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#### TROOPS USED BADLY.

THOSE IN PORTO RICO NOT PAID FOR THREE MONTHS:

The Military Postoffice Called a Pathetic Joke - Soldiers Have Not Beard From Home For a Quarter of a Year.

It is a borsh thing to say that the devoted volunteers and patient regulars now in Porto Rico have been treated with a singular lack of consideration by the government so far as pay is concerned.

The entire hospital staff of the Fourth army corps; for instance, has not received a penny for four months up to Aug. 27. On Aug. 31 it will have been three months since the Eleventh regiment and the Fifth light artillery have seen a penny of Uncle Sam's money. This regiment and artillery only a few days ago were called upon to perform an extraordinary march under peculiar difficulties and responded to a man, two stealing away from the hospital to join the firing line. But for three months the only knowledge they had that they were employed by Uncle Sam was the serving of rations-when they had them. This speaks well for the spirit of the men, but there must be something wrong between here and Washington.

Now that there is no war, the volunteers are talking. They are not a poor and helpless set, by any means, and many an inquiry here may result in a court martial over there. What a shame it is that scandal should always follow on the heels of a high purpose! But already the names of some well known men are bandied about here as freely as if the proof was not wanting-and it is

Where the paymasters are Washington only knows. A detachment of Troop A escorted two with their treasure to Utuado, where the money was paid out to troops away back in their pay, but who had done nothing except get wet. Since then nothing has been heard of the paymasters, except that they are coming "manana." Men who bave been pushed steadily forward to the front have heard that "they are coming" so often that they only grin and ring in the old, old, "So's Christmas!"

It is no joke to be four months without pay, especially when thrown into an island like this, where one must take the best of care of himself or go to the sick tent, the hospital, the fever ward and perhaps the grave. A penny for a lime at the right time would have toned up that bad stomach. Three cents for a glass of brandy would have prevented that congestive chill, but Uncle Sam had forgotten, and there isn't today one cent of his money in the entire army in the western end of the island.

At San Marias, a young West Pointer, a volunteer of a company of the Eleventh infantry, gratefully accepted a loan of a few dollars for delicacies which were necessities to him. A rich and well bred New York man, he had suffered quietly with his men, sleeping in the rain and mud and eating the stuff called rations. This young West Pointer had been advanced to first lieutenant for gallantry during the fight at Las, or San, Marias, as it is called there.

Imagine what the young lieutenant did with the borrowed money-the first he had seen in three months! He bought a clean undershirt and half a beef. The former he donned with a sigh of satisfaction, after burying its predecessor; the latter he assisted his company in stowing away in one gorgeous gorgethe first fresh meat any of them had eaten for three weeks.

Fourth army corps and sent here (San German) on hospital duty, says not a man in his detachment has been paid for four months, and he has not met a soldier who had received a penny in less than three months. This man is a graduate from a New York medical school and is indignant and amazed at the way the soldiers are being treated. They anticipated hardship and even privation, but not indifference and neglect. He tells of stories of delicacies sent over in the relief ships by good American women and intended for the sick, but which never reached them. All that, of course, is mere private scandal and will be traced in time to the officers who intercepted these merciful dittle gifts, but the great question, as to why the soldiers are not paid, must be answered by higher authority than a petty officer.

The alleged military postofice, too, is a pathetic joke. The lack of money from the government would not be felt so keenly were not all communication with home absolutely cut off. I have been fortunate in being here only one month, so it is not longer than that since I heard from home, but the soldiers here number thousands who have not heard a word from home for three months. There are letters for them at Tampa, Key West, in fumigation at Santiago, at Ponce or anywhere or everywhere except where they ought to be.

The private, hungry, cold, bare and penniless, sleeping with his face in the rain and his back in the mud, with the advance guard close to Lares, demands that the blame be fixed for these unnecessary privations. The commanding officer, here or elsewhere, who has all he needs except what he wants for his boys away in front, insists upon it. The American people will have it .-Harry N. Gaither, Cor. New York

The Country's Call.

When you heard the country callin-an she wasn't callin soft-Thar warn't no man a hidin in the old time

fodder foft: Thar wuz patriots by the dozens, All ye'r brothers an ye'r cousins, But 'twuz hard work gittin in the army!

They were crowdin fer recruitin from all corners of the states, They were jumpin of the fences, they were climbin of the gates! But, with privates by the million

And with colonels by the billion It was hard work gittin in the army!

-F. L. S. in Atlanta Constitution. CASTORIA

M'INERNEY'S LONG SHOT.

How the Sergeant Picked General Linares Off His Horse at Santiago,

Sergeant McInerney of E company. Ninth infantry, was peeping over the edge of the trench before Santiago the other morning; near him stood his lieutouant. The Ninth bad received orders from its colonel not to fire unless so or-

"Lieutenant," said the sergeant, 'there's a Spaniard on a white horse, with staff officers around him. I think, he's a general officer. The distance is 1,000 yards. Can I pick him off?" The word passed along and permission came



back. McInerney rolled his cartridge over his tongue (a soldier's apperstition) and leaded his rifle. Then resting his rifle on the edge of the pit he nimed

"I undershot just 100 yards," said he, drawing another cartridge from his mouth, "but it didn't scare him."

When McInerney's rifle cracked again, he cried, "I got him," and the officer on the white horse fell over with a shot in his shoulder. It was General Livares, the Spanish commandant. Before McInerney could get under cover a Manser clipped the dirt an inch from bis ear. "A little too far to the right." he cried, waving his right arm as though he were a target marker on a rifle range. - Chicago Record.

The American Soldier. Tis the word of command: "Quick to arms!

Onick to arm s!" American soldiers not a word disobev. They'll rest on their guns when ring war's alarms. Impetuous their charge, naught can stay,

Though sharp be the conflict, they, faitering On, on up to Caney make their way.

naught can stay

With each crack of musket, when close whiz

They're proudest in the thickest of the fray. Drive the fee from the trench and smash their redoubtl

Charge with fixed bayonets!" that command rings again. See! Quickening their step, on they rush with

brave men! Twas a victory, yes, but it cost us most dear, For many a brave lad strewed the main, Dut American soldiers can die without fear

And the foe-now they flee. "On, on, my

When the need of their country's made plain: Hark! Off with the hat and sad bow the head, Sounds a funeral dirge, comes a funeral train. Upon our country's altar these soldiers lie

had our thoughts, sore our hearts and tears for the slain -Dr. R. S. Woodworth in Atlanta Constitu-

WANTED SEVERAL TRUSTWORTHY PERSONS in this state to manage our business in their own and nearby counties. It is mainly office work con ducted at home. Salary straight \$900 a-year and expenses - definite bonafide Another volunteer, attached to the no more, no less salary. Monthly \$75. References. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope, He bert E. Hess, Prest., Dept M. Chicago.

### BISMARCK'S PHYSICIAN.

How the Famous Dr. Schweninger Be came the Prince's Best Friend.

The late Prince Bismarck's physician, the famous Dr. Schweninger, was said to be the only man who had any real influence over Bismarck. For years the chancellor had been troubled with facial neuralgia, and after several specialists had tried in vain to cure him Count Herbert Bismarck suggested that Dr. Schweninger be consulted. His father assented, and the doctor came and straightway began to question and examine his patient. Unaccustomed to restraint of any kind, Bismarck could not contain himself under this ordeal and exclaimed impatiently: "Oh, have done with your long winded questions! I don't see their use, and they are tir-

"They tire you, eh?" said Schweninger coolly. "So you want me to care you, and yet you won't take the trouble to answer my questions? It seems to me that you ought to have called in a veterinary sargeon, for these gentlemen cure their patients without asking them

any questions " Bismarck could hardly believe his ears. Clinching his fists, he rose from his chair and glared at Schweninger in speechless rage. Schweninger smiled imperturbably at him, and gradually the chancellor cooled, and finally he resumed his seat and said: "If you cannot cure me without all this formality, go ahead with your questions. It will certainly le a great relief to me if I find that your medical skill is on a par with your ability to make impertinent remarks." After that day this "imperti-

nent" physician was Bismarck's best

friend - Lt. Louis Post-Dispatch. Why allow yourself to be sl-wly tortured 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 Oninine and being combined with Iron is an excellent Tonic and Nervine Medicine. It is pleasant to take, is sold than anything else in the medicene

## STERNBERG SPEAKS.

HE EXPLAINS HIS ATTITUDE TOWARD THE RED CROSS ASSOCIATION.

Denies That He Was Hostile to That Organization-He Belleves Relief, When Meeded, Should De Promptly Accepted Without Reference to the Source.

The statement in regard to the attitude of the medical department of the army toward the National Red Cross society was made by Surgeon General Sternberg the other day:

"Owing to the pressure of my official duties, I have not heretofore felt justified in taking the time to make an explanation with reference to my attitude toward the American National Red Cross.

"It has been repeatedly charged in the newspapers that I am hostile to this organization and have refused to accept its assistance in the care of our sick and wounded soldiers, and that as a result of this refusal there has been unnecessary suffering.

"These charges are without foundation, except in so far as I have objected



to the sending of female nurses with troops in the field engaged in active operations. We have a Red Cross hospital corps in the army of enlisted men. whose duty it is to render first aid to the wounded upon the field of battle and to care for the sick in our division field hospitals, and I have been of the opinion that female nurses would be an incumbrance to troops during active operations, but so soon as serious sicknesses developed in our camps and it became necessary to treat typhoid fever cases in our field hospitals I gladly accepted the services of trained female nurses for the division field hospital. and in our general hospitals we have employed them from the first. The general testimony from the surgeons in charge of these hospitals has been that their services have been of great value. Very many of these trained nurses have been obtained through the kind assistance of the Red Cross Society For Maintenance of Trained Nurses, Auxiliary No. 8, and I desire to express my high appreciation of the valuable services rendered to the medical department of the army by this organization.

"My attitude toward relief organizations is shown by an indorsement, dated May 5, upon a letter addressed by the Rev. Henry C. McCook of Philadelphia to the president and referred to me for

" 'May 5, 1898. Respectfully returned to the adjutant general of the army. The plan proposed for the organization of a relief association appears to have been well considered, and the object in view will commend itself to every patriotic citizen. But it is a question whether the president should give special privileges to any particular organization. Other prominent individuals in distant parts of the country may be organizing for the same purpose. One such proposition has come to me from Chicago. While I approve in a general way of organizations for the relief work proposed, it appears to me that it will be best not to give in advance exclusive privileges to any particular organization. In case of need, assistance should be accepted from any organization prepared to give it.'

"This has been my guiding principle throughout-that relief when needed should be promptly accepted without reference to the source from which it

"A committee of the American National Red Cross association called upon me in my office in Washington some time in advance of the landing of our troops in Santiago, making an offer of assistance. I received them most courteously and advised them to use their resources in fitting up a hospital ship. telling them that a hospital ship was now being fitted up for the use of the medical department, but it was not at and that in such an event a hospital ceived. ship, properly equipped, having on board a corps of doctors and nurses,

would be a most valuable auxiliary. "Furthermore, the American National Red Cross association has had full authority to send agents and supplies to all our camps since June 9, 1898, and if there has been suffering for want of needed supplies they must share the responsibility with the medical department of the army for such suffering.

"To show my cordial relations with the National Red Cross relief committee I venture to quote from a letter of Aug. 11, received by me from Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge, chairma of the supply committee. Mr. Dodge says, 'I want again to assure you personally and on behalf of our committee of our earnest desire to assist you in every possible way and to thank you for calling upon us so

"For years," says Capt. C. Mueller, "I have relied more upon Aver's Pills under positive guarantee to cure or chest, to regulate my bowels, and money refunded. Accept no substi- those of the ship's crew. These pills

"In a recent letter from Mrs. Winthrop Cowdin, vice president of the Red Cross Society For Maintenance of Trained Nurses, she says, 'We greatly appreciate your courtesy to us and feel most grateful to have been permitted to serve you in any way."

NORTH AMERICAN SAINT. A Late Bishop of Philadelphia May Be Canonized.

The Very Rev. Joseph Wessel of the Order of the Redemptorists is on his way to Rome with documents intended to prove that the virtues and religious zeal of the late John Nepemucene Neumann, bishop of Philadelphia, make him worthy, of canonization. If the good bishop be canonized, he will be the only North American saint on the calendar. The only American saint is St. Rese of Linea, who died in 1617 in

Bishop Neumann was born in Bohemia in 1811. He came to New York in 1866 and was ordained a priest by Bishop Dubois. He did mission work among the Indians, joined the congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer (as the Redemptorist order is designated), and in 1852 was made bishop of Philadelphia. He died in 1860. His religious work was chiefly among children, and it is but slept for awhile in a chair.

cause, and he has examined witnesses in those parts. and laid evidence of Bishop Neumann's known as judges and promoters of the holy see, were addressed as most illustrious and most reverend.

This testimony, properly indorsed and authenticated. Father Wessel takes to Rome, where he will lay it before the court that has the power to add names to the calendar of saints. It may be years before this very deliberate court makes its decision concerning Bishop Neumann. And before he will be elevated to sainthood it will be necessary to prove that he worked at least two miracles .- New York World.

Bievele Policeman's Achievement. While playing with some other boys at One Hundred and Fourth street and Second arenne New York, the other morning Leo Starzky, 13 years old, of 2033 Second avenue was bitten by a large, black dog owned by Henry Boker of 1885 Third avenue. Young starzky's left hand was badly lacerated

Bieycle Policeman Fogarty placea the little fellow in front of him on his wheel and scorched to the Harlem hospital, where the boy's wounds were cauterized. The surgeons there stated that Fogarty's prompt action had probably saved the boy from lock jaw.

A .vonderful Discovery, The last quarter of a century reach nany wonderful discoveries in prediction but none that have accomplished were for remedy, Browns' Iron Bitters. It was ontain the very elements of good in nd neither man, woman or chill can thi without deriving the greatest ben lit. Browns' Iron Bitters is sold by all decars.

### Piums For Yellow Fever.

The Culifort (Miss ) Southward respectfully informs The Ferest Register and others of the state press who are congratulating themselves and the state board of health that a wonderful discovery in medical science was made at McHenry this summer, and that is nothing less than a new cure for yellow fever. A married lady living in Mc-Henry during the epidemic of quarantine became unwell, the result of natural conditions. The physicians declared her case one of yellow fever and prescribed medicine. The lady was yearning for plums. Relatives sent four miles in the country and secured a supply, of which the lady ate, say, two quarts and in a couple of days was entirely well. She did not touch the doctor's medicine. The state board who so valiantly stamped out the fever at McHenry should make claim for the discovery of the plum cure.

On a War Footing.

If we keep on picking out coaling stations all over the Pacific, we shall have enough to start another war.-Pittsburg Times.

Hardships Endured by Soldiers.

The anthorities of New York state are angry because the Third regiment, New York volunteers, was obliged to march from Camp Alger to Thoroughfare Gap. The men experienced a series all improbable that an emergency would of hardships which were unnecessary arise which would overtax our resources at least, according to the reports re-

The first day's march was conducted in the heat of the day, during which many of the men fell on the roadside from exhaustion. One died while on the march, and five as a result of it. In consequence of the ncharrival of the wagon train the men were without food for 24 hours succeeding their first day's march. On the third day they proceeded in a heavy rainstorm and without drinking water, the men being compelled to drink from the muddy pools along the road These are but samples of what was experienced during that

Distressing stoumch Disease Permanently cured by the masterly powers of South American Nervine Toric Invalids need suff r 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 | York San. dose. The relief it brings is marvellous and surprising. It makes no failure: never disappoints. No matter how long you have suffered, your cure ordinary case of Colic, Cramps or Nauis certain under the use of this great | sea. An unexcelled remedy for Diarhealth giving force. Pleasant and al

### OUR FUTURE NAVY.

DUR BATTLESHIPS MUST HAVE HIGH-ER SPEED.

The War With Spain Demonstrated the Value of Armored Cruisers-The Conflict Will Probably Develop Some New Types of Vessels.

For the first time since the new steel fleet was begun we have the experience of actual war to guide us in its enlargement. Such modifications therefore as tre shall make in our programme will be those suggested by our contest with Spain and by the results of that contest in enlarging our domains.

To begin with, we shall hereafter give our battleships higher speed, greater coal endurance and a larger ratio of plated surface. Of the value of battleships there can be no doubt. At Santiago our vessels of that class had only armored cruisers to contend with, but in another war they may have to fight ships of their own type. We must add at least three knots to their speed, and instead of the 15 or 16 knots hitherto contracted for must demand 18 or 19. Another suggestion, arising from the great damage which can be done by shells, is that instead of confining said he was so untiring in his labors armor to what are called vital parts that frequently he would not go to bed, plates thick enough to keep out the fire of small rapid fire guns should extend Two years ago the church sanctioned throughout the ships. Certain parts of an inquiry into the life of Bishop Neu- a battleship can, indeed, be shot away mann, the first step in the process of without destroying her power to keep canonization, which is slow. Father affoat and use her guns, but great loss Wessel was then made postulant of the of life may follow from exploding shells

The need of a good steaming radius sanctity before the court of inquiry, has been emphasized by the war, notably which has held its sessions in Philadel- by what was demanded of the Oregon phia. Archbishop Ryan presided over in her long run, and good bunker cathe court, which was made up of priests | pacity will be among the leading features of our future battleships. Since faith, who, as the representatives of the for high speed and great radius of action more space is required for machinery and coal, it follows that our battleships hereafter will be larger than those hitherto built. Fortunately the superior hardness of the latest armor will furnish adequate protection from

plates less thick than the old ones. We now have the battleships Iowa. Indiana, Oregon, Massachusetts and Texas; building and perhaps to be ready by or before the end of next year, the Kearsarge, Kentucky, Illinois, Alabama and Wisconsin; authorized but not laid down, the Maine, Missouri and Ohio. As soon as possible this force of 13 battleships should be made 20, and not before 30 are supplied can our war establishment be called satisfactory in

In no particular have the teachings of the war been more striking than in their demonstration of the value of armored cruisers. Our only examples of this type now are the New York and Brooklyn, but their services during the

late war were most valuable. Of protected cruisers we can hardly speak too highly, considering that Dewey's great victory at Manila was chiefly won by them. Yet we cannot be said to need more of them now. Strong in this class before the war, we added two of the finest of them, the New Orleans and the Albany, and some of our auxiliary vessels if retained will also swell the list. Besides, the new armored cruisers would be faster than most

of the protected cruisers. The monitors did well by us in the war, and the Monterey and Monadnock, although intended only for coast defense, crossed the Pacific. Still, with the 6 double turrets now in commission, the 12 single turrets which have been repaired and made serviceable and the 3 war monitors ordered at the last session of congress we shall have all of

this type of vessels immediately needed. We incline to think also that when the 28 torpedo boats and destroyers, for which bids are to be opened at once are put under contract, we shall feel reasonably equipped in that class. We shall then have surpassed our original torpedo boat programme, and the events of the recent war have rather tended to diminish the prestige of these craft. They have a sphere of great usefulness of their own, but in making further additions to our torpedo flotilla we shall probably never feel the need again of adding 28 at a single stroke.

We shall doubtless take care to keep ourselves supplied with repair ships like the Vulcan, hospital ships like the Solace, transports and colliers. It will not be surprising to find that the war has evolved some new types of vessel; and armored mortar boats for harbors. which will carry the line of defence by heavy mortars out beyond the range of shore forts, have already been suggested .- New York Sun.

Be Careful of Old Books. If you have any old books stored away anywhere-that is, books dating ba previous to the eighteenth century-you may be surprised to learn that they are even more valuable than 'von thought. Concealed in the antique binding may be parchment manuscripts of priceless value. That mediaval bookbinders were in the habit of hiding away these treasures between the boards of their books is a discovery due to the research of Professor Caspar Rene Gregory of Leipsic, who is at present delivering a course of lectures at the University of Chicago. Professor Gregory has been remarkably successful in dissecting the bindings of old books, and the result of his labors is now given to the public

Will Not Be Accepted.

for the first time.

The suggestion made in certain quarters that we should give back the Philippines to Spain, keeping only one or two coaling ctations as the beggarly traits of Dewey's victory, will not be accepted by the American people. - New

"In a minute" one dose of HART's ESSENCE OF GINGER will relieve any thora, Cholera Morbus, Summer c

DISPOSAL OF OUR ISLANDS.

Governor Bradley Is Opposed to the Acquisition of Foreign Territory. Governor William O. Bradley of Kentucky recently declined to give a signed statement of his view of the peace negotiations, but said: "You may quote me as saying Spain should be compelled to pay every dollar of the expense of this war. That we should acquire commercial advantages in all the countries and colonies under her control and coaling stations for our ships admits of no argument. We should not, in the midst of our triamphs, however significant, be overcome

with the glamour of conquest or inordi-



GOVERNOR WILLIAM O. BRADLEY.

tory. Monarchies and empires may and will engage in war to bring other countries into subjugation in order to fill their coffers and add to their territory. This is but the natural outgrowth of their antecedents and teachings.

"A republic founded on the bedrock of liberty, with the declaration that all men are born free and equal and that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, cannot engage in the conquest of other lands. The acquisition of foreign territory means the formation of a standing army in every country so acquired and the building of a navy to hold the territory in subjugation. It means taxation, a strongly centralized government and the opportunity - yes, the probability-of measuring arms with the combined nations of the world. It means troublesome entanglements and complications. That the hand should be taken from the throat of starving Cubans and a stable government given the people of Cuba is justified alike by every principle of religion and morals. But when this is done, as it may be by treaty adjustment, all has been accomplished that is necessary and proper."

# ROOSEVELT WAS WOUNDED.

-New York Journal.

Rough Rider Says a Piece of Shell Struck His Colonel's Hand. It was found out recently that Colonel Roosevelt really possesses that

which Mr. Croker says any man running for governor this fall will needthe evidence that he was wounded in battle. The story was told by a private in Colonel Roosevelt's regiment, who is now in the hospital at Governors island. It was at San Juan hill. Roosevelt and some other officers were standing together in a little clearing on the slope of the hill. Bullets were flying, and finally a fragment of shell struck Colonel Roosevelt on the back of the

It was a glancing blow and simply scraped the flesh. The wound bled profusely. Colonel Roosevelt whipped out his handkerchief, bound it around his hand and said: "Well, that's the first one. They'll have to do better than that next time." "Just as he said that," continued the rough rider, "a young officer standing near him was killed by a Spaniard up in the top of one of the trees. The same sharpshooter picked off several of our men before he was killed by a private of the Twenty-fourth infantry, one of the colored regiments.

"About that time I was sent up into the trenches. Oh. but it was hot! After I'd been there for some time I was relieved to go back to take a little rest. On the way I met Colonel Roosevelt. He noticed me and asked: 'Where have you been, my boy? Up in the trenches? It's hot as the devil up there, isn't it? Now. I'll tell you what to do. You go back there and tell my cook to make you some good coffee and give you a bite to eat. We can't spare any good men, and they must have enough to eat. Go along now.' I tell you, you can fight for a man like that. What's good enough for you is good enough for him. He'd give up his own blanket to make one of his men comfortable. New York Sun.

### Praying and Figliting.

The captain of the Texas has attracted considerable attention because he is fervent in prayer as well as brave and zealous in tattle. All men pray, but Captain Philip prefers the conventional way. Stonewall Jackson's colored servant used to say that when Marse Jackson got up twice in the night to pray he knew "the debble would be to pay next day."-Boston Transcript.

When Spain's Ships Get on Top.

Future upheavals of nature may cause scientists to marvel at the submarine scrap piles accumulated by this generation .- Washington Star.

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 th

# ON A PEACE MISSION.

WISS JESSIE SCHLEY'S STORY OF PERIL IN MADRID.

the Saw the Queen Regent, but Had to Fice For Her Life-Peace Petition Useless - Maria Christina and Almodovar

Could Give Her Only Kindly Assurances. Despite the false reports sent from Madrid that Miss Jessie Schley, with her petition for peace, did not see the queen, the American girl succeeded in accomplishing her mission, though she

to fice quickly from Madrid. The queen regent received her kind-

was compelled by the hostile populace



MISS JESSIE SCHLEY. but gave expression to such words of helplessness as show how little power

is left to the sovereign of Spain. Miss Schley was compelled to go to Lisbon, although nominally under the queen's protection. The first news her anxious friends in Paris had from her came the other day in a short letter from Lisbon, telling of her safety and recounting her experiences, her reception by the queen, her interview with the minister of foreign affairs and her flight from Madrid under the protec-

tion of the British embassador.

The New York Journal is enabled to give Miss Schley's letter verbatim: When I was appointed a delegate by the peace societies of Paris to go to Madrid, I little thought my mission would be so successful. From the moment I reached the frontier officials were very kind and seemed to keep a

Through the influence of the lady superior of the convent where I stopped the oneen graclously gave me a hearing without delac. Lor majesty took my papers, rand them over, and as I explained that I required them to present to President McKinley she returned them to me the next day through one of her maids of

The queen used the following words: "I am deeply touched by these beautiful resolutions in favor of peace, but I am a constitutional sovereign and cannot take the initiative in any matter without my ministers. Go and see

some of my ministers." The queen's maid of honor, who visited me every day while I was at Madrid, told me that, igh her majesty yearned for peace, she could not, in deference to her ministers, appear to be overanxions for it.

Acting upon the queen's suggestion to see some minister, I called upon the secretary of state. Duke Almodovar del Rio. From him I have received the following letter: "The generosity and energy which have prompted you to make this long excursion to a strange land for the sake of peace, united to your intense patriotism and to your love for

Spain, convince me that you will be a powerful and beneficent influence in the United States. The help of your league, of which you are such a worthy member, cannot fail to do good. I approve of your resolutions and wish you success with the president of the United States on the same mission. Some of the jingo papers called me General Shafter's daughter and raised such a row that

there was great danger of an attack being made by the mob upon the convent where I was stopping; hence I left secretly and swiftly. Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, the British embassador, will take charge of any further negotiations in reference to my cause in Madrid. He very courteously furnished me with an escort to the station when I was leaving Lisbon. JESSIE A. SCHLEY.

The foreign trade of Porto Ricc amounted to \$36,000,000 last year. We can use this in our business. -- Syracuse

# Sacrificed to Blood Poison.

Those who have never had Blood Potson can not know what a desperate condition it can produce. This terrible disease which the doctors are totally unable to cure, is communicated from one generation to another, inflicting its taint upon countless innocent ones.

Some years ago I was inoculated with no by a nurse who infected my babe with blood taint. The little one was unequal to the struggle, and its life was yielded up to the fearful poison. For six long years I suf-fered untold misery. I was covered with sores and ulcers from head to foot, and no language can express my feelings of woe during those long

years. I had the best medical treatment. Several physicians succes sively treated me, but all to no purpose, The mercury and potash seemed to add fuel to the awful flame which was devouring me. I was awful flame which was devouring me. I was advised by friends who had seen wonderful cures made by it, to try Swift's Specific. We got two bottles, and I felt hope again revive in my breast—hope for health and happiness again. I improved from the start, and a complete and perfect cure was the result. S. S. S. is the only blood remedy which reaches desperate cases.

Mas. T. W. Lee.

Mas. T. W. LEE, Montgomery, Ala. Of the many blood remedies, S. S. S. is the only one which can reach deepseated, violent cases. It never fails to cure perfectly and permanently the most desperate cases which are beyond

the reach of other remedies.

PURELY VEGSTABLE, and is the only