outspoken and pitiless. Happily so far your people have done splendidly, and we have nothing to do but to admire.

"There will always be a certain number whose sympathies are given to the beaten cause. I inclose a paper for you to understand what I mean. The writer is a well known crank. Now one kind of crank is the man who becomes a prophet on the wrong side. This is Cunninghame Graham's form of crankiness. Observe, however, that this letter is printed with an apology at the end of it. Six months ago it would have been printed without that apology.

"The Anglo-American committee, of which I have the honor of being a member, has been formally constituted. Whenever we have anything printed to read, I will send it to you. I do not suppose that it will talk much about possible alliances. I think it will aim at the exercise of a steady, unremitting force or influence in favor of friendliness. The first result should certainly be a more restrained tone in the press and an increase of courtesy in speaking of the United States. I think that what is wanted first and foremost is that we should try to understand each other's point of view and should begin at least, as we do in private life, by thinking the best possible of each other as regards motives.

"The committee has an easy task before it, for, as a fact, there is a very small section of English society which regards America with any hostility. All of us have friends whom we respect -to use no stronger term; most of us have relations and connections in the States. Some there are-a decaying body, a remnant-to whom everything that springs from or has to do with a democracy is hateful. To give names would be unfair. It is enough to state that this class is very small; that it loathes an English radical more than

an American. "I inclose a second communication from the crank to The St. James Gazette, also a letter from Michael Davitt, who cannot contain his rage and disappointment at the altered relations between the two countries. His one burden is that America is not Anglo-Saxon. Of course, he ignores the enormous proportion of foreign elements in Great Britain, and says nothing about the identity of laws and institutions."-New York Herald.

### COOKS FOR THE ARMY.

The Act of Congress Enabling Their Enlistment Is Commended.

One of the last acts of congress before adjournment was the passage of a law authorizing the enlistment of cooks in both the regular army and the volunteer service. An army of strong men, well cared for, can defeat twice its number of sick, dispirited and ill fed ones. And get to Manila these garments will come | in all these elements of strength none in mighty handy for an every day dress. is more important than the food. Just I have seen some pictures of Manila as plenty of food is better than scarwomen who seem to be wearing a Moth- city so well cooked food is better than that which is ill prepared. Indeed a body of men fed on scanty rations that are served to them in such condition as to be eaten with relish and digested is far better off and can perform more duty than the same number with more than they can eat, but spoiled in cooking.

In the Crimean war, Soyer, the famous French cook, gained the gratitude of the entire allied army by going among the soldiers and teaching them how to cook their rations so as to make them palatable and nourisbing. His work changed the whole condition of affairs before Sevastopol, and it was the opinion of the best authorities that he contributed as much to the capture of that stronghold as did the generals in command. We have made advances in many things since the war in the Crimea, but none of them is likely to be more beneficial than the introduction of intelligent and skillful cookery into the

army. - Poughkeepsie Eagle.

#### EPISODE OF THE WAR.

Showing Self Reliance and Faithfulness of the American Soldier.

Lieutenant Colonel Edgar R. Kellogg of the Tenth regular infantry, who commanded his regiment during the terrific fighting at Santiago July 1, in which the Tenth suffered severe loss, relates an incident of the famous battle that is worthy a place in history," as illustrating one characteristic of the American soldier that distinguishes him from the soldier of any other country. The incident related by the colonel is as follows:

During the hottest of the fight, when Spanish bullets were flying thickest and men were falling, killed or wounded, a private of the Ninth infantry, who had been accidentally separated from his command and whose name the colonel could not recall, asked permission of an officer of the Tenth to fight in his company, saying that he wanted to do his duty and could not find his own regiment. Permission was granted him, and all day the soldier did his part toward winning the battle with as much skill and vigor as though he belonged to the Tenth. When night came, the private accosted Colonel Kellegg and asked for a certificate showing that he had performed a soldier's duty all through the battle.

"For," said he, "my captain might think I had been skulking all day unless I can show that I was lost and that I fought with your regiment."

Colonel Kellogg questioned the man sharply and sent his adjutant to the captain under whom the man said he had fought to see if his story was true. He found that it was true and that the soldier had performed valorous service all day in his strange position. Quickly writing the proper certificate, the colonel dismissed the man, who started at once to hunt up his own regiment.

Late in the evening, as Colonel Kellogg was walking the lines of his regiment to cheer up his men and to see that all was well with them, he made a ghastly discovery, stumbling over the dead body of a soldier who had fallen pierced by a Spanish bullet. A hasty examination in the fitful moonlight showed that the dead hero was the faithful and conscientious soldier of the Ninth who had fought all day with the Tenth. In his pocket was the certificate so recently given him by Colonel Kellogg. He had gone but a few steps on his journey to his own regiment when he was struck down by a stray Spanish bullet. Thus is illustrated in the strongest light, as the colonel remarked, the self reliant and independent character of the American soldier. If separated from his command, he is not lost and helpless, sitting down to await an order from some officer, but, on the contrary, he hunts up another place to fight and gives a good account of himself wherever he may be.-Washington

## Klondike Expenses Are High.

At present prices a year's outfit is worth \$1,000 in Dawson City, and the cost of packing goods to the Forks, the nearest point to where any great quantity is required, is 40 cents per pound. In winter provisions are freighted up the creeks for about one-fourth of this price, however. The Indian district creeks are from four to eight times farther away than the Forks, and the cost of freighting to this locality must thus be correspondingly increased. And it is worth every penny of the sum charged. Again, sluice lumber is worth from \$250 to \$500 per 1,000 feet, according to the distance it must be packed from the mills in Dawson and near by. Wood for thawing the earth and for other purposes is likewise scarce in most mining localities, and the minor expenses of erecting suitable cabins and securing tools bring the total cost of working claims to a high figure. There is quite a large settlement at the Forks, 40 or more log cabins, two botels and a brewery having been erected. The inspector of mines also has his headquarters here. Yukon log cabins are usually about 16 by 20 feet in size. The walls between the logs are chinked with clay and moss, and the pitch roof is covered with clay to a depth of about six inches. They are comfortable even in the coldest weather.

#### Camp Life In a Nutshell. J. H. B., a member of the Sixty-fifth regiment at Camp Alger, sends home the following rather amusing poetical

epitome of the experiences of the sol-

Singing ballads, playing cards, Eating side meat, running guards, Marching, drilling, exercising, Lying round philosophizing, Digging ditches, learning tactics, Standing guard until your back aches, Doing laundry, picking trash up, Cleaning camp and dishing hash up, Cooking pork and taking baths, Eating hard tack, cleaning paths. Getting yellow as a tanyard, Wondering when we'll meet the Spaniard, Reading papers, reading books, Fasting, grumbling, "cussing" cooks, Writing letters, cleaning tents up, In our trousers sewing rents up, Drilling like old time cadets, Smoking pipes and cigarettes, Telling stories, making wishes, Splitting wood and washing dishes, Turning in at sound of "taps," Spouting verse and shooting craps, Getting up at five o'clock, Wanting fight and hearing talk, Thinking that we're not in clover, Wondering when the war'll be over.

The Gun and the Man. A gun with an American behind it a peacemaker and a mapmaker. -St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

-Buffalo Commercial.

Relief in Six Hours. Distressing Kidney and Bladder disease relieved in six hours by "NEW GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY foints, causing the hair to fall out, and CURE." It is a great surprise on ac-

#### OUR FOREIGN POLICY

SENATOR ELKINS STRONGLY URGES ANNEXATION OF THE PHILIPPINES.

They Are Soon to Be Part of Our Home Market, He Says - Believes America Is as Able to Supply Good Government as Any Other Power.

Senator Elkins of West Virginia, one of the strongest believers in the annexation of the Philippine islands, is in Washington. He went to the city just as soon as he heard of Spain's proposition for peace, and has been there ever since working in the interest of a strong and firm foreign policy. There are but few men in public life who have the confidence of the president to such an extent as Senator Elkins. With Mr. Mc-Kinley the West Virginian talked plainly and urged an open declaration that the United States meant to hold the

Before the war began Senator Elkins was opposed to hostilities. He thought the trouble with Spain could be settled by other means. He spoke on this subject in the senate before war was declared, and announced that if hostilities were to come the United States should take Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. This is still his belief. Speaking

of this, he said: "As for the Philippines, we should certainly retain what has been taken at so much cost. There are two reasons why we should keep them. The first is, that they are harder to give away than to retain, and the second is that if Germany and England and the other countries want them they are good

enough for the United States. "The great struggle of the future will be for territory. All the foreign powers want territory in order to extend their markets. We want territory for the same reason. This republic will last 1,000 years, and 100 years from now we would be willing to pay half a billion dollars for the Philippine islands, which we can now have for the asking. We need these islands in the future as an outlet for our people, while for the present they will become our home markets. We need them as an incentive for the increase of our shipping and for the building up of our navy, until our flag is seen once more on all the seas. We need them because they mean so much to the Pacific slope, a section which is deserving of as much encouragement and attention as the Atlantic coast.

"It is idle to ask whether we can assimilate or govern the population. Of course we can. My faith in republican principles is unlimited. I believe that our republic is the greatest government on the face of the earth, and that we can give the Philippines a better administration than any other power. We have already solved two race problems. We have disposed of the Indian, and we are making a good citizen of the negro. Besides this we have absorbed 18,-000,000 foreigners, giving them the ballot and intrusting them with a voice in the management of our affairs. Does any one mean to say that the republic which has done so much for the world's civilization and progress as the United States must halt and hesitate in meeting the great opportunity which is now before us? If we should fail in our plain

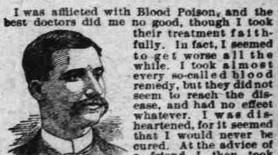
duty, we would make a great mistake. "Hawaii, Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines-these are our four jewels, and we cannot part with one of them without suffering incalculable loss. Trade, commerce, shipping, manufactures-in fact, everything that contributes to our material welfare-depend upon our taking advantage of the wonderful opportunity which something more than mere fortune has placed in our grasp. "-New York Journal.

Overdone Kindness.

Judging from the letters from the boys there has been a large overproduction of nightshirts in all the camps. The dear girls have been wearing their fingers out making dainty nighties, which their brothers and sweethearts are using at Camp Thomas to clean their guns, and the Camp Merritt fellowe are saving up for the Philippines, where nightshirts are regarded as fell dress.-Topeka Capital.

# Doctors Can't Cure It!

Contagious blood poison is absolutely beyond the skill of the doctors. They may dose a patient for years on their mercurial and potash remedies, but he will never be rid of the disease: on the other hand, his condition will grow steadily worse. S. S. S. is the only cure for this terrible affliction, because it is the only remedy which goes direct to from the system.



fully. In fact, I seemed to get worse all the while. I took almost every so-called blood remedy, but they did not seem to reach the dis-ease, and had no effect whatever. I was dis-heartened, for it seemed that I would never be cured. At the advice of

cured. At the advice of a friend I then took S. S., and began to improve. I continued the medicine, and it cured me completely, building up my health and increasing my appetite. Although this was ten years ago, I have never yet had a sign of the disease to return.

W. R. NEWMAN.
Staunton. Va.

It is like self-destruction to continue to take potash and mercury; besides totally destroying the digestion, they dry up the marrow in the bones, pro-ducing a stiffness and swelling of the