OUR ASIATIC TERRITORY.

PROF. WOOLSEY ON "THE FUTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES."

What Shall We Bo With Them!-A Careful Counteration of the Conquer-or, the Conquered, and of the Island-ers Themselves.

In Correction of Quality of Civilization, so destitute to all appearance in self-gov-erning capacity as to make it doubtful whether they could ever be brought into our Union as an integral part.

New York Times, May 20.

One of the marked characteristics of the American people is its cheerful optimism. Too keen to hide from itself its blunders, it is nevertheless to hopeful to dwell long in their harmfulness, and, it must be confessed, too impatient to be guided always by the lessons of experience. This is a sign of youth and of strength. It betokens a nation accustomed to command suc-

There is an example of this optimism at the present time. We command the harbor of Manila, but have not occupied the Philippines. This is a serious and a separate task. We have sailed into the port of Sau Juan, in Puerto Rico, have knocked down a portion of the fortifications, and have sailed out again. What the sequence of these two actions will be we cannot know. But we guess it, and begin to discuss the future of both islands as if

we held them in the hollow of our hands. Truly Columbia is the mikmaid of the fable.

In accordance with this national characteristic, and disregarding the fate of the mikmaid and her fairing, let us consider what the policy of the United States should be if the close of the war with Soain finds the Philipselet. with Spain finds the Philippines in their possession.

pines in their possession.

There are three—yes, four—interests to be kept in sight. These appertain to the former sovereign, to the inhabitants themselves, to the other trading Powes whose commercial and political balance may be affected, and to the United States.

(1) The rights of Spain:

Military occupation, does not wise

(1) The rights of apair:
Military occupation does not wipe
out the sowereignty of an invaled territory. That sovereignty may be in-capable of assertion, yet it survivesin suspense, as it were—until either revived or removed by a treaty of peace. Spain will thus retain rights, even in case of complete conquest, which must be eventually weighed and adjusted. What line this will take must depend upon the induces of other Powers, upon our own sense of expediency and upon the fortune of war in other directions. (2) The rights of Philippine island-

It would be unwarranted to say that no cession of these islands would be legitimate unless ratified by the wishes of their inhabitants. In a highly civi-lized community this is the modern tendency, though even then yielding to political exigencies, as in Alsace-Lorraine. But it is a practical question whether the Philippines could be anything but a burden to this country if their transfer proved to be against the will of their millions of inhabi-

the will of their millions of inhabi-tants, many already in revolt, and who are absolutely foreign to our blood, our usages, our laws, our ideals.

(3) The interests of other Powers: Here the vital question is how far the United States, by possession of the Philippines, would place itself within the European voctor to be hereful. the European vortex, to be buffeted and cajoied, thwarted and urged on, forced out from its safe and comfort-side isolation into the treacherous sea of enmittees and millances. When Ju-pan made peace with China at Simon-oseki she received a slice of the main-land. Russia, Franco and Germany combined to prevent this cession, and another if he has a weapon than if he Japan had to content herself with an has none.) To raise such revenue inindemnity and Formosa When we begin to trench upon the trading prebegin to treated upon the training propers, shall we be similarly treated? Would we submit to such treatment? (4) The rights and true laterests of the United States:

The right of conquest is something. The conclusiveness of bringing a better Government is something. The prospect of a favorable vantage ground for the extension of our Oriental trade is a temptation. But the problem is ter-ribly complex. Here are some of the considerations to be kept in mind while we are trying to solve it:

We are waging a war which we behumanity and of our sorely tried na-tional interests. Its object is the pacfloation of Cubs. The entire civilized world save Great Britain believes that it is a war of selfish aggression. We declare that our motives are pure, and enact in the most formal way a self-denying ordinance to assure the world that we shall not retain Cuba. If under these circumstances we do seize and propose to retain not Cuba at once perhaps, but Puerto Eico and the Philippines, one or both, with what face can we maintain our altruis-tic professions? In appearance and in fact we should be hypocrites.

But can we part with our prospect ive conquests? Too weak to stand alone as they are, we could not add them to the number of bestard republished to the number of sells them or sells lies. Nor could we give them of them to this Power and to that, lest all the slighted Powers should resent it, and demand an equivalent. The most-favored-nation clause and the most-rayorsu-nation scause and the balance-of-power principle seem to run singularly close together. Yet to hand them back to Spain, no matter what condition, would be a deliberate surrender of their peoples to the grinding tyranny from which at great cost we have rescued their Cuban brothers. Are we not, then, by process of exclusion, forced to accept as our own what for several years, and last fall had a the fortune of war may give us, even more severe cough than ever hefore. There must be a balancing of consid-Unless we do retain our conquests, however, the line of least re-sistance would seem to lead to Mpanish

ownership again. What are the objections to the retention by the United States of the Philippines as a fature part of its territory? Are they practical and sound, or are they chical, like the one

One relates to the form of govern- Curry & Co.

ment which could be applied to them. Our conquests hitherto, as well as our purchases, New Mexico and California,

as well as Louisiana and Alaska, have brought us territory barely inhabited. But here are thickly populated islands,

whose people are so mixed in race, so uncertain in quality of civilization, so

can interoceanic canal. Indeed, many

urge this at present, looking at the question from the theoretical and strategical, not the practical point of view. We should need Cuba as the

view. We should need Cuba as time key to the cassorn approach to this canal. We should need coaling statement. And doubts—in other words,

tions and dry dooks-in other words, fortified and garrisoned purts-at con-

venient points in the Pacific and South Atlantic. All this means more terri-

with, more suips to keep up the cou-nection. Not only more, but very many more. How gladly Britain would limit her responsibilities if she

are asked to assume the military

One other objection to a national

policy which must involve large expenditures, closer political relations with other Powers, and trads rivalries reaching to the cads of the carth relates to its effect upon domestic problems. We have several questions and

which national parties divide, a stable

in case of actual war. (For war would be more likely than at present, just as a man is more likely to injure another if he has a weapon than if he

money, abolition of pension payments, lowering tariffs to make them more

productive, an income tax, heavier in-ternational taxation.

Is it not true that currency reform and sound tariff legislation would be very much interfered with, if not alto-

gether prevented, by the financial ne-cessities of a colonial policy? While the fluancial advantages of it, through

extension of trade and finding new markets, can add but indirectly and

insignificantly to the national income,

first be met. Otherwise our adminis-

first be met. Otherwise our adminis-tration would be no better than Spain's. The fact is that the advo-cates of a colonial policy are carried away by the success of Great Britain away by the success of Great Britain

in this direction, as Germany has

Without wasting rhetoric, these are

been forgetting that English development has been the result of geographi

matters to be seriously weighed before we decide to keep the Philippines—if we shall find ourselves their masters.

And for one I am inclined to think

that if, before the war is fought to

final issue, whether through mediation or Spanish initiative, peace should be restored on the basis of Cuban inde-

pendence and a restoration of Manila, it would be a happy escape from a

most perplexing situation.
THEODORE S. WOOLANY.

\$800,000,000 in 36 Days.

The blile for the first thirty-six days

of the war footed up over \$300,000,000. Somebody observed, before the trouble

began, that war would come high, and

is seems that the spirit of prophecy

receiving much relief, and being recommended to try a bottle of Chamber-lain's Cough Hernedy, by a friend, who, knowing me to be a poor widow, gave it to me, I tried it, and with the most gratifying results. The first bottle relieved me very much and the second bottle has a guod health for tesanty.

have not had as good health for twenty years. Respectfully, Mrs. Mary A. Reard, Chiremore, Ark. Sold by J. E.

Yale University, May 27, 1808.

Charlottes Observer.

was upon him.

cal isolation and centuries of effort.

the coiontal requirements must

We have several questions upon

SCOTT AND THE SOUP.

ARP WAS WRONG IN SATING PT WAS TAYLOR.

Incident in His Official Report—Buminntions on the Political Advancement of Milliary Merous. Bill Arp in Athenta Constitution.

For the present, at least, they must be governed with a strong hand. This might mean indefinite martial law; it Of course it was General Scott who wrote about the hasty plate of soup.
Many letters from venerable men have
refreshed mo, and my esteemed friend.
Mr. Carnochan, of Rome, has sent me might mean government by a commis-sion or a Governor appointed by the President, relying upon a military force for support. Either method s kind message about my mistake in a kind message about my mistake in putting the soup on Taylor. I guid nothing in history about it, and hence such things can only be established from memory—the memories of our oldest people. I am gratified to learn from these letters that come daily that there are left at many good old more might succeed temperarily, though neither method is liable to abuse. But neither method is liable to abuse. But neither offers a permanent solution. The strap system is too repugnant to our political ideas. Nor can we confide in the selection of officials to man such a system until our civil service is there are left so many good old men with intelligent memories-men of better developed.
Another objection is to be found in the military burden involved. Some effort is necessary to picture to ourselyes the change of military and naval establishment which would be necessary if the United States became a colonial region. with intelligent memories—men of four score years and over—and who like all old people now live in the past and love to recall the eyents that happened fifty and sixty years ago. Taylor and Scott were both Virginians and were very superior commanders. Scott was ambitious and arbitrary. Taylor was modest, retiring, and upright and a downright man and duty was his watchword. His nomination for the presidency was forced upon him and grieved his wife greatly, for she said:

"They seek to roo me of my husband and our children of a father. Her fears proved more than true, for the cares colonial power. This sort of ambition grows by what it, feeds upon. Puerto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, would only whet, not satisfy, the taste. We should require a foothold in China to compete in trade facilities with other l'owers. We should insist upon the exclusive control of a Central Ameriproved more than true, for the cares and anxieties of political life caused his early death, notwithstanding he had a cabinet of great and good men to share his burdens and relieve him of many responsibilities. Our own George W. Crawford was his Secretary of War. General Scott was not only subtitious, but he was envious of Taylor and manufaction and property and property of the state of the secretary and secretary of the s ior and sought to embarrass him in Mexico by withdrawing troops from his command. At one time he reduced Taylor's force to 3,700 men, while he was opposed by 7,000 of the enemy. His subordinate officers advised a retrest or falling back to Prince to Single Sing many more. How giadly Britain would limit her responsibilities if she could. But it would be construed as a sign of weakness, and she fears the consequences. She cannot let go. We are more fortunate, because we have not taken hold. We are a rich and prosperous people. This is largely owing to two causes (aside from race and form of government), cheap land and freedom from militarism. Just as the cheap Government land is becoming a thing of the past and men are wondering whether they can grow wheat at a profit and fertilize also, we are asked to assume the military cal effect, as was asserted by his friend. ours. Scott was a brave, exacting and accompolished officer, but was courtmartisied three times three for political effect, as was asserted by his friend. He fell short of his ambition to be

President and his last words were, "James, take good care of my horse." Parties have abundant reason to fear the popular advance of military heroes. Six of our Presidents have acquired of fice through unlitary channels. Washington, Jackson, Harrison, Taylor, Pierce and Grant. It is astonishing which national pacties divide. a stable currency, a compromise tariff, and reform in various departments of national. State and municipal polities. These must be settled soon and wisely, as many believe, if this Republic is to successfully endure. But how can they be properly settled or advantage ously considered if burning questions of foreign policy are complicated with them? Take, for instance, the one hundred and fifty or two hundred millions of additional income which this policy of colonial expansion would require, or the much larger sum needed in case of actual war. (For war probably he would still be living, for tanyards are healthy places and do not breed cancers. A few mouths ago Dewey was unknown outside of a limianother if he has a weapon than if he has none.) To raise such revenue involves a dozan considerations like world-wide. What a commentary upthese: a national debt, issuing paper money, abolition of pension payments, tes a lite to its study and becomes a polar star of statesmanship, acquiring by slow but sure processes the respect and confidence of all nations, but is placed from power to make room for a light. The wonder is that we are still a nation and have a government. But fortunately these military beroes are generally men of mind and morals and have been educated to have regard for the supremucy of civil law. Our mili-tary Presidents made good Presidents. Old Hickory was arbitrary and fearless, but he was unselfish and had the good of the country at heart. Grant had more consideration for the rights of the States and of the Southern people than Stanton had or Andy John-

But the late civil war has pursed luto history and the one we are now engaged in will have to be called something else. It is continually something else. It is continually spreading and no one can tell what it will grow to. Of course it must keep on until after the next presidential election—that is our politics, and Spain has her politics too, and must preserve her dynasty. And so it is politics on both sides. The starving Cohung were in it at the hadinging. politics on both sides. The starving Gubans were in it at the beginning, but they are not in it now. The Monroe doctrine didn't apply to Cuba, but seems that it does to the Philippines. We don't know whither we are drift-ing, but must fall lute line and ex-claim with Decatur: "My country— right or wrong—my country." That right or wrong—my country." That sounds well, of course, but not so well as Davy Crooksti's motto: "Be sure you are right, then go shead." What we want is peace on earth and good will smoog men. I was down at Unadilla a few days ago—a sweet little village of the major below Marcon. lage about fifty miles below Macon-and there I met an ex-major of the Federal army. He had but one eye, and strange to say, had found the man who shot out the other at the battle of Franklia. He has been living in south Georgia for twenty-two yours and says they are the best people he has ever found—the kindest, frankest and most hospitable. "When I was first sent down here," said he, "I was a feet the sent down here," and he are the sent down here," somewhat dublous about my safety and was cautious and retreent, but soon got over it. I have traveled over this region for the Standard Oil Compuny as purchasing agent for twenty-

Not long after 1 settled in McRae I met a man whose face seemed familiar.
It haunted me and perplexed me every
time I met him. One day we got to
talking about the war and he asked
me where I lost my eye. At the battie of Fracklip, I said. For a minute
he looked at the part approximation he looked at me very extrestly, and said what part of the field and whose command. I told him and he added it was in a hand to hand sugagement with some Georgia troops. That was our command, he said. We found right there and it was hand to hand and I about a federal with resulting the said. right there and it was band to band and I shot a federal soldier in the eye and was we him fall and we rushed on over him. Now this is no fancy, but a fact. We have discussed it over and over, and strange as it may seem, I have found my foe and he is one of my best friends. Mometimes when I am asked which side I fought on I say I don't know, for sorely I wouldn't have tried to kill such a good, whole-souled people as these I have mingled with for the last twenty-two years. Maybe it was some other war I was in. I said that to the Fitzgerald folks not long ago, and they laughed and one of them spoke up and said maybe it was the old revolution you was in and some Britisher punched your eye out." Well, Britisher punched your eye out." Well, I liked that man and so does everybody who knows him. He has no family. who knows him. He has no hamily, but is rearing and educating three nioces down here in Georgia. They are good people who dare to come down here from the Kertl: and actile down here from the North and settle among us. They keep on coming and my fear is the good society up there will soon be broken up. I tell you, my brethren, there are good people in every country—kind reople who would rather do you a favor than injure you. The great traveler, Livingstone, wrote that many years ugo, and it is the truth. Our boy, Carl, who has been living in Mexico for two years, writes that the Spaniards whose more intimate acquaintance he has made are just as nice people as he ever found anywhere. "Of course," says he, "they are for their country just like we Americans are for ours, but we

INCREASE IN THE NAVY.

we Americans are for ours, but we don't quarrel nor disease the war to any diagreeable extent.

Crnisers, 10 Torpode Bests, 15 Torpedo Bant Destroyers, 15 Steel Gun-

It is certain that our pavy is to be ncreased largely, says the Atlanta Journal.

Recently the secute passed a joint resolution providing for the enlistment of auxiliary naval force for coast proof suxiliary naval force for coast pro-tection and patrol. The resolution had already passed the house, but the senate put on two amendments, the first being the placing of a limit to the number of men to be enlisted, the limit being 3,000 and the second being a reduction of the appriation for the purchase of vessels from \$1,000,000 to \$3,000.000.

The house has concurred in these mendments and the naval auxiliary amendments and the naval auxiliary will soon be an accomplished fact. It is believed that a large part of this new force will be sent to Manila. A much more important addition to the many is contemplated in the bill intro-duced last Monday by Representative Pearce, of Missouri. It provides for an increase of the paval establishment

Five first-class craisers, to carry the heaviest armor practicable, and the most powerful orderance; displacement, 11,500 tous; minimum average speed.
20 knots per hour, and to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not exceeding \$4,000,000.

Ten torpede boats, of about 150 tous displacement, to have highest practi-

cable speed, and to cost, exclusive of armament, not over \$200,000 each. armament, not over \$200,000 each.

Fifteen torpedo boat destroyers, of about 400 tons displacement, of the highest practicable speed and to cost.

exclusive of armament, not over \$200,000 each.

Taunell had his teet shot off and was actually out away at the hips. He was alive. A gumer's mate and I went to move him to a more comfortable place exclusive of armament, not exceeding 8500,000 each.

Fifteen steel gunbouts, of about 2,000 tous displacement, with the bighest practicable speed, and to cost save armament, not over \$650,000 each." It is admitted that our navy stands hadly in need of armored cruisers and the construction of several very large

and strong ones will probably be or-We have three battleships and four menitors already provided for in the naval appropriation bill and tive bat-

leships are now nearing completion. Hammocks for Lee's Boys. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The volunteers who go to Cuba with Fitzhugh Lee will not sleep on the ground if the General can prevent it. in the opinion of Gen. Lee. It is that the American soldiers should not rest at night on the earth. A hammock with a strip of canvass stretched over it to keep off the dew and the rain is what he is asking for each member of his command. This will beat tents all

to pieces, he says.

He has plauned that the whole outfit, hammock, strip of canvas and two poles sharpened at one and, will make a compact, easily transported package that can be carried by the saidlers it transportation is lacking. Cumpaigning in Onba, Gen. Les says, calls for light clothing and little coveries. light clothing and little covering and some provision against contact with the moist, malaris-exhaling soil after

lark. Bad management keeps more people n poor circumstances than any other one cause. To be successful one must look ahead and plan ahead so that when a favorable opportunity presents itself be is ready to take advantage of it. A little forethought will also save much expense and Valoable time. A much expense and variance time. A prudent and careful man will keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house, the shiftless fellow will wait autil nethe shiftless fallow will wait until ne-cessity compels is and then rule big best horse going for a doctor and have a big doctor bill to pay, besides; one pays out 35 cepts, the other is out a hundred dollars and then wonders why his calculars is gutting riches while he pany as purchasing agent for twenty-two years, and am content to spend the rest of my life here in Georgia. Curry & Co.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF CARDENAS. Thrilling Description of the Picht by a Man Who Was in It.

Join L. Byan, of Troy, New York, has received a letter from John J. Mad-den, who was on the Winslow and at Ensign Bagley's side when the young officer was killed. Mr. Madden's let-

ter is as follows: "The papers have told pretty near all about the light, but I will give you some of the details. The cause of the some of the details. The cause of the fight began on Sunday, the Sth. We lay under the teo of Piedras Koy at the entrance of Cardenas Bay. We saw smoke among some of the islands which fill the mouth of the harbor and went out to investigate. We saw some signals in one island and fired into the bushes. Soon after we region! bushes. Soon filer we noticed three gunboats coming full speed from Cardens. We waited for them, and they opened fire on us at about 2,000 yards.

We snawered, and weut 500 yards we snawered, and weut 500 yards closer to them, as our guns are only 1-pounder rapid fire rifies.

"Their shots were wild and didn't come near us. We hit one gunboat and disabled her. She had to be towed out of action. The other two ganboats retreated behind the island. We did not follow, as we knew the aban. boats retreated behind the island. We did not follow, as we knew the channel was whose and they could make it pretty warm for us if they get us connered, so we went to sea. We reported the engagement to Commodore Merry of the Machies. He summoned the ganboat Wilmington and the tugboat Hudson, and Wednesday we must at Cardenas. This boat went to find a channel that was not mined and succeeded. The Wilmington and Rudson ceeded. ceeded. The Wilmington and Rudson tollowed us antil we got into the inner bay. The Wilmington then took the lead. The Hadoon went to leaste a battery on an island about five mites away. When about 1,700 yards from the was almost aground, so Commander Todd ordered us in to locate the guandant.

"We went in, and when about 1,000 yards from the wharves a gunboat opened fire on us. She lay alongside of the wharf, with another one astern of her and a couple more to the right, I think. A battery of field pieces was ashore, which they moved from time to time, and made it hard for us to locate them. We answered the fire of the gunboat, and pretty soon we found we were in a horosts' nest, as the shells were dropping all around us. Our captain was wounded early in the fight, but did not leave the deck. Our steam steering gear was shot away again, out did not seave the deex. Our steam steering gear was shot away first. We rigged up the hand wheel, and a short time afterward that was shot away. A shot then came through the side and went through the two forward boilers. We were steering then with our engines. We got along all right until a shot came into our tow-pressure cylinder and disabled the starboard engines. We could not get out of the way then. All we could do was work our gans to the best advan-

"We went in, and when about 1,000

work our gans to the best widentage.

They played on us pretty fast. We signalled for assistance, as we were disabled. The Hudsen came up, but was driven away by a storm of shell. Sie came again and was passing a line to us, when a shell struck the deck, exploded and killed our executive ufficer and four men. She was driven away again. Our forward compartness cought fire twice and had to be put out. I was about three feet from the men who were killed. It was a put cut. I was about three feet from the men who were killed. It was a horrible sight. One man nearest me, Varvares, had his throat cut and his legs shot off at the knee. Deneele got his rits crushed in and one arm shot almost off in two places. Mr. Bagley had a shot through his stomach. Tounel had his teet shot wiff and was cet. but we could not lift him or he would fall in two. Meek was shot in the lega. One shot struck him in the thigh and tore all the firsh off the back of his leg. He was abve also.

"For a while there we were within 5,000 yards of the battery and gun-boats. They had a point black range on us and it seemed as if bell had broke louse. We sank one gunboat broke louse. We sank one gunboat and silenced the shore battery a couple of times. Finually the Hudson came alongside and gave us a line and towed us out of range. The Wilmingtowed us out of range. The Wilmington then fired her starboard battery and they did not unswer, so we signalled for a doctor and removed the wounded to the Wilmington. One man died before they got him over. Another died before we were out of the harbor. We had a terrible time for an hour and a half. I thought we would never get out of it alive. The Wilmington could not help us; as we lay right in her way. We anchored outside of the harbor and worked all night repairing our engines, fixing a steering apparatus and stopping up the holes in the ship's side.

The next day we steamed to Key West. The Winslow will not be fixed up for two wreks at least. The Spanish gui ners are not very good shots or would have sunk us in twenty injantes."

Weyler's Unctean Their. Wilmington Star.

The New York Mail und Express, which seems to have been getting some figures about Weyler's business perations while in command in Cuba shows him up to be a pretty shrewd sort of a fellow. As an illustration, it alleges that be bought some time ago 11,000 nules in this country at \$30 a head, which he has recently sold at \$128 a head. During his administra-\$128 a nead. During the standard to the to the the total and the clear—but not clean —profits between \$6,000,000 and \$8,000,000. Spain ought to pull his leg or

Mr. P. Ketcham of Pike City, Cat. says: "During my bruther's late sick-ness from sciatic rheumaticm, Chamhees from senate menusates, Cham-berlain's I'ain Balm was the only rem-edy that gave him any relief." Many others have testilled to the prompt re-lief from pain which this lintment affords. For sale by J. E. Curry & Co.

crack his neck

NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS.

Some Hentons Why They are Uprepored to go to the Front, Capit, H. St. Otenn In Washington Past,

Capt. R. R. Green in Washington Piece.

'The Southern people will blank you for your able and just editorial of May 36 entitled "The South and the War." Having is the past few years been a member of the State Guard I know under what trials and difficulties they labor and how undit they are to respond promptly to a call to area. The companies are usually formed in our citles, and for the most part are composed of very young men. The active can on the rell rarely exceed forty or ferty-five, and some of these are totally unfit for service. When ordered out, therefore, these companies had to be recruited. Many parents objected to their boys, only seventeen and elighteen years of age, volunteering while others, and this a large per cent, were rejected for physical defects, for while strong enough to play soldiars, they were unable to endure the hardships and deprivations of a campaign. For these and other reasons it was not easy for even the most scalous Captain to increase his roll to eighty-four privates and the necessary no omissioned and non-commissioned officers. In our state there has also been another obstacle. I don't know who is to blame; perhaps no one is, as it may be necessarily the consequences of a peaceful nation being harriedly rushed into a war, but I know that the condition in which our troops are in camp is enough to cust a damper over the enthusian of the most patrictic and deter others from desiring to rush into the ranks to meet the same shameful fate. Although the war has been declared over a month, a visit to Camp Russell, where are enamped the Second Reginnent of North Carolina Volunteers, will make the stoulest buart grow sick and the most enthusiante volunteers think twice before joining. Most of the boys are cisd in the same old dirty clother which they had on when they left home. Others are almost without shoes on their fest, but few have any uniforms, while only one cempany when the warm camp, when he said to friend visitiog him: "Tell the boys, Jim, they had better stay away from here,

Such scenes as I have just given, and the very severe medical examinations which the boys meast undergo before they are accepted, outset the seeming slowness with which we furnish our quota. It is no lack of bravery that keeps our ranks thin, for the sons that keeps our ranks thin, for the sons of the men who made the charge at Gettysburg, who fought to the itaiely in the Wilderness, and died in the trenches around Hichmond can never be branded with cowardice. Neither is it a lack of patriotism, for the Stars and Stripes are just as dear to us as to the North and the honor of our nation will be protected with the last drop of our blood. For the reason above given we may just now be a little slow, but walt until we march to the frontwe may just now be a little slow, but walt until we march to the front—walt until we meet the enemy—walt until, with our elbows touching the elbows of our brave fellow-soldiers of the North, we are ordered to charge the batteries or forts of the Spaulards, and then with the yell, once known as the "rebel yell," you will see our brave boys ready to die in our country's cause and by their valor gives the felselhood to the petty charges now made against them. Again thanking you in the same of my people for your defense of us brave and true catriots.

THE STAWBERRY MOVEMENT.

The Record Broken Away Ahead of the Grentost Shipmont Last Year The Mitpment was 265,615 Crates. Vilmington Messenger, St.

The strawberry season along the Atlantic Coast Line having closed several days ago, the record of the movement has been made up and it shows that the shipment was 265,616 crates or 8,499,680 quarts. This includes the shipment from Chadbourn to Golds-

boro. The estimated average price netted for herries was 5 cents per quart is consequently \$680,074.40.

The shipment this season has acceeded that of last season by over 160,000 crates. The savenent last year exceeded all previous shipments. This restents shipment about the William exceeded all previous shipments. This season's shipment along the Wilmington and Weldon railroad from Wilmington to Goldsbero amounted to 200,575 crates. The greatest for any one day was on May 3rd when 18,080 crates were moved. Several days the shipments went ahead of any day last year. The one day's shipment on the 3rd required 65 cars, which would make a train a half mile long. The largest shipment last year was also on May 3rd and was 12,283 crates.

Chimman and a Negro Berap, fewborn Cor, Kinston Free Press.

Newborn Cor. Kinston Free Frees.

A fight between Sam Lee, a Chinamao, and a negro caused much amusement and laughter to thouse in the vicinity of Sam's laundry, on Middle street, yesterday evening. The negro-walked in Sam's shop and called for some laundry, and when handed to lim the negro turned and ran. As he was going out of the door Sam caught him a light on the head with a poker, but the fellow kept on, and Kam start-but the fellow kept on, and Kam startbut the fellow kept on, and Han ed in pursuit. After running a short distance the negre stopped, and they came together and chooked. After the struggle Sam had the negro's hat, the launery back and as free poker beat searly double. The negre ham't shows up set. hown up pet.

A Matter of Proported

Ulanta Constitution.

If a man could pell as load in pro-portion to his size as a. baby can, tele-phone companies would soon be unable to design dividends.

STORIES OF SORES.

"In the Field with Gomez" is the title of an articio la the June Met Ture'y The writer, asyst Gomez is a gray little man. His slother do not it well and, perhaps, if you saw it is a photograph his tigure might seem old and ordinary. But the moment he tures his been eyes en you they strike like a blow from the shoulder. You feel the will, the fearlessness and the experience of men that is in those eyes, and their owner becomes a giant before you. Some sneedotes of fricans may best illustrate his character. Once he paused as he saw a favour plowing by the roadside. "Why do you work?" he cried. "Don't you know that you are working for Spain, whe will seless ready to abandoe it? To support your family? It would be better if you fed them on roots in the forest, or left them to starve, as my men have left them to starve, as my men have left them to starve, as my men have there will be need and time for plowing. Useff them only the machete should be lifted.

The security of the country encouraged majone (akullors), and Gomez dispatched parties in all directions to "round them up." Every evening a client, abashed line was drawn up before headquarters, while officers, sudiers and assenters counded in anticipation of the lecture to count. Fluidy Gomez would come out from under his piece of canyas, with a towel in own hand, that served for a has licenchief, and look them through, from under his bottly gray eye-brows, with his hawk's eye.

"Ab-b-b, mulares must well for

bushy gray eye-brows, with his haw

"Ab-b-b.

bathy gray eye-brows, with his hawk's eye.

"Ab-bh, majaces, mast, swill-fed ma-ja-ces, living in hous-es, on frash pork and chicken and milk, the food of the women and children, swindling the republic, what do you do for the fatheriand?

"De you want the weapons of the republic for organients, and ride her horses for pleasure?

"You, you say your father was dying, and you left your force to be with him in December, and it is now May; and he is still dying? And you over there, you with the face of a guerriliero, you say you were wounded. I will have a surgeon examins us and me wounded. I am wounded. I will have a surgeon examins us and me which is the sicker man, you at I.

"You deceive the republic, but you do not deceive me, I will make you serve your country, if only as examples for others. I will keep my eye on every single one of you.

"Officer of the day, take these man

single one of you.

'Officer of the day, take these men to the impedimenta; make them walk with the infantry."

with the infastry."

So each day the notive forces were awelled with men who had long waited for arms, and the impedimenta filled with those on whom the hardships of war had hitherto falled lightly.

"In camp no breach of discipline was too slight to escape correction from the commander-in-chief, and when at the intervals a grave offense was committed a formal court-marked was called and its findings were read aloud to the forces assembled. One court found a strippling of barely 18 years old guilty of sleeping on his post at sentry dety, a crime yunishable with death. But Genez, who rarely condones a fault, pardoned the culprit on account of extreme youth, after giving him a fright and public lecture on the seriousness of his offense, and sent him to the ton name of my people for your defense of as brave and true patriots as of his offense, and sent him to the earforth success of your great paper.

R. B. GLENK.

Enpid Fire Game

"Rapid fire" or quick firing guns are frequently referred to at this time, but few laying really appreciate the meaning of the term as contrasted with the "slow fire" breach loader," mays The Engineering Neuer "The distinction is not one of size, for the rapid fire system has extended from 1-pounder protectiles to 4-inch, 5-inch and 6-inch guns, throwing 56, 70 and 100-pound shot or shell. The essential difference is in the method of loading. Instead of opening the breets and inserting the protectile and the powder separately, the latter in a banting lag, anomanition for rapid fire guns is now prepared as for small arms; the ball powder and firing primer are united, the tion for rapid fire guns is now prepared as for small arms; the ball powder and firing primer are united, the
powder in a metallic case attached to
the shot and the primer in the center
of the base of this case. There are a
number of types of rapid fire guns,
differing in the way this fixed namunation is fed to the gun and fired.
The 5-pounder (2.34-inot calibre) rapid
fire guns of the Hotchkiss, DriessSchreeder, Maxim-Nordenfeldt and
Sponsel types can discharge 100 shots
in 4m. 26s, im. 35ja, 4m. 4is, and
4m. 36js, respectively, or 10 to 25 shots
per minute with accuracy of aim.
Without attempt at scauracy of aim
the rate can be increased to 30 or 35
shots per minute. With 5-inch rapid
fire guns, or 70-pounders, 36 shots have
been fired in five minutes."

An old gentlemen, apeaking to a young lady and commenting upon her freshness and good looks, remarked. "Ah, my dear, may you long retain them. Yours is a happy period of life you know nothing yet of the justomeless the least-burnings, the contentions the rivalries that least the pathway of existence." "Don't I, though, an interrupted; "I want you to under stand I belong to a church choir.

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