

The Wilson Advance.

\$1 A YEAR CASH IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME XXVIII.

"LET ALL THE ENDS THOU AIMS' AT BE THY COUNTRY'S, THY GOD'S AND TRUTHS."

WILSON, N. C., JUNE 2, 1898.

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STRAIGHT FLIGHT.

The Convention Unanimously Rejects the Populist Proposition for Fusion.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 27.—The Democratic State Convention was called to order yesterday at 12 15 p. m., in the Academy of Music, by Hon. Clement Manly, Chairman of the State Democratic State Executive Committee.

The Academy was in a hub-bub, the delegates being clustered in groups laughing and talking good humoredly. It was a magnificent body of men. No more true and representative body of North Carolina has ever assembled at the State Capitol. In every county delegation there was some favorite, some prominent North Carolinian, whose face is familiar to the entire State. I was an inspiring sight to scan such a gathering.

Chairman Manly first called on Rev. Dr. Eugene Daniel, pastor of the Presbyterian church, to invoke Divine blessings on the deliberations of the Convention.

The convention adhered to its fundamental principles and proud traditions.

In convention assembled yesterday the representatives of the great Democratic party rejected and cast aside the Populist proposition for fusion. The convention acted fearlessly and without equivocation. It met squarely and from now till the day of election, in November, Democrats can go to work without fear of being barred by committee methods. Fusion is with the past and forever.

The convention adopted the following resolution last night by a rising vote and without dissent:

"The committee on platform and resolutions, by direction of the convention, having had under consideration the proposition for fusion made by a committee of the Populist party, recommend that this convention adopt the following resolutions in respect thereto:

Resolved, 1. That the proposition for fusion submitted by the Populist committee be, and is hereby respectfully declined.

Resolved, 2. That the Democratic State Executive Committee be, and the same is hereby, instructed to entertain no further proposition for fusion.

Resolved, 3. That the Secretary of the Convention transmit a copy of these resolutions to the Chairman of the Populist Executive Committee.

The convention adjourned at 11:05, after having transacted all business before it.

The Heels to Florida.

From the Raleigh Post.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., May 26.—Col. Eugene Harrell has been granted a week's furlough for the purpose of returning to Raleigh and strengthening up the business of the First Regiment. He will leave Jacksonville for Raleigh next Monday.

General Breckenridge reviewed the troops here to-day, which was followed by an inspection.

The government has not yet equipped us, and I have been unable to find any one who could tell me when it would do so. I see no prospect of this week at least.

Why the matter is delayed is not explained, unless it is connected with the possibility that our destination has not been fully determined upon.

The troops which will be sent to Cuba direct from here will be equipped in some respects differently from those which go to Manila, but it is possible, of course, and it has even been hinted that we might be sent to the Philippines, but there is no ground to base such a supposition on, so far as I am aware.

The weather remains pleasant here, and the North Carolina boys in camp are, without exception, well.

Second Regiment Mustered In.

Raleigh, N. C., May 28.—Uncle Sam added another regiment yesterday to his fighting force.

The Second North Carolina Regiment of United States Volunteers is a reality, the news being and scandal mongers to the contrary. It is a regiment of which North Carolina

may well feel proud, and if given an opportunity will add to the glory and lustre of the State. The Second will compare with the best. There is no fighting machine in the volunteer forces superior to it.

The Greenville Company was mustered in yesterday afternoon, making the Second Regiment complete. The officers, with the exception of Surgeon Brooks, had been previously mustered in. Dr. Brooks is expected shortly.

The Adjutant General has authorized Mr. E. E. Briton, of Burlington, to proceed at once with the organization of a company of volunteers under the second call made by the President on Wednesday.

Will See Uncle Fitz Lee.

Raleigh Post.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., May 27.—Today was spent in special instructions in guard duty.

The men of our regiment are improving wonderfully in drilling, and the general duties of a soldier since we have been here.

North Carolina was given the right of the line in the review this afternoon.

The officers of our regiment called on General Lawton this evening to bid him good bye, as he leaves us tomorrow.

While we are sorry to part with him we are greatly pleased to know that we will be under the command of General Fitz Lee, and possibly it will be Brigadier Armfield.

Everybody is well and in good fighting condition.

The Brigade Hospital was established today.

Scotland Neck Happy.

Washington, May 27.—The citizens of Scotland Neck will not have the objectionable negro who was recently nominated for postmaster of that town lorded upon them. The Senate would have refused to confirm him, but that action will not now be made necessary, as the President to-day withdrew the nomination of C. P. Anthony.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has given Judge Ewart his final hearing, and the case will be submitted to the Senate next week.

To Use Balloons.

NEW YORK, May 28.—A number of balloons were delivered this morning at Governor's Island for the use of the navy by Maurice Mallet, the French Aviator.

They will be forwarded at once to Commodore Scherv, to be used in locating the Spanish Armada.

Cadiz Port Sailed.

MADRID, May 28.—(Censored).—It is officially announced that the Cadiz fleet has sailed.

Destination not given but the inference is that it is on its way to the relief of Admiral Cervera, at Santiago.

Health and Happiness are relative conditions; at any rate, there can be little happiness without health. To give the body its full measure of strength and energy, the blood should be kept pure and vigorous, by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

OUR PEACEFUL BLOCKADE.

General Angus Says Havana Fortifications Should Be In Ruins Now.

General Felix Angus of the Baltimore American, who was in Chicago recently, said he thought a serious mistake had been made in not attacking the fortifications of Havana when the war began instead of giving the Spaniards three or four weeks in which to strengthen them and by practice on our ships to improve their gunnery.

"The result of our tactics, it seems to me," he said, "has been to make our task not only more difficult, but far more dangerous. Even if we had been able to take possession of the fortifications we might have assumed the offensive in the beginning, have rendered them useless for defense when the time came for landing our troops on the island."

"With three weeks to strengthen them, however, they have become much more formidable, and, with the improvement which the Spaniards have been able to make in their gunnery by practice, we have set for ourselves a task which we are liable to find both hazardous and difficult."—Chicago Tribune.

Relief In Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder disease relieved in six hours by "NEW GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidney and back, in male or female. Relieves retention of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy.

Sold by E. F. Nadal, Druggist, Wilson, N. C.

SERIOUS WAR AHEAD

ALONG AND HARD CUBAN CAMPAIGN IS PROMISED.

Army Officers at Tampa Changing Their Opinions Regarding the Taking of Cuba. Spaniards Found to Be Numerous, Brave and Reckless—Will Not Rely on Cubans.

Army officers have given up the idea that a campaign in Cuba is to be of the short and sweet order. Scarcely one of them holds the opinion that the United States forces will land, march triumphantly and uninterruptedly to Havana, carry that city by storm in a day and all Cuba within two or three weeks. It is a fact that many army men came to Tampa with the idea that they were simply going to Cuba on a little tropical picnic, with just enough burned powder and camp life to make the affair interesting. In short, they looked upon the whole business much as the northern volunteers regarded the civil war before the first battle of Bull Run. But the events of the last few days, the Cardenas and Cienfuegos affairs, the failure of the Gussie expedition and the growing conviction that the effective force of the insurgents has been largely overestimated, has served to change opinions and ideas.

It is dawning upon many that the Spaniards in Cuba are numerous enough, brave enough, reckless enough and strong enough to put up a series of good fights. Interviews with a score of commanding officers, all of them veterans in the secret service, show conclusively that the large majority of the officers in this provisional division of the United States forces realize that unless Spain backs down soon we are in for a Cuban campaign which may run until snow flies in Chicago.

There has been a great deal of the comic opera, grand stand, center of the stage business carried on in Tampa since the troops began coming in, much to the amusement and disgust of the army officers. Tampa is filling up with men generally wearing a semimilitary rig, who claim to be general or colonel of this or that volunteer organization, who demand places in the army of invasion which will entitle them to a sword, spurs, shoulder straps and a "fistful." They beseege General Wade, General Shafter, General Wheeler and other commanding officers. They are possessed of an abnormal appetite for printers' ink, and they generally are "turned down" cold and hot. Sometimes they make their first plunge into the Cuban camp shout "Cuba libre," wear Maximo Gomez sash, buy a \$3 machete and ask for a brown canvas uniform and a commission on the staff of General Leart or General Nunez.

It is useless for such self advertised heroes to apply for jobs in Tampa. They are not in the regular army, and the Cuban contingent is limited to 750 men. The only way they can get to Cuba is shed their hot blood "for the cause of liberty and revenge the Maine" is to join the volunteer forces and take their chances with the boys who are ready and willing to fight as privates, simply because of disinterested patriotism and a strong desire to put an end to the whole Cuban business, from the shoulder blades to the pants. All of this comic opera side play has come to an end. Serious business has swept it aside, and there is a general compression of lips and frowning of foreheads and squaring of shoulders, which cannot be braggier general to say the other day, "The boys are getting ready for work."

Colonel A. L. Wagner, chief of the bureau of military information, regarded as one of the finest tacticians in the service, every inch of him a soldier and the representative of the army on the strategic board, and his aid-de-camp, Lieutenant Edward Anderson, came to Tampa a few days ago. Colonel Wagner has held continuous consultations with General Valle, General Shafter and their staffs, and has been busy with the latest military maps of Cuba and the advance sheets of the book on Cuba, its forts, defenses, cities, roads, ports, etc., which the government is about to issue to the officers of the army of invasion and the navy.

Colonel Wagner and Lieutenant Rowan, who returned from his visit to General Gomez, met here, and Wagner soon was in full possession of all the valuable information the subdued, modest lieutenant brought back with him. It seems to be pretty well established that the original plan of using the insurgents has been abandoned. This was to send to the eastern end of Cuba all the Cuban volunteers obtainable in the United States, with a strong force of American cavalry, there to join the insurgents. The combined forces, according to the plan, were to move west toward Havana, driving the Spaniards before them, and reach Havana about the time the American forces were ready to invest that city. Rowan said Gomez could give 12,000 effective men for this plan.

Several of the commanding officers believe in this plan, but it seems that the forces in Tampa will establish a base of operations, and when the volunteers have been organized into an invading army the regulars and volunteers will march on to Havana, where Blanco, according to the latest reports, has about 65,000 Spanish soldiers and about the same number of civil guards, guerrillas and volunteers. It is believed the roads will be passable for artillery and wagon trains up to September, and the surgeons and yellow fever experts are telling the commandants that a sanitary discipline will reduce the danger from yellow fever to a minimum which will not embarrass the movements of the troops or the success of the expedition.

—Chicago Record.

INDIANS FOR THE ARMY.

Cheyennes Want to Fight and May Be Used as Scouts in Cuba.

The Spanish war has aroused great enthusiasm among the Cheyenne Indians, and the government officials at Fort Keogh and the Cheyenne reservation have been besieged by applications for enlistment. The Cheyennes are the only Indians who have ever been favorably considered by the war department as desirable material for the army.

The troop of 40 Cheyenne scouts who are now a part of the regular army at Fort Keogh have proved their efficiency. They were organized by the late Lieutenant Casey, killed at the battle of Wounded Knee in the last Sioux war, and were known as Casey's scouts. They carried his body overland in the dead of winter from the Black Hills. The Cheyennes were very devoted to the young leader and held the funeral services of the tribe in his memory.

These scouts are superb specimens of physical manhood. They are tall, young and athletic and are capable of great endurance. In the last Cheyenne outbreak the scouts stood squarely by the government and agreed that if called upon they would fight their own tribe. The Crows and Sioux have in many instances become successful farmers. The Cheyennes, on the other hand, have flatly refused to do any work which they regard as menial.

The enthusiasm of the young scouts over their service has been very gratifying to the officials of the war department. It is believed that the young Indians will have an opportunity to go to the front if the war continues until autumn. Many of the younger Indians, boys, have visited their friends among the scouts lately and have begged them to let their influence in securing places for them in the fighting army.—New York World.

PLANS OF MANILLA.

A Scientist Carried Them to Admiral Dewey in a Newly Laundered Shirt.

William Doherty, an ethnologist and ontologist who in the interest of science has traversed the four quarters of the globe and has achieved a reputation as far-reaching as his travels, recently returned from the Philippine islands by way of Hongkong and San Francisco to visit his parents in Mount Auburn, in Cincinnati. His latest distinction was in successfully passing the Spanish customs officers at Manila, with complete plans of the city, the harbor, the fortifications and minute details of their armament, from General Williams to Admiral Dewey. It was a dangerous proceeding, but Mr. Doherty carried it to success. The plans and drawings were concealed in a newly laundered shirt, which was folded, pinned up and tucked in the usual style and put with other clothing in his trunk. Arriving at Hongkong early in April, he delivered the supremely important papers to Admiral Dewey on the Olympia.

Mr. Doherty is a modest man and deprecates notoriety and therefore had little to say on the subject, except to state the bare facts. He first heard of Admiral Dewey's great victory when he landed in the United States a few days ago. He is the son of James N. Doherty of Cincinnati, who has been a street railway manager and who has held many county and city offices.

MAYLEADTHEWORLD

FUTURE OF AMERICA AS PREDICTED BY GLADSTONE.

W. T. Stead's Elucidation of the Great Commoner's Views on Our Land's Coming Power—A Union of Territory, Population and Power Beyond All Precedent.

He who, since the death of Abraham Lincoln, has been the foremost and greatest of all English speaking men passed away when the late Mr. Gladstone died.

Of all who speak the English tongue none ever ignored more absolutely the distinctions which divide the men of our common race into different states. It was indeed often brought against him as a reproach that he was absolutely devoid of that insular parochialism which confounds the patriotic devotion due to the English speaking race with the mere jealous self assertiveness of a particular state. Of the sentiment which regards the English speaking living in the British colonies as altogether separate and distinct from those who inhabit the United States—which is one of the distinctive traits of the latter day imperialism—Mr. Gladstone showed no trace.

No British statesman ever recognized so ungrudgingly the splendor of America's promise or hailed in advance with such cordial welcome the prospect of her future ascendancy. Like John the Baptist, when he said, "He must increase and I must decrease," Mr. Gladstone contemplated the inheritance by the United States of the pre-eminent position so long held by the United Kingdom without a grudge or a regret. The commercial primacy of his own country, he held, could be seriously challenged by no rival "except it be America."

That she had not already outstripped England in the race he attributed to her reliance upon the cramping swaddling clothes of protection. The day when the United States frankly adopted with a resolution steadily to maintain a system of free trade would, he always declared, date the beginning of the end of British supremacy in the markets of the world. "America," he wrote in the early nineties, "will then probably take the place which at present belongs to us," but he added with generous confidence: "She will not injure us by the operation. On the contrary, she will do us good."

The frank recognition of the greatness and probable ascendancy of the United States was coupled with no misgivings as to the future of his own country. I once ventured to remonstrate with him for the severity with which he abstained from all appeals to national or imperial pride. He replied good humoredly that one had to be careful in praising a man if he seemed to be saying at forward and too self complacent—praise may be allowed as a treat, it ought not to be his daily bread. But he went on to say: "I fully recognize that we have a great mission. The work of England has been great in the past, but it will be still greater in the future. This is true, I believe, in the broadest sense of the English speaking world. I believe this is also true of England herself. I think that the part which England has to play and the influence of England in the world will be even vaster in the future than it is today. England will be greater yet than she has ever been."

"WIDE WATER WATCHERS."

Company of Virginians Near Washington Who Watch For the Spanish Fleet.

Down the Potomac 40 miles below Washington the river spreads out in shoals. It is three or four miles from shore to shore. President Cleveland visited the locality several times when he was an occupant of the White House to shoot ducks. General Lee formerly had a place fronting on the shoals which was locally known as Wide Water. A few days ago the general was walking along Pennsylvania avenue when he was approached by a man he recognized as an old neighbor. He thought he detected a martial spirit in the manner of his friend and said, "What are you doing up here—going to war?" "I belong to the Wide Water Watchers," was the reply, with some manifestation of pride. "Wide Water Watchers?" repeated General Lee. "What are the Wide Water Watchers?" "Well, you see, general," explained the Virginian, "we've organized a company of watchers, and we go out on the high hills back of the landing every night and watch for the Spanish fleet to come up the river."—William E. Curtis in Chicago Record.

GENERAL MERRITT OFF.

The Spurs He Wore In the Civil War Got to the Philippines With Him For Luck.

General Merritt, accompanied by his aide, Lieutenants Henry C. Hale and D. Bentley Mott, began his long journey to the Philippines the other night.

The luggage taken by General Merritt and his aids included the trappings of the horses they will ride when they get to Manila. Some of General Merritt's friends wanted him to take with him, for use in the Philippines, some article of personal equipment that he used in the war. A part of the general's war record is that he never lost a battle, and his friends are sure that if his uniform in the Philippines includes something that he had worn on southern battlefields it will bring him good luck.

The general was quite willing to oblige his well wishers, and he tried to find something. The best he could do was a pair of spurs, and these he will wear the first time he jumps into the saddle on the Philippines.—New York Sun.

Kind Words From Great Men.

Cecil Rhodes is with us. So is Joe Chamberlain. We are now awaiting some expression of sentiment from Oona Paul.—Philadelphia North American.

Better than cure is prevention. By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla you may keep well, with pure blood, strong nerves and a good APPETITE.

VIEW OF GOV. ATKINSON.

He Anticipates Trouble In the Disposal of the Philippines.

"I believe a great question lies before the United States in determining what to do with the Philippine islands," said Governor G. W. Atkinson of West Virginia. "That is if Germany and France and Italy have any of them for us after their expected scramble for possessions. We can and will hold these valuable islands."

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Great as England will be and vast as will be her influence, Mr. Gladstone believed that the greatness and influence of the United States would be vaster still. In one of his frequent contributions to periodical literature Mr. Gladstone touched upon what he called "the paramount question" of the future of America. He spoke in almost prophetic tones upon the magnitude of the influence which America must one day exercise, and dwelling, as his manner was, upon the immensity of the moral responsibility which would be borne by the citizens of the United States. The passage is so remarkable that I venture to quote it as the one "paramount question," to use his own phrase, which, even from his hater, Mr. Gladstone would address to the American public. Speaking of the spectacle which America offered to the world, Mr. Gladstone said:

"There is a union of territory, population, power, prestige beyond all experience. Together with and behind these vast developments there will come a corresponding opportunity of social and moral influence to be exercised over the rest of the world. What will be the value of that influence? Will it make us, the children of the senior races, who will have to come under the influence, better or worse? Not what manner of producer, but what manner of man is the American of the future to be? How will the majestic figure about to become the largest and most powerful on the stage of the world make use of his power?"—William T. Stead in New York Journal.

Hated of Spanish in the Philippines.

A correspondent quotes a gentleman who has lived in the Philippine islands three years to the effect that the natives ferociously hate the Spaniards. No Spaniard, even before the late revolt, could venture alone two miles from the big towns for fear of capture or murder by brigands. English and American men and women could go all over the islands with safety, and did, but the Spaniards were not tolerated. This same resident of three years describes the native people as naturally docile and intelligent, remarkably so. He says a just government would find them as easy to manage as any people in the world.—Chattanooga Times.

When a man is suffering from an aching head—a sluggish body—when his muscles are lax and lazy—his brain dull and his stomach disquieting food—when he is heedless of warnings and resort to the right remedy, before it is too late. "PARKER'S SANSAPARILLA," the "KING OF BLOOD PURIFIERS," makes the appetite keen and hearty, invigorates the liver, purifies the blood and fills it with life giving elements of the food. It is a wonderful blood maker and flesh builder. Sold by B. W. Hargrave.

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OLEAN'S PATRIOTISM.

Support Provided For Volunteers Who Had Families Dependent on Them.

When the president's call for volunteers was issued, the members of the Forty-third Separate company of the national guard, organized at Olean, N. Y., at once took under advisement the question of volunteering. The only serious objection raised by any member of the company was the impossibility of providing for the support of a family from the small pay allowed by the government to its soldiers. Many members of the company had families dependent upon them for support. The citizens of Olean were equal to the occasion. A committee of gentlemen was appointed, to whom all members of the company were invited to state separately and in confidence their financial needs in case they should give up their employment to enter upon this war for humanity. It was found that more than one-third of the members of the company could not enlist without doing injustice to their families unless some provision should be made for their support.

A sufficient number of responsible citizens at once pledged themselves in writing to pay monthly the sum required for the support of the soldiers' families for the full period of two years, that being the term of enlistment. The result was that the company left for Camp Black with its full complement of men, and many applications for enlistment had to be denied. A recent visit to the company in camp has convinced the writer that this treatment of the families of the men of Olean has given to the men a morale which they could not have if forced by the dependence of their families to choose between duty to home and duty to country. The motto of Olean in this work was "Home and Country."—F. S. S. in New York Tribune.

Decidedly Astronomical.

The straps which Dewey will wear as admiral contain two stars and two anchors. There is an additional star on each anchor, making two major and two minor stars.—Iowa State Journal.

The Spendthrift of Nations.

Spain has squandered her inheritance. She started with a fair title to all the western world. Now she seems destined to have no share in its future. There never has been in history a greater spendthrift or prodigal.—Providence Journal.

Distressing Stomach Disease.

Permanently cured by the masterly powers of South American Nervine Tonic. Invalids need suffer no longer, because this great remedy can cure them all. It is a cure for the whole world of stomach weakness and indigestion. The cure begins with the first dose. The relief it brings is marvelous and surprising. It makes no failure; never disappoints. No matter how long you have suffered, your cure is certain under the use of this great health giving cure. Pleasant and always safe.

Sold by E. F. Nadal, Druggist, Wilson, N. C.

AN INCIDENT OF THE WAR.

How a Seaman Was Thanked For Bravery by Admiral Dewey.

Captain Isaiah H. Grant, keeper of the United States Lighthouse department storehouse on Central wharf, Portland, recalls an interesting anecdote that is particularly appropriate at this time and goes to show the stuff of which the American navy is composed. Captain Grant is a brother of William G. Grant, the keeper of the light on Matineuse rock, and of the latter tells this story:

It was back in 1864, and Admiral Dewey was then executive officer on board the United States vessel Colorado. William Grant was a seaman on the same ship, and is naturally well posted as to our gallant admiral's fighting qualities. The Colorado was steaming into Hampton Roads, Va., towing a large boatload of sailors. It was a windy day and the waves were running high. In some manner the boat capsized, and in a moment every one was struggling in the water. All but one, however, succeeded in getting on its bottom. One sailor who could not swim sank to the bottom. A boat was at once lowered from the Colorado, William Grant being one of the men assigned to it.

The men rowed with a will, and soon reached the overturned boat, and the sailors clinging to its bottom. They had so much headway that the boat shot over the place where the unfortunate man went down. Mr. Grant was in the bow, keeping a sharp lookout for him when he came to the surface. As the boat moved along he looked down into the water, which was clear, and plainly saw the man near the surface. Like a flash he scrambled to the stern of the boat and, without hesitating a second, dove over the corkscrew's head for the drowning man. He calculated just right, and in a moment had him by the collar and succeeded in bringing him to the surface. Both men were taken into the boat, and after hard work the half-drowned sailor was revived. He owed his life to Mr. Grant's bravery and prompt action. The next day Dewey, as executive officer, called Mr. Grant up on to the quarter deck, and before every one thanked him cordially for his bravery in rescuing the sailor.

A few years ago when Dewey, then commodore, visited the Maine coast and called upon Mr. Grant at Matineuse, the incident was recalled, and a long talk was enjoyed by the men. Admiral Dewey recalled the matter instantly and again complimented Mr. Grant.—Portland Express.

If We Hold the Philippines.

The inhabitants of the Philippines, 7,000,000 or more of them, have nothing whatever in common with the United States. They will hate the officials whom the United States may send among them, they will not take kindly or patiently to our ideas of order and good government. It will be necessary to tax them somewhat, and however reasonable the taxation they will resent it, and, naturally, the American colonists themselves made a stout stand against taxation by a mother country. The people of the Philippines would certainly resent taxation by a foreign one. In addition to this would be the utter failure of such a people to understand our system of government or the political sentiments of our people. There would be every reason for hostility from the beginning.—Manchester Union-Journal.

Cuba Is Right There.