THE GASTONIA GAZETTE.

Dovoted to the Protection of Home and the Interests of th County.

W. P. MARSHALL.

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(then in Advance.)

No 19.

AFTER THE WAR IS OVER.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR ARBRICANS IN CUBA.

Valuable Lands Will be Cheap-Palaces Begging for Purchasers-Su gar Pinstations at Low Figures-Good Chances for Small Investors.

Fannie B. Ward in Philadelphia Revord. I have received a good many letters of late, asking about business oppor-tunities in Cuba, and the prospects in Cuba, and the prospects there will be for profitable investment of Ameri-can capital when the war is over. Speculators have already turned their eyes that way, with divers schemes in view. I have been particularly looking up the chances for the average American who is not overburned with cash and does not expect to sit idly by and get rich in a season, but is willing to do a reasonable amount of work for get rich in a season, but is willing to do a reasonable amount of work for fair returns. When the war ends—as of course it must end—in the independ-ence of Cuba, the new republic will have to begin at the bottom, economi-cally as well as politically. The is-land is so largely agricultural that its future proscurity, at least for some had is so largely agricultural that its future prosperity, at least for some generations to some, depends upon the rural districts. Beyond a few tobacco factories there have never been any manufactories of account in Cuba, and the wasted tissues of industrial life can the wasted tissues of industrial life can only draw new blood from the soil. Those who were acquainted with the Queen of Antilles in her guiden days of prodigal prosperity would hardly reof prodigal prosperity would hardly recognize her in these "nefasti dies. A
trip through the country reveals unexampled desolation, burned fields and
orchards, ruined houses and sugar
mills and often hungry people. Lest
month I made a railway journey from
Havana 250 miles toward the interior.
In all that distance I saw only two
cornfields and note a single garden or
occupied farmhouse. Said my traveling companion, "What this misud most
needs is tombetones," and it truly
looked so. There was plenty of corn
standing, though smoke and fiames
could be seen in every direction. The
sugar estates are so very large —often

sugar estates are so very large -often 30 miles in extent—that fires may rage in them for a long time and yet leave a considerable portion unharmed.

This year the cane was choked with weeds for lack of laborers and yielded much less than the customary amount of julce; and that was far below the usual value, being darkened by a large admixture of scorched cane. Yet it was well worth outling and grinding, whenever permission could be obtained from Maximo Gomes, the insurgent chief. The Spanish authorities readily gave the planters permusion to grind, and guaranteed them protection while doing so. This unwonted genererosity on the part of the mother country was not entirely for the welfare of Cuba. Blees you, no! But because it helped to pay the army and provided a good place for convaleteing soldiers. A yery large proportion of Spain's boytroops succumbed to yellow fever, typhoid, vomitivo, etc., during their first season in the West ladies; and those who survived the acclimating process must be cared for until strength returns. Soon as released from the bospital, they have been sent to the plantations, where at least they were sure of getting something to eat. Guardduty does not tax them beavily, and when fully recuperated they can be utilized again in the dield. Maxuwhile the mea amuse the meslves, according to their natural bents, which is usually the men amuse themselves, according to their natural best, which is usually more pleasing to themselves than to their unwilling entertainers. Every ge of this nu per might be filled with tales of their cruel pranks, which have been told to me on the various estates I have visited and amply verified; but space forbids the recital of but

sugar estates are so very large -often 30 miles in extent—that fires may rage

CRUELTIES OF SPANISH SOLDIERS.

On the Santa Gertrudis plantation, about 40 miles beyond Cardenas, where a company of soldiers were "protecting" the people a lad of 14 years, one of the poor reconcentrates quartered on the place, was going joyfully to his parents' but one morning, carrying a chunk of beef in a sack, which the planters' steward had given him. The soldiers overhauled him and demanded to know what was in the sack. The boy took his beels in affright, but was speedily captured and brought into Meat was scarce, and the soldiers almost as hungry as the reconcer trades, so they decided that the boy had stolen it. In vain he protested and begged that the steward be sent for; be was tied to a convenient palm and while the soldiers cooke ate the meal, was florged at intervals during the day—to make him confess, they said. Being released at nightfall, the boy tried to crawl home, but died

on the way.

On another plantation, whenever a new lot of recondentrades were brought in the captain of the guard detained all the girls and good looking women in his tent, and afterward sold them to his soldiers, making a joudar auction of it—for jack-knives, food rations, etc., as the mon had so money—the highest bidder being allowed first

On the Santo Tomes plantation, in Plant del Rio province, lived an hon-est old colored man, a veritable "Uncle Tom," whose only son was supposed to have joined the insurgents. One day when amusements ran low, it was de He was brought to camp and ordered to disclose the whereabouts of his son. This he could not do, had he so desired. This he could not where the constantly moving rebet army was situated. The moldiers tied him to a tree and flogged him awhite, without avail; he could not or would not tell. Then they com-pelled him to dig his own grave and kneel beside it, and into it he full pierced by a score of bullets.

THE PROSPECT OF FAMILIE.

The planters may that in any event there must soon be acute fautuse in Cu-ba, because nobody within the zones of cuttivation and the garrisoned places has planted vegetables or other food-

products for two years past, but every-body has devoted bimself to raising erops which would bring in most money, in order to hurry his family out of the country. Most of them took to tobacco planting, as promising quicker results than sugar. The insurgents cannot stop the production of tobacco as easily as they can prevent. as easily as they can prevent cane grinding, and maybe they are less dis posed to interfere with it, as any Ca-ban would rather forego his bread, and certainly his angar, than cigarettes. I saw one particularly due-looking to-bacco farm, and was informed that it belonged to the captain of the local guerrillas. His place was duly guarded

guerrillas. His place was duly guarded by Spanish troops, which he got detailed at government expense, and he also paid the insurgents not to molest his crop by giving them one-third the value of it. Last winter several Americans took advantage of the times and made large purchases of tobacco lands. At present the tobacco industry is good for nothing principally owing to Weyler's decree of two years ago, forbidding the exportation of Havans leaf tobacco. The insurgents retsilated by burning factories and all the stored tobacco. The insurgents retainated by burning factories and all the stored tobacco they could lay hands on. But the Marquis of Teneriffe appears to have been a thrifty fellow as well as a

Already a millionaire, be made another fortune out of his celebrated or-dar, for many so-called American to dar, for many so-called American to-baceo firms exported thousands of bales in spite of the probibitory decree, pre-tending that it was a diplomatic trans-action between Washington and Madrid The real secret was that Weyler gra-ciously permitted shipments to be made by these who gave him liberal com-

The very best tobacco raising region The very best tobacco raising region in the world is Cubu's "Vuelta Absjo;" but to-day every plantation in it is abandoned and in ruins. After Weyler's little game became known, the rebels attacked it with special fury and destroyed upward of four million pounds of tobacco in a few months. It will take twenty years for this famous region to become as itenrishing as it. region to become as itonrishing as it was in January, 1896. But the iscom-parable soil, climate and natural conditions remain unimpaired by "war's wild sharms," and those who come in with a little money when peace is re-atored may buy the best tobacco lands very cheaply and become Croesuses in

MARING MONEY FROM CUBA'S BUINS. Among the refuges at Key West I met an ex-sugar planter, who was anxious to sell bis estate, and for a Cuban he seemed to have devolped remarkable adaption to the ways of the "trading Vunkees."

His method was to edge up to every

group of men be saw talking together and join in the convermation. Presently be would be heard to say: "The soil of Cuba is too rich; that's what's the matter with the island "Then he would go on relating what Then he would go ou relating what ruinously large crops he had himself been raising, so remarkably large that they had invited destruction by envious rebals and Spaniards, and invariably ended by inquiring who wanted to buy 30,000 acres of the dinest sugar land in Cuba, worth \$10 an acre, for 30 cents the acre. To be sure his plantation, bouse and mills are in ruins, but he pointed what profit could be made en the same in the line of scrap iron and old bricks. Up to date he has not found a purchaser. I heard one man tell him that he would "rather have three measley acres of corn and potathree measier acres of corn and pota-toes in Obio, Pennsylvania or Illinois than the whole 30,000 of 'Cuba's best

Somebody will no doubt be making money out of Cuba's ruined home and mills with the next few months.
The boilers and machinery and other
junk of thousands of destroyed plantstions can be had for almost nothing. but the market for scrap iron must be outside of the island. The brick and mortar would hardly be worth buying, but might be used on the spot in rebuilding. Now, grasses and wild vines growing over the melancholy hoaps have softened their harsh outlines and made them a picturesque feature of the landscape, but they are not to be considered an element toward building on the resources of rest. up the resources of rural Cubs. In spite of the war several syndicates with an eye to the future have lately pur-chased large tracts of land. Last winter a company of New Englanders bought 8000 acres in the beautiful Trinidad Valley, near Santiago. They are not doing anything with it new, but say they can afford to wait for years and then realize heavy interest on the money invested. on the money invested.

FOR SMALL INVESTORS.

As to business enterprises on a smaller scale, they are innumerable for men with a little money, and more energy. A few acres in market gardening, with their continuous crops from one year's end to another, would perhaps yield the quickest and largest returns for the smallest amount of capital. Chicken-raising, too, has always beso a strangely neglected industry in Cubs. Fowls and eggs figure conspicuously every day in the Spanish-American menu, but nobody on the island has ever gone into the business of supplying the demand on a large "soale, with incubators and brooders, as in the United States. All winter, before the present seigs began, eggs sold in Havana at a dollar a dozen, and poultry fifty cents a pound—and what it is now, goodness knows, with beef at the last advice \$\$ a pound. A man with eyes in his bead and the business instinct of the average American will see avenues for profitable investments of money and labor in every direction, soon as peace is restored in the island. It seems a pity to take advantage of other peor-le's misfortance, but many As to business enterprises on a small er scale, they are innumerable for men It seems a pity to take advantage of other peor-le's misfortunes, but many are the fine old cases in Havana and other cities which will be bought for a song. These stately palaces of impoverished grandeur with their mather floors and pillared corridors, and inner court-yards, their fountains and palmtrees, are fairly begging for purchastra, owing to the flouncial distress of their owners.

their owners. It goes particularly hard with the proud hidalgoes to have to sell their

property to the hated Yankees, who are locked upon as a horde of greedy shop-keepers. As if any nation under are locked upon as a horde of greedy shop-keepers. As if any nation under the sun could be more greedy for gain than Spain has shown herself since the earliest days of the Conquest! Everywhere in Spanish-America you hear a great deal about the invincible valor of Spain and the sordid character of the Yankees. Their literature tells us that Suppleh particular to proceed the supplements of the Spain and the sordid character of the Yankees. that Spanish patriotism is unconquer able, while North Americans love dol lars more than country, and that when the latter seek to "meddle" in the af-faire of Cuba, illustrious Bpain will teach them a lesson in international

manners.

A pamphlet, widely distributed in Havana not long ago, furnished rich reading to the few Americans who remained in the city. It says that in the event of the aforesaid "meddling" all Kurope would rush to the rescue of Spain, "whose ever-glorious history constitutes the grandest page in the annals of the world." It reminds the money-grasping Yankees that, when it comes to war, valor is a necessary element, and that they must not think they can fight Spain's herole soldiers. they can fight Spans's heroic soldiers with dollars alone. Then the little book goes on to give the denouement It describes the invasion of Cuba b It describes the invasion of Cuba by American troops; recounts battle after battle in which the immense superiority of American numbers is always overcome by the "invincible valor of oar illustrious army." And finally, after an unbroken chain of military triumphs—for Spain—extending over a series of moaths, and culminating in a stunning defeat for the United States, the Yankees humbly sue for peace, pay Spain a heavy indemnity and withdraw from the inland, with many apologies, having learned that Spain is unconquerable by reason of the superb valor of her sons.

The Cost of War.

Charlotte Observe

The cost of modern warfare is ag palling to contemplate. A low estimate on the cost of construction of firstelass moderu war vessels is \$4,000. 000. The equipment piles up the expense. A 12-inch gun, mounted on the deck and ready for action, represents a cost of \$50,000. The maximum number of times such a gun may be fired is 80; the minimum 30. After it has spoken its terrible message of death for say the maximum number of death for say the maximum number of times, it becomes of use only as old steel. The strain and wear and tear render is virtually useless after the service. The cost in wear and tear in firing such a gun is \$1,000 for every discharge. The powder and steel pointed projectile, for each discharge, represents a further cost of \$1,200, so that every time the gun is fired it represents a cost to the nation's tax-payers of nearly \$2,500.

Every war vessel is equipped with torpedo tubes and torpedoes. One torpedo, exploded by concussion, will blow up the greatest hattlesbip in any navy. A single torpedo costs \$2,500.

now up the greatest battleship in any navy. A single torpedo costs \$2,500. The boilers on our first-class warships, such as the flagship New York, of the North Atlentic squadron, or the Iowa, or the Indiana, furnish 20,000 horse-power. The horse-power of all the boilers in Charlotte is only about 4,500. The 20,000 borse-power of the

4,500. 'fle 20,000 horse-power of the New York or the lows would run every manufacturing establishment of all the cities and towns on the line of the Southern Rallway between Char lotte and Danville, including thes

Spain, having poor credit or none the war will cost her three times what it does the United States, and Uncle Sam will consider that he does well if he comes out on \$1,000,000,000 a year.

dward F. Burns in Boston Globe.

Dewey! Dewey | Dewey |
Is the hero of the day,
And the Mains has been rembered
In the good, old-fashioned way—
The way of significant and Perry,
Deentur and the rest,
When old Europe felt the clutches
Of the legie of the West,
That's how Dewey sensibled the Spaniard
In Manilar crocked bay,
And the Maine has been remembered
le the good, old-fashioned way.

Daway! Deway! Deway:
A Vermounter wins the day!
And the Maine has been rembered
In the good old-fashioned way.
By one who cared not whether
The wind was high or low
As he stripped his ships for battle
And salled forth to find the foot
In Mantla's erpoked buy,
And the Salles has been remembered
In the good, old-fashioned way!

Dewoy! Dewoy! Uswey!
His has next the Don's array,
And the Maine has been remember.
In the mod, old-fashioned way—
A way of fire and carange,
But carange let it be,
When the forces of the tyrant
Book the pathway of the free!
So the Spanish ships are usining
From Manila's crocked lay,
And the Maine has been remember.
In the good, old-fashioned way!

In the good, old-fashioned way!
Dewey! Dewey! Diewey!
Urown with victor wreaths of May:
For the Maine has been remembered
In the good, old-fashioned way:
And flass that wave triumphent
It far off tropte mas,
With their code of symboled color
Files this measure to the breace;
"We have rooted all the Spaniards
Frum Mamilia's crooks bay,
And the Maine has been reasumbered
Is the good, old-fashioned way."

The depot, freight warehouse and telegraph office of the Seaboard Air Line at Franklinton were burned last Thursday. The loss is complete.

Many old soldiers now feel effects of the hard service they en-dured during the war. Mr. Geo. 8, Anderson, of Rossville, York county, Pagn., who saw the bardest kind of service at the front, is now frequently troubled with rheumatism. "I had ly troubled with rheumatism. "I had a severe attack lately," he says, "and procured a bottle of Chamberlain's l'ain Balm. It did so much good that I would like to know what you would obarge me for one dozen bottles." Mr. Anderson wanted it both for his own use and to supply it to his friends and neighbors, as every family should have a bettle of it in their nome, not only for rheumatism, but lame back, sprains, swellings, cuts, bruises and burns, for which it is unequalled. For sale by J. K. Curry & Co.

THE BATTLE OF MANILA.

TORY OF THE GREAT HEA PIGHT.

Dewoy's Baring Entrance Into the Marbor-Paid No Attention to Spanish Shots Until he Was at Short Range-A Terride Storm of Steel Muried Against the Spaniards—Their Vessels Riddled and Burned and Sank-Bowey Stopped Fighting to Give His Roys Brookfast-Enemy Lones 14 Ships and son Men-Dewe Loses No Ships and No Hon-Baltimore a Little Damaged and 6 or 8 of Mor Men injured in an Explonion. sectiated Press to Charlotse Obse

Hone Kone, May 8 - Among nava sen, military men and civiliaus, Europeans and natives here, to-day, then is only one subject of discussion, the ropeans and natives here, to-day, there is only one subject of discussion, the brilliants, dashing, annihitating victory of the American fleet, under Commodore Dawey, over the Spanish fleet, commanded by Admiral Montejo, in Manila Bay, on Sunday last. Owing to the fact that the cable between this port and the Philippine Islands was not in working order, having been cut it is said, some distance from the capital of the islands, there has been delay in obtaining a detailed account of the battle, and facts in the case were only available when the United States gunbout Hugh McCulloob arrived yesterday, and even them the tremendous pressure of business suddenly thrown upon the cable company necessarily made the earlier accounts of the engagement somewhat brief.

Commodore Dawey's orders were to capture or destroy the Spanish fleet, and never were instructions executed in secompleta.

and never were instructions executed in so complete a fashion. At the end of seven hours there was absolutely nothing left of the Spanish fleet but r

w relics.
The American commander had mos The American commander had most skilfully arranged every detail of the action, and even the apparently most insignificant fractures were carried out with perfect punctuality, and in railroad time-table order. At the end of the action Commodore Dawey anchored his fact in the bay, before Manila, and sent a message to Governor General Augusti, announcing the inauguration of the blockade, and adding that if a shot was fired against his ships, he would destroy every battery about Manila.

The position occupied by the Span-

The position occupied by the Span iards, the support which their ships re iards, the support which their ships re-ceived from the land batteries, and the big gues they had ashere gave them an enormous advantage. Therefore, when it is considered that the Spaniards lost over 600 men in killed, and wounded; that all their ships, amounting to about fourteed, were destroyed and that their naval amenal at Cavite was also destroyed with its defences. also destroyed, with its defences, it will become apparent that the victory of the American commodore is one of the most complete and wooderful achievements in the history of mayal

warfare.
Not a man on board the American fleet was killed, not a ship was dam-aged to any extent, and only six men

aged to any extent, and only six men were alightly injured, on board the Baltimore.

This grand achievement is quite as much due to the generalship of Commodore Dewey as to the fact that the American guoners, ships and guus are superior to anything in the same line affect anywhere. Credit must also be given to the fullest extent to the officers under Commodore. Dewey, for to cora under Commodore Dewey, for, to a man, they seconded their gullant commander in every way possible and thus helped him earn the laurets which are so justly his.

When the squadron left here it touched first at a point in the Philippine Islands near Bollnao, as Commodore Dewey wished the insurgent agents to disembark there, ascertain the strength and disposition of the insurgent forces, arrange to prevent needless bloodshed and inform the msurgents of his intention to change the government of the Philippine Isthe government of the Failippine Islands, the commodore strongly objectto giving the rebels a chance to commit excesses. The insurgent leaders,
however, refused to disembark under
any consideration, and the American
ahips coasted in search of the Spanish
ships, but failed to find them.
Commodore Dewey arrived at Subig

Commodore Dewey arrived at Subig Bay 30 miles north of Manila Bay, on Saturday, April 30th, and sent the Ballimers and Concord to reconnoitre ships at the entrance to the bay, and so the commander decided to risk the mines and proceed that same night after dark into the Bay of Manila, which is did.

which he did. The order of battle taken by the The order of battle taken by the Spaniards was with all the small craft inside the stone and timber breakwaters of Cavite harbor. The larger ships of Spain cruised off Cavite and

The American fleet entered Manila Bay on Saturday night with the great-est of ease. The Spaniards had not es-tablished a patrol and there were no searchlights at the entrance to the buy. In fact, the American stips would probably have passed loside the buy without any challenge had it not been that some sparks flow from the McCulloch's funcel. Thereupon a few shots were exchanged with the bat-teries on Corregidor Island, but the the table of the word of the second of the s vealed the opposing ships to each other, and the Spanish flagship opened firs. Her action was followed by some of the larger Spanish warships,

and then the Cavite forth opened up and the smaller spanish vessels brought their guns into play. The American squadron, which had been led in by the squarco, which had been set it by the stageth Olympia, did not reply, though the shells of the Spaniards began to strike the water around them. The ships moved majestically onward. When nearing Baker Bay a sudden upheaval of water a short distance ahead of the Olympia stageth that the Manne of the Olympia stageth and the Manne should be successful that the Manne stageth of the Olympia stageth and the Manne stageth of the Olympia stageth olympia stage of the Clympia showed that the Span-lards had exploded a miss or a torpe-do. This was followed by a second

both utterly unsuccessful.

The American fleet was then drawing nearer to the Spaniards, whose gunnery was very poor, the shots from the Cayite batteries and from the Spaniah ships being equally hadly aimed, either falling short or going wide of the mark.

and similar explosions. They were When the American fleet entered the bay, coming through the southern obannel, between Caballo Frile Islats, the following was their order: The

obannel, between Caballo Frile Islats, the following was their order: The flagship Clympia, Baltimore, Raleigh, Concord, Heston, Petrel and McCalloch, with the two score ships, the Nanshana and Zarifrou, bringing apthe rear. And in that order they swept grandly before the city and faced the space of the state of the

Though the Spaniards had opened fire at 6,000 yards, the Americans reserved their fire until within 4,000 yards of the enemy, when the real battle bears.

yards of the enemy, when the real bat-tle bagat.

The Beinz Christina, Castilla, Dour Antonio de Ullou, Isla de Cuba, Isla de Luzon, and the Mindanao were in line of battle outside of Cavite at that time, with four gun-boats and the tor-pedo boats inside the harbor. The American ships then passed backward and forward six times across the frost of the Spaniarda, pouring in upon the latter a perfect hail of shot and shell. Every American shot seemed to tell, while almost every Spanish shot missed the mark.

Every American shot seemed to tell, while almost every Spanish shot missed the mark.

After having thus scattered death and demoralisation among the Spanish fleet and in the Spanish batteries, the American fleet retired for breakfast, and, incidentally, a council of war was held on board the Olyapia. By this time the Spanish ships were in a despetate condition. The flagship Reina Christica was riddled with shot and shell, one of her steam pipes had burst and she was believed to be on fire. The Castilla was certainly on fire and soon afterwards they were burning to the water's edge. The Don Antonio de Ulion made a magnificent show of desperate bravery. When her commander found she was so torn by the American shells that he could not keep her affect, he nailed her colors to the mast and she went down with all hands fighting to the last. Her hull was completely riddled and her upper decks had used swept clean by the awful fire of the American guna, but the Spaniards, though their vessel was sinking beneath them, continued working the guns on her lower deck until she sank. During the engagement a Spanish torpede toat crept along the shore and gans on her lower deck until the same.
During the engagement a Spanish
torpede toat crept along the shore and
around the offing in an attempt to attack the American storeships, but she
was promptly discovered, was driven
ashore and shot to pieces.
The Misdanuo had been in the mean-

rbile been rue ashore to save her from

while been run ashore to save her from sinking, and the Spanish small craft had sought shelter from the steel storm behind the break water.

The battle, which was started at about 5:00 a. m., and adjourned at 8:30 a. m., was resumed about noon, when Commodore Dewey started in to put the ficishing touches on his alterious work. There was not much fight left in the Spaniards by that time, and at a the Spaniards by that time, and at shot the Cavite batteries loto stlence, leaving them beaps of runs and float-

leaving them heaps of rules and heap-ing the white flag.

The Spanish gun-boats were then scuttled, the arsenal was on fire, and the explosion of a Spanish magazine caused further mortality among the de-

caused farther mortality among the de-fenders of Spain on shore.
On the water the burning, aunken or destroyed Spanish ships could be seen, while only the cruiser Baltimore had suffered in any way from the fire of the enemy. A shot which struck her exploded some ammunition near one of her guns and slightly injured half a of her crew. Several shots. Admiral Montejo transferred passed. Admiral Montejo symmetrical his flag to the Castilla, which was sunk

his fisg to the Castilla, which was sunk shortly afterward by a storm of shot. At a quarter of 8 the Olympia signaled to cease firing. The Americans were exhausted, having been at quarters since 10 o'clock the previous night.

A conference of captains was held, and it was found that no one had been killed, but that several had been slightly wounded by splinters. Two torpedo launches attacked the Olympia. The shells from her big guns were unable to strike so small an object, but a half of six-pound shells sunk the leading launch, all on board being killed. The other launch was besched with twelve shot holes, and the boat was covered with blood.

Half an hour after noon a white flag was hoisted at Cavite and the Spanish crews deserted their ships, taking away their dead. Admiral Montejo fied to Manila with his two aides-de-camp.

Boy Verness Beer.

Christian Alvocata,

An exchange puts it thus: "If a man had a \$50 pup be would look after it and not let it run around all night over town. But if he has a boy it is different. He is turned loose at a tender age to go to the devil, and then the people wonder where the great army of tramps, burns, loafers, dead beats, gamblers and drunkards come from each decade. They are germinating from pure seed, gathered from our house and alleys. It may be that your boy is making a good growth in his education. At all events the boy should be given an equal showing with the pup.

It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern in the land who are not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering. The proprithe needy and suffering. The ctors of Dr. King's New Die for Consumption, Coughs and Colda, have given away over ten million trial bottles of this great medicine; and have the antisfaction of knowing it has alsolutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, Broachitia, Housettess and all diseases hopeless cases. Asthma, Broschitia, Housseives and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs are surely oured by it. Call on J. E. Curry & Co., Druggists, and get a trial bottle free. Hegular size 50c. and \$1. Every bottle guaranteed, or price refunded.

BILL ARP ON TENNESSER

PRINTER NEIGHBORS ACT GRORGIA LINE.

Mo Sees Some Pine Mules

We'ter Biscusses War, Pullishes, Turnpile Mondo and the these Lands of the
volunteer taxes.

Tunnesses is for peace, but it is better prepared for war than any Southern State. I have recently traveled
over the southers portion and was
profoundly hapressed with its resources. There is a branch railroad
running from Dehard to Winehester
and from there curving around in a
southwesterly course to Payetteville
and thence to Petersburg and Lowisburg and Columbia. Governor Taylor was on the train and told me this
was the garden spot and along this
road were the best farms and best farmore in the State of Tennesses. I
never now such beautiful fields of
wheat in my life and the average yield
is said to be twenty-five bushels to the
acro. Well, of course, a war will
want wheat. Then this is a fine stock
country and the war will want mules
and cuttle. Their cuttle is of the
large Durham breed, so large that
some of them bring from \$80 to \$70
apiece and are always in demand.
The farmer under whose heapstable
roof I stayed while in Petersburg, had
120 brood mares and raised makes by
the score. He ships large numbers of
Durham cattle and has a side show of
Sae hogs and sheep and turkeys; ducks
chickens and greess. Everything he
raises is first quality. He paid \$15 for
one turkey gobbler. He is shipping
and selling comething almost every
day. He raises large crops of wheat,
outs and corn and yet finds time to
work for his church and the parsonage and the public school. At home
be helps his good wife to muras the
baby and to look after the children
and does everything quietly and pleasantly. That is what I like. It does
not take no long to diagones a family
and to tell who is the beas, but I dident ace any boas shout these premises,
nor any leady behaved children. If
Mr. Edulatou is a fair sample of the
citizens around Petersburg, no wonder it is a prosperous town. I was
told that not long ago there was one
shipuent of eight hundred geese of
Ghodgo and that the annual shipment
of fowls from that point exc burg is known abroad as the central point of a fine stock country, and their annual fairs are attended by atock men from far and near.

But it is a small town—is not even

Stock men from far and near.

But it is a small tower—is not even a county seat. It is the character of the people that makes it what it is. Good land and good farmers will make any place prosper. The merchants have department stores and now it. It is higher for produce and fow's and eggs than is paid elsewhers. There is a large and successful oreamery here and two large sawmills and the largest stock logs I eyer saw, many of them measuring five feet in diameter. These are chiefly poplar and white oak and the trees grow on the hill sides clear up to the ridges. The stocks are rolled down to the pike road in the valley, and from there are easily hauled to the mills. Oh, those delightful turnpikes. They are all over this country and have doubled and trebled the value of the land. You can't buy these farming lands for less than \$5-1 an agre and much of it brings \$100. I saw a large field in wheat that recently sold for \$100 per acre at public sale. Way should it not? Herry more will turn out twenty-five bushels of wheat, and that is worth now for July delivery \$22. One man sold his even last week. that is worth now for July delivery \$22. One man sold his crop last week tor 50 cents a bushel. He didn't believe the war would last until harvest or he wouldn't have four in the worldn't have four in the worldn't have four in the wouldn't have four in the worldn't have the worldn't have four in the worldn't have the world

or he wouldn't have done it. I never realized the value of pike roads until this visit. Forty bushels of wheat is a big wagon load in our country and it takes a good team to haul it to town. But they can haul heul it to town. But they can haul from sixty to eighty on a pike and with less strain on the team. Saturday night found me at Lewisburg, and to my surprise I learned there was no train on Sunday nor until Monday eve, and then I would have to stay at Deherd three hours and at Chattanooga four hours and reach home Tassday

four hours and reach home Toesday morning.

I was distressed, for I left a dear little grandebild sick, and so I dured to travel on the Sabbath day. Wartteee was thirty miles away, and the Musiville train going east would pass there at 11 o'clock. The livery man very quietly told me that if I would be ready at half-past 3 o'clock he would put me there by half-past 10. He did it, and I never had a more delightful ride. The good horse never breke his long, sweeping tret, except at the toll gates, where I paid has eenta, and there were five of them on the route. The morning air was bracing, the buggy springs were easy the cushions soft and elastic and the driver companionable. He took me for a presener, which is proof that I talked good Sunday talk. morning.

er, which is proof that I taited good Sunday talk.

At Shelbyville we changed horses, and the last nine miles were driven in exactly one hour. That last horse was a wildest, and for a mile or two my tranquility was distarted. He didn't want to leave the stable. He reared and pranced and backed his ears and backed the buggy down the lattle hill and out it around, but the driver knew him and taiked kindly to him and let him turn round and go the other way. Finally he gave a snort and wated up to hustness, and we drove around a square and got is the right road sgain. He leaped the railroad with proof diedain, and the driver let him have his own way, speaking gently all the time. I never rode after a horse lite that one. As we neared the toil gate the driver eried out, "Raise the poin, raise the gole?" He was atraid be'd jump it, or try to, if we stopped to pay the toil. I thought of John Gilpin's race.

"Away went Gilpin, and away."

Well, I felt alarmed, of course, but somebow I fult proud and herote, Everything turned out for us, for some of the people were going to their country churches.

how he had to stay in Polined for twenty four hours. Then he almost cried us he asked: "My friends, were any of you ever in Polland? I hope not, and that you never will be Rather than live in Polland I would live in—I would live—in with.

I thought of that the other night it was \$200 o'cleak when I was arouse by the porter's cry of Dachard—all out for Dachard. Soon I was on the plat form and waited for somebody to an "Rotel, sir." The train aged away and I looked is wait for somebody who wanted to see me. The telegrap operator was clicking his muchine in through some black Tennesses and to get to it. Anybody could have knocked me in the head or have robbed me without resistance. When I got to the plans I missed counting the number of steps and fell upon the floor. I had rather fall up any time than to fall down, especially in the night. I tried the door and found it locked. Wait, I tried for ten minutes to arouse somebody, but I tried in vain, and sadly returned to the little depot with my shoes more setter and more maddler. The colored gentleman was still there. Said I: "My triend, I couldn't wake up anybody over there." "I was aftered you couldn't," said be; "Uncle Bill is gittle," powerful old (That's me, thought I) and he ain't very liable in de night time." That's me, too, thought I. So I took a back seat in the cold, chearless walking room and remained there until souries, when a train came up and took me to Windester, which is only three miles away and is the county seat. It is a pretty town and quits an educational center. Breakfast was ready and was inviting, and in a little while I felt like another man, and said to myself, "All's well that ends well." But, oh, those two long, dreary hours at Decherd, and it looks like a pleasant little hamlet, but it mally needs some accommendation for wayfaring and aged travelers. There were some dying embers in the store, but there were no chairs, and I couldn't warm my feet from the seats that were fastened to the wall. My legs were not long enough. But as General Lee said at Gettysburg, "It's all my fault'—all my fault for taking a teals that put me there in the night. But Tannessee is a great State. Her people know how to farm, and with god roads and a scarcety of notion are forging ahead and ready for war.

A message from Martilla are the

From Hantle to New York by Wire. A message from Manilla, on the other side of the earth, to New York other side of the earth, to New York would travel more than 14,000 miles over three or more evacuand wires and a dezen or more submarine cables. From Manila it would travel 100 miles overland to Caps Boliano, thence by cable 529.11 miles to Hong Kong, thance to Saigon in Cochin China 600 miles, thence 388 miles to the island Penang on the western coast of Lower Siam, thence across the Bay of Bengal to Madras in India, a cable trip of 1,498 miles. Here it reaches the first land line since leaving the Philippine Islands. Across India it caus 800 miles to Hombay. By cable again it new darts 1,881 miles to Adan, thence along another cable 1,403 miles to Saca, thence remning 200 miles overland the message reaches Alexandria. A cable again takes the message and delivere it on the faland of Malta, a distance of 913 miles, whemen it is repeated over the Gibraiter cable and carried 1,126 miles further. From Gibraiter, a short cable only 337 miles long takes it to Carcavellos, thence as 636-mile come cable carries it on to Portheurso, the cable station at Land's Ead, England.

From this point to America any one

no, the cable station at Land's Rad, England.

From this point to America any one of cloves different cable resists may be taken. If the Western Union's cable is chosen, the message will leave Section on Cave, man Land's Rad, and be carried direct to Dover Bay, sear Cameo, in Nova Scotia, a distance of 2,881 miles, thence a coast cable brings is 888 miles further to New York. Coming by this route, the message from Manile to New York travels over twelve cables having a total length of 13,611 miles and three land telegraph lines with a total length of 300 miles—a total distance of 14,811 miles.

The occupied time in sending a quick message over all these connections is 35 minutes.

At the residence of the bridge path.

J. A. Hopks, April 1719 Mr. 19 Res.

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Whosping Cough.

I had a little boy who was avaried and from an attack of whosping cough. My neighbors recommended Chamberlain's Cough Romady. I did not think that any medicine would not think that any medicine would not that remedy I noticed an improvement, and one totals cured him entirely. At it the best seems of the cured him entirely. At it the best seems of I. Moore, South Harmettakews, Pa. For