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

VOL. XXIII.

W. P. MARSHALL,

GASTONIA, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1902.

## ROOSEVELT AGAINST ADMIRAL SCHLEY.

HE CRITICISES BOTH ADMIRALS.

The President, After a Bering of the Findings of the Court of Inquiry Into the Conduct of Admiral nebbey-Comes to the Conclusion That the Verdict on the Whate did antiquitint Juntige.

Charlotte Ocpervar.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The mem orandum of the President upon the appeal of Admiral Schley from the verdest of the court of inquiry to examine into his conduct during the Spanish American war, was given to the press to-day. It is in part as fol-

Note House, Feb. 18, 1902 - I have received the appeal of Admiral Schley and the answer thereto from the mavy department. I have examined but department. I have examined byth with the utmost care, as well as the preceding appeal to the Secretary of the Navy. I have read through all the testimony taken before the contraint and the statements of the counsel for Admirals Sampson and Schley; have examined all the official reports of every hind in reference to the Santiary naval kind in reference to the Sauttago naval campaign, copies of the log books and signal books, and the testimory before the court of claims, and have also per sonally had before me the four surviv ing captains of the five ships saids from those of the two admirals, which were sotively engaged at Santiago.

ROOSEVELT REVIEWS EVIDENCE.

It appears that the court of inquiry was unanimous in its findings of fact and unanimous in its expressions of opinion on most of its findings of fact. opinion on most of its number of the No appeal is made to me from the veriet of the court on these points where it was unanimous. I have, however the evidence ever, gone carefully over the syldence on these points also. I was satisfied that on the whole the court did sur-stantial justice. It should have specifically condemned the failure to enforce an efficient night blockade at Santiago while Admiral Schley was lu command. On the other hand, I feel that there is a ressonable doubt whether be did not move his squadron whether he did not move his equatron with sufficient expedition from port to port. The court is a unit is condemning Admiral Schley's setion on the point where it seems to me he most gravely erred; his 'retrograde movement' when he abandoned the blockade, and his disobedience of orders and misstatement of facts in relation there to the lite band he represented. to. It should be remembered, however, that the majority of these actions which the court ornsures occurred five weeks or more before the dight itself, and it certainly seems that, if Admiral Schley's actions were consurable, be should not have been left as second in command under Admiral Sampson. His offenses were, in effect, oundoned when he was not called to account for

REPRESENTATION OF SCHLEY Admiral Sampson, after the fight, to Admiral Sampson, after the fight, in an official letter to the department alluded for the first time to Admiral Schley's "reprehensible conduct" six weeks previously. If Admiral Schley was guilty of reprehensible conduct of a kind which called for such notice from Admiral Sampson, then Admiral Sampson ought not to have left him as senior officer of the blockading squadron on the 3rd of July, when he (Sampson) steamed away on his proper errand of

communication with General Shafter. purposes dismiss consideration of so much of the appeal as relates to anymuch of the appeal as relates to anything except the untils. As regards this, the point related in the appeal is between Admiral Sampson and Admiral Sahey, as to which was in command and as to which was entitled to the credit, if either of them was really entitled by any special exhibition of genius, skill and courage. The court should have considered both of these questions, but as a patter of fact it questions, but as a matter of fact it unanimously excluded evidence of-fered upon them, and through its president sorrounced its refusal to hear Admiral Sampson's side at all; and in view of such exclusion the majority of the court soted with entire propriety the court acted with entire propriety in not expressing any opinion on these points. The matter has, however, been raised by the president of the court. Moreover, it is the point upon which Admiral Sobley in his appeal lays most stress, and which he especially asks me to consider. I have there fore, enrefully investigated this matter also, and have informed myself upon it from the best sources of information at

MCEINLEY DECIDED COMMAND. MCKINLEY DECIDED COMMAND.

The appeal of Admiral Sobley to me
is not, as to this, the chief point he
raises, really an appeal from the declaion of the court of inquiry. Fivesuxths of the appeal is devoted to this
question of command and credit; that
is, to matter which the court of inquiry did not consider. It is in effect
an appeal from the action of President
McKinley three years ago when he sent
in recommendations for promotion for
various effects connected with the

McKinley three years ago when he sent in recommendations for promotinu for various officers connected with the Sautiago squadron, basing these recommendations upon his estimate of the credit to which the officers were respectively eatitled. What I have to decide, therefore, is whether or not President McKinley did injustice in the matter. This necessarily involves a comparison of the actions of the different commanders engaged.

The exhaustive official reports of the manew; but as the question of Admiral Sampson's right to be considered in chief command, which was determined in his favor by Freeident McKinley, and later by the court of claims, has never hitherto been officially relead. I deemed it best to scours statements of the commanders of the five ships (other than the Brooklyn and New York, the flagships of the two admirals) which were actively engaged in the fight.

Admiral Philip and the elstements by Capt. Clark and Admirals Evans and Taylor and Commander Walnwright and reviews the damage to the Spenish ships by the gans of the American fleet

### TAMOUS LOOP IS REVIEWED.

From the statements of the captains above, from official reports and from the testimony before the court of inquiry, the fight can be plotted with absolute certainty in its important out-lines, though there is a conflict as to minur points. When the four Spanish eruisers came out of the harbor the New York had left her position in the minutes ading line forty or forty five minutes before. She had holsted the signal, "Disregard the movements of the conthe signal to the second to commercia to take charge, which, as appears from the signal book, was sometimes but not always used when the command was transferred. As soon as the engagement began the New York turned and stramed back, hoisting a signal to close in, which however, note of the close in, which however, none of the close in, which however, none of the squadron saw. She was in plain sight, and not very much farther from the easternmost blockading ship than the latter were from the Brocklyin, which was the westernmost of the line. As soon as the Spanish ships appeared the five big American blockaders started toward them in accordance with the standing orders of Admiral Sampson. After the first move each one acted parely in his own initiative. For some minutes the Spanish and American wesminutes the Spanish and American ves sels steadily approached one another, and the fighting was at its bottest. Then the already damaged Spanish ships turned to the westward, while at the westernmost American vessel, the Brooklys, which was nearest the Spanish line, turned to the eastward, making a loop, or three quarter circle, at the end of which she again bended westward, farther off from and farther behind the Eparlah vessels than before the loop had begun, but still shead of the loop had begue, but still aread or any of the American vessels, although farther outside. The Taxas, the next ship to the Brooklyn, either conneited berself to be put in such jsopardy by the Brooklyn's turn toward her that she backed her engines coming almost or quite to a standatill, so that both the or quite to a standstill, so that both the Oregon and the lows, which were originally to the eastward of her, passed ber, and it was some time after she again started before she regained her former position relatively to the Spanish vessels. The Spanish vessels had straightened in column for the west, the Colongoing inside of the others and gradually forging ahead of them, with out saffering much damage. The two torpedo boats, which had followed them out of the harbor, were now destroyed by the fire of the rearmost of the American big vessels and of the Gloucester, which headed straight in for them, paying so more beed to their quick fire guns than to the heavy ar-

als : excosed. In the running fight which followed until the Teresa, Oqueodo and Visca-ya were destroyed, the Indiana gradually dropped behind, although she conally dropped behind, although she continued to dire until the last of the three visuals went ashore. The Brooklyn was ahead of any of the other American vessels on a course outside theirs; she was nearly broadside on the Spaniards. The Oregon, Iowa, and Texas were all close together and actively engaged throughout this running fight. The Brooklyn and Oregon followed at some distance by the Texas, then continued in chase of the Colon, which went nearly 30 miles farther before she also went ashore. During this fore she also went ashore. During this chase of the Colon there was practically no aghting.

quick fire guns than to the heavy ar-tillery of the forts, to which she was

### SAMPSON'S SIGNAL KOT SEEN.

The question of command is in this case nowless and technical. Admiral Sampson's ship, the New York, was seen at the outset of the fight from all the other ships except the Brooklyn. Four of these five ship captains have testifled that they regarded him as restrict that they regarded him as present and in command. He signaled "Close in" to the fleet as soon as the first Spanish ship appeared, but tis signal was not seen by any American vessel. He was actually under fire from the forts, and himself fired a couple of shifts at the local of the setting with abote, at the close of the action with the torpedo boats in addition to signal-ing the Indiana just at the close of the action. But during the action not a single order from him was received by any of the strips that were actively on

gaged.
Admiral Schley at the outset of the action hoisted the signals of 'Cle ship" and 'Close in' which was simply abip" and "Close in" which was simply carrying out the standing orders of Adoiral Hampson as to what should be done if the enemy's ships attempted to break out of the harbor. Until after the close of the first portion of the fight at the mouth of the harbor, and autil after he had made his lone and the Spanish ships were deeing to the west ward, not another American ship noticed a signal from him. When the western pursuit had begun the Oregon, and the Oregon only, noticed and repeated one of his signals of command. The captain of the Oregon then regarded him as in command, but did not in any shape or way execute any shovement or any action of any kind whatevers in accordance with any order

ment or any action of any kind whatsever in accordance with any order
from him.

In short, the question as to which of
the two men, Admiral Sampson or Admiral Schley was at the time in command, is of merely now load character.
Technically Sampson commanded the
deet and Schley, as usual, the western
division. The sotual fact, the important fact, is that after the battle was
joined not a beim was shifted, not a
gun was fired, not a poind of steam
was put on in the engine men aboard
any ship actively engaged, in chedience
to the order of Sampson or Schley, save
on their own two vessels. It was a
suptam's fight.

ouplain's fight.
Therefore the credit to which each I desmed it best to secure statements of the commanders of the five ships of the commanders of the five ships of the two states of the two is entitled rest on matters for the fight.

The freedest then quotes from a maguzine article written by the late technically in the fight. His real chaim

for credit rests upon his work as comthe blockeder upon the expellence of the blockeder upon the preparedness of the squardos; upon the arrangements of the ships head on in a semi-circle around the harbor; and the standing orders in accordance with which they instantly moved to the altack of the Spaniards when the latter appeared. For all there things the credit is his.

DROOKLYN MADE ONE MISTAKE. Admiral Schley is rightly sutisted— as is Captain Cook—to the credit of what the Brooklyn did in the fight. On the whole she did well; but I agree with the unanimous finding of the three adthe unanimous finding of the three admirals who composed the court of inquiry as to the "loop." It seriously marred the Brooklyn's otherwise excellent record, being in fact the one grave mistake made by any American ship that day. Had the Brooklyn turned to the westward, that is, in the same direction that the Spenish ships were going, instead of in the contrary direction, she would undoubtedly have been in more "dangerous proximity" direction, she would undoubtedly have been in more "daugerous proximity" to them. But it would have been more dangerous for them as well as for her! This kind of dauger must not be too nicely weighed by those whose trade it is to dare greatly for the honor of the flag. More yer, the danger was certainly not as great as that which, in the selfsame moment, menanced Wainwright's fragile craft as he drove forward against the foe. It was not in forward against the foe. It was not in my judgment as great as the dauger to which the Texas was exposed by the turn as actually made. It certainly caused both the livelyn and the Texas materially is lowered to the turn as materially is lowered to the texas materially is the specific materials.

caused both the Brooklyn and the Texas materially to lose position compared
to the desing Spanish vessels.

But after the loop had once been
taken Admiral Schley handled the
Brooklyn manfully and well. She and
the Oregon were beneforth the headmost of the Americal vessels—though
the Iowa certainly, and seemingly the
Texas also, did as much in hammering
to a standatill the Viscava. Oquendu to a standstill the Viscaya, Oquendu and Teress; while the Iudiana did all her e-a: ward position and orippled machinery permitted. In the chase of the Colon the Brooklyn and Oragou share the or-dit bitween them.

BOOSEVELT ENDORSES MORINLEY. Under the circumstances it seems me that the recommendations of President McKieley were entiredly proper, and that so far as Admirals Sampson and Sohley were concerned it would have been unjust for him to would have been unjust for him to have made other recommendations. Personally, I feel that in view of Captain Clark's long voyage in the Oregon and the condition in which he brought her to the scene of service, so well as the way in which he actually managed her before and fouring the fight, it would have been well to have given her before and iduring the light, it would have been well to have given him the same advancement that was given Wainwright. But waiving this, it is evident that Wainwright was entitled to receive more than any of the other commanders, and that it was just to Admiral Sampson that be should a greater advance in numbers. receive a greater advance in numbers than Admiral Schley—there was nothing done in the battle that warranted any unusual reward for either. In short, as regards Admirals dampson and Schley, I find that President Mo-Kinley did substantial justice, and there would be no warrant for reversion by action.

sing his action.

Both Admiral Sampson and Admiral Sohley are now on the retired list. In concluding their report the members of the court of nguiry, Admirals Dewey, Beaham and Ramsay, unite in stating that they recommend that no luribe: setting to had in the matter. With this recommendation I most beautiful concern. beartily concur. There is no excuse whatever from either side for any further agitation of this unhappy con-troversy. To keep it alive would mere y do demage to the navy and to

### the country. THEODORE ROOSEVELT. An ideal of Honesty.

Mr. William Al'en White's study of Grover Cleveland, which appears McClure's magazine for this mon has attracted much attention. It is neither a partial laudation of the expresident nor an indiscriminate con-demnation of him, but seems to be a deliberate attempt at a cool analysis of his character. Neither the more en-thusiastic admirers of Mr. Cleveland thusiastic admirers of Mr. Cleveland nor those who yiew him through the colored glasses of prejudices will agree with Mr. White entirely, but it may be that he has come very near to the true estimate of one of the must remarkable men in American history. He same up Mr. Cleveland as follows: "Yet be will never be a hero, be-cause he did not live a dramatic life. There was nothing in his biography to amuse or interests Plutarch or Buswell. When he passes from the earth, no hiography will materialize him is a fiesh colored sketch. He must remain to posterity a disembodied spirit, an

toward public virtue."
This is certainly not adulation, but it is very high praise, and yet who depict that Grover Cleveland deserves it? Who can justly strike out one word that we have quoted?

### A Georgia May on Spring.

Spring is the most pleasantest season of the year, toot Christman an' Fo'th July. It is then that Ma tells Pa to take down the stovepipe an' the stove-pipe breaks in two or three pieces, an' the sut falls on Pa's head an' runs down his neck, an' Pa says darn the stovepipe an' Ma stops her mars and says he'll never get to heaven if he says he'll never get to heaven if he don't keep his mouth shut. In apringtime Pa takes me fishin', an' says the test way to corry batt is in a jag, as the best way to corry batt is in a jag, as the best might wiggle out of a can. Then he tells me to fish, while he keeps the files off the jug, and when evenin' courses, an' lis time to go home. Pasays he's so tired that he wishes I'd run home an' tell the hired man to fetch a wheelharnow for him. An' when he gets home he tells Ma that he reckens he's boss of that house; an' Ma takes him by the ear and leads him to hed. Yes, apring is the most pleasantest season of the year.

#### ARP PERLA BRTTER.

Writes About his Experience us a tirty

Bil Are in Atlanta Constitution. This is a bright and blosed maraing. I feel better-n good deal tatter.
Think I will will a wraw or two of poetry. If a sick man has good a mercundings it beats medicine. Good, cheerial company to call and not etay long—good children to sympathis, and saich the clack for medicine time, good grandchildren to come and kies you and go to and fro and talk and make a noise; a good wife to sould you and tell how impredent you have been. make a norse; a good wife to sould you and tell how impredent you have been, and a good doctor to look at your tongue and choke you with a spnon handle so as to see a may down the temphagus. But natire has the best of medicine stowed away in the blessed sunshine that gives life and vigor to everything animal and vegetaide and revives the drooping spirits of the sick. It has been a long and hard winter—the coldest and most disagreeable one handred consecutive days that we have had for years. How I envied the good people of Florida while I read Tom Sawyer's shapsodies in the Clear Water paper over the advent o spring with its peach there and pallow jamemine perturning the halmy air with their fragrant blossoms. But it is comming—gentle apring is not far away now and a day like this is its harbinger. If it were not for the daily catalogue of horrible things that herdline the daily papers even a sick man could be cally papers even a sick man could be of horrible things that headline the daily papers even a sick man could be calm and serene on such a day as this. An aged country friend told me that he had quit taking the daily papers for it distressed him to read such things. "I haven't long to live," and he, "and I don't want to cloud my mind with a daily record of hum in misery." But most all people have to onk up with the affairs of nations and of men and need not posted about averaging that keep posted about everything that happens. We can't skip the but and read the good only. There is a fascination about hurrible things that we we look for. They excite our pity or our indignation or our wonter. Our childhood bagan that way for we never tired of Jack the Giant Killer and Rawbead and Bloody Bones and Rab-inson Crasoe. And now the editor of the press dispatches carriessly lines over the little slips that are tald upon his deak and reads "Another explusion

in the mines-one hundred killed;" Another railroad wreck-thirteen

killed." and then resumes the little necdote he was narrating to a friend.

But ever and abou some ne s horror ounes along that shocks humanity and astounds the world. I read there long columns less eight about the horrors of adulterated food in Paris and how 18 600 infants died the last year from possoned milk flow the great incorporated daisy companies to the suburban towns have to deliver the auburban towns have to deliver 800,000 quarts every night. It is akimmed before it in canned and then is wattered 30 per cast, before it is pat on the cars. On grival at their depots it is delivered in cans to 800 milk boys (garoons) who get \$1.40 a night and as much more as they can make by watering the milk from the hydrauts that are muching from the river same that supplied from the river deline, the fittlest river in all France. One hundred detectives are employed to watch these boys, but the boys have detectives too, teey are seldom caught or arrested. The superintendent of police says it is impossible for one bundred men to follow and watch eight hundred boys and be now seks for two thousand. and he now saks for two thousand. This watered milk quickly sours and This watered milk quickly sours and by the time it is delivered to the retailer at daybreak it has to be watered again with a solution of bicarbonate of sode. This is the milk that supplies all Paris, and is delig fed to infant children and in a brief these they take cholers infantum or distribuse and die. The medical faculty all testified that this milk canned the death of over 18 000. milk caused the death of over 18,000 infants in Paris in one year and the mortality was on the increase, and this does not include the deaths of this does not include the deaths of children over one year old. These eight bundred bys me organized into a powerful syndicate for protection and defence. Each pays into their treasury S4 a week, making a total of \$14 000 a month with which to pay lawyers' fees and fines and the wages of those in jail and to bribe the city detactions not to each them. of those in jail and to bribe the city detectives not to catch them when watering the milk. They water it while the wagons are on the gopumping in behind with eace of water. The milk suspected is turned over to the city chemists, who ansign and report and if the boys are arrested most of them escape punishment is some corrupt way, but more are discharged. They go back at once into the company's service. But Paris is aroused as it never has been and dearoused as it never has been and dearoused as it never has been and dearoused. aroused as it never has been and de-clares the death dealing business shall be broken up if it takes two thousand be broken up if it takes two thousand detectives to pursue the eight hundred boys. "Our obliden are fed on microbes from the river Scine," is now on every tongue. Other cities have taken up the cry and Bouen and Dunkirk show a larger death rate of infants than Paria, and now they say no wonder the population of France is decreasing instead of increasing. We are poisoning three-fourths of all the children before they are a year old and half the

they are a year old and half the re-muinder soon after. Seine water mi-orches and blearbunate of soda!

The exposure comes from late of floial scurces and is no doubt the trull, or very tear it. Just think of it. or very near it. Just think of it and shudder-18,000 innocent, helpless habes murdered in one year in one city. Tom Hood wrote a song about city. Tom Hood wrote a soug about the poor sewing women that aroused all London. If he were all re in Paris now what a pitiful subject be would have for another song. What a shame up. a our sex, for it is not women who do these things, but note and boys. The mothers suffer in giving them birth. They tures and oberish and clump the little things to their bosoms and love and hope and pray, but the destroyer comes and then all she can

de is to grieve and weep. Rogland slaughtering the Boars and France ber innocent children. What past?

slaughtering the Boars and France ber innocent children. What pest?

A graphic writer in The Mest York Fress describes a different kind of berror that we know not of, butla a living, breathing, see thing thing that is not new best has come to atay and grows higger and more horrible as the years move un. He says. "It would have been unnecessary for Gustav Darn to follow Dante for a text in order to ploture the borrors of hell." The government has entablished free baths at Hot Springs, where thousands of the most miserable of all God's creatures congregate and baths for relief and a cure for their losthsome diseases. These wretches leave their rags upon the comented floors which are an inch deep in water, then stagges or reel or crawl naked as the flends in the chambers of hell: From theness they crowd into a third room where the water and air is up to 110, and the stench of foul odors is horrible. In this room are two large pools like vate in a tan yard, and the victims tumble into them like hoge into a mud puddle. No doctor, no soap, no towels, no attendants, and they are soon hurried out to make mon for more, for seven hundred a day is the maximum. Ten, fifteen or twenty at a time mak their losthsome infirmites in the nesty, flithy hot healing waters, and then redoths themselves with their wet rags and go some where to day. All are benefitted and 10 per orn are cured. What a picture I Their lives, such as they have 10 per cout are cured. What a pie-

# New Things to Wear.

"HE season's new things the ladies read of in their fashion journals but have not yet seen are already taking their places upon our counters. Call and see our



The New Silks. The New Ribbons. The New White Goods.



## EMBROIDERED COLLARS

in all the newest and latest designs. We have them ready embroidered and also the plain stamped linen so you can embroider them yourself.

JUST ARRIVED.

The newest designs in Buck Combs, Belt Pins, Buckles, and Brooches, Appliques, Embroideries and Pearl Buttons

J. F. YEAGER

LADIES' FURNISHINGS A SPECIALTY.

# BIG BARGAINS IN BOOKS.

# **Cut-Price Clearance Book Sale.**

The clearance knife and usual prices have had a lively mix-up at Marshall's Book Store.

FOR 30 DAYS ENDING MARCH 20th One dollar books will be sold for 60 cents. Two copies for \$1.00.

60-cent books will be sold for 30 cents. Four 60-cent books for \$1.00. 50-cent books for 25 cents.

35-cent books for 20 cents. We are all growing one turdened to pain and grief and suffering for the A few Padded Poets, former price \$1.38, go during this special sale at same reason that the surgeon becomes case hardened to the pain of his \$1.00. Two copies for \$1.50

Special prices on some \$1.50 copyright novels which have been selling

## HOLMAN TEACHERS' BIBLES.

During this special sale only, and no longer, we will offer Holman's Teachers' Bibles, new stock, clean and perfect in every respect, with references, helps, 4,000 questions and answers, maps, etc.

The \$3.00 kind for \$2.00. \$2.50 kind for \$1.50.

We are offering the biggest book bargains of the year. An inspection of our special offerings will convince you that you never had a higher bid for your money. The books are going. Bad as the weather is, they are already moving out at the front door. Now is the time to get best selection, not to-morrow or next week. Bring your pecket-book; these prices are made to command spot money.

W. F. MARSHALL & CO.

made them, are not worth paying, but made them, are not worth maving, but they cling to them and live is hope and defy derpair. One hundred and seventy eight thousand of these human beings passed through the free baths last year. One tath rough for white

nat year. One bath rough for white men, one for white women one for ne-gro men and one for negro women. Not far away is a magnificent hotel, and there is a fastionable ball going on. The rich, the gay the elite are there. One moment a man is waltzing with his wife, the next with some other man's wife, the next with somebody's man's wife, the next with monebody's tolstress, and the next with his own mistress. Everything goes, and all is hell. A famous physician look his daughter there this sousces, but sent her home quickly to keep her from the company of wealthy and diseased parasites. Almost every one who goes there registers under an assumed mame and plays incognite during his stay. A Southern judge was recently called upon for a mast at a hotel banquat and mid: "Here's to the mones we left behind us." But the half has not been told—nome of it is to bed to tell. Every night the poleer recome are in full. behind as." But the half has not been told—some of it is to bad to tell.

Every night the poter recens are in full blast and thousands won and lest. The reader ponders and wonders can each thirs to this flod's country. Verily the humble and the poor who live around us on the hills and in the valleys or flown in the piner woods should be thankful for the bealth and morality that comes from poverty. Burns never wrote a truer verse than that walch says.

"And I know by the smoote that so gracefully curied."

And I said to myself if the said that a content is the content in the content in the said that walch says.

And I said to myself if the said that was caused the content in the content in the said that walch says.

And I said to myself if the said that was caused the content in the content

cottage was near, And I said to myself if there's peace

this world.
The heart that is humble might hope for it here."

Mown This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any once of Catarris that extinct be eared by Hall's Catarris Cure. V. J. OHEREY & CO., Props, Toledo, O.

We the understanted, have ungwe N, J. Charast for the last is years, and helisone has perfectly house table in all business transactions and limitationity able to carry out any obligation rates by lide firm.

Well & Trian. Wholessic Drington, Toledo, O. Welding, Kinness & Marvin, Wholessic Drington, Toledo, O. Welding, Kinness & Marvin, Wholessic Drington, Italia, Ohio.

Hell's Catarric Care is taken informally, actually Catarric Care is taken informally, actually decay upon the bison and municipal supersus. Price, Be, per bestle, whether it is a discontinuous carefulation. The control of the spaces. Price, Be, per bestle, while Further Wills are the best.

The artificial waterways so far ponstructed, which are large enough to be termed ship canale, are boly ulne in number.

The thurs Church, completed in 1869. -,000,0018 teos bong and cost \$100,000.

The Russian Canal, between Cropstadt and St Petersburg, Anished in 1800, is sixteen miles long and cost

pleted in 1894, is four miles long and cost \$5,000,000.

The Munchester Canal, from the Mermy River to Munchester, was nompleted in 1894. It is thirty-five and one-half miles long and cost \$75,000,-000.

about \$80,000,000.

There are two canals connecting Lakes dupartor and Huron; one is American, the other Canadian. The former was originally constructed by the State of Michigas, but we naborquently enlarged by the United States at an expense of \$2,150,000.

An inthuntan numb by the Nicaragua route would be one hundred and forty-seven miles long, and its cost is callended at \$100,000,000.

By the partialty completed Pansara

limited at \$100,000,000.

By the partially completed Pansens route the waterway would have a length of forty-siz miles, half of it at on level, and the cost is placed at \$154,000,000.

The Barlen route from Mandigo Bay to Panri Island harbor effect the only perfectly straight, an-level canniyst proposed on the islance. It is less than therey miles between the oceans, and could be built, it is estimated, at \$100,000,000.

Campa Fig., Merald. Some 29 years ago, A. C. Toste

then but 90 years of age, led to the alter Julis Fillmon, in Passo county, Florida, where they lived for some time finally removing to Jenup, Ga. Here fortune frowned an young Teston from time to time, and 10 years later by left his bome and family, consisting of wife and five children, and sought to gold fields of California to nates. Dan Si0,000.000.

The Corinth Choal, connecting the guilts of Corinth and Aegins, was completed in 1894, is four miles long and cost 55,000.000.

The Munchester Canal, from the Eight years ago Mrs. Teston, belie of course, she was a wide ried to T. U. Dermany, of Bartow, an close that time has been living a bin in that city. There is the state of the secretary and secretar will be a consider here. So deep was to at his reconstitution wife and family, he has present of the constant of the constant, with a thousand de and as a securement of the house often that leave to him his or yield gracefully to the insyrtate

The best sup then to feed eattle. In this countling would work them up into much tobacco for people who like a memoke. That's the difference is too log what to do with things.