

Strong, steady nerves
Are needed for success
Everywhere. Nerves
Depend simply, solely,
Upon the blood.
Pure, rich, nourishing
Blood feeds the nerves
And makes them strong.
The great nerve tonic is
Hood's Sarsaparilla,
Because it makes
The blood rich and
Pure, giving it power
To feed the nerves.
Hood's Sarsaparilla
Cures nervousness,
Dyspepsia, rheumatism,
Catarrh, scrofula,
And all forms of
Impure blood

**Miss KATE LUCAS,
MILLINERY
And Fancy Goods.**

Has in stock an elegant and diverse
line of all goods pertaining to
the Millinery Business.
Experienced Northern Trimmer in
charge of Trimming Department.
A SPECIALTY — Full assortment of
STAMPED LINEN GOODS and EM-
BROIDERED SILKS.
Having accepted the Agency for the
BUTTERICK PATTERNS, I am now
prepared to fill orders for this cele-
brated pattern.
Call or write to me for Fashion
sheet. KATE L. LUCAS.

WANT AN EDUCATION?
Unable to leave home or employment to go to school?
Why not take lessons by mail? L. E. Hines, Palatka, Fla.,
gives lessons by mail in the common branches Latin,
higher mathematics, sciences, methods of teaching, etc.
Write to him for circulars. He guarantees success.

M. M. GODWIN,



Manufacturers of—
**Wagons, Buggies,
and
Vehicles of all Kinds**
Blacksmith Work, Horse Shoeing
Experienced workmen in charge, satisfac-
on guaranteed.
Second Street, opposite Court House,
PALATKA, FLA.

**Miraculous Benefit
RECEIVED FROM
Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure.**



ELI P. BABCOCK, of Avoca, N. Y., a
veteran of the 3rd N. Y. Artillery and
for thirty years of the Babcock &
Munsell Carriage Co., of Auburn, says: "I
write to express my gratitude for the mirac-
ulous benefit received from Dr. Miles' Heart
Cure. I suffered for years, as result of army
life, from sciatica which affected my heart
in the worst form, my limbs swelled from
the ankles up. I bloated until I was unable
to button my clothing; had sharp pains
about the heart, smothering spells and
shortness of breath. For three months I
was unable to lie down, and all the sleep I
got was in an arm chair. I was treated by
the best doctors but gradually grew worse.
About a year ago I commenced taking Dr.
Miles' New Heart Cure and it saved my life
as if by a miracle."



**JOHNSON'S
CHILL AND
FEVER TONIC**
Cures Fever
in One Day.

DEALING WITH SPAIN

**SENATOR MORGAN'S OPINIONS ON
TERMS OF PEACE.**

**We Should Hold All Territory Over Which
Our Flag Has Been Hoisted, He Says.
Believes in Extending Our Sovereignty
as Far as Possible.**

In line with the prevailing public
sentiment on terms of peace, Senator
Morgan, the ranking member of the
committee on foreign relations, said to
the New York Sun correspondent the
other day:

"I would say to Spain and to the
world that wherever the stars and
stripes have been set up—at Santiago in
Cuba, Guanica in Porto Rico, Manila in
the Philippines, in the Ladrone, the
Caroline—they stand for the sovereignty
of the United States. I would
insist that Spain cede her sovereignty
over all these to the United States in
any treaty of peace. The purposes for
which the United States went to war
have been fully and explicitly declared,
but we are not responsible to Spain nor
to any other power for our method of
deliverance. We should say to Spain it
is none of her business how, after the
exigencies of war have put these islands
of hers in our possession, whether we
keep them as indemnity, because of our
idea of duty to the inhabitants of them
to bring them better and freer govern-
ment, or as conquest purely. We make
no question of indemnity with Spain. I
do not know that we have any right to
ask or claim it. She has not injured us
any, and we declared war on her.
Whether or not, in view of these facts,
we could consistently demand indemnity
is a doubtful question. But we make
no point of it anyhow. Dealing with
Spain for the settlement of the present
conflict, I should make just two de-
mands—that she cede to us the West
Indies, the Philippines, Ladrone, Caro-
lines or wherever else our flag has been
planted, and that she open her prison
doors in all these islands to those con-
fined there for political offenses."

"You have seen the reports that the
United States cannot be permitted to
annex the Philippines—that they must
remain with Spain?"

"Well," slowly said the venerable
senator, his jaws coming together
squarely and firmly, "that would only
make me more certain to keep them. I
reckon those countries can't manage our
business for us. When they went over
to dismember China and take possession
of certain parts and the surrounding
territory, which was done merely for
the purpose of directing the currents of
trade into western Europe and to keep
them away from this country and Eng-
land, we didn't mix in. We might have
thought it was ungenerous and unkind,
but we said nothing. Now we demand
that they shall return the compliment
and not interfere with us in the Philip-
pines. But there is no great danger that
they will," said the senator reflectively.

"If I were charged with the duty of
replying to the Spanish note," Senator
Morgan continued, "I would confine
myself to a suggestion that the United
States was ready to consider proposals
of peace and would like to hear what
Spain had to offer; in the meantime
that we would push the war just as
hard as we knew how and extend our
sovereignty as far as possible. I greatly
fear that the Spaniards are using this
peace proposition to gain time and lay
the basis for further complications. Al-
ready, I see by the dispatches from Eu-
rope, she is protesting against occupa-
tion and conquest of territory since the
United States was advised of her desire
to sue for peace—to make them of no
avail. I hope the president will not be
influenced by this new condition to let
up in any way in the vigorous prosecu-
tion of the war until Spain announces
how much she is willing to give up to
have us quit."

COOKS FOR THE ARMY.

**The Act of Congress Enabling Their En-
listment is Commended.**

One of the last acts of congress before
adjournment was the passage of a law
authorizing the enlistment of cooks in
both the regular army and the volunteer
service. An army of strong men, well
cared for, can defeat twice its number
of sick, dispirited and ill fed ones. And
in all these elements of strength none
is more important than the food. Just
as plenty of food is better than scar-
city so well cooked food is better than
that which is ill prepared. Indeed a
body of men fed on scanty rations that
are served to them in such condition as
to be eaten with relish and digested is
far better off and can perform more duty
than the same number with more than
they can eat, but spoiled in cooking.

In the Crimean war, Soyer, the fa-
mous French cook, gained the grati-
tude of the entire allied army by going
among the soldiers and teaching them
how to cook their rations so as to make
them palatable and nourishing. His
work changed the whole condition of
affairs before Sevastopol, and it was the
opinion of the best authorities that he
contributed as much to the capture of
that stronghold as did the generals in
command. We have made advances in
many things since the war in the Crim-
ea, but none of them is likely to be

more beneficial than the introduction of
intelligent and skillful cookery into the
army.—Poughkeepsie Eagle.

Little Use For Nightshirts.

A Kansas boy thus writes home: "We
have everything we need here at Camp
Thomas, and lots of cold cash has been
thrown at the birds since pay day. If
the Kansas women want to do some-
thing for the Twenty-first, let them
send best wishes, but beg of them by all
means to keep their nightshirts at home.
A real soldier has less use for night-
shirts and umbrellas than a brown pig
has for a mustache. We would be com-
pelled to wash nightshirts, and we are
full up on fatigue and police duty al-
ready."—New York Tribune.

**NEWS FROM
ALL POINTS**

**Important Events of the Week
Past Tensely Covered.**

Through Dixie Land.

ATLANTA, July 30.—Major John A.
Fitten, a prominent hardware dealer of
this city, died at Walter's Park sanita-
rium, Pa., after having been in ill
health for over a year.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 29.—General
G. M. Randall and P. S. Hoyt have ar-
rived here from Washington to look
after a site for a United States army
camp. A tract of 1,200 acres is desired.

MONT EAGLE, Tenn., July 28.—John
R. Stratton of Mercer university, Macon,
won the oratorical championship of the
south here in a brilliant contest with
representatives from seven leading
southern institutions.

MIAMI, Fla., July 27.—The first death
in the Second Alabama since that reg-
iment was mustered in occurred when
Roger N. Alston, aged 24, a private in
Company G, Eufula, breathed his last
in the division hospital, a victim of
typhoid.

PRESTON, Ga., Aug. 1.—A white
woman, Mrs. McGuire, killed her hus-
band by knocking him on the head
with a plank, seemingly without pro-
vocation. The woman's age is 50; the
man's was 63. The tragedy occurred 4
miles west of Preston.

OPELIKA, Ala., Aug. 1.—W. J. Bus-
bee and A. W. Meadows, whites, and
John Hull, Will Floyd, Tom Combs and
Charles Morgan, negroes, were seriously
injured in a race riot near Cussetta,
between here and West Point. "Politics
was the cause. Several arrests have
been made.

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., Aug. 1.—There
was a freight wreck on the Blocton
branch of the Mobile and Ohio railroad,
between Eolaine and Scottsville, caused
by cars being carelessly loaded with
lumber by sawmill men. Conductor B.
J. Tinsley and a negro brakeman, Will
Washington, were killed by being caught
under the lumber.

CHICKSAUGA, Ga., July 30.—The
movements of troops from Camp
Thomas is temporarily suspended and
all the commands have settled down to
work as though they were here perma-
nently. Many of the officers and men
now express the belief that the peace
negotiations will prevent the men here
from seeing active service.

MOBILE, July 29.—Judge James A.
Slater shot himself through the temple
and died half an hour later. He had been
chief deputy in the office of the United
States marshal for the past five years,
but was displaced a few days ago. There
is no cause assigned for the deed except
his brooding over the loss of his posi-
tion. He was 50 years of age.

ATLANTA, July 30.—Charles Haynes,
foreman on a new 10 story building
going up at the corner of Forsyth and
Walton streets, was shot and almost in-
stantly killed just after quitting work
for the day by Robert Lewis, whom he
had discharged for alleged drunkenness
and incompetency. The murderer is
under arrest, but refuses to talk.

ADAIRSVILLE, Ga., July 28.—The
peach crop in the orchards comprising
the North Georgia fruit growers is a
surplus one this year by fully 50 per
cent. There is absolutely no sale for all
of the fruit this year. Cincinnati,
Cleveland and other markets which
have been handling our fruit telegraph
that the supply is greater than the de-
mand.

SAVANNAH, July 29.—The British
steamship Adala, captured off Guanta-
nomo bay by the Marblehead, has been
declared a lawful prize of war by Judge
Emory Speer. She belongs to the Atlas
line and is 372 tons burden. She was
chartered by a Spaniard and was on the
way to Guantanamo to take out refu-
gees. An appeal to the supreme court
will be taken.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 28.—Ad-
jutant General Ligon has wired to Ad-
jutant General Corbin of the war de-
partment, formally and vigorously pro-
testing against the Alabama troops
remaining longer at Miami, Fla. The
alleged ill health of the place and the
unnatural amount of sickness among
the troops there is assigned as the cause
for the protest.

**PEACE DOVE
IN EVIDENCE**

**Negotiations Looking to Stoppage
of the War Under Way.**

Probable Terms Discussed.

Washington officials stated Wednes-
day that no formal reply would be made
to Spain's peace message until after the
regular cabinet meeting Friday.

The day was given over to a discus-
sion of the probable terms. Among the
many programs advanced, this seemed
the most likely of adoption:

A demand by the United States that
Cuba be freed, the cession of Porto Rico
as a war indemnity, coaling stations in
the Ladrone and Caroline islands.

The disposition of the Philippines ap-
peared to be the stumbling block. Some
favored holding the islands perma-
nently, while others thought the inter-
ests of America would be best served by
the possession of nothing more than a
coaling depot there.

Cuban Army Ordered Home.

Secretary Alger gave orders Thurs-
day for the removal from Santiago de
Cuba of all of General Shafter's army
as soon as the men, in the discretion of
the commanding officer, might be safely
brought back to camp on Monteale-
Point, L. I.

General Miles Takes Ponce.

General Miles reported to the war de-
partment Friday that the port of Ponce,
island of Porto Rico, had surrendered to
Commander Davis of the auxiliary
gunboat Dixie on Wednesday. There
was no resistance and the Americans
were welcomed with enthusiasm. The
capitulation of the town of Ponce took
place Thursday afternoon.

The Spanish ambushed eight compa-
nies of the Sixth Massachusetts and
Sixth Illinois regiments, but the enemy
was repulsed and driven back a mile to
a ridge, where the Spanish cavalry
charged and were routed by our in-
fantry.

The enemy retreated to Yauco, leav-
ing four dead on the field and several
wounded. None of our men were killed
and only three slightly wounded.

Cabinet Names Peace Terms.

The cabinet Friday discussed the
president's answer to Spain's peace pro-
posal and reached the following deci-
sions:

The absolute surrender of Porto Rico
to the United States.

Recognition of the independence of
Cuba.

Cession of one of the Ladrone islands
to the United States as a coaling station
and the cession to the United States of
at least a coaling station in the Philip-
pines.

Our Answer Sent to Spain.

M. Cambon, the French ambassador
in Washington, called at the White
House Saturday clothed with full au-
thority to act directly for Spain in the
peace negotiations, and was handed the
answer of this government to Madrid.

While the text of the reply could not
be obtained for publication, the general
conditions were:

The United States to hold the city of
Manila, its bay and harbor, pending the
determination of the future govern-
ment of the whole Philippine island
group.

The absolute cession to the United
States of Porto Rico and all islands in
the West Indies, save Cuba.

Relinquishment by Spain of sover-
eignty in Cuba, the United States
to exercise control there until a stable
government could be established.

Acquisition of a coaling station in the
Ladrone islands and perhaps the Caro-
lines.

No assumption of Spain's Cuban or
Porto Rican debts by the United States.
No war indemnity from Spain.

No Cessation in the War.

American and foreign diplomats ex-
pressed the opinion Sunday that an an-
swer from Spain to the peace terms
outlined by this government Saturday
and by the French ambassador cabled
to Madrid could hardly be expected be-
fore about Tuesday.

Meanwhile it was stated by Wash-
ington officials that there would be no sus-
pension of hostilities except upon the
advice of full acceptance of our condi-
tions and as an earnest of this determi-
nation orders were issued for an entire
army division under General Wade to
reinforce Miles in Porto Rico, who, at
last accounts, was resting at Ponce.

Merritt Arrives at Cavite.

Major General Wesley Merritt, U. S.
A., notified the war department Satur-
day of the safe arrival at Cavite, Philip-
pine islands, of the transports and
troops under his command.

A dispatch from Admiral Devey an-
nounced that Aguinaldo had assumed a
bold attitude of defiance and that it
would take a large force from this coun-
try to subdue the insurgents.

Merritt About to Strike.

General Merritt again cabled the war
department Monday relative to the sit-
uation at Manila, which he found very
unsatisfactory and dangerous, owing to
the attitude of the insurgents.

The general gave notice that he

was about to combine with Admiral
Devey in a joint demand for the sur-
render of the city to the United States
forces.

Extra Session of Congr. 8

It was announced in Washington
Monday that President McKinley would
call an extra session of congress, if
Spain accepted our peace terms, to rat-
ify the treaty ending hostilities and pro-
vide a standing army sufficiently large
to occupy Cuba, Porto Rico and the
Philippines.

Miles Resting at Ponce.

According to a dispatch received Mon-
day from Ponce, island of Porto Rico,
General Miles was waiting on reinforce-
ments (then hourly expected) before ad-
vancing on San Juan, the capital. The
American troops were reported in good
health.

ATLANTA, July 29.—The contract for
a camping place for the 3,000 recruits at
Fort McPherson has been signed here.
The men go to Lithia Springs. The
contract is for 70 acres of ground and is
made with J. S. James. It includes the
23 acres of Chautauqua park, and 37
acres adjacent, which is the property of
E. W. Marsh & Co. The movement of
recruits will begin at once.

MARIETTA, Ga., July 28.—George
Smith, George Underwood, Will Cole-
man and Bill Everett, all negroes, are
under arrest here charged with break-
ing into and robbing a freight car that
had been left near this place while the
engineer brought the first section of his
train in over a steep mountain. The
raiders secured 50 sacks of flour, which
were recovered by officers.

KNOXVILLE, July 28.—The Jellico
Coal and Mining company held its an-
nual stockholders' meeting here. The
stockholders named a price on their
property in the Jellico district and au-
thorized the officers of the company to
sell it to the English syndicate planning
to monopolize the Jellico coal fields, if
the price named was forthcoming. It
is not known what figures were named.

ATLANTA, Aug. 1.—Lieutenant Rich-
mond Pearson Hobson, hero of the Mer-
rimac exploit at Santiago, passed
through Atlanta early this morning
enroute to visit his mother in Lithia
Springs, 80 miles west of here, where
he will spend a couple of days. Not-
withstanding the hour (5:10 a. m.) at
which young Hobson reached this city,
quite a crowd warmly greeted him at
the depot.

SHEFFIELD, Ala., Aug. 1.—Roselle
Smith & Co., owners of the Daisy roller
mill, which has been operating exten-
sively in this section, has assigned.
Lack of capital to enable the firm to
carry a large grain stock on hand was
the cause. Known liabilities \$3,000; as-
sets estimated at \$12,000. Efforts will
be made by citizens of Sheffield and the
proprietors to resume running the mill
very soon.

NASHVILLE, July 29.—Dr. T. A. God-
des, inspector of the United States de-
partment of agriculture, has recom-
mended to the department that the
national quarantine line be so changed
as to place the northern tier of counties
in Georgia above the line. Dr. Goddes
makes this recommendation after a per-
sonal investigation of the Texas fever
situation in northern Georgia, which
was made at the suggestion of Congress-
man.

FIVE DAYS IN A DUNGEON.

**How Hobson and His Men Were Treated
at Santiago.**

Naval Constructor Hobson has been
furnishing recently some interesting in-
formation to friends in Washington of
his imprisonment at Santiago. It was
not commonly known that for four or
five days he was confined in a small,
unventilated, lathsome cell in Morro
Castle. He could not have long survived
the imprisonment and undoubtedly
would have died as the effect of this
cruelty and hardship had it not been
for the intercession of Admiral Cervera,
who inspected the quarters and after-
ward insisted that the military com-
mander should provide Hobson and his
men with better and more civilized ac-
commodations.

Hobson says the chagrin and anger of
the Spaniards at finding they had not
destroyed a battleship in their attack on
the Merrimac probably incited them to
the ill treatment of himself and the
other prisoners of war. The Spanish
officials at Santiago supposed they had
sunk an American battleship and that
Hobson and his men were the only sur-
vivors of the ship. It was also under-
stood that the action of the British con-
sul at Santiago operated to have Hob-
son and his men treated with decency.
The British consul performed a practi-
cal service in advising the Washington
authorities of the prison accommoda-
tions in Santiago given to the naval
officer and the enlisted men. This ad-
vice led to a menacing suggestion from
Washington.—New York Journal.

A Good Start.

Aguinaldo's gold breastplate and gold
whistle may not retain much official
significance, but they will be a good
start for a collection of family plate.—
Washington Star.