"The way to be happy is to have a good liver and a good

heart."

You look to the heart

will take care of the

THE FORESTS OF CUBA.

An Immense Amount of Valuable Timber Land In the Island.

Cuba still possesses 16,000,000 acres of virgin forest abounding in valuable timber, none of which is useful as coarse construction lumber, while nearly every foot would be salable in the United States and bring high prices. Caban mahogany and cedar are para ticularly well known in the United States. The mahogany is very hard and shows a handsome grain, and is preferred by many to any other variety in common use. The moment Spain drops the reins of government in Cuba and trade relations are re-established with the States there will be a movement, both inward and outward, of forest products which will have a beneficial effect upon the industry of both

First to feel the force of this movement toward rehabilitating Cuba will be the lumbering interests of the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts. Prior to three years ago they looked upon Cuba as an excellent outlet for the coarse end of the mill cuts, and since that market has been closed to permit the prosecution of a most hideous and revolting war, the coarser grades of yellow pine produced at coast points have been marketed with great difficulty and seldom at a profit. It is unfortunately true that Cuba will be unable to realize so promptly from a movement to re-establish her mahogany and cedar trade, for it is claimed by prominent operators that the industry has been so completely crippled by the ravages of war that a period of time running from twelve to eighteen months will be required before logs can be landed at ports in this country. It is hoped that all this may be accomplished without shedding an additional drop of blood. Prior to the war the annual net revenue of Cuba was \$80,000,000. With peace restored it would hardly be better than \$50,000,000. But under a conservative form of government she would gain strength and prestige from her closer relations with the United

POLITENESS IN MEXICO.

Stately Courtesy Is Practised in Everydas

Life Among All Classes. No other nation can equal Mexico in the stately courtesy practiced in everyday life among all classes. Even the poor laborers rarely address one another without some terms of endear-"Como estas, mi alma?" ("How are you, my soul?") is a common form of address. Every one seems to have a gentle consideration for the feelings of others. "My lady". I am at your feet," is the prescribed form of salutation from a gentleman who meets a lady, whereas if two gentlemen meet they say, "I kiss your

A Mexican will never permit a lady to descend the stairs alone; he takes her by the hand or offers his arm, and only takes leave of her at the street door. Often in their rambles through Mexico strangers lose their way, and if they have a slight knowledge of Spanish an appeal to a native is certain to bring courteous relief

The Mexican lover calls his sweetheart "the very eyes of me." and if she rejects him he is likely to say, "Since there is no help, I bow before you, kiss your feet and depart."

Mexican politeness always has the appearance of perfect sincerity. An American young lady was once talking with an old Mexican gentleman and she laughingly said something about having some literary work to do. It was good to see the old fellow's impressivé manner as he exclaimed: "Work! Miss, such lips as yours should never mention work. You should be a queen and wear pearls as beautiful as those incased in your lovely mouth."

Compensation for Accidents. A new law adopted in Italy requires that every employer shall, at his own cost, provide for his workmen com- consumption of tent pins is considerapensation for all accidents the conse- ble; a manufacturer of tents might

quences of which last more than five carry in stock 5,000 or 10,000 tent pins. days. The compensation under the law is as follows: If there shall result far greater. Like many other manufrom the accident disablement of a factured articles of wood, tent pins are complete and permanent nature the made in the West, in factories in proxcompensation shall be an amount limity to the forests whence the supequivalent to five times the man's plies of wood are drawn, yearly wages, but in any case not less than \$600. This amount is, as a rule. to be invested in a life annuity for the benefit of the injured workman.

JRE rheumatism by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which by neu- References. Enclose self-addressed tralizing the acid in the blood permatrailizing the acid in the blood permanently relieves aches and PAINS. Prest., Dept. M. Chicago.

CAROLINE ISLANDS.

POSSESSIONS OF SPAIN WHERE PER PETUAL SUMMER REIGNS.

They Stretch About 2,000 Mfles From Eas to West - Thermometer Rarely Goa Above 90 Degrees-The Natives Are Semi Savages and Warlike.

If the United States should obtain

control of the Philippine Islands, i

pair of leather bags united by a broad would then be only a question of a short while until the Caroline Island: hand of the same material, the cavipass into American rule. The Carolina ties stuffed with soft hay. Islands over which Spain now holds This is girthed to the mule by & sovereignty, stretch about 2,000 miles cinch nearly a foot in width, which is drawn as tightly as possible by & from east to west, and though near to the equator, and in a climate of perstrong man, pulling with both hands petual summer, the thermometer and with a foot against the animal's ranges from 74 degrees to 87 degrees ribs to give him a greater purchase through the year. Within the group On each side of the spine the articles to be carried are placed and lashed by there are five islands, of basaltic form ation, some of them having high moun a rope about fifty feet in length, which has at one end a broad webbing bel tains from 2,000 to 3,000 feet high to pass under the belly as was done These are Kusale, Ponape, Ruk Yap and Pelew. Kusaic and Ponape have with the others. Another "squeezing' been called the "Gems of the Pacific." is given and the rope is crossed in different directions over the load, tight-For over thirty years the micronesian ened at every crossing, and finally fasmission has flourished in the islands tened in a knot iccsed by one pull. island after island having been visited "Packing" is a science, and as such by Christian teachers, and no one ever commands good wages. I have known visiting there, ever saw any sign of a "chief packer" to be paid a salary of ever had the remotest thought that any \$150 per month on the frontier, and his European nation claimed sovereignty services were worth the money paid there. There were no Spaniards of the islands, no Spanish reasels in the The duty is tanget to cavalrymen at waters. The natives were absolutely independent and their chiefs were no

missionaries; the people were Chris-

tianized; liquor and tobacco were ban-

ished from the islands and "the Ter

Commandments" became a code o

laws. There were established forty-

seven churches, with 4,500 members

and fifteen native pastors. Such was

the condition of the islands in 1888 un-

til a question of territorial rights was

disputed by the European powers be-

cause of Spain's enforcement of her

claim of sovereignty. The matter in

dispute was referred to the pope for ar-

bitration who in his discussion gave

the Marshall Islands to Germany, the

Caroline Islands to Spain, and the Gil-

bert Group to England. After that s

Spanish governor, six Roman Catholic

priests and fifty Spanish soldiers were

sent to Penape. Since then no Ameri-

can missionary has been allowed to

remain at Ponape. The Micronesian

missionary boat has been forbidden to

touch at any point of the islands ex-

cept at the Spanish harbor. Recently

after years of delay, the Spanish gov-

ernment has paid \$17,500 for the Amer-

ican mission property destroyed

Spanish vessels seldom appear in the

Ruk archipelago or at Kusaie and they

Other Lands Than Ours.

Russia is busy at the west as well

as at the east. She is improving her

harbor at Vladivostock and taking pos-

session of Port Arthur and Talien-War

and completing her great railroad

thither. At the same time she is push-

ing toward the Atlantic ocean, too, and

port thereon. We have hitherto told of

the renaissance of Archangel and the

opening of a railroad connecting that

ancient city directly with Moscow and

all Russia. That is an important step

But it is not enough. For Archangel

is near the inner end of the White sea

and that sea opens into the Arctic

ocean. What is wanted is a port on

the Atlantic, or at least on

the Arctic, near the Atlantic, and

that is exactly what Russia

is now endeavoring to secure.

The first step is the opening, or reopen-

ing, of the old port of Kola. That is

on the Murmanian coast, well up to-

ward the Norwegian frontier. At that

point the Arctic ocean is practically

always navigable, instead of being for

months choked up with ice, as is the

White sea at Archangel. And it is 500

and St. Petersburg, and not connected

with them by river or railroad. But

the enterprise that runs a railroad

across Siberia can be trusted to build

one across Finland and Lapland, Large

appropriations have been made from

the imperial treasury for the improve-

ment of the port of Kola, or rather

of Ekaterina, a little lower down on

the river, and that place will doubt-

less soon become a considerable center

Tent Pins.

Tent pins are mostly made of white

oak; they must be of tough wood to

stand the hard knocks to which they

are subjected. They are made in

lengths of sixteen and twenty-four

inches. Made of hard wood as they are

they are yet liable to be broken, and

they are also lost. Even in peace the

In war times the demand is, of course,

WANTED SEVERAL TRUSTWORTHY

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

PERSONS in this state to manage

of commerce.

have no difficulty on these islands.

soldiers become ve.y expert at it. At a pack drill of the Ninth Cavalry a few even asked to recognize any authority days before it left Montana one comoutside of their islands. The Caroline Islanders are elaborately tatooed, but their clothing is of the slightest. The characteristics vary somewhat on the Thirty mules generally constitute a various islands but most of the people "train." and are managed by three are savage and warlike. While not men. They are trained to follow a bell noted for cannibalism, it is said that or worn by a horse, white preferred, as some of the islands there is not ar being more readily seen. They are not adult who has not tasted human flesh confined in any way except when first In 1888 more than thirty different is put into the train; then, any straying lands were occupied by native Chrisfrom it is punished very severely and tian teachers trained under American

> it is best to keep it. Each man with the train carries diamond-shaped leather blind with leather cords attached to the ends and knotted together. If a pack becomes disarranged two of the men lead the mule out of the trail, blindfold him with this blind, rearrange his load, remove the leather and allow him to rejoin his fellows. He is never struck

Mr. Mule soon learns his place and that

EQUIPPING THE ARMY MULE.

an Expert Can Make Money.

Most of the army mules in Cuba were fitted with the Mexican aparejo, which

is to be preferred to the saddle with

It consists first of two or more thick

felt blankets, folded large enough to

nearly cover the mule from shoulder

to rump. Over this is placed a huge

"tree and sawbuck."

when started, and pack mules are never misused by good packers. An Old Watering Place. The oldest of Virginia watering places, the Sweet Springs, was a select and well known resort before the White Sulphur had become famous. In "the old times" the beauty and fashion of the far south thronged to drink of its sparkling spring, and bathe in its limpid pool. It was then the custom to visit the "White" and take the waters for the benefit of one's health and complexion, and afterwards go to the "Old Sweet," as it was afterwards affectionately called, for the luxury of its bath. Many dyspeptics took the bath before breakfast, following it up with a long walk, but the favorite hour was (and is) about noon. Then friends gathered about the natural pool, the water of which bubbles up from countless springs, enclosed within high brick walls, and, after a plunge in its invigorating waters, partook of the famous Virginia mint-julep. Belles as well as beaux indulged in this practice (about which, however, public opinion has undergone a change, so that the preparing to establish a great ice-free mint-julep is largely a thing of the past. The bath, though, is as popular

> Wesley's Home. John Wesley's house in London. close to City Road chapel, has been made into a library and museum and connexional centre. It contains many interesting relics of Wesley. The little "prayer room" is to be kept as he used it. An endowment fund of \$100,000 will maintain the house.

as ever; it has been compared by some

enthusiastic admirer to a plunge in

champagne. This exhilarating affect

may account for the gradual abandon.

ment of the mint-julep.-Lippincott's

Stores of Diamonds. It has been discovered that the native African chiefs in the diamond regions have great quantities of valuable miles nearer the Atlantic than is Arch- diamonds which accumulated years angel. It has the disadvantage of be- ago. They treasure them as charms, ing much further away from Moscow and are unwilling to sell them.

Are You Weak . Weakness manifests itself in the gs o ambition and sching bones. The i d is watery; the tissues are wasting—the deris being opened for disease. A bottle of Browns' Iron Bitters taken in time will restore your strength, soothe your nerves, make your blood rich and red. Do you more good than an expensive special course of medicine. Browns' Iron Bitters is sold by all dealers.

Poisonous Flowers. The berries of the yew have killed many persons, and it is pretty well known nowadays that it is not safe to eat many peach pits or cherry kernels

Among the garden plants commonly in vogue which possess a poisonous nature botanists mention the flowers of the jonquil, white hyacinth and snowdrop, thenarcissus being also particularly deadly, so much so, indeed, that to chew a small scrap of one of the bulbs may result fatally, while the juice of the leaves is an emetic.

There is enough opium in red poppies to do mischief, and the autumn crocus, if the blossoms are chewed, causes illness. The lobelias are all dangerous, their

juice, if swallowed, producing giddiness, with pains in the head. Lady's slipper poisons in the same manner as does poison ivy. The bulbs seem to be the most harmful. Lilies of

the valley are also as much so. The leaves and flowers of the oleander are deadly, and the bark of the catalpa tree is very mischievous; the water dropwort, when not in flower, resembles celery, and is virulent.

CUBAN CAMPAIGNING.

SPANISH-INSURGENT WARFARE DE-SCRIBED BY A CUBAN COLONEL.

The Cuban Soldiers Heroes in the Eyes of the North of They Are Poorly Armed and Fed and Weak in Numbers-Gave up Land and Possessions to Join Insurgent Army.

The Cuban soldiers, poorly armed and poorly fed and weak in numbers, have become heroes in the eyes of the kind North. True, we have heroes among us, and we all try to fight bravely for our country. We willingly give up lands, professions and quiet to join the torn ranks of the little army; and we win many wonderful victories. These victories are due, to a great extent, to the fine qualities of our own men-to their dash and skill-but partly to the inexperience of the troops sent against us by the Spanish government. Boys of 17 and under are forced to take up arms against men for whom they have no real feeling of enmity. They are rushed about through a country they do not know; they are treated like dogs by most of their officers, and harassed by us from daylight till dark. Few of their old troops are left to fight us. They were men of mettle and knowledge of warfare, and often proved too much for us, man for man, But the new recruits are fighting unwillingly, in a cause they do not love. part of their dril, and many of the and if we have any pity to spare from our own people it is for them.

The Cuban in his early boyhood is trained in the use of the machete. In pany packed its mule in 1 minute and time of peace he uses it to cut cane 54 seconds, and others were but little and firewood, and as a tool in carpentry work; but when he rides to war it becomes more deadly than the American army sabre or the old-time rapier. Every countryman, white or black owns a machete, so in this respect our men are easily armed. Many of our cavalrymen are without carbines, but as the wild charge is the most effective method of breaking the enemy in our guerilla fighting, the man with nothing but his machete is not entirely useless. When the Spanish commanders hear that we are somewhere in the vicinity and march into the hills to subdue us, our horsemen divide into small squads of ten or twelve and our infantry lie in ambush. When the Spaniards are near enough to make sure targets we open fire on them from the brush. Sometimes they answer this volley and charge at the smoke, and sometimes they turn back and make a dash for safety. In either case our little band of horsemen break in upon them from every side and cut and retreat. The Spanish officers may try to form their men into squares, but very often their attempts are unsuccessful, so we cut them down as they run. This is our way of coping with the superior numbers of Spanish regulars sent out to beat us back into servitude. Sometimes the victory is ours, often it is theirs-for once in the open their numbers tell. We would not be able to carry our system of ambush and deadly attack into operation but for our relays of scouts, who keep the main body of our army notified of every move-

ment of the enemy. Most of the colored soldiers fighting for the Cuban cause are in the infantry, being too poor to own mounts of their own-and in our army every man supplies his own horse, or else goes on foot. We have been under arms for over three years, and during all that time have known no such thing as pay-

Americans have too great a fear of catching yellow fever in Cuba. The truth of the matter is that our pastoral districts and our hills are as healthy as any country in the world, and that the disease rages only in the vicinity of Havana, and there it is partly due to the carelessness of the Spaniards in their sanitary arrangements.

A Remarkable Fact.

It is a remarkable fact that while the Christian churches of the United States are sending missionaries to the far East to convert the people of the land that was the cradle of the Aryan races, that same land is sending to this country the philosophy that has there been nursed and preserved for thousands of years, and its teachings are finding adherents among the most enlightened of our Christians, who say that it is nothing but more light shed upon the teachings of the Great Master, whose principal and oft-repeated maxim is that only through the love of humanity and the exercise of charity and self-sacrifice can the kingdom of heaven be gained.

Every kind act toward your suffering or ignorant brother carries with it its own reward, because it makes you a better man.

Surely there is something divine in the idea that a noble thought lives on forever even if not uttered, and that those noble thoughts and impulses come to him who fits himself for their reception through his own actions and life, and as the thought is the beginning of all action so our lives are assisted by noble thought.

He Means Well, An enterprising native shopkeeper in Santiago displays over a great heap of headgear the sign, "These hats are virtuous." It appears that in searching his dictionary for an English rendering of the Spanish word "bueno" (good) he selected "virtuous" as being the most elegant.

India Rubber Heels. India rubber heels are to be attached to the shoes worn by the French soldiers. It is claimed that they decrease

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is known by its works. The experience of halt a century proves that no other preparation of the kind stops coughing and allays irritation of the throat and bronchial tubes so promptly and effectually as this.

the fatigue of marching.

Some New Inventions. Shoes can be displayed to better advantage by means of a pneumatic last, which is placed inside the shoe and inflated to expand it and fill out the up-

Metallic folding beds are being made with the horizontal bars hinged in several sections to the up and draw

the footboard up to the head when the bed is not in use. In a recently patented automatic wagon brake the thills are mounted

on movable reds on the front axle, which slide backward and apply the brakes as soon as the horse holds back. To indicate when a new bottle has been tampered with a metal ball is hung from the cork by a thread, which breaks as the corks is pulled, allowing the ball to fall to the hottom of the

Incandescent electric light globes cannot be stolen from a new socket which has an interior metallic projection locking into a catch on the base plate when the globe is screwed into position. An improved strap for street cars is

suspended on a grooved block, which rests on a toothed horizontel bar attached to the side of a car, the grooves preventing the strap from slipping under a st dden strain. A Pennsylvania man has patented

an automatic printing attachment for paper rolls, which has the type set in -allar suspended in a heavy casing, which presses it against the paper 28 it is unwound. A handy truck for moving barrels has a gripping plate secured to the

front of the truck, provided with a central concave portion, which has teeth along its outer edge to catch the barrel and prevent its slipping. Bicycles can be identified by a new protective seal, which is composed of a steel case, which covers the ends of

a circular link to which it is attached

to the tubing, the face of the case containing a name plate. In a recently patented bottle filling apparatus two tubes are attached to a faucet placed in the barrel or tank, with a valve in the fancet which feeds one tube at a time, allowing the tubes to be alternately placed in a new bot-

tle while the other one is in use.

"If I Had a Million." Here are some people who have that much a year: Spain pays her boy king \$1,400,000 per year, besides \$600,000 for family expenses. In other words \$2,-000,000 a year, and yet her soldiers are away behind with their pay, are poorly clad and fed and Spain is really one of the poorer nations. Compare with that enormous income the income of the president of the United States-\$50,000. France's president gets \$240,-)00 a year and all expenses, yet his nation is said to carry the heaviest national debt of any nation in the world. Italy's king receives \$2,600,000, while the civil list of the German emperor is \$4,000,000. The Czar of Russia enjoys an income of \$12,000,000 annually.

About one hundred years ago the use of starch for stiffening the frills round the neck was considered highly reprehensible, if not positively sinful.

Distressing Stomach Di-ease

Permanently cured by the masterly 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 marvellous and surprising. It makes no failure; never disappoints. No matter how long you have suffered, your cure is certain under the use of this great health giving force. Pleasant and always safe. Sold by E. F. Nadal, Druggist, Wilson, N. C.

The Bird of Freedom.

The American Eagle voiced his sen timents on the 4th of July, 1776, in the great and only Declaration of Independence, but he did not take shape for several weeks after that day. Immediately after the declaration had been read to the Continental Congress. meeting in Philadelphia at that time, a resolution was passed creating Benjamin Franklin, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, all well-known gentlemen, to be a committee to prepare a seal of the United States. On the 10th day of August they reported, bringing in a combination consisting principally of a Goddess of Liberty, a Goddess of Justice, and an Eye of Providence with a very small and insignificant eagle in one corner of the vice. Incidentally also on the device was the legend, "E Pluribus Unum." Athough the eagle at this time was no such of a bird, it still seemed to the Colonial Congressmen that something was wrong with port was laid on the table, where it stayed until 1779. In March of that year it took a fresh start with a new committee, but nothing was done until 1781, when among several designs submitted was one from William Barton of Philadelphia, who made the eagle prominent, and described the bird as emblematic of sovereignty. Another design was furnished by Charles Tomson, secretary of Congress, and the last design, and the one finally adopted, was endorsed "Mr. Barton's improvements on the secretary's device," which made some changes in Mr. Tomson's designs, and this was adopted June 20, 1782, at which time the great American Eagle made its first and genuine appearance in the history of the great republic he is under a perpetual engagement to scream for.

The Biggest Playground. Epping Forest is the largest public recreation ground in the world.



THE SULTANA WRECK BONES OF THE VICTIMS RECENTLY EX-

In April, 1865 Her Boilers Burst and 1,500 Union Soldiers Were Killed or Drowned -River Has Now Undermined the Graveyard Where Recovered Bodies Laid.

POSED BY THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER

The boat lay in this port for several hours discharging a cargo of molasses and started up the river early on the steadily worse. S. S. S. is the only cure morning of the 27th. She had pro- for this terrible affliction, because it is ceeded about six miles, being opposite the only remedy which goes direct to Hen and Chicken Island, when, without any warning whatever, her boilers burst, her hog chains parted and the shattered wreck caught fire. As many as 1,500 soldiers were killed or drowned as a result of the accident, and for four days dozens of floaters were captured every hour or so.

Many bodies were recovered near the scene of the wreck, and these were buried at Mound City. At that time the people in this vicinity cared precious little for Yankee soldiers, though they gave them a decent burial. No tombstones were erected, however, and the graves were not kept green.

When the Sultana's victims were buried at Mound City the impromptu graveyard in which their last sleer was to be slept was far from the river's bank, but the Mississippi, seemingly with a flendish desire to claim the bones of these victims for her waters to ripple over, as they have rippled over for years the bones of other victims of the same catastrophe, has gradually worn away the ground until now she sweeps by the graveyard with a steady, sullen murmur, and bones and ghastly skulls look down on the

The wreck of the steamer Sultana which occurred on April 27, 1865, and which sent a shudder over the entire length and breadth of this land, has been recalled by the action of the Mississippi river, on whose broad bosom the catastrophe took place, and in whose cold embrace hundreds of soldiers went down to rise no more.

water from where they lie, a few feet

The Sultana was a very large Mississippi River packet, which was engaged by the United States Government as scon as the Civil War was ended, to convey Federal troops from the far South to their homes. The steamer took on a large number of troops at Vicksburg, and took on several other smaller detachments on the way up. When she arrived here, on April 26, she had 2,300 Federal soldiers aboard.

Short Sight.

Short sight is very prevalent in cities and countries where education is more highly developed; in rural districts and villages it is rarely met with, and among uneducated people and savages it is practically unknown. The inhabitants of towns and cities have their vision limited by their surroundings, and seldom exercise their sight at long distances. They are also much more given to reading and visiting, so that their children are therefore more liable to acquire that defect and the grown-up people transmit the tendency to it. Apart from other reasons for its acquirement there will always be found among children a greater percentage of short sight, and worse degrees of the defect in those schools where the desks are low and musuita ble, and the light bad, thus necessitating much more stooping than in those where these things are arranged in accordance with common sense. The percentage of short sight in village schools is small, in higher aducational establishments it is great, and in the universities and colleges is very great. In some parts of Germany, where the writer has lived and spent his youthful years in college, there are 50 per cent. of the population troubled with short sight; so that it seems that in a few generations the whole country will become short sighted if the present rate of increase of the defect be maintained. Fortunately for the human race, science generally finds a remedy when the necessity for it arises, and as the defect increased of late years, so also has the knowledge of how to combat it. There never need be a case of short sight if parents and teachers should apply to children before the defect is acquired those regulations that have to be observed afterwards.

around Ml. Rainier. feet high, is covered with ice and snow, has beautiful parks and noble forests at its base, and is much frequented by camping parties, tourists and mountain

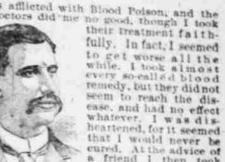
climbers.

Why allow yourself to be slowly tortured at the stake of disease? Chills the report of the committee, and the and Fever will undermine, and eventuseal had such a bad effect that the re- ally break down, the strongest constitution "FEBRI-CURA" (Sweet Chill Toni: of Iron) is more effective than Ouirine 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 effect cures. Sold by B. W. Hargrave.

> Clear Grit in the Navy. If there is any one thing that the Cuban war has proved up to the handle it is that our navy is clear fighting grit all the way through. Never once has it failed under any test. Not an officer or a man has flinched from any danger, but many have wept because others were sent to face death without them. Dewey daring the torpedoes at Manila. Bageley dead in the attempt to do a battleship's work with a little egg shell of a corpedo boat at Cardenas. and Hobson throwing his life like an old coat into the channel at Santiago were merely types of our whole naval service. Every man in the fleet wanted Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus, Summer to go with Hobson .- New York Jour- complaints and all internal pains. Sold nal.

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 the cause of the disease and forces it from the system.



ing up my health and increasing my appetite. Although this was ten years ago, I have never

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, producing a stiffness and swelling of the joints, causing the hair to fall out, and completely wrecking the system.

the only blood remedy free from these dangerous minerals. Book on self-treatment sent free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

FRAUD ON THE KENNEBEC.

Skippers Who Reaped Harvests With Goods

Not in the Manifest. The recent discovery of finding goods

on American fishing vessels not down on the manifest calls to mind an incident that happened years ago, the truth of which the writer and some others as well can youch. The fact that smuggling has been continually going on for years can best be illustrated by the arrival of a fishing schooner at the mouth of the Kennebec with wines and liquors from St. Pierre, N. F. The skipper gave out that fishing was a failure and the craft was hauled into a secluded cove and apparently abandoned. Not so the cargo, for the crew proceeded up the river, where they succeeded in hiring an old decked scow. Returning at night the cargo was transferred to the scow and securely hid beneath the deck, when suddenly afterward the craft and crew conceived the idea of going up river on an eeling trip. The necessary barrels, with all other equipments necessary to a successful trip were put aboard, and the scow, piled high with eel traps, sailed away for Gardiner, where she arrived later and tied up at Clark's wharf in then Pittston. Public curiosity was aroused by the novelty of this new business, and numerous visitors watched the men as they placed and pulled their eel pots here and there, while the captain explained the process and the amount of money there was in the business. After a few weeks of this desultory kind of fishing the craft sailed away, the crew largely enriched by this perhaps original manner of selling a high grade of liquer to parties in the secret, who were all men of distinction and good judges of what they bought frequently in large quantities. Perhaps it is needless to say that' the eels were never shipped, but returned to their natural element at a proper season. Most of the men who sought and did enrich themselves in this case I have mentioned are now dead, but the system still remains, and it is indeed remarkable the customs officers have so long been ignorant of

Sarcey and the Prince.

Francisque Sarcey, the French critic, who is as democratic as he is courtly, and as courtly as he is brilliant, was at Monte Carlo affew weeks ago, whither he had been called to give a series of lectures under the patronage of the Prince of Monaco, says the Chicago Record. After the first of the lectures an officer of Prince Charles' United States. It is more than 15,000 court bore to M. Sarrey a message from his master inviting him to an audience. His Highness was not quite ready to receive his guest, and, to improve the interval before he should be announced, M. Sarcey leaned his head on his hand and went to sleep, when he was awakened by a gentle hand. He thought he heard some one laughing, but was too drowsy to be sure of anything. "The deuce!" he cried. "I quite forgot the Prince. Do you know?" he continued, to the gentleman who had offered his arm, presumably to conduct him to the Prince's apartments, "I would rather go to

> "Ah, but, M. Sarcey," replied the other, "I wouldn't for the world oppress you if you need rest. Would you rather defer your call until tomorrow?" "Not at all," replied Sarcey. "We must at least be civil to the great ones of the earth."

At that Sarcey's excort, who was in fact Prince Charles, burst into laughter and introduced himself. "Ah. Prince," exclaimed the critic, who was in no wise discomfited, "this is treason! You know I am nearly blind. Why did you come to the mountain when the mountain was ready to come to you? Mahomet, at least, gave the mountain а свапсе."

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