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Extreme Weakness

Chronic Diarrhoea for Years--Feet and Ankles Swelled and Blood Was Out of Order--Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I was troubled with chronic diarrhoea for eight years and tried everything I was told was good for it, but no medicine did me any good. I kept up all the time but was so weak I could not do anything. If I walked a few hundred yards I would be out of breath. My feet and ankles swelled very badly and I had about given up all hope of ever being well. I read about Hood's Sarsaparilla, and, knowing my blood was out of order, decided to give it a fair trial. I have now taken nine or ten bottles of it and several bottles of Hood's Pills, and I am perfectly well." Mrs. S. A. WARD, Battleboro, N. C.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best--In fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. 25¢, six for \$3.

Hood's Pills

are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25¢.

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Last room on the right in the court house. Will practice in all the courts of the State. Special attention given to the examination and investigation of Titles to Real Estate, drawing Deeds and other Instruments, Collection of Claims, the Managing of Estates for Guardians, Administrators and Executors, and the Foreclosure of Mortgages. Will attend the courts of Stately and Montgomery counties. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to them.

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Inspected Watches for S. A. L. R. R. four years.

Fourteen years experience. Can be found in Caraway's store on Wade street.

MOTHERS

We have a book prepared especially for you, which we mail free of charge. It tells you all about the stomach disorder--worms, etc., that every child is liable to and for which

Frey's Vermifuge

has been successfully used for a half century.

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PANSIES, NASTURTIUMS, SWEET PEAS, one Pkt. of each variety for only 6 Cts.

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PARKER'S HAIR BALM

is the best hair restorer and conditioner. It cures itching humors, dandruff, and restores the hair to its natural color and growth.

W. A. INGRAM, M. D., SURGEON, WADESBORO, N. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ASSEX COUNTY.

Superior Court--Office of Clerk.

The creditors of the estate of Daniel P. Johnson, deceased, are hereby notified that a special proceeding has been instituted in said court for the clerk thereof, by W. L. Little and others, in behalf of all the creditors of said estate, against W. R. Johnson and J. S. Jones, the executors and the heirs at law and devisees of said decedent, for the purpose of ascertaining the debts outstanding against said estate and making assets to pay the same. The creditors are hereby notified to file the evidence of their claims with the undersigned clerk of said court, at his office in the court house at Wadesboro, on or before the 7th day of April, 1898. February 20, 1898.

JOHN L. McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of Superior Court.

SPAIN WILL CLAIM ACCIDENT

Capt. Peral Makes a Statement--The President of the Spanish Court of Inquiry Says the Destruction of the Maine Was Due to an Accident Which Could Not Possibly Have Been Foreseen--The Condition of the Wreck as Reported by Spanish Divers.

HAVANA, March 11.--Today Captain Peral, president of the Spanish court of inquiry into the cause of the Maine disaster, granted an interview to the correspondent of the Associated Press, whom he authorized to say that he was the first and only interview he had given any newspaper on the subject of the inquiry. Captain Peral speaks excellent English. With him in the naval court is Lieutenant Salas. He has power to call in for consultation any army or navy engineer or expert on explosives or marine building. He has twice called in such, and will do so again when necessary. Captain Peral said:

"Our divers are at work examining the hull of the Maine. Great difficulty is experienced, owing to the deep mud in which the hull is buried, and the condition of the wreck forward amidships. The whole forward part of the ship is a mass of iron and steel debris. We have hoisted up much of it, but in the mud it is not always possible to tell what part of the ship, armor, deck, beams or stanchions are found, the explosion so changed their positions.

We think we have located the ram or prow, but we are in the position supposed. The forward turret, mounting two large guns, was blown clear of the hull into the water on the starboard. We shall continue our work and try to examine the hull forward down to the keel. It is possible that we may propose to the American authorities to raise the hull by means of the floating dock brought from England and now in Havana harbor.

"We cannot believe there was an external explosion of a torpedo, for the following reasons: A torpedo, following the line of resistance, would have blown a great hole in the mud of the bottom of the harbor. No such hole was found. A torpedo must have thrown a large mass of water into the air if exploded at a depth of only 25 feet or so, at least have produced a wave reaching the other ships and the shore of the harbor. We have examined everyone on shipboard or shore who saw the explosion, but no one can be found who remarked an upheaval of the water or big waves.

"A torpedo explosion always kills fish in the vicinity. No fish were killed by the Maine disaster, as fishermen who have known the harbor for many years testify. To produce the effects noted in the wreck a torpedo would have to be of enormous size, fully 150 or 200 kilobars.

"I am therefore of the opinion that the explosion occurred within the ship. I know and respect Captain Sigsbee, and I believe the American regulations affecting naval conduct, which I have read and found admirable, were carefully observed; but some things unforeseen are bound to happen in any navy.

"I have been reading of the explosion on the English ship *Doler*, which the English believe was caused by chemical combustion in the paint used for quick drying. I have also read an English account of shells that were found burst open because of hardening points that split and produced heat, thus flashing the powder in the interior of the shell.

"As I have said, I do not believe there was any carelessness on the part of the officers of the Maine. I do believe that there was an accident which could not possibly have been foreseen. Such is my judgment at present, with the facts that are in possession of the court. When our court of inquiry decides, its judgment will be in accordance with the best evidence that can be procured. We are having plans, diagrams and drawings of the wreck made as fast as the divers are able to give us definite information."

Captain Peral was most courteous during the entire interview. He illustrated some of the points he made by ink sketches on the desk before him. He spoke as a judge whose mind was ready to weigh any evidence brought before the court over which he presided.

It should be borne in mind that this is the first and only interview he has given any newspaper. Captain Peral requested this correspondent to make it known that he had granted the interview in his official capacity, and not as president of the Spanish court of inquiry, which the law forbids.

SPANISH DIVERS DETECTED

Under Water Hardly Long Enough to Wet Their Clothes--Brought Two Cans of Unexploded Ammunition to the Surface, and Dropped Them--The Hole That Capt. Peral Says Could not be Found--An American Officer Shows Up a Lot of Spanish Trickery.

HAVANA, VIA KEY WEST, March 12.--It is impossible to secure direct from Havana anything in refutation of Captain Peral's statement of yesterday, regarding the views of the Spanish court of inquiry as to the Maine disaster. However, an American officer, who is an expert, says in effect, and his words are worthy of weight, as he knows absolutely of what he is talking. "I am a graduate of what he is talking. I am a graduate of the torpedo school, and have studied the effects of torpedoes and mines from observation and experiments.

"A torpedo exploded at a depth of six feet would throw a column of water 100 feet into the air; at 20 feet deep would hardly raise a small wave. A detonation of gun cotton in the open air makes a mark its own size in steel or blows stone to fragments. In the water a torpedo itself would not be felt at any great distance. It requires the resistance of a solid body and would be dissipated in water or mud. This disposes of the wave theory, and the affecting of the shore or boats in the harbor."

As to the hole in the Maine, the expert in question makes the most important statement that the Maine drew 28 to 30 feet at the time of the explosion and I had about 10 feet of water below her bottom to the surface. On the port side, where the United States divers are now at work, there is a present 47-foot of water. "May not this be the hole," he says, "which Captain Peral says could not be found? If it is, the hole was more than seven feet deep when the explosion took place, and has since been filled with mud silt. As to the finding of dead fish, the United States court of inquiry has not seen a solitary fish since it began work on the wreck. The bodies recovered from the Maine have not been touched by fish. Some of the fishermen in Havana testify that there were no fish inside the harbor, the waters being too foul for them. Some times they come part of the way in during the day, but all go out at night.

Further, as to the alleged discoveries of Spanish divers reported to Captain Peral, five American divers have been working on the port side of the wreck on an average of seven hours each per day, for nearly three weeks, in a space 50 feet wide. The Spanish divers have never been inside the wreck at all, neither have they ever been on the port side, devoting the short hour which they have spent under water to the starboard side forward and outside the hull. Recently, to their own surprise, they brought up two cans of ammunition for the six inch guns not exploded. They dropped them back when the light of the surface showed they were unexploded, and what their nature was. Further, the Spanish divers often go down only long enough to wet their suits, and then come up and hide behind a blanket on the barge, where they sleep or rest for a couple of hours, and then go ashore and report that they cannot see anything in the mud and water. They could not have found the ram of the Maine, since they have not been down in the locality of that part of the wreck. They have not located a turret with the main gun, though the spot has been pointed out by Captain Sigsbee, in charge of the wreckers, where there is only 16 feet and should be 26 feet.

This spot is outside the hull of the starboard side. It is probable that the turret is there, partly buried in the mud. All of these facts are known by the United States court of inquiry, having those in a position to know. The expert interviewed by the correspondent expresses the belief that the Maine was blown up by what is known as a Newport station torpedo, or something of the same nature. This engine of destruction is the joint product of the labors of Commander Converse, commander of the *Montezuma*, Lieutenant Commander McLean, now in command of the torpedo station at Newport, and Senior Lieutenant Holman, ordnance officer of the Maine, at the time of the explosion. The Newport torpedo can be planted from a small boat, and the expert believes that this one was exploded by being struck on the port side or the Maine forward of amidships as she swung to her moorings. He thinks this more likely than the wires laid from the shore, as the wires, if laid for any length of time would sink deep in the loose harbor mud. It would be singular if it should prove that the Maine was blown up by a torpedo in the invention of which one of her principal officers, Lieutenant Holman, bore a notable part.

Some of the above statements of fact and surmises come from authority upon which the court depends for much of its evidence, and is given to the correspondent without reservation except as to the name and rank of the giver.

Children and adults tortured by burns, scalds, injuries, eczema or skin diseases may secure instant relief by using Dr. Williams' Hivesalve. It is the great Pile remedy. James A. Hardison.

Laid an Egg With a Full Formed Chicken in It.

Mr. F. Harris lives near Fort Barnwell, in Craven county, having moved there from Pitt about the first of the year. Friday afternoon he came in the Reflector office and said that he wanted to tell us an item for the paper. When invited to proceed, he said that on Tuesday last one of his hens laid the most wonderful egg he had ever seen or ever heard of. The egg was about the size and shape of a hen's egg, but it was not white, but a deep, looking like it was being hatched. The shell was intact, and closely fitted about the neck of the chicken, which was dead. He said that he was positive that the egg had just been laid, for as soon as the hen left the nest, one of his children ran there and found it, and as the nest had been watched it could not have gotten there in any other way. He has kept the egg to substantiate the proof of his story. If true this beats all the chicken wonders yet produced.

I have been afflicted with rheumatism for fourteen years, and nothing seemed to give any relief. I was able to be around all the time, but constantly suffering. I had tried everything I could hear of, and at last was told to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which I did, and was immediately relieved and in a short time cured. I am happy to say that it has not returned. --Josh Edgar, Germantown, Cal. For sale by J. A. Hardison.

Just try a box of Cascares, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.

Hood's Pills

should be in every family medicine chest, and every traveler's grip. They are available when the stomach is out of order, and the biliousness and indigestion of the day and night.

THE SEA POWER.

Naval Battles Ancient and Modern.

Baltimore Sun.

The first naval battles of which we have any authentic account are those described by Herodotus and Thucydides. Salamis is famous for the victory of the Athenian fleet over the fleet of Xerxes, gained as much by tactics as by superior courage. The repulse of the Persians was followed by the establishment by the Athenians of a maritime empire, embracing the islands of the Egean sea and Greek colonies, in the coast lands of the present "Turkey in Europe" and along the coast of Asia Minor. Predominance in Greece itself was disputed with the Lacedaemonians, with the result of a war lasting many years, which ended in the destruction of the Athenian power.

The war, as planned by Pericles, was to be a naval war. Athens was strong in number of ships and ruled the Eastern seas. The naval engagements were innumerable and upon the whole favorable to Athens, until the strategic scheme of Pericles was discarded and foreign enterprises involving the large use of troops--such as the expedition to Sicily--were entered upon. The narrative of Thucydides shows that the same general principles of naval strategy applied to the use of triremes, or long warships propelled by oars, as afterward applied to sailing vessels and now apply to steamers, and control of the sea was as much an instrument of empire in ancient times as now. The fallies of the Athenian democracy, with the gradual growth of the sea power of Sparta, led to the decisive defeat of the Athenian fleet at Aegospotami, not far from Constantinople in B. C. 405.

In the Punic wars there were notable engagements between Roman and Carthaginian fleets, which resulted in Rome's gaining control of the western portion of the Mediterranean. In the second Punic war Hannibal was forced by this fact to march through Spain and cross the Alps by an interior route instead of striking across the sea. Roman power at sea adequately from Africa, and almost wholly cut him off from supplies. It prevented his brother, Hasdrubal, from bringing him help and kept his alliance with Macedonia from proving useful. The value of sea power in breaking the enemy's line of communications is illustrated in the ultimate failure of Hannibal.

The battle of Actium, fought by Antony and Octavius Caesar on the west coast of Greece, was one of the decisive battles of the world. In the same neighborhood was fought in 1571 the decisive battle of Lepanto, between a Turkish fleet and the combined fleets of the Christian states of Europe, led by Don John of Austria. From this engagement dates the great decline of the Ottoman power. The battle of Navarino, in 1827, between a Turkish fleet and a fleet of the Western powers, decided the fate of Greece.

One of the most famous naval events of modern times was the destruction in 1588 of the Spanish Armada, sailed by King Philip to cover an invasion of England from Flanders by the Prince of Parma. The Spanish fleet numbered 129 large vessels, or 150 altogether. It carried 10,205 soldiers and 8,400 sailors, besides the *Prince of Parma* had a flotilla of boats to land his 35,000 soldiers at the mouth of the Thames. To oppose these forces the English had 30 large vessels and about 150 small ones, with some 18,000 sailors. On July 31 the Armada was seen standing up the channel in the form of a crescent seven miles long. Next day and for a week after there was desultory fighting, the English avoiding a general engagement, but inflicting severe losses. On August 6 the Spanish fleet anchored at Calais and its commander urged the Prince of Parma to begin crossing to England. But next day the Armada was scattered by means of fire ships, and on the 8th, Drake attacked it while in disorder, killing 4,000 men and disabling many ships. The remaining 120 ships attempted to return to Spain by the North sea, but only 54, with some 10,000 men aboard, reached home.

The naval history of the last three hundred years is a history of English wars with Holland, France and Spain. Holland in 1650 held the place as carrier for the world now held by England, and for half a century disputed with England the control of the sea. Their naval battles are innumerable. In 1667 Dr. Ruyter ascended the Thames, and the smoke of English ships fired by the Dutch fleet was seen in London. For over two weeks he held the mouth of that river. But the English finally won, and the mastery of the sea has been almost continuously held by the English for the last three hundred years.

The French and Spanish, however, often disputed the British power, and a bare enumeration of the naval battles England has fought with these powers would fill a column of the Sun. Luck favored this side and that, but the general result has been that the French and Spanish emerged from their wars with their fleets sunk or in British hands. One of the notable fights was the decisive engagement of Port Mahon in 1756, the chief result of which was that Admiral Byng was tried and shot for not fighting with enough spirit. A more important engagement was that fought in the West Indies in 1783 between De Grasse and Rodney, in which De Grasse was captured, with most of his ships.

Much interest attaches to the battle of the Nile, in 1798, in which the French fleet was annihilated by a British fleet under Nelson, with the important result that Napoleon's communications with France were destroyed. The French army in Egypt was thus placed in a difficult position and ultimately lost.

More interesting still was the naval campaign, continued over a year, which resulted in the defeat of Napoleon's plan for the invasion of England and in the destruction of the French fleet.

Col. Jenkins Has Seen the Sign in the Corn Blades, Which Sign Has Always Proved Infallible.

Elkin correspondent of the Statesville Landmark.

The war question is settled in this neighborhood, or at least it is settled that there will be war, either between the United States and Spain or between the United States and some other nation. Col. John Jenkins, keeper of the bridge between Elkin and Jonesville, says he has noticed the signs of war in the corn fields for the past two years. He says the corn blades are split into three prongs at the end, and that each prong is the shape of a sword with a keen edge. This means war, and the three prongs mean that the war will continue for three years.

His One Majority.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

"When this town was organized," said the early settler of the little Western town, "it was elected Mayor by a majority of only one vote."

"Pretty close shave," said the newcomer.

"Oh, to be sure. But there was only five votes in the town then."

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

This remedy is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough and influenza. It has become famous for its cures of these diseases, over a large part of the civilized world. The most flattering testimonials have been received, and the good of the remedy is the subject of the gravest and persistent coughs it has cured; of severe colds that have yielded promptly to its soothing effects; and of the dangerous attacks of croup it has cured, often saving the life of the child. The extensive use of it for whooping cough has shown that it relieves that disease of all dangerous consequences. It is especially prized by mothers for their children, as it never fails to effect a speedy cure, and because they have found that there is not the least danger in giving it, even to babies, as it contains nothing injurious. Sold by J. A. Hardison.

A Strange Death in Yarkin.

Wilkesboro Hustler.

From a private source we get the following information of a peculiar and sad death in Yarkin county the latter part of last week: A few days ago Coleman Wade, a young, prosperous merchant, had an attack of pneumonia and his physician had given up all hope for his recovery--he was too weak even to take any nourishment. At the time above referred to his sister was watching him. All at once he sprang up in the bed in an excited manner and asked her what it was he saw. She told him there was nothing. He replied that there was--that the devil had come after him, and sprang on the floor and ran under the bed. She called the physician and tried to pull him from under the bed, but they were unable to do so, as he had his hands clasped around the post, and they then rolled the bed from over him and, in attempting to get under a chair, he got his head between two rounds, and in struggling with them he broke his neck before he could be extricated, dying almost instantly.

What Will It Do?

It will arrest loss of flesh and restore to a normal condition the infant, the child and the adult. It will enrich the blood of the anemic; will stop the cough, heal the irritation of the throat and lungs, and cure incipient consumption. We make this statement because the experience of twenty-five years has proven it in tens of thousands of cases. Do you get SCOTT'S Emulsion. 50c and \$1.00, all druggists.

What is Scott's Emulsion?

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LAWYERS TOUCHING BELLIGERENTS.

Some of the Results if We Recognize the Belligerency of the Cuban Republic.

New York Sun.

Though this nation has not outlined its policy in regard to Cuba, the Maine incident aside, there is a belief more or less general that the first step to be taken would be the submission to Congress of all the facts in the possession of the administration in relation to the revolution and possibly a recommendation that the belligerency of the Cuban republic should be recognized.

There is more difference of opinion about what the recognition of the belligerency of the insurgents means and what rights it would guarantee to them or give them than about any other question now under discussion. Here, briefly, is what the accepted books on international law say about it:

A neutral nation shall not lend money to a belligerent. It shall not sell to it any munitions of war or any warships. A nation is bound to use due diligence to prevent the fitting out, arming or equipping within its jurisdiction of any vessel which it has reasonable grounds to believe is intended to cruise or carry on war with a power with which it is at peace, such vessel having been especially adapted in whole or in part within such jurisdiction to warlike use. It shall not suffer or permit either belligerent to make use of its ports or waters as the base of naval operations against the other, or for the purpose of renewal or augmentation of military supplies or arms or the recruitment of men.

That is to say, if the United States recognizes a belligerency of the insurgents it could not lend money to them, it could not sell them war supplies or warships, it could not permit their ships to remain in our ports except in stress of weather or to make repairs any longer than is necessary to take on board provisions (which may include coal stowed only to permit the return of the vessel to one of the insurgents' ports if they have one).

But the individual is not so bound. The law is that between the belligerents and the individual no legal obligation can be said to exist. An individual citizen of this country may lend money to the insurgents. That is a matter of business.

Woolsey says: "The private person, if by the laws of his own State or some special treaty does not forbid, can lend money to the enemy of a State at peace with his own country, or can enter its service as a soldier without involving the government of his country in guilt."

Now, another great authority, says: "As to the munitions of war an application of this same rule seems logical. The following quotation from Thomas Jefferson gives the past and present practice of that nation as to individuals: 'Our citizens have always been free to make, vend and export arms. It is the constant occupation and livelihood of some of them. To suppress their callings, the only means, perhaps, of their existence, because a war exists in foreign and distant countries in which we have no concern, would scarcely be expected. It would be hard in principle and impossible in practice. The law of nations, therefore, respecting the rights of those at peace does not require from them such an internal derangement of their occupation.' It is satisfied with the external penalty pronounced in the president's proclamation, that of confiscation of such portion of these arms as shall fall into the hands of the belligerent power on their way to the ports of their enemies."

So, it would seem, the insurgents would have the right to purchase here all manner of munitions of war and ship them subject only to the risk of capture by the Spanish.

The recognition of belligerency would also give to Spain and to Cuba if it gets a navy, the right to hold up American ships whenever they meet them and search them for articles contraband of war, and if those articles are destined for the use of the enemy to the ship holding them up, that ship has a right to confiscate the articles and any other things in the ship's cargo that may belong to the consignee of the munitions of war.

Col. Jenkins is an old soldier of the sixties and knows whereof he speaks. His great-grandfather noticed the same sign before the Revolution, the blades then having seven prongs, and his father noticed it before the war between the Yanks and Johnnies, the blades having five prongs. Many other farmers have noticed the same signs, but didn't know it meant war until so informed. The colonel has no objection to another war, though he is marching toward his seventh mile-post and his hair would show the snow-drifts, yet he is as straight as an arrow and his body is apparently as lithe as that of a boy of eighteen. He is ready to enlist "just any time," provided they will let him do his fighting on land.

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SAW A PLAY BATTLE.

Senator Proctor and Col. Parker Tell of Opera Bouffe War in Cuba--A Few Insurgents Recaptured--Awful Condition of Reconcentrados Has to Be Seen in Order to be Understood.

Special Dispatch to Baltimore Sun.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 10.--Senator Proctor and his companion, Col. M. M. Parker, of Washington, both of whom have returned from an extended visit to Cuba, left Key West for Washington tonight.

Both the returned Americans gave an amusing description of a "battle" between a company of Spanish cavalry and a handful of insurgents, which took place while they were on a train near Matanzas, and which they say was undoubtedly repeated, opera-bouffe-like, for their especial benefit.

Before reaching the Matanzas station they noticed that the telegraph wires were cut and slight obstructions were put on the track to impede their progress. On a hill in the distance they could see silhouettes of a dozen Cuban insurgents outlined against the sky. In the valley Spanish cavalrymen had started toward the rebels, but were brought to a sudden halt by bullets from the enemy. The distance was too great to hear the sound of the shots, but the smoke from the Cubans' rifles told what was transpiring.

The Spaniards halted and formed a hollow square, while the officers sought safety behind some convenient trees. Meanwhile the insurgents withdrew into the dense woods, and the Spaniards returned to the station in time to meet the commander of the district.

All this by-play struck Senator Proctor as amusing war tactics. A Confederate veteran who accompanied the party asked the Spanish officer in command why he had not given chase to the insurgents, as there were not more than a dozen of them. The Spaniard's reply was characteristic--that there were more than a thousand more behind the hills. The story is told that each member of that Spanish cavalry troop has already received a medal in commemoration of his bravery in the "battle."

Mr. Proctor said he had a good opportunity to see the condition of affairs on the island. He visited the provinces of Pinar del Rio, Matanzas and Santa Clara. Of the condition of the people, Mr. Proctor said he could add nothing to what was already known of their suffering and starvation. He was gratified to find relief supplies being distributed in the way to do the most good and at comparatively small cost.