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WHOLE NUMBER 95

Your friends may smile
But that tired feeling
Means danger. It
Indicates impoverished
And impure blood.
This condition may
Lead to serious illness.
It should be promptly
Overcome by taking
Hood's Sarsaparilla,
Which purifies and
Enriches the blood,
Strengthens the nerves,
Tones the stomach,
Creates an appetite,
And builds up,
Energizes and vitalizes
The whole system.
Be sure to get
Only Hood's.

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Will practice in all the courts of the State.
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and investigation of Titles to Real Estate,
drawing Deeds and other instruments, Col-
lection of Claims, the Managing of Estates
for Guardians, Administrators and Executors,
and the Foreclosure of Mortgages.
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of claims, and management of estates for
Guardians, Administrators, and Executors.
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MOTHERS

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

**Frey's
Vermifuge**

has been successfully used
for a half century.
One bottle by mail for 25c.
E. S. FREY, Baltimore, Md.

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DEALER IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,
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Watches, Clocks, Eye-Glasses, Specta-
cles and Jewelry of all kinds re-
paired on short notice.
Inspected Watches for S. A. L. R.
R. four years.
Be found in Caraway's store on Wade
street.

**PARKER'S
HAIR BALM**

Prevents the hair from falling out,
keeps it soft and healthy,
and gives it a beautiful gloss.
It is the only hair balm
that does not contain
any poisonous or
injurious ingredients.

CAPT. WILLIAM T. SAMPSON.

An Interesting Sketch of Com-
mander-in-Chief of Our Navy.

The following interesting article which
recently appeared in the "New York
Sun" about the new Commander-in-
Chief of the Navy, Captain William T.
Sampson, will be read with interest and
pleasure:
The man of all others in the naval
service who stands out most prominently
in all these preparations for war is Cap-
tain William T. Sampson, Commander-in-
Chief of the North Atlantic Naval Sta-
tion. Up to the time he was appointed
President of the Court of Inquiry charged
with investigating the cause of the
Maine's destruction he was comparatively
little known except in naval circles.
His career, while interesting and brilliant
in one sense, had run in a quiet groove,
and was not full of those stirring inci-
dents of life on the water about which
people love to read and hear. But how-
ever little prominence he secured until
recently outside of naval circles, the
present naval administration knew him to
be a man of mettle and ability, and
has every confidence that he will give a
good account of himself if occasion
should arise. Since the Maine was de-
stroyed he has been highly honored twice,
first in his selection as President of the
Court of Inquiry, and again in his ap-
pointment as Commander-in-Chief of
the North Atlantic Naval Station.
Should war occur another and the great-
est honor in the authority of the Adminis-
tration will be conferred on this man
of the occasion. He will be nominated
to the Senate by the President as the
Admiral in command of all the naval
forces operating against the enemy of
the United States. Up in Wayne coun-
ty, N. Y., they call him "Billy" Sam-
pson. When he goes back to that place,
the home of his boyhood, on occasional
visits he is not the calm, dignified, studious
looking officer who, to those not better
acquainted with him, is considered cold
and distant. He is still "Billy" Sam-
pson, about whom there is no suggestion
of gold lace and epaulets, and who is
wholly lacking in that reserve which is
so noticeable to strangers.

Capt. Sampson was born in Palmyra,
Wayne County, February 9, 1840. He is
four months younger to the day than
Commodore Winfield Scott Schley, who
has just been assigned to the other im-
portant naval command on the Atlantic
coast, the flying squadron. Unlike
Schley, the new Commander-in-Chief of
the North Atlantic Station does not com-
mand a distinguished naval lineage, nor in
fact, of a prominent family. He is the
first of his line to attain distinction.
George Sampson, his father, was a day
laborer up in Wayne County, and the
early life of William, his son, was not
the pleasant and easiest. Frequently
he accompanied his father on the trips
from one farmhouse to another in Wayne
county, helping to split and pile wood
and do other hard work. In his spare
moments he studied the few text books
at his command and managed to attend
the public schools in the county at in-
tervals. Old Squire William H. South-
wick, of Palmyra, liked young Sampson
for his energy and ambition. The squire
was a friend of E. B. Morgan, who re-
presented in Congress the district which
includes Wayne county. Representative
Morgan had the right to appoint a
midshipman to the United States Naval
Academy, and when Squire Southwick
heard this he exerted himself in young
Sampson's behalf.

This was in 1857, and Sampson went
to Annapolis in September of that year
and donned the natty uniform of a mid-
shipman. Four years later, less than a year
before the beginning of the civil war,
he was graduated at the head of his class.
The opening of hostilities found him on
the frigate Potomac, with the rank of
Master. Capt. Sampson was too young
a man to get command during the war,
but he conducted himself in a manner
that won him promotion to a Lieutenan-
cy in July, 1862, and while holding that
commission he served on the practice
ship John Adams at the Naval Academy,
and on the frigate Patapsco of the South
Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and on
the steam frigate Colorado, the flagship
of the European Squadron.

Capt. Sampson, then a Lieutenant,
was the executive officer on the ironclad
Patapsco on Jan. 16, 1863. His boat
was a part of the blockading fleet be-
fore Charleston. The rebels knew that
sooner or later the boats of the Union
fleet were doing blockade duty and
would seek to enter the harbor and com-
pel the surrender of the city or reduce it,
and for days they spent all their time,
laying submarine mines and torpedoes
preparatory to giving the Union boats
a reception that they wouldn't forget.
On the morning of the 16th the Admiral
of the fleet decided that the time was
ripe to get into the harbor. Of course he
suspected that the place was full of
mines and torpedoes, and he had to get
rid of them in some way. He selected
the Patapsco to do the work. She was
ordered to enter the harbor searching for
the hidden enemies, and to pick them
up or destroy them when she found them.
As executive officer, Lieut. Sampson had
to stand in the most exposed position on
the ship, the bridge, and he was there
when the boat steamed in. She was
hardly in the harbor when she was in
range of the rifle bullets of the rebel
sharpshooters, and they opened fire on
her. It was a withering fire, and the
men on the Patapsco fell before it.
Standing exposed, the target for a
thousand rifles and with men dropping
around you every moment, is a nerve
test a good many men would not stand.
Lieut. Sampson did. The fire got hotter
and hotter. Sampson ordered the sail-
ormen and marines on deck to go below,
where they could escape it, and he held
his place a lone target for the bullets
that flew about him like hail in an
autumn storm. Suddenly the firing ceased
without any apparent reason. The sharp-

A BATTLE SHIP.

The Kind of Machinery Con-
tained in The U. S. Ship Mas-
sachusetts--A Floating Ma-
chine Shop and a Terrible En-
gine of Destruction.

Fort Monroe, Va., April 22.--If Admiral
Nelson should come back to earth and see
the battle ship Massachusetts he would
guess a hundred times before he would
venture to call her a ship. He would
more likely take her for some kind of ma-
chine shop or blast furnace, resting upon
a foundation at the bottom of the water.
That such a ponderous structure of steel
should be afloat would never occur to
him. To the old line of battle ship with
which Nelson was familiar she bears no
resemblance whatever, and it is difficult
to realize that they are intended for the
same purpose. The old craft, we are
told, walked the waters "like a thing of
life." This new fashioned battle ship is
a thing of death, and looks it every inch.
She is as ugly as it is possible to make
anything, and the drab war paint which
is now upon her increases her ugliness to
the extreme limit.

THE NAVAL OFFICER.

Lord Macaulay said that a naval officer
should be a gentleman and a seaman. In
the time of Charles II, he added, there were
gentlemen and there were seamen but the
gentlemen were not seamen and the sea-
men were not gentlemen. The naval
officer who works and fights the Mas-
sachusetts must be a great deal in ad-
dition to being a gentleman and a sea-
man. He must be a machinist, an elec-
trician, a steam engineer, he must under-
stand gunnery, the law of projectiles, bal-
listics and how to work pneumatic and
hydraulic machines. In all these matters,
and a great many more, the American
naval officer is educated at the Naval
Academy, and when he goes aboard the
Massachusetts he finds the need of all he
has learned.

The Massachusetts, to the unprofes-
sional mind, is more of a vast and
complicated machine than it is a ship.
She carries no less than eighty-six steam
engines, four dynamos, hydraulic ma-
chine for charging the automobile torpe-
does and for ventilating the ship, an ice
machine and a condenser and electric
machines for hoisting and lighting.
We read in history of the terrible broad-
sides delivered from the hundred gun
line of battle ships of the first half of this
century. Lord Nelson might have pon-
dered such a ship as the Massachusetts all
day long with his entire broadside with-
out being injured by a halibut, while one
well directed shot from the thirteen-inch
turret would have demolished any ship
then afloat.

THE TURRETS.

There are on the Massachusetts six turrets
Two of these turrets, one to the fore and
the other aft of the middle of the ship,
contain the 13-inch guns. These guns,
four in number, are almost the most ter-
rific engines of destruction upon any ship
afloat. The turrets in which they are in-
closed are made of steel as hard as steel
can be made, eighteen inches in thick-
ness. Their shape makes it most likely
that a shell striking one of them would
glance off and inflict no damage. The
turrets extend far down into the interior
of the ship. They are worked each by a
special steam engine and are controlled
by the officer in the turret who can move
the structure, guns and all, around by
working a lever. Thus he can point the
guns to any direction except toward the
middle of the ship.

GUNS AND AMMUNITION.

The guns themselves are thirty six feet
long and project out of the turrets far
over the decks. This great length is nec-
essary to get the full force of powder,
which is slow burning. The shell used
is 18 inches in diameter. It is conical
at the extremity, and several feet long
and made of hard steel. It weighs 1,250
pounds, and the powder which propels
it weighs half as much. The weight of a
projectile used in a gun can be ascer-
tained approximately by taking the cube
of the diameter of the bore and dividing
it by two. The ammunition for the big
guns is stored far down in the ship under
the turret. There is a hydraulic lift con-
taining three cylinders. In one of these
the projectile is placed and the powder in
the other two. The powder is in the
bore, hexagonal kind, and one charge
is divided and sewed into two serge bags.
From the bottom of the turret the charge
is shot up to the breach of the guns and
rammed home into the guns by a hydrau-
lic rammer.

THE RANGE.

In theory a gun can shoot one mile for
each inch of its calibre. Thus a 13-inch
gun is supposed to shoot thirteen miles,
a 10-inch gun ten miles, and so on. But in
a ship this cannot be done, because it is
impossible to get the necessary elevation.
One-half the theoretical distance is nearer
the mark.
The four turrets of the Massachusetts,
four in number, contain 8-inch guns. They
are elevated above the big turrets and
between them and the smoke stacks.
If it were possible to fire continuously
and at the same time all the guns of the
ship the effect would be tremendous. Each
minute one shot would come from the
13-inch turrets, and the four 8-inch guns
would be working in proportion, while a
half ton of steel would come from the
twenty 6-pounder rapid-fire guns.

QUARTERS OF THE CREW.

The protected deck of the ship is almost
level with the water. Above this ship is
unarmored. The comparatively light
steel plate of which the sides are construct-
ed are perforated with port holes admit-
ting light and air into the various mes-
sengers, offices and staterooms of the senior
officers. The steel floors of this and the
apartments on the deck below are capet-
ed with linoleum. The ceiling are steel
and the walls are of the same metal, paint-

A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Deeming sufficient occasion to
Exist, He Issues a Call For Vol-
unteers to the Aggregate Num-
ber of 125,000, to Serve Two
Years, Unless Sooner Dis-
charged.

WASHINGTON, April 23.--The Presi-
dent to-day issued the following procla-
mation calling for 125,000 troops to serve
two years:
By the President of the United States.
A Proclamation:
Whereas, a joint resolution of Con-
gress was approved on the 30th day of
April, 1898, entitled "Joint resolution for
the recognition of the independence of the
people of Cuba, demanding that the gov-
ernment of Spain relinquish its authority
and government of the island of Cuba
and to withdraw its land and naval forces
from Cuba and Cuban waters, and direct-
ing the President of the United States
to use the land and naval forces of the
United States to carry these resolutions
into effect," and
Whereas, by an act of Congress, en-
titled "An act to provide for temporarily
increasing the military establishment of
the United States in time of war and for
other purposes," approved April 23, 1898,
the President is authorized, in order to
raise volunteer army, to issue his procla-
mation calling for volunteers to serve in
the army of the United States,
Now, therefore, I, William McKinley,
President of the United States, by virtue
of the power vested in me by the
constitution and the laws, and deeming
sufficient occasion to exist, have thought
fit to call forth, and hereby do call forth,
volunteers to the aggregate number of
125,000, in order to carry into effect the
purpose of the said resolutions, the same
to be apportioned, as far as practicable,
among the several States and Territories
and the District of Columbia, according
to population and to serve two years, un-
less sooner discharged.
The details for this object will be im-
mediately communicated to the proper
authorities through the War Department.
In witness whereof, I have hereunto set
my hand and caused the seal of the
United States to be affixed. Done at
the City of Washington, this 23rd day of
April, A. D. 1898, and of the Indepen-
dence of the United States, the 123rd.
(Seal) Wm. McKinley.

By the President, John Sherman, Sec-
retary of State.

BORE FOR THE PRESIDENT.

An Infernal Machine Sent to the
White House, But its Nature
Was Discovered.

Washington, April 22.--An infernal
machine was sent to the President to-day.
Fortunately its character was suspected,
and measures taken to prevent its explo-
sion and no harm was done. The in-
cident was carefully concealed and all ef-
forts are being made to capture the
sender. There was nothing to sug-
gest from whence it came and no
clue was afforded as to the villain who
sent it.

The machine was inclosed in a harm-
less-looking cigar box. An ingen-
ious contrivance had been arranged so
that when the lid of the box was
opened there would be a flash of
powder which would explode a stick of
giant powder, sufficient to blow a man
to pieces.

Lieut. Cross, in charge of the White
House police, to whom the machine was
handed, discovered its nature and took
precautions to render it harmless.
He soaked it thoroughly in a tub of
water until the contents were thor-
oughly saturated, and then opened it.
As a result of this incident additional
measures will be taken to guard the
Executive Mansion. The police force was
doubled, and tomorrow it is expected
that a detail from the district militia
will form an additional outside guard
to the approach to the White House
grounds.

AMENITIES OF JOURNALISM IN KANSAS.

The Galena Post failed to issue the
other night, and its explanation of the
cause in a subsequent issue is something
very funny. It charged "that the rival
papers in the town conspired to get its
printer drunk, and having got the entire
force into a joint, plied them with
whiskey until they became unable to re-
port for duty. The other papers deny the
charge and say that the Post gang got
full of their own free will and accord
in celebration of something they had not
had for a long time before--a pay day.

RHEUMATISM CURED.

My wife has used Chamberlain's Pain
Balm for rheumatism with great relief,
and I can recommend it as a splendid
remedy for rheumatism and other house-
hold uses for which we have found it val-
uable.--W. J. Ouyler, Red Creek, N. Y.
Mr. Ouyler is one of the leading resi-
dents of this village and one of the most
prominent men in its vicinity.--W. G.
Phillips, Editor Red Creek Herald. For
sale by J. A. Hardison.

"I WANT" SAID THE EXCITED CHICAGO WOMAN AT THE TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

"I want," said the excited Chicago wo-
man at the telephone exchange, "my hus-
band, please." "Number, please," said
the polite operator. "Only the fourth,
you impudent thing!" snapped back the
woman, and when the operator failed
to check a slightly audible smile, the
bell rang viciously.

In 1898 my wife went East and was at-
tacked with rheumatism. She received
no relief until she tried Chamberlain's
Pain Balm. Since that time we have
never been without it. We find it gives
relief in cases of neuralgia, sciatica,
and is never failing for all rheumatic and
neuralgic pains.--D. C. Brant, Santa
Ynez, Cal. For sale by J. A. Hardison.

SCROFULA.

One of America's most fa-
mous physicians says: "Scrofu-
la is external consumption." Scrofulous
children are often beautiful children,
but they lack nerve force, strong bones,
sturdy muscles and power to
resist disease. For delicate
children there is no remedy
equal to

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil with Hypo-
phosphites of Lime and Soda.
It fills out the skin by putting
good flesh beneath it. It makes
the cheeks red by making rich
blood. It creates an appetite
for food and gives the body
power enough to digest it. Be
sure you get SCOTT'S Emul-
sion.

50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

NASHVILLE FIRES FIRST SHOT

Captures the Spanish Steamer
Buena Ventura With a Crew of
Twenty men--Prize Crew Placed
on Board the Spanish Ship.

Key West, April 23.--The first Spanish
prize is the steamer Buena Ventura from
Pascagoula, Miss., for Rotterdam with
fourteen men.
The Nashville fired a blank shot, which
the Spaniards ignored. This was followed
by a shot from a six pounder. The Bu-
ena Ventura then surrendered with her
crew of twenty men.
The Nashville towed her prize into
this harbor at 11 o'clock this morning
and put a prize crew on board. Both
ships are lying well out in the stream
set the people of Key West frantic with
enthusiasm. All work has been suspen-
ded and the docks are crowded with people.
The Nashville is in charge of Comman-
der Washburn Maynard, of Tennessee,
who is the only southern commander
in the navy. Senior Ensign T. P. Mc-
Gruder, of the Nashville, is from Vicks-
burg, Miss.
The Spanish steamer Buena Ventura,
captured by the United States gunboat
Nashville, is a tramp steamer hauling
from Bilbao, Spain. She belonged to the
Sarringia line. On March 29 she arrived
at Pascagoula, Miss., from Havana, and
was on the way to Pensacola, Fla., to
load for Holland when captured.

What the Drums Say.

Hark! I hear the tramp of thousands,
And of armed men the hum;
Let a nation's hosts have gathered
Round the quick alarming drum--
Saying, "Come,
Freemen, come!
See your heritage be wasted," said the
quick-alarming drum.
"Let me of my heart take counsel;
War is not of life the sum;
Who shall stay and reap the harvest
When the autumn days shall come?"
Echoed, "Come!
Death shall reap the braver harvest," said
the solemn-sounding drum.
"But when you're coming battle,
What of profit springs therefrom?
What if conquest, subjugation,
Even greater ill become?"
But the drum
Answered, "Come!
You must do the sum and prove it," said
the Yankee-answering drum.
"What if, mid the cannon's thunder,
Whistling shot and bursting bomb,
When my brothers fall around me,
Should my heart grow cold and numb?"
But the drum
Answers, "Come!
Better there in death united than in life a
recreant--come!"
Thus they answered--hoping, fearing,
Some in faith, and doubting some,
Till a trumpet-voice proclaiming,
Said, "My chosen people, come!"
Then the drum,
Loudly it said,
For the great heart of the nation, throbbing,
answered, "Lord, we come!"
--Bret Harte.

Blockade Proclamation.

President McKinley's Official
Announcement of the Enforce-
ment of the Resolution by Con-
gress.

WASHINGTON, April 23.--The follow-
ing proclamation, announcing a blockade
of Cuban ports, was issued to-day:
By the President of the United States.
A Proclamation: Whereas, by a joint
resolution passed by Congress and ap-
proved April 20, 1898, and communicated
to the government of Spain it was deman-
ded that said government at once relinquish
its authority and government in the island
of Cuba, and withdraw its land and naval
forces from Cuba and Cuban waters; and
the President of the United States was
directed and empowered to use the en-
tire land and naval forces of the United
States, and to call into the actual service
of the United States, the militia of the
several States to such extent as might
be necessary to carry said resolution in-
to effect; and
Whereas, in carrying into effect said
resolution the President of the United
States deems it necessary to set on foot
and maintain a blockade of the north
coast of Cuba, including all ports on said
coast between Cardenas and Bahia Honda,
and the port at Cienfuegos on the
south side of Cuba,
Now, therefore, I, William McKinley,
President of the United States, in order
to enforce the said resolution, do hereby
declare and proclaim that the United
States of America have instituted and
will maintain a blockade of the ports on
the north coast of Cuba, including the
ports on said coast between Cardenas and
Bahia Honda and the port of Cienfuegos
on the south coast of Cuba, aforesaid, in
pursuance of the laws of nations applic-
able to such cases. An effective force
will be posted so as to prevent the en-
trance to said ports. No vessels will be
allowed to enter said ports, and if the
same vessels shall attempt to enter,
a second time, any blockaded port, she
will be captured and sent to the nearest
convenient port for such proceeding against
her and her cargo a prize, as may be
deemed advisable.

Neutral vessels lying in any of said ports
at the time of the establishment of said
blockade will be allowed 30 days to issue
therefrom.
In witness whereof, I have hereunto
set my hand and caused the seal of the
United States to be affixed. Done at
the City of Washington, this 23rd day of
April, A. D. 1898, and of the Indepen-
dence of the United States, the 123d.
WILLIAM MCKINLEY.
By the President, John Sherman, Sec.
of State.

The Usual Thing.

Philadelphia Times.

Little James had been telling a visitor
that his father had got a new set of false
teeth.
"Indeed," said the visitor, "and what
will he do with the old set?"
"Oh, I s'pose," replied little James,
"they'll cut 'em down and make me wear
'em."

Practically Applied.

Tid-Bits.
A teacher asked a little boy to spell
"responsibility" which he did. "Now,
Tommy," said the teacher, "can you tell
me the meaning of that big word?"
"Yes, mum," answered Tommy. "If I
had only four buttons on my trousers,
and two came off, all the responsibility
would hang on the other two."
M. L. Yocum, Cameron, Pa., says "I was
a sufferer for ten years, trying most all
kinds of pills, remedies, but without success.
DeWitt's Little Hazel Salve was recom-
mended to me. I used one box. It has ef-
fected a permanent cure." As a permanent
cure for piles DeWitt's Little Hazel Salve
has no equal. J. A. Hardison.

A Sort of Dentist.

London Tid-Bits.
Tramp--I called to see, lady, if I could
do sum work for ye.
Kind Lady--What can you do?
Tramp--I'm a sort of dentist, mum; I
want ter advertise; so I'll put a set of
teeth into a good pie for nothin'.

Always Keep on Hand

Pain-Killer

THERE IS NO KIND OF PAIN OR
ACHE, INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL,
THAT PAIN-KILLER WILL NOT RE-
LIEVE.
LOOK OUT FOR IMITATIONS AND SUB-
STITUTES. THE GENUINE BOTTLE
BEARS THE NAME,
PERRY DAVIS & SON.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

FACTS ABOUT HAVANA.

It Was Founded Before James-
town and Its Present Popula-
tion is About 250,000

Havana is the capital of Cuba. It is
the most important city of the West In-
dies and one of the principal commer-
cial marts of America.
Situated on the northern shore of the
island, on an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico,
its harbor is one of the finest in the
world. The entrance is through a nar-
row, strongly fortified channel, three-
eighths of a mile long. The channel
opens into a large basin capable of ac-
commodating 1,000 vessels of any size.
Havana was founded in 1519. Its popu-
lation is about 250,000.
Railroad lines run from Havana to
Cardenas, Cienfuegos, Matanzas and
other important places in Cuba.
Since 1757 yellow fever has broken
out frequently in the city and its ravages
are severe during the hot months.
With the exception of tobacco fac-
tories, Havana's manufactures are un-
important. More than a hundred fac-
tories there are engaged in the hauling
of tobacco and many of them are of large
size. An extensive trade in exporting
tobacco is done.
Most prominent among the public
buildings are the opera house, one of the
largest in the world; the Cathedral, built
in 1724, containing, it is believed, the
remains of Christopher Columbus, trans-
ferred from St. Domingo in 1796, and the
palace of the Governor-General of the
island. Its public parks and promenades
are among the most remarkable in the
world.
The city has a university, an excellent
botanical garden and a number of scien-
tific, educational and benevolent institu-
tions.

The Most Favorable Season

To cure catarrh is in the spring.
During the winter the patient is
likely to take fresh cold and have a
set back. But if treatment is be-
gun in the spring and continued into
the summer, nothing need be
feared for the succeeding winter.
Of course, it all depends on the
medicine. There are a great many
catarrh medicines which relieve the
most disagreeable symptoms tempo-
rarily. Pe-ru-na cures more slowly
but also more permanently than this
class of medicines. A course of
Pe-ru-na during the spring will cure
catarrh more quickly than any other
season. Mr. Walter H. Tucker,
Concord, N. H., writes Dr. Hartman
as follows: "When I began
taking your medicines four years
ago I was suffering with chronic ca-
tarrh. I had taken nearly two doz-
en bottles of so called catarrh cure
without much relief. Pe-ru-na
cured the night sweats and dizzi-
ness; it cured the cough I have had
from my cradle; I can say it saved
my life."
Dr. Hartman has published in
book form a series of lectures on vari-
ous phases of chronic catarrh,
which he calls "Winter Catarrh."
This book will be sent free to any
address by The Pe-ru-na Drug
Manufacturing Company, Columbus,
Ohio.

To the Point.

Clarksville, Ky., Leaf-Chronicle.
Aunt Cherry Mallory was recently put
on the witness stand to tell what she
knew about the annihilation of a hog by
a railway locomotive. After being sworn
she was asked by the lawyer if she knew
the train killed this hog. "Yes," she
said, "I seed it."
"Well," said the lawyer, "tell the court
in as few words as possible all you know
about it."
"I kin do dat in a mighty few words,"
said Aunt Cherry, clearing her throat,
and, with one eye on the judge and one on
the lawyer, she said: "It jus' tooted and
tuck 'im."