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### QUEER OLD SAN JUAN

PRINCIPAL CITY OF THE ISLAND OF

Walled Town Duilt 250 Years Ago-All the Ground Floors Reck With Filth. There Is No Sewerage-Streets Are Kept Very Clean.

San Juan, the principal city of Porto Rico, our new seat of war, is a perfect specimen of a walled town, with portcullis, mont, gates and tattlements. Built over 250 years ago, it is still in good condition and repair. The walls are picturésque and represent a stupendous work and cost in themselves. Inside the walls the city is laid off in regular squares, six perallel streets running in the direction of the length of the island and seven at right angles. The houses are closely and compactly built of brick, usually of two stories. stuccoed on the outside and painted in a variety of colors. The upper floors are occupied by the more respectable 100ple, while the ground floors, almost without exception, are given up to negroes and the poorer classes, who crowd one upon another in the most appalling manner. The population within the walls is estimated at 20,000, and most of it lives on the ground floors. In one small room with a flimsy partition a whole family will reside.

The ground floors of the whole town reek with filth, and conditions are most unsanitary. In a tropical country, where disease readily prevails, the consequences of such herding may be easily inferred. There is no running water in the town. The entire population depends on rainwater caught on the flat roofs of the buildings and conducted to the cistern, which occupies the greater part of the courtyard that is an essential part of Spanish houses the world over, but that here, on account of the crowded conditions, is small.

There is no sewerage, except for surface water and sinks, while vaults are in every house and occupy whatever remaining space there may be in the patios not taken up by the cisterns The risk of contaminating the water is great, and in dry seasons the supply is entirely exhausted. Epidemics are frequent, and the town is alive with vermin.

The streets are wider than in the older part of Havana and will admit two carriages abreast. The sidewalks are narrow and in places will accommodate only one person. The pavements are of a composition manufactured in England from slag, pleasant and even and durable when no heavy strain is brought to bear upon them, but easily broken and unfit for heavy traffic. The streets are swept once a day by hand and, strange to say, are kept very cleau. From its topographical situation the town should be healthy, but it is not. The soil under the city is clay mixed with lime, so hard as to be almost like rock. It is consequently impervious to water and furnishes a good natural drainage. The trade wind blows strong and fresh, and through the harbor runs a stream of sea water at a speed of not less than three miles an hour. With these conditions no contagious diseases, if properly taken care of, could exist. Without them the place would be a

veritable plague spot. Besides the town within the walls there are small portions just outside called the Marina and Puerta de Tierra, containing 2,000 or 3,000 inhabitants each. There are also two suburbs, one, San Turce, approached by the only read leading out of the city, and the other, Catano, across the bay, reached by ferry. The Marina and the two suburbs are situated on sandy points, or spits, and the latter are surrounded by mangrove swamps. The entire population of the city and suburbs, according to the census of 1887, was 27,000. It is now (1896) estimated at 30,000. One-half of the population consists of negroes and mixed races.—Boston Transcript.

### THE PHILIPPINE CHARACTER

Brave, Inconstant and Chafing Under Re

straint, but of a Pliant Nature. After years of study of the native character I have come to the conclusion that the Philippine islander is very matter of fact. He is not unwilling, but unable, conscientiously to accept an abstract theory. Christianity, with its mysteries, has therefore no effect on his character, but he becomes accustomed to do that which his forefathers were coerced to do-namely, to accept the outward and visible signs without being imbued by the inward and spiritual grace. The mere discipline-the fact that nolens volens they must at a given hour on a given day appear dressed in their best and attend the church and (in the case of headmen) go to the monk's residence to "kiss hands" -has certainly had the effect of taming

the masses into orderly beings. Yet restraint of any kind is repugnant in him. He likes to be as free as a bird, but he is of a pliant nature, and easily managed with just treatment. He is extremely sensitive to injustice. If he knows in his own mind that he has done wrong, he will submit to a thrashing without any thought of taking revenge. If he were punished out of mere caprice, or with palpable injustice, he would always have a lurking desire to give quid pro quo. He has an innate Contempt for cowards, hence his disdain for Chinese, but will follow a brave leader anywhere and will mever be the first to yield to hunger, fatigue or possible chances of death. He takes every trouble with profound resignation, he promises everyth ng and performs little; his word is not worth a straw, and he does not feel that lying is a sin. He he can be easily molded into any fashion which a just, honest and merciful government would wish .- Contemporary

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bough

Review.

HEROISM OF THE WOUNDED. High Praise For the Negro Soldiers In the Field and Hospital.

A private letter received in New York from the front gives the following description of scenes among the wounded after the hard fighting near Santiago:

"The misery here is simply indescribable and the suffering of the hundreds of wounded soldiers is terrible to behold. Yet in it all the men are brave and patient, and not a voice of complaint is heard, even from those who are mortally hurt. The Red Cross nurses are working here heroically, but last night the women nurses were so exhausted that they asked for volunteers to relieve them, and every one has turned in to help the wounded.

"There is nothing but the warmest praise heard for the fighting of the negro soldiers in the face of fusillades of Mauser bullets. Kenneth Robinson of the rough riders, who had a bullet go through his body and lodge in his arm, said to me last night: 'There isn't a man in the rough riders but takes off his hat to the negroes. They not only fought like devils, but they were the readiest to come to our help when we were wounded.' The negro soldiers also show remarkable bravery in the hospital tents, where many of them have been under the surgeon's knife. Their pluck is the talk of the surgeons, and they show more nerve than many of their fellow soldiers of lighter hue."-New York Sun.

### SPEED IN BATTLE.

The Magnificent Run of the Oregon and Its Lesson.

With every gun, except one 13 inch in the after turret, blazing forth, the Oregon is represented in a letter received in Washington as rushing forward out of the barch of ships and in ten minutes after the start taking the next place to the Brecklyn in the big race. From that time on she was under forced draft all tile time and making higher peed than she had ever recorded while in the service. At some periods of the race the big vessel is believed to have been going, according to her engineers, over 16 knots, which tallies with Captain Enlate's statement that no battleship making only 15 knots could possibly have kept up with the fast Colon, with her high powered engines.

Raymond Recigers, the executive of the Indiana, writes that when the Oregon came racing acress his bow it was the grandest sight he ever witnessed. She charged down, he says, on the Spanish fleet, letting go first at one vessel and then the other, and all the time carrying a great white bone in her teeth that told of her engine power and great burst of speed. All the time she was running men were working on one of the after 13 such guns, while the other was being tired right alongside in the turret. - Ecston Journal.

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 Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Its effect is immediate and the result permanent.

# THE COLON'S HEAVY GUNS.

Story Purporting to Explain Why They

Were Not on Board When She Sank. A prominent Genoese merchant vouches for the statement that when Italy sold the cruiser Cristobal Colon, then the Caribaldi, to Spain, her! big guns arrived too late to be tested before being mounted on board. They were accordingly put on board without being tested, but the Armstrongs, by whom the guns were made, insisted upon their

being tested nevertheless. The Spanish commander of the ship protested, declaring that there was no time for a full test and besides such a test of the guns on board would shatter the furniture, mirrors, etc., in the cabins. The Armstrongs were still insistent, and finally a compromise was made whereby the guns were put ashore and tested at Spezia. The test was in every way satisfactory, but the Spanish commander sailed away without again shipping the juns. This accounts for the fact that when the Cristobal Colon was run ashore and sunk by the American fleet on the Cuban coast it was found that she was without heavy armament. -Special Cable to New York Sun.

> Yellow Jack. You're a very crafty foe, But you've really got to go, We've a campaign now in view That will surely settle you-And v.e're going to do it, too,

We're in cornest when we say Landy dack. That we had you in the way, Lellow Jack: 'Mid the wrongs to be redressed, And we'll smash you with a zest, Yellow Jack.

# -Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Irene's Mission. The German warship Irene, which is so much blamed for the episode with the Philippine insurgents, really should be praised for the success and celerity with which she performed a delicate mission. It was necessary to find out just the amount of foreign interference the United States would stand, and the Irene found it out exactly .- Baltimore American.

Why allow yourself to be slowly tor ured at the stake of disease? Chilland Fe er will underm ne, and eventuis inconstant in the extreme and loyal ally break down the strongest constiso long as it suits him, but as a subject vution "FEBRI CURA" (Sweet Chill lonic of Iron) is more effective than Oninine 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 substitutes. The "just as good" kind don't take only Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and so effect cures. Sold by B. W. Hargrave, | get cured.

## **THEIMMUNE REGIMENTS**

All Their Members Not Proof Against Yellow Fever.

BUSH IN NEW ORLEANS TO ENLIST.

alonel Riche and Colonel Hood Will Command the Immune Regiments to Garrison Santiago-Difficulties In Carrying Out the Law For Their Organization - Volunteers Faraished to Other States-Great Scarcity of Young Men.

The City of Berlin, the big transport of the International Navigation company, will carry the First and Second United States immune regiments, commanded respectively by Colonel Riche and Colonel Hood, to Santiago to act as the garrison of that town.

These regiments are wholly white and are sent to Santiago first because they have been the longest organized and are in the most efficient condition; but, while efficient, they are not immune, according to the popular acceptance of the term. As a matter of fact, it is doubtful if 5 per cent of the members of the First immune regiment are proof against yellow fever, and probably not more than 80 per cent of the Second have seen or been near that disease. The act creating these regiments did not say immone against yellow fever, but simply against tropical disease, a somewhat vague expression. The moment the bill was passed there was a rush of volunteers, and the services of three white and two negro regiments, composed exclusively, or nearly so, of immunes, were tendered from New Orleans alone, but the offers had to be declined. The First immune regiment was assigned to Texas, and when it was organized the immune provision was altogether ignored. This was done on the ground that the law said nothing about yellow fever, and, secondly, because of the difficulty of determining whether or not an enlisted man was immune. The doctor does not usually give a patient a certificate that he has had yellow fever, and the only proof of immunity-and that is by no means an absolute one-is the fact that one has been in a city where an epidemic of yellow fever has prevailed. As the last Texas epidemic occurred in 1867 and the fever then appeared in only a few coast towns it will be seen that the chances of a recruit from Texas being an immune are very small. The First immune regiment is therefore so only in name. The fact that it comes from a southern state may make it slightly more proof against tropical diseases, but the differences in this respect between it and any ordinary regular regiment of the United States army is

The Second immune regiment was assigned to Lcuisiana and is a little more nearly immune than the First. Colonel Hood lost both his father (General J. B. Hood of Confederate fame) and his mother of yellow fever in the epidemic of 1879 and is himself an immune. The New Orleans part of his regiment is also immune. The fact that the regiment was recruited at Covington, near New Orleans, attracted to it a number of recruits from that city and renders it relatively more nearly im-

mune than the First. There is no lack of yellow fever immunes in the United States army. The only trouble is that, instead of being concentrated in regiments, they have been scattered among a score or more. The Second Louisiana volunteers is far more immune than either of the two so called immune regiments. It comes wholly from New Orleans, where yellow fever epidemics have made most of the population immune. Fully 99 per cent of its officers and men have had yellow fever or nursed it, and it could be stationed anywhere in Cuba without danger. Nearly half the men of the First Louisiana are immune. The Second Mississippi and the First Alabama contain many immunes. So does the Fifth United States volunteers, while the Ninth United States volunteers (colored) contains more than 90 per cent of immunes, 41 of the 12 companies being from New Orleans.

The war fever has raged perhaps more violently in New Orleans than in any other part of the country, and the city has contributed more than ten times its quota and has filled up the scanty regiments of Alabama and Mississippi. The rural districts of the southwest have fallen far behind their quotas, and their deficiencies have been made good mainly by New Orleans. This is all the more remarkable because in the civil war these districts furnished far more than their proportion to the Confederate army. Alabama has fallen short of its quota and had to furnish as its third regiment a negro eigenization. Mississippi has had to open recruiting offices

in New Orleans. When the original call was made by the president, Louisiana was asked to furnish two regiments of infantry. Based on population, New Orleans' share would have been a battalion, or 400 men. Governor Foster found that the city would furnish more volunteers than the country, and assigned one of the regiments to New Orleans-that is, three times its queta, and the other to the country. The city regiment (the Second) was filled up at once from New Orleans. The country regiment (the First) hung fire. It was found to be impossible to get a full regiment from the parishes. The country companies of militia dwindled wonderfully when subjected to medical examination; one comtook three companies to make one. It was necessary to give one entire battalion to New Orleans, while Company A came also from the city. The ranks,

prevent anyone spending good money testing the stuff; but prudent people, who wish to be sure of their remedy,

moreover, of the depleted companies were filled out by New Orleans men until now the First Louisiana, which is supposed to represent the rural districts of Louisiana, contains more city than country men. Thus these two infantry regiments contain 1,900 men from New Orleans and 600 men from the rest of Louisiana. When in the second call the president asked for three companies of artillery, Governor Foster, taught by experience, called for two from New Orleans and one from the rest of the state. Finally, the Louisiana naval militia, 500 strong, comes altogether from New Orleans. This makes a total of 2,600 furnished by the city to the state service, as against 700 by the rest of the state. As the population stands as one to five the city, it will be seen, furnished in proportion 15 times as

many men as the country. This includes, however, only the state volunteers. The United States organized in this district three volunteer regiments of immunes—the Second, Fifth and Ninth. The Second was intended for Louisiana, but more than half the regiment came from New Orleans; the Ninth (colored) contains 11 city companies out of 12; the Fifth (white) has its head marters at Columbus, Miss. It was intended to include volunteers from Alabama and Mississippi, but as it was found impossible to get enough recruits from these states recruiting offices were opened in New Orleans. Entire companies have gone from here, as, for instance, Whitaker's and Underwood's, to fill out the Alabama and Mississippi quota. These three regiments contain

2,400 men from New Orleans. Finding what an excellent field New Orleans was for recruiting, the Eighteenth and Twenty-third United States regular infantry and the Fifth cavalry while here opened recruiting offices and picked up 450 men without difficulty, and now Mississippi, finding it impossible to ruise its third regiment, has opened recruiting offices in New Orleans and will fill its quota here. These last recuits will bring the total of New Orleans volunteers up to 5,700 or 5,900, including the navy enlistments. This may not seem large for Greater New York, but it is actually 12 times the quota that the city was called on to furnish and is equivalent to an enlistment of from 75,000 to 77,000 men in New York city. If so-many men were taken out of Manhattan just now, the city could not but miss them, and New Orleans is missing its volunteers in many

The explanation of the large number of enlistments here, aside from any patriotic ardor, is the very strong love of adventure, for which the city has always been noted, and the fact that summer is a dull season here, when a large proportion of the population has little if any work. The disposition to regard the war as likely to be a short one has tempted hundreds of young men to enlist in the belief that it will be over and they will be back at work in the fall, when business is brisk. Moreover, the climate of Cuba and yellow fever have less terror for the average New Orleans man than for the resident of any other city in the United States.

The withdrawal of the large number of young men is having a very marked effect in many ways in New Orleans. There is a great scarcity of young men. Nor is the fact to be overlooked that it has had its effect on the police news. 'The police force feels the effect of the war very perceptibly," said the superintendent of the New Orleans police the other day, and he pointed to the list of arrests as proof of it. The chief did not mean to reflect in any way on the Louisiana soldiers, who probably include as large a proportion of men of high social rank as any war has seen called forth, but only to point to the fact that the withdrawal of some 6,000 of the most active young men of New Orleans had made the city a great deal quieter and arrests far tener. "The arrests are far fewer," continued the chief. "The Louisiana regin ents took with them many men who gave us a great deal of trouble, and they will make good soldiers, I have no doubt. The officers often refer to So-and-so and wonder how he is getting on in camp and whether he likes his new quarters better than the police station. The army discipline will act as a genuine reformatory for many of the wild young fellows who have gone out with the Louisiana troops. The training, the military life, the strict obedience to orders, will make men out of them. I, for one, will watch the career and record of many a member of these Louisiana regiments who is known to us quite intimately, and I expect to see them come back more orderly and law

The police record proves the truth of Chief Gaster's statement. There has been no police news in New Orleans of any moment since the war began. There are some who think this is due to the fact that interest in the war has swallowed up interest in everything else, but the police say that if 6,000 athletic young men are taken out of a city of 250,000 reci le it will be far more or derly and quiet than heretofore. New Orleans has never been better behaved in its two centuries of existence than since this Spanish war began .- New York Sun.

### Might Have Saved Money.

It would be several hundred millions in Spain's pocket if it had agreed several years ago to sell Cuba to the United States. The chase after honor that it preferred has yielded nothing but loss and humiliation. -St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Distressing Stomach Disease Permanently cured by the masterly pany finally got down to 30 men, and it 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 cure begins with the first dose. The relief it brings is marvel-There is nothing to prevent anyone lous and surprising. It makes no failconcocting a mixture and calling it ure; never disappoints. No matter "sarsaparilla." and there is nothing to prevent anyone spending good money is certain under the use of this great health giving force. Pleasant and al-Sold by E. F. Nadal, Druggist, Wilson, N. C.

# TRADE OF PORTO RICO.

Growth of the Island's Commerce and Its Distribution.

COLONIAL OFFICIAL STATISTICS.

Coffee, Sugar and Tobacco the Chief Articles of Export-Imports of Agricultural Products From the United States. The Foreign Trade Is Conducted Chiefly With Spain, America, Germany, the United Kingdom and France-Export of Coffee Has More Than Doubled In Ten

The foreign trade in 1896 of Porto Rico, which will be the seat of our army's next campaign, was the largest in the history of the island, amounting to \$36,624,120, and for the first time in more than a decade the value of the exports exceeded that of the imports. The statistics of the year's trade have been collected by Frank H. Hitchcock, chief of the section of foreign markets of the department of agriculture, and published in a bulletin, "The Trade of Porto Rico." The statistics are based upon the official trade returns compiled by authority of the colonial government and were procured in advance of publication from the colonial customs officials at San Juan by the New York and Porto Rico Steamship company.

The foreign trade of Porto Rico is conducted chiefly with Spain, the United States, Germany, the United Kingdom and France. Of all the merchandise imported and exported by the island during the four years 1898-6 fully 85 per cent, measured in value. was exchanged with the five countries mentioned. Spain received the largest share of the trade, an average of \$9,-888,074 a year. The United States ranked second, with a yearly average of \$6, 845, 252. Ouba's trade with Porto Rico averaged \$4,606,220, Germany's was \$3,050,334, that of the United Kingdom was \$2,863,930, and that of France \$2,201,687. During 1896 nine other countries had a trade with the island exceeding \$100,000-British possessions, other than the East Indies, \$2, 039, 749; Italy, \$1,047,843; British East Indies, \$886,339; Austria-Hungary, \$553,793; Belgium, \$297,701; Argentina, \$251,844; Uruguay, \$223,793; the Netherlands, \$170,586, and Denmark, \$137,213. Other countries included in the trade returns were French possessions, Danish possessions, Santo Domingo, Venezuela, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, Peru, Mexico, Haiti and Portugal.

Agricultural products make up large part of the island's imports and nearly all her exports. The value of the agricultural imports in 1895 was \$7. 171,352 and of the nonagricultural imports \$9,664,101. The agricultural exports were valued, at \$14,573,366 and the nonagricultural at only \$617,490.

Valuable to Women. Especially valuable to women is Browns' Iron Bitters. Backache vanishes, headache disappears, strength takes the place of omes to the pallid cheek when this wonderful remedy is taken. For sickly children or overworked men it has no equal. No home hould be without this famous remedy. Browns' Iron Bitters is sold by all dealers.

Rice, wheat, flour and hog products are the principal imports, comprising nearly two-thirds of the total agricultural imports. The imports of rice in 1895 were valued at \$2,271,819. Wheat flour was imported to the extent of 170,460 barrels, worth \$1,023,694. The hog products imported were valued at \$1,-274,618. Other agricultural imports with values exceeding \$100,000 in 1895 were: Wines, \$431,536; vegetables, \$400,660; olive oil, \$341,607; cheese, \$337,790; canned goods, \$178,586; jerked beef, \$139,245; bread, biscuit, etc., \$110,375; malt liquors, \$107,243. Vegetable products played the most important part in the agricultural imports. Breadstuff imports had a total value of \$1,144,017, and meat products imported were valued at \$1,531,986.

Cotton fabrics lead the nonagricultural imports, their value in 1895 being \$2,070,667. The imports of fish amounted to \$1,918,107; of wood and its manufactures, \$840,511; of leather and its manufactures, \$711,417. The imports of tobacco in its manufactured forms amounted to \$692,333. Iron and steel and their manufactures, not including machinery and apparatus, were imported to the extent of \$658,413, and the imports of machinery and apparatus were valued at \$344,879. The value of the imports of manufactures of hemp, flax, jute, manilla, etc., was \$408,974. Other important nonagricultural imports were: Soap, \$248,571; paper and pasteboard and their manufactures, \$196,197; mineral oils, crude and refined, \$169,629; cotton yarn and thread, \$154,964; woolens, \$154,947; paraffin, stearin, wax, spermaceti and their manufactures, \$151,995; glass and glassware, \$125,688; coal and coke, \$124.536.

Coffee and sugar, the leading prodnets of the island, comprise in vaice fully 85 per cent of all the merchandise sent to foreign ports. The quantity of coffee shipped in 1895 was 40, 243, 693 pounds, and its value was \$9,159,985; the exports of sugar amounted to 132,-147,277 pounds, valued at \$3,905,741. In addition to the sugar, \$539,571 worth of molasses was shipped, making the total value of sugar and molasses exported \$4,445,312. Leaf tobaceo is the next most important export, the amount in 1895 being 3,665,051 pounds, valued at \$673, 787. Other important exports were: Cattle, \$141,816; maize, \$69,410; hides.

"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 Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus, Summer complaints and all internal pains. Sold by B. W. Hargrave.

\$53,799; fruits and nuts, \$10,880; distilled spirits, \$9,466. Guano is the only important nonagricultural export. In 1895 the exports amounted to 15,491,-476 pounds, valued at \$610,921. The value of all the other nonagricultural

exports was only \$10,000. Porto Rico's export of coffee has more than doubled in ten years. The shipment in 1896 was 58,780,000 pounds, valued at \$13,879,000. The export in 1888 was worth only \$6,275,000, while in the year before the amount of the export was only 27,670,000 pounds, and the value \$3,891,000. During the first five years of the decade ending with the year 1896 the annual average amount

of the export of coffee was 40,349,000 pounds, and the value \$4,945,000; while in the second half of the decade the amount averaged 49, 229, 000 pounds, and the value was \$10,872,000.

Sugar, molasses and tobacco, on the other hand, are among the products whose export has decreased. The tobacco export in 1896 amounted to 2,220,-000 pounds, valued at \$408,000; the export in 1887 was 7,663,000 pounds, with a value of \$1,089,000, and two years later the export of tobacco was still larger. Averaging the exports of the first five years of the decade, and comparing the result with the average for the last five, it is seen that the tobacco shipment has decreased from 5,597,000 to 8,584,000 pounds, and from \$799,000 to \$642,000 in value. In the same way, it is seen that the sugar export has decreased from 187,866,000 pounds, valued at \$3,923,000, for the first five years, to 121,035,000 pounds, valued at \$3,484,000, for the last five, and the molasses export, from 44,095,000 pounds, valued at \$700,000, to 29,609, -000 pounds, valued at \$481,000.

The British East Indies sent Porto Rico 28,865,623 pounds of rice in 1896. Germany sent 26, 100, 840 pounds and Spain sent 12,977,220. The import of rice from all other countries was only 2,819,566 pounds. The United States shipped \$944,418 worth of flour, leaving only \$24,129 worth for Spain, the United Kingdom and France. This country also shipped \$1,842,104 worth of hog products to Porto Rico in 1896. all but \$18,837 of the total import.

Porto Rican coffee is shipped principally to Spain, Cuba, Germany, Italy and Austria-Hungary, Spain receiving 16,405,900 pounds in 1896 and Cuba 15,577,710 pounds, together more than half the total export. France bought 11,306,689 pounds. To the United Kingdom only 334, 119 pounds were shipped and to this country only 822,591 pounds. The United States take more than half the export of sugar and molasses. Of the 122,946,335 pounds of sugar shipped from Porto Rico in 1896 71,875,614 pounds came here and 43,-600,064 pounds went to Spain. The United States received \$331,646 worth of the molasses exported in 1896, and the United Kingdom and the British possessions received the rest, which was worth \$161,976. No molasses is exported to Spain or Cuba, but these countries get three-fourths the tobacco. Of the 2,219,907 pounds shipped in 1896 Cuba received 2, 160, 847 pounds and Spain 1,375,751 pounds. Shipments of Porto Rican tobacco to the United States are

Spain's trade with Porto Rico increased in value from \$4,929,799 in 1887 to \$12,644,955 in 1896. The chief gain was in the increase of Spanish exports to the island from \$2,411,216 in 1887 to \$7,268,948 in 1896. During the same period the value of the imports from Porto Rico advanced from \$2,518,-563 to \$5,376,457. Coffee and sugar constitute in value about nine-tenths of the total imports, excluding coin and bullion. After coffee and sugar the most important agricultural imports from Porto Rico are leaf tobacco, cacao, hides and skins and fruits. Spain's nonagricultural imports from Porto Rico amount to less than \$100,000 a year and are principally bags and sacks, tobacco manufactures and guano.

Spain's exports to Porto Rico are three-fourths nonagricultural products. Cotton fabrics constitute nearly a third of all the merchandise shipped during 1892-6, the annual average valuation being \$1,581,706. The shipments of leather and its manufactures amounted to \$871, 187 a year; of soap, \$257,227 sandals, \$160,907; hats and caps, \$160, 448; paper and paper manufactures, \$125,966; candles, \$123,748; flax and hemp fabrics, \$77,524; wood and its manufactures, \$71,267; woolens, \$68, 668; silk fabrics, \$59,147; perfumery, \$52,769. Chief among the agricultural exports for the period were rice, olive oil, wines, pulse and canned goods. The average annual export of rice was \$248,037; olive oil, \$238,973; wines, \$183,325; chick peas and other pulse, \$127,860; canned goods, \$124,999; wheat flour, \$64,624; fruits and nuts, \$59,685; garlic, \$55,445; bread and biscuit, \$49,637; potatoes, \$36,882; chocolate, \$35,026; paste for soups, \$33,609; butter, \$25,805; distilled liquors, \$23,974; charcuterie, \$22,372; onions, \$20,756; oil of the almond, pea nut and other seeds, \$12,221; meats and lard, \$12, 167; beer and cider, \$10,-117; spices, \$5,293.-New York Sun.

Major Went on Wisdom In War. Major Went of the Tenth infantry was busy dodging bullets during the advance on San Juan. He saw a newspaper man coning along the road. "Lie down; you d-d fool!" roared Went. "Why don't you lie down yourself?" retorted the newspaper man. "D-n you, I can't," reared the major, "but that is no reason why you also should e a d-d tool!"-Chicago Tribune. Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder disease relieved in six hours by "New GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidney and back, in male or female. Relieves retention of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy.
Sold by E. F. Nadal, Druggist, WilThe Regular.

A song for the regular! a song and a people's For the man in blue, who's grit clear through from end to end of the year.

From end to end of the year he goes, with little enough for pay. Through summer heat, through wintry snows. where duty points the way.
Oh, little he cares fo r the cyclone's breath or the blizzard's nor'west sweep, Content enough with his quarters rough and

never a growl at his keep. Ready to dig or ready to die, ready to broil or So long as he knows he is giving his blows to keep the flag on the breeze.

A grasp for the regular! a grasp for the brawny That seeks not to shirk a soldier's work however it's cast or planned.

Oh, grudging enough, in the hour of peace, is the praise for his manly deed. But the people knew where their faith must go in the day of the nation's need. When the dogs of war are out on the trail, when the foe has loosed his pack,

Whose trusty rifle is ready then to bay him doubly back? Who meets him wherever he rood of soil in fee And makes him feel the might of his steel from mountain crest to sen?

Our hearts to the regular! our hearts to our

Who clears the way for a freeman's sway with his freeman's sword and gun. saw him rush through the tropic brush to succor our gallant Wood, well he knew, when the bullets flew,

where the forts of Cancy stood. Oh, who will forget the bloody debt he wrote from his streaming veins When down from the heights of San Juan he

looked on the Cuban plains? Oh, who will forget the charge he made, and the vanquished foe's despair, Then the banner of Spain ne'er rose again, and they saw Old Glory there? -John Jerome Rooney in New York Sun.

#### ROUTING YELLOW FEVER.

The Blessing Which Will Be Conferred on the World by Our War With Spain. If the only outcome of the present war were the disappearance of yellow fever from Cuba and the cleansing of the pestilential port of Havana, the United States would not have fought in vain. That Havana in its existing unsanitary condition is a menace to every neighboring people and state is an assertion that can be made without fear of contradiction. That both the town and harbor by the application of a little engineering skill can be rendered as healthy as any in the south is, in the opinion of experts, quite practicable, but that any steps tending in this direction will be taken under Spanish rule is just as surely not to be looked for. Therefore the sooner this rule ceases in Cuba the better it will be for the pub-

lic health of America and of the world. If proof were needed that yellow fever is essentially a disease which flourishes amid filthy surroundings, and that when these favoring conditions are removed abates and in some instances wholly disappears, we might cite Jamaica, Mexico and the Danish West Indian islands as examples of the good results following proper sanitary measures. Indeed north of the equator Havana stands as almost the sole and certainly as the chief source of this particular form of danger to the commercial nations of the world. From its proximity to Cuba the United States has been the principal sufferer from Spanish neglect of the laws of health, and undoubtedly whatever form of government may be decided upon for Cuba the authorities at Washington will insist that the unsanitary conditions now prevailing at Havana shall no longer

If Brazilian sanitarians can be awakened to their duty, many of those living will see the day when yellow fever will have been stamped out and mankind delivered from one of the most deadly of the tropical scourges. - Medical Record.

Keep Them All!

The only way to deal with Aguinaldo is to announce our determination to keep and govern all the Philippine islands, and then to carry out that determination on the same unswerving lines as those inaugurated by Dewey three months ago. - Chicago Tribune.

The Berlin newspapers, possibly under instructions, make light of the Irene incident; but it cannot be too strongly impressed upon them or upon the German government that the United States will have no Kaio-Chou business if it knows it .- Peston Journal.

# Oh, the Pain of Rheumatism!

Rheumatism often causes the most intense suffering. Many have for years vainly sought relief from this disabling disease, and are to-day worse off than ever. Rheumatism is a blood disease, and Swift's Specific is the only cure, because it is the only remedy which can reach such deep-seated diseases. A few years ago I was taken with inflamma-

tory Rheumatism, which became so intense that I was for weeks unable to walk. I tried several prominent physicians and took their treat-



unable to get the slightest relief. In fact, my condition seemed to grow worse, the disease spread over my entire body, and from November to March

from November to March
I suffered agony. I tried
many patent medicines,
but none relieved me.
Upon the a d vice of a
friend I decided to try
S. S. S. Before allowing me to take it, however, my guardian, who was a chemist, analyzed the remedy, and pronounced it free of
potash or mercury. I felt so much better after
taking two bottles, that I continued the remedy, and in two months I was cured completely.
The cure was permanent, for I have never since
had a touch of Rheumatism though many
times exposed to damp and cold weather.

BLEANOR M. TIPPELL,

3711 Poweiton Avenue, Philadelphia.

Don't suffer longer with Rheumatism.

Don't suffer longer with Rheumatism. Throw aside your oils and liniments, as they can not reach your trouble. Don't experiment with doctors—their potash and mercury will add to your disabil-ity and completely destroy your diges-

will cure perfectly and permanently. It is guaranteed purely vegetable, and contains no potash, mercury, or other mineral. Books mailed free by Swift