THE GASTONIA GAZETTE.

Devoted to the Protection of Home and the Interests of the County.

Vol. XIX.

| W. P. MARSHATA.

Gastonia, N. C., July 7, 1898.

(Cash in Advance.)

No 27.

FORTUNES MADE IN CUBA.

AMERICANS WHO MAYE GROWN BROK ON THE ISLAND.

Profits in Sugar and Mining-A tinic Valley With a Romantic History, Whose Inhabitanty Arr Disturbed But Little by the War. Philadelphia Record.

Outside of Cubs out hears little about the Valley of Trinidad, yet it is the very garden-spot of the island— not only for extraordinary beauty, for-tility and perfection of climate, but is the place, par excellence, for growing coffee and sugar. I have been told, but cannot say with how much truth, that the English and American syndicates who have secured rich conces sions in the valley, are keeping their operations as secret as possible, to avoid competition. Trinidad city lies at the seaward edge of the valley of the same name, on the south shore of Santa Clara Province about 50 miles east from Clentuegos. You may reach it from flavans, going all the way around by or by railway to Clentuegos, and thence by steamer; or, as I did, by rail to Batabano, the southern port of Havana Province, and then on a leisurely cruise of 150 miles among innumerable cays and talets. At any rate, you are certain to approach the region of the Holy Trinity by sea, as there is no all-land route from other parts of the island, except dangerous sions in the valley, are keeping their

parts of the island, except daugerous

A WHITE WALLED CITY.

The first view of the old town, which Don Diego de Velasquez christened as early as 1715, is something to be remembered. Having rounded La Punta da los Negros, the long, narrow point of land which deflues Trinidad Bay on the southwest, you see a whitewalled city, glistening in the golden light, cuddled up on the mountain side like a babe asleep on its mother's tosom. Quite appropriately. Trinidad has a truity of ports. They are La Boca, on the southeast, where the Tayado Biver emptles into the sen; the mouth of the Rio Muse; and Casilda, a small village at the head of an inlet. The last-named port is now da, a small village at the head of an intet. The last-named port is now generally used, although its auchorage is not of the best, the water being so shallow that all vessels must be loaded by means of lighters, and put to see as quickly as possible to avoid sticking fast on the sandy bottom. The landing place, however, is lined with wharves and extensive warehouses, and there is a handsome depot for the railway, which runs north 20 or 30 miles, connecting several villages and railway, which runs north 20 or 80 miles, connecting several villages and bringing the product of rich plantations down for shipment. Trinidad City is three miles inland—or perhaps we should say upland—from Casilda. As the trains do not run on schedule time, but only when there are full loads of freight to be carried, you will do well to avoid a tedious time of waiting in the hot, flee infested port, by being driven up in a volante; although the charge therefor is \$2.50, while the cars would take you for 20 cents.

A REGION WITH A ROMANTIC HISTORY Trinidad is one of the oldest towns in Cuba, founded only a year later than Santingo and 19 years after Santa Domingo, the first on the Western Hemisphere. Though so little is heard of it nowadays, the region is not without its stirring and romantic history. Trinidad Bay is the famous battleground of three British men-of-war against the Spaniards under Don Luis Bassecourt, in which the English were worsted after three days of hard highting. Perhaps the most destructive attack on Trinidad city was that of the English corsair. Grant, in 1702. Through two long centuries it suffered almost continually from piratical attacks, and many bloody traditions are connected with the place. Indued, it is said that the wealthiest (amilies hereabouts are descendants of the old sea robbers, who turned respectable when piracy went out of fashion. They bought laud and built casas with their ill-gotten gains, gave a lot of money to the Church for absolution, came substantial, law-abiding

One who does not mind hard climb ing finds Trinidad the most charming place in the world, with views on every hand which would drive an artist wild with enthusiasm. Rambling and hilly, with antique casss and palm-shaded gardens, the old town elings to the side of Vijia ("Watch Tower") Mountain, 600 feet above the Caribbean. Exposed to both mountain and ocean breezes, with neither excessive best nor cold from year to year, its climate about the most perfect under the sun. Surely this is the heart of that "land wherein it is al-way afternoon." Everybody seems to sleep through the bours of sunshine, to a long walk at midday through the town of 30,000 inhabituate you meet only here and there a donkey or a sleeping dog-not a human being ex cept at rare intervals a barefooted sarvant shuffling along the shady side of a wall. The only drawback to the place is its loneliness, and the feeling which posses the foreigner of complete isolation from his kind. There are several mesones and third-class inns, but you are not obliged to stay in them long, especially if you have letters of introduction. The citizens are proverbially hospitable, and to them the visit of a foreigner, bringing a fresh breath from the far-away world

RELLAMY'S DREAM REALIZED.

The streets of Trinidad are parrow as the narrowest in Spanish-America and mostly unpayed, but extremely picturence, with their low-walled, rough-tiled houses and high-sounding se over the doors. As in Huyans. he business streets are a realization of Hellamy's dream of a universal um-brells, because of an uninterrupted series of awnings stretched across, affording complete shelter from aun and rain. In the aristocratic quarter and some of them are imposing, with arched entrances and much-best uccoed

marble floor, rich frescoes, mirrored panels and tasteful furnishings. One of the linest houses in the town if got in the whole island, is funed by an American citizen—Mr. Baker by name but here rendered Senor Bah-square. Perhaps the handsomest country home in the valley is owned by Mr. Scillwell, a New Englander, who has a large plantation and lives like a prince. The war has not affected this part of Cuba to any appreciable extent, and when I visited the place a few weeks ago things were going on just as usual Nothing short of Shafter's and Samp-son's guns can wakelthe Trinidadians son's guns can wake the Trinidadians up to a realizing sense of the true situation. They tolk in a sleepy way of "political troubles in the island." but as of something which does not concern them in their Arcadian retreat. The nearest approach to life and gayety in Trinidad is seen on Sunday and Thursday evenings, when the "retreat" takes place in the Plazs Carillo. The big square in the centre of the town, opposite the Governor's residence is a beautiful place and differs in some respects from any others I have seen. In the middle is a large, dome-like arbor, from which stone walks radiate, isordered by flower beds and shaded by iordered by flower beds and shaded by ornamental shrubbery. Around the outakirts of the park extends a broad stone "paseo," or promessed, separated from the main garden by a fanciful fron railing, and from the street by low stone coping. A profusion of gas lamps affords brilliant illumination, and has a beautiful effect at night

amid the dense green foliage.

The Campo del Matre is another fine large plaza at the southeast end of the town, with barracks and rill grounds for the garrison.

FORTUNES MADE IN SUGAR. But the most attractive resort of the place is what is known as the Vijia, "Watch-tower," a point on the adjacent mountain which may be easily reached on horseback, or even in a voreached on hotseback, or even in a valante. For those who are climbers, it is the fashionable thing to go up before breakfast. There is a rustle road winding under the pines and palms, past straw-thatched huts, the military hospital and the "Ermita de la l'ota." and he who has not seen the sun rise aboye the incomparable valo of Trinidad and illumine the heights around it, or sink among the green care of the it, or sink among the green cays of the western ocean, has lived almost in valu. Speaking of American capital-ists in this region, time was, and time will be again, when a well-located sugar estate in Cobs was considered sugar estate in Cobs was considered as safe and valuable an investment as one could possibly have. Of course, the war has greatly depreciated values, but when it is over things will be booming in "the over takinful isle" as never before. Everybody knows how, during our civil war, sugar attained a the best grades reaching 20 cents the pound. This circumstance induced William II. Stewart, the New York within it. Seewart, the Mew York millionaire, to purchase the magnificent estate called "La Carolina," in Matanzas province. Its annual yield was about 8,000.000 pounds of flue white sugar. He paid 3800,000 in gold for the property, and for years it returned to him at least 100 per centurn of the original coverteers. tum on the original investment. In 102, Mr. Moses Taylor, another very rich and influential New Yorker, who had been a large importer of Cuban sugar, purchased a half-interest in the famous "San Murtius" plantation. It was just the size of the District of Columbia (10 wiles square), and was superbly equipped, having a fine old castellated mansion of stone for a famly residence. What Mr. Taylor paid for his half was never known, but for years the crop was simply marvelous, reaching for one season 13,965,000 pounds. It was said at the time that l'aylor received back his purchase

money in less than two years. BATS AS VALUABLE TENANTS The great firm of Ojeiro, Warburg of engar property in Santa Clara Prov-ince. The Welshes, sugar rediners, of Philadelphia, are also owners of large Cuban estates. It will be remembered that when President Grant named the eldest of the Welsh brothers to be minister to England his confirmation was strongly objected to by a faction in the Senate, and the ground that he was owner of slave-worked estates and profited by their labor. Just after our war Mr. James McHatton, of East Baton Ronge Parish, La, went to Cubs in search of a plantation which limited means could buy. He found it, near Matanza—2000 acres, of the light-colored soil which in Cuba is called "Mulatto land," and which had been worked so long solely in sugar cape that it would yield less than half cane that it would yield less than half a crop. At the upper end of the eature Mr. McHatton found a series of deep caves, which if ever discovered before had been entirely forgotten, and these made his fortune. For ages millions of bats had made this their haunt, and time and natura's chemistry had converted their decompositions lets. try had converted their droppings into the best fertilizer for worn-out sugar and tobacco lands yet known. With-in three years the McII atton place was turning out eight thousand pounds of sugar to the acre, and the shrawd Louisianian found another great for-tune in his bat guano. The Hishops family, of New Haven, Comm., were and probably are to-day-the owners of some extremely valuable sugar estates, near Remedias, about 200 miles from Hayana, which has suriched three generations of heir and owners. As nearly as 1 can ascertain about 200 Americans of pure Anglo-Saxon blood-that is, not counting the nat

nralized Cuban-Americans—own property in Cuba. Among them is Mr. Ramon Williams, formerly of Baltimore, who was once our Consul Gen-

ral at Havana. VALUABLE IRON OUR DEPOSITS. The Spanish-American Iron Com-

facades resembling carved marble. They differ from those in Hayana in not having any divided walls between the rooms, only the kitchen and sleeping apartments being partitioned to the ceiling. The rest are a series of open arches—vast, high coilings, expanses affording free circulation of air and magnificent perspectives of marble floor, rich freecess, mirrored. acres of valuable iron ore deposits be-tween Santiago and Guantanamo, on the south side of Cuba. A very large amount of money was expended in exploring the property opening mines and establishing facilities for handling the output. There is no harbor nearer than Santiago and in order to ship ore exponentially it was necessary. economically it was necessary to con-struct an artificial harbor by building a great breakwater on the open coast. Extensive leading plers were built large enough to load four stoamers at a time. All these preparatious were practically completed several years be-fore they were test. fore they were put to any use. No shipments were made because the comshipments were made because the company adopted the policy of waiting for advantageous market conditions. The reduction of the duty on Iron ore and the increased demand for Bessemor iron ore in Eastern Pennsylvacia finally started the shipments. The Spanish-American Iron Company maps a contract with the Johnson Steamship Company to transport 30,000 tens of ore to ports north of Cape Hatteras. A good deal of it was discharged at Port Richmond and carried to furnaces along the line of the Philadelphia & Heading Bailroad. That is the third large company which has opened iron mines in Cuba. The oldest and largest is the Juragua Iron Company. largest is the Juragua tron Company, which is jointly owned by the Pennsylvania Steel Company and the Hethleten Iron Company. The Sagua Iron Company was also organized in Philadelphia. It is estimated that these three companies have invested not less than ten million dollars in

THE IS REPUBLICANISM

Cuban mining property.

The Pinnecial Condition of the County of Wake.

taicigh News and Observer. Wuke county orders cannot be raid and Wake county scrip is a drag on the

Market.

A few days ago a man who had county order went into the office of a gentleman who is in the habit of buysell his order at a discount. The gentleman refused to buy, saying that he did not buy county orders of any county that took the money of the little children to pay ordinary expanses children to pay ordinary expenses.

tracently figures were published in these columns showing that out of a total of \$114,000 tax due. Sheriff Jones, Wake's Republican sheriff, had taid the county nearly \$10,000 less than Sheriff Page paid out \$113,000 worth

But this is not all. The worst is to come. The school fund is a sacred fund in the hands of the county treasurer to be paid out for the conduct of the schools and for no other purpose. There is not lodged in the hands of the commissioners of the county treasurer. There is not lodged in the lands of the commissioners or the county treasurer warrant of hw to pay a cent of that money for any other purpose. In fact there is special prohibition against taking the children's money and using it for county purposes. And yet the treasurer of Wake county has been taking this sacred fund to enable the county commissioners to keep the procounty commissioners to keep the peo-ple from knowing that under the new order of things the Wake county treas ury is bankrupt.

I have always thought well Surer Knight and believ now that he is personally honest, and when I heard that he was using the sacred school fund to pay for running the county, I went to see him. Here is our conversation :

Reporter- "How much money have you now on hand to the credit of the Mr. Knight-"None at all."

Reporter—"How much money have you borrowed for the county in the last

Mr. Kuight-"None, but I have no order from the county commissioners to borrow what it will take to carry

Reporter-'. Have you used any of the public school money for county

purposes ?"
Mr. Knight—"Ars you going to print what I say ?" Reporter-"Certainly. That's why Mr. Knight-Yes, I have used of county commissioners has promised

to horrow some money and pay it Reporter-"How much ?" Mr. Knight-'l will not pay any nore. The commissioners promised to raise the money by the first of the month and reimburse one. They have 't done it and I will not pay any nore. There are now some outstanding county orders but I do not intend to

Reporter-"flow much of the about money have you used to pay county orders?"

Reporter-"By what authority did you use the school fund?' Mr. Knight...'Mr. Hill, obairman of the board of county commissioners, asked me to do it, and said the commissioners would borrow money in Last Monday June and pay me. the Lims set but they didn't get the money. The commissioners said that it would save the county interest if I would pay county orders out of school fund."

Reporter ... "By what authority did you use the school money for the

Mr. Knight... The commissioners manted me to do it."
Reporter... Did you know that it. Knight-"The commissioners is against the law to pay out this mer-red fund for any other purpose?"

Mr. Kuight—'I can borrow the mosey and pay it back tomorrow. The county will lose nothing by it, even it isn't legal. Didn't you ever do anything wrong.

MEN IN BLUE AND BRASS.

WASHINGTON CROWDED WITH OF-FICERS IN FULL UNIFORM.

Result of an Official Order-Experience of a Congressman Whose Infinence is Maught for All Sorts of Objects by All Sorts of People.

Tribulelphia Herord. Washington is fairly alive with men in full uniform. Every man with the slightest excuse for wearing a uniform is arrayed in one. Gray-headed and bald-headed men with shoulder-straps and gilt-buttons decorate the hotel corridors and street corners, and young bloods with bleyels faces and Adam's apples as large as wishbones, strut along the pavements, sporting braided collars and sleeves. Some wear a medicy of meaningless medals, and others content themselves with Grand Army contars and sleeves. Some wear a medloy of meaningless medals, and others
content themselves with Grand Army
buttons, insigmia of the Loyal Legion,
or the modest how-knot of the medal
of honor, the only official Government,
decoration. But all are in uniform.
The War, State and Kavy building is
flooded with uniforms. By official order all officers of the army who are on
duty in Washington are required to
appear in full uniform. The letters
"U. N.," "U. S. A." and "U. S.
V," are seen everywhere—on the horse
cars, at the theatres, in the restaurants, and occusionally at the churches.
The private, with his blue shirt,
alouch hat and brown leggins, is in
evidence at every turn, life favorite
resorts seem to the rounds of the
Capitol, the Congressional Library, the
Wints House and the National Museum. He comes from the farm and
the machine shops in States far away
and is imbaed with the true spirit of
patriotium.

the machine shops in States far away and is imbued with the true spirit of patriotism. In groups he wanders over the city, quietly contemplating the capital of his country and sliently measuring the legislative engineers who keep its machinery in motion. He is different from the man who toys with the sword-knot. There is no self-consciousness about him. He is absorbing toformation that may be stowed away for future use and comment. His gravity as he wanders through the halls and corridors of the public buildings stands in strong contrast with the sauntering levity of the commissioned officer, who is usually accompanied by officer, who is usually accompanied by

ing his district or State. THE RUSH FOR COMMISCIONS.

Meantime the rush for commissions nd scholarships continues. The l'reand scholarships continues. The President is literally besoiged every morning by applicants, and the War and Navy officers are overrun with ardent patriots seeking uniforms, Tom, Dick and Harry have the collitary fever, and every known and Caknown avenue to to influence is crowded, Benators enter the Capitol surrounded by these political mesonutees, and no peny-toyal the Capitol surrounded by these political manuitoes, and no penny-royal strong enough to stand them off has yet been discovered. They came in swarms from every State and Territory and tackle anything in the way of Congressional influence, regardless of personal claims or political considerations. Nothing dannts them in their importunities. They invade restantants, break into private conversations and disregard all the little amenities of life in their efforts to sway men of supposed influence. They entirely overlook the fact that Representatives are elected to rupresent the interests of the elected to rupresent the interests of the districts from which they are accredited and that each applicant should con-fine his importunities to the man who represents the district in which he resides. They proceed altogether on the assumption that a Congressman is the "servant of the people," and that the word people includes not only the Union, but Cauada and Patagonia.

In other words, a Congressman is a public grindstone to which everybody public grindstone to which everybody has a right to apply his ax. The steady dropping of water will wear away a stone, and this applies to Congressionall influence. The man weo is a universal servant of the people will flud himself in sore straits, indeed, when his influence is revaired to advance the interests of even a well-known consti-

One day in the experience of a fairly One day in the experience of a fairly prominent Representative will serve as an illustration of the daily pressure. It is mail was thrown upon his bed before he arose. He opened the first letter. It was dated from a town three hundred miles from the border of his

district. It began :
"My Dear -: I have an intimate friend who has a friend who has a son-in-law who wants to be an Assisfriend son-in-law who wants to be an Assistant Paymaster in the army. He is a graduate of Harvard, and is way up in book-keeping. I promised my friend's friend that you would go up and see the President and ask for his appointment. His application is inclosed. Please attend to this at once, as he wants to order his uniform as soon as possible, as he is bard to fit.

HARASSING A CONGRESSIAM. The Congressmen laki uside the letter with a jonular remark, and opened mecond missive. It was dated at Chicago, and was even more interesting Mr. Kuight—"About \$2500. I don't know exactly, but in that neighbor- a load of \$25. He wanted to use the money to come to Washington in search of an appointment. He thought that if he could reach the capital, and the Congressman would go to the President with him, he would be able to seours a place as Quartermaster. This letter was thrown in the shade by sp. other letter from an old schoolms Oklahona. In some way be had so cured an appointment in the army and was detailed for duty at Tamps. He asked the Representative to go to the Adjutant General and secure transportation for him. Subsequently it was ascertained that the Adjutant to 6000 applications for every office within the gift of the President that called for the weating of a uniform.
A third letter was from the President of a Western college. He had a

smart boy who had attended a private military school, and who was anxious to be made a fleutenant in the volun-teer forces. He had already made his application to the President and thought that a little political influence would seeure the appointment. Another application was from a wellother application was from a well-known hotel proprietor, whose stepson was anxious to serve his country. It seems that some years ago the President was a guest at this hotel. He fancied that this gave him a claim on the President's attention, and if the proper influence was brought to bear the step-son could easily secure the position to which he appred.

A dozen or more letters of a similar

position to which he assive scare the position to which he assived.

A dozen or more letters of a similar nature were opened, and the iterresentative was dressing himself when two cards were sent up to his rooms. When the visitors were admitted, they bore letters of introduction from parties unknown to the Representative. One was seeking a position in the Regiment Corps of the many, and the other wanted to be commissioned an officer in a regiment of charpshooters. When told that no such regiment had been anthorized by act of Congress, he seemed damfounded and presented a newspaper clipping which stated that such a regiment was already being organized.

HOUNDED AT EVERY TURN.

HOUNDED AT EVERY TURN.

After breakfast the Congressman hailed a street car and started for the Capitol. He had hardly poid his fare before the brother-in-law of an old friend claimed his attention. He was riding on a wheel at the side of the car. He shouled that he had heard there were weren't produced in the car. He shouled that he had heard there were several vacancies in the Marine Corps, and that it was within the power of the Congressman to secure his appointment as a Second Lieutenant. He thought that if the position was obtained he might be promoted, through the same influence to a Captaincy. He based his application on the fact that he had been a Confederate soldier. As he was not more erate soldier. As he was not more than 25 years old, the Congressman expressed some astonishment. It turned out that he had served in the Confederacy in Bronson Howard's play of

"Shannandoub."

When the Representative arrived at the Capitol his real troubles began. A lady besought him to do what he could toward getting a commission for her son in the navy. He had recently graduated from college, his grandfather had been a distinguished officer in the navy, and she was anxious that her son should follow in his patriotic footstees. At the door of the house in footsteps. At the door of the house a giant confronted the Congressuan. He had a derce military air, and spoke broken English. The giant had a letbroken Roglish. The giant had a letter of introduction from a well-known
commission merchant of Boston. It
stated that he had been actively employed in the military service of the
King of Greece, and that he was deairous of giving the American Republic the benefit of his practical education. When asked what place he desired, he replied: "Cheneral of Prigadiers, if bosseeble," but he intimated
that he might be content with the
rank of Colonel.

At every turn there were applicants
for positions in the army and the navy.
It was impossible for the Representative to remain on the floor of the
House and give his attention to legislation. Cards were continually thrust
under his nose, and, once in the corridor, he was passed from one to the
other by those applying for service, all

other by those applying for service, all insisting upon immediate attention. None was from his district, and not one had a real claim on him; some were old soldiers, with gray heads, mos-sy beards, and stordy hearts; others service who wanted not only appointment, but details after appointment.
A tall young man from a club livuse
near Chinocteague wanted to be an acting ensign. A grizzly bearded rough mariner from Speonk wanted to command a tug in the auxiliary steet. He knew all about the Cays and Bocas of Cubs and was satisfied that his services would prove invaluable to the Government All that he wanted was an opportunity to demostrate it.

ATTENTIONS OF THE LADIES. A third was a lady of refinement who daintily apologized for her intra-sion. She had a son who was about to graduate from the Naval School. She wanted influence to be brought to bear upon the Secretary of the Navy, urging him to give hor son shore duty. She had heard that he was about to reone had neard that he was about to re-ceive orders to join Sampson's fleet. She thought him psculiarly adapted to shore duty. He was always sick when on the water. Even when a boy the rocking of a row-boat would make him

Two old ladies in deep morning next demanded attention. One had a son who had colleted in the army three weeks ago, and was now in the ington Barracks. She had heard that he had been ordered to the front, and also was afraid that he might be hurt or get into bad company if sent to Tampa. She said that she wanted him to assist her in her business, and with tears in her eyes urged the Onogressman to secure his discharge. When told that according to law he could be discharged only on payment of \$100. told that according to law be could be discharged only on payment of \$100 she promptly displayed a roll of bills, saying that the would pay \$500 if necessary. The enlistment had been made without her knowledge, and the boy was too young and too delicate to hear the hardships of war. When asked his age she prompily replied, "twenty-

Such is a brief epitome of the seenes in Washington overy day. All Representatives are besieged morning and night by similar applications. Young men in all walks of life appear to be imbued with the military spirit, and cargorly express a desire to wear a uni-form. It is to their credit that the most of them, while seeking appointment, are ardently desirous of being sent to the front. A chance to fight is sent to the front. A chance to light is what they want, but a chance to light with a sword and not a musket is what they prefer. Amos. J. CHIMMENOS.

Thousands of persons have been meet of piles by using Livwist's Witch Haart helve. It heads become the state over crumes and all skin thousand. It always immediate relied.

The or Thousand a 1'm.

BURNING SPARES SHIPS.

ory Told by a Mantin Fighter Who Helped Touch Them Off.

One of the men in the thick of the great neval battle at Manils was Frank W. Kramer of Danville, F.A., of the ganbost Petrel, who was orderly to Captain Wood, the commander of that vessel. Young Kramer was one of the gallant boat-load of Americans sent out immediately after firing ceased, with orders to burn those ships of the Spanish squadron which had not already been destroyed. On this errand he and his fellows came into personal contact with the defeated enemy. In writing to his father, William G. Kramer, of the experience he says: One of the men in the thick of the

lie says:
"The captain called for volunteer "The captain called for volunteers and of course everyone wanted to go, I was among the first and pleaded so pitifully that he laughed and said: 'Yes, orderly, you had a pretty fiard time of it to day so take off your best and get a rife, and get in the hoat.' I had worn a web belt loaded with tempounds of cartridges all day and was played out; but that put life in me for anything. We got away from the ship with ten men, and Mr. Hughes, executive officer, in charge. The ship covered our landing about 200 yards from shore.

ered our landing about 200 yards from shore.

"When we got there we landed and were lumediately surrounded by a crowd of Spanish naval and army officers, and hundreds of binejackets from their ships. Dead and wounded were being carried around everywhere on stretchers. We were at the may yard, near the arsenal buildings. Everyone was laboring under the most intense excitement, and the officers were almost hysterical. They saluted us with both hands, and it was some time before we could make ourselves understood. Then one, who appeared to be the officer in command, introduced himself to Mr. Haghes, and after searching his pockets in vain for a card, tore off his epaulsts and presented them with a bow.

"Mr. If ughes told them that he had come over to burn those ships lying in there. Then a howl went up. "No, no, Senor; no, no." He told them if they intended to lire un them he would return to the ship. They made haste to say "No, no," again. Then, said he, 'I am going to carry out our orders." They wanted him to wait until they had bunted up their Admiral, who had disappeared (and, by the way, has not turned up vet), but he said we had no time, and we shoved off to the life de Cuba and went aboard.

"She showed signs of having been UNIED TO SAVE THEIR SHIPS.

Isle de Cuba and went aboard.

"She showed signs of having been fought in the forenoon; riddled with small abot, such as three and signounders, and 37-millimeter. Her guns had been made useless by throwing the breech-plugs overcoard when she was abandoned. Everything was left just as they were when also was lighting; lots of blood, but nobody aboard, except a monkey and a cat, which we brought off with us.

We want from ship to ship— lake de Cuba, Luzon, Generel Lezo, Marquis del Duero and Dou Juan of Austria. The latter bad some officers abourd who had followed us from shore, and when when we boarded her they begged pitifully to spare this one, for she was a beauty, suce enough; but we had our orders to burn and destroy, and we carried them out to the letter.

SOUVEKIRS FROM THE WRECKS. "Before o o'clock in the afternoon seven handsome ships were blazing be seen of the Spanish fleet but a few burnt masts sticking dismally and forburnt masts sticking dismaily min account of the water, a resting place for weary sea guils and fish hawks. All the ships we boarded were elegantly and luxariously farnished. In some of them the mess gear had spread and estables and wine were littered around the deate in profusion.

eatables and wins were littered around the decks in profusion.

"We procured a great many curios, but none of real value, as the lieutenant would not let us take snything bulky. I procured some letters, charts and photographs, and on the Don Joan saw a package of letters on the captain's deek and stood there and tore the stamms of the envelopes for Walthe stamps off the envelopes for Walter. The other men got swords, revol vers, rides, but don't know what to do with them, as they have no room to store. The rides, by the way, were magazine guns of the very latest make HEART GONE FROM SPANIARDS.

The next day the Spanish officers came alongside our ship to arrange the sucrender of Cavite to Captain Lam-betton, who represented the Commo-dore. They were nervous and tremb-ling like leaves, poor fellows, and when told that we did not latend to bombard Manila could hardly believe it These people cannot understand why we do not murder and kill every one in sight. It's Spain's policy, and they cannot see why we should not do the same. That night, at 5 P. M., after some parley the Spaniah vacated the heautiful site and town of Cavita, sod left is our hands property amounting to millions of dollars. They did not want to go. Their homes were there, although their families had been removed to Manila weeks before. They were afraid of the rebels, whom by 150 years of the most outrageous cruelty they had taught to hate them more than the Cubars do, and from whom they could hope for no mercy.

"The rebels are in communication with our Commodore. The Spanish army is is camp some ten miles out in the foot hills, about 15,000 strong. The rebels have control of all the railroads and seem to control the situation. Manila could hardly believe it Thes

and seem to control the situation

Our baby has been continually troubled with cotic and cholers infantum about its birth, and all time we could do for him did not meen to give more than temporary relief, until we tried Charakeriain's Coho, Cholers and Diarricon Ramedy. Since giving that remedy he has not been troubled. We want to give you this bestimonial as an evidence of our gratitude, not that you need it to advertise your meritorious remedy.—G. M. Law, Keokuk, Jowa. For sude by J. R. Carry & O., Per sude by J. R. Carry & O.

NOW THE OFBANS PRINT.

Pan'i Maro Anak Cia for S Good Guides and Showlers and Mar Workers-A Trifle Bloudthirsty.

Comp Motella Car. New York Sun. With the arrival of Cel. Alfredo Laborde's Cutana there was an immediate improvement in the situation. These Cubans seem to large an intuitive knowledge of the presence of Spaniards. They go excelessly through the woods, apparently hasping no particular watch and utterly devoid of four. Then without there seeming to be any reason for it, they announce that there are Spaniards in the vicinity and prepare to meet them. Our men can't do this, and the Cubans have been of immease service to them as guides and scouts. While their bravery is unquestioned and even the worder of the marines, as fighters they are not of great value. They can not shoot. The rides with which they invested in camp are so many uncless older their arrival in camp are so many uncless older their instinct is to throw them away and lake to their beloved smechetts. If they do fire it is from the hip, and they are as likely to kill their own men or the Americanes as they are the Spaniards. They are, however, gluttons for work. Their enthusiasm is unbounded. When a fight is on they let out one wild cheer after another.

I is "Viva Cuba Libre." "Viva los Americanos," "Viva Cubanos," "Viva cubanos," "Viva cubanos," "Viva cubanos, "They can olamber over the seature on red hills in their machetes, to shout wild oaths of defunce upon their foos, for whom they appear to have the stoost contempt. Their enderance is superb. They can olamber over the seature on and accustomed to such work.

Must of the Caban soldiers here are negrous, although their officers, in the main, are white. Some of them are full-blooded bloud at their African ancestors. They are also a trife blood-thirst, and were it not for the Americans the Spaniards who have been captured would prebably fare badly. The night the first lot was captured to bave the prisoners taken on board the Marboas of camp regulations. While arrangements were being made to have the prisoners taken on board the Marboas an officer. Not being able to speak English he contended his eyes saggestively in he contended

opers, tilted back his head, and drew his finger across his throat threa times, "Si" he asked with a nod of his head toward the Spaniards and again he cut at his throat with his finger, "No." said the officer, staking his head positively. The Cuban accursed grusted, shrugged his shoulders, and went away in deep diaguat.

North Carolina Dowle

Mr. R. F. Fetzall of Payetteville, N. C., has sent The Kier a Pasket of dalicions dewberries grown near Payetteville; Mr. Fetzell writes: "The dewberries were grown on the saud hills of Cumberland county, a place five years ago considered worthless. With the necessary efforts and care in the out tore and packing of these herries we

ture and packing of these herries we have this season successed in shipping over 900 crates to the northern markets, where they have brought from 8 to 90 cents per quart. This herry is growing in favor each year.

"Land here can bought at from 50 cents to 85 per acce. On it this herry and others also can be grown to perfection, So also can all kinds of truck. The land is cheap, labor is cheap, water plentiful and air pure, and this country is capable of great things. What is needed is its better development and this can be done with ease, as its light soil has much to respensed it.

Poor Spanish Champery.

Kew Fork World.

In all the Spaniards have thrown more than 5,000 shells at our warships at short range. Of the 5,000 just three have struck to do damage and only two have penetrated—the one tisat pierced but did not cripple the Haltimore at Manila, and the one that pierced and slightly injured the Taxas at Cabanas.

Persons treabled with discribes will be interested in the experience of air. W. M. Bash, clerk of Hotel, Providence, R. I. He says? "For several years I have been almost a constant softerer from discribes, the frequent attacks completly prestrating me and rendering see unfit for my datles at this hotel. About two years ago a traveling selectmon kindly gave me a small bottle of Chamberisin, Colle, Cholers and Discribes Remedy, Much to my surprise and delight its effects were immediate. Whenever I felt symptoms of the disease I would forefry myssic against the attack with a few doses of this valuable remedy. The result has been very attisfantory and sincet complete relief from the affliction". For sale by J. E. Curry & Co. Persons troubled with diarrhoen will

Equally Underdrable Ottleam of a infine Press.