CADET LIFE AT ANNAPOLIS.

The Work and Play of the Young Men Who Are to Officer the Navy.

New York Press.

ous, as are some of the old ramshackle structures, nothing can destroy the love which all graduates of the naval academy have for their school, and there hangs a hallowed sentiment about those old buildings which have housed so many of the great heroes of our land. Everything about the academy teems with sentiment and romance, and the situation alone, with grounds stretching to the beautiful Severn, would inspire this feeling, even without the glamor that brass buttons throw over us all. It is small wonder that the lad from the South or West is completely carried away, when either through competitive examination or the influence of a congressman, he gets an appointment to the naval academy. To him the \$500 a year which the government provides for its cadets seems a fortune, and unique from every point of view. his family and friends, he leaves his old-fashioned, as are most of the An- Four of the men died during the night, home full of hope, longing with a napolis customs. Few carriages are and early on the morning of the 20th hungry eagerness to begin his career seen, but many pedestrians wending an order came to transfer the wounded

each year a great many of these boys, callow youths, who find that upon their very entrance they are men, considered so, and must act so. They are the flesh," and they long with a heavy some of the most artistic old houses heart to acquire the assurance of the of the South standing, though more or "officer of the day." During the first less in a state of dilapidation. The a ridiculous appearance, too, which the finest, and during the time when does not add to their comfort. They these statesmen lived in Annapolis it are seen going to and from the govern- was then, as now, the magnet which ment stores carrying mattresses, slop attracted the youth of the gay South. buckets and all the paraphernalia of a It occupies a much more important cadet's bedroom, dressed in mongrel place, socially, than does West Point costumes, part uniform and part to the Northern World, and the cities civilian's clothes, and this, added to their general despondency, makes them anything but martial sights.

Time, however, works a marvelous change. The regular, simple life enforced by Uncle Sam, and the military existence of a cadet, soon mold these raw recruits into fine men, and they dignity of a "ranking" butler. forget that their life was ever lived in |any other way than by military rule. At 6:30 they are roused with discordant- fife and drum, which is called reveille, and is sounded by the Marine drum corps as they march up and down the hall. Before the call the master-at-arms takes pains to open each bedroom door so that none of the unwelcome sound may escape the weary sleepers. At 7 the bugle sounds cadets, must undergo the ordeal of hearing read the delinquency report for the previous day. A first classman, who, from merit and ability, has been selected as cadet lieutenant-commander, reads this report: "Cadet Smith, button off coat; Cadet Jones, throwing bread at table; Cadet Miller, inattention at drill." These are a cadet lieutenant-commander, by the way, occupies in the cadets' mind a more exalted position than does Sampson or Dewey, and at his graduation it is a great blow when he finds himself the foot of the navy.

At 8 o'clock the cadets form by classes and march to their recitationrooms, and now begins the real work of the day. Recitation over, the call sounds at 4 o'clock, and a variety of drills now occupy the time for the next two hours. These drills varyone day the entire battalion at infantry drill, another at artillery drill and another day at great gun drill aboard ship. On many days, too, these drills are subdivided in order that a cadet may learn more minute details of a drill that is impossible in drilling the entire battalion. A few cadets will take instruction in pistol drill, others in fencing, while others practice broadswords or "knotting and splicing," or target practice.

Now comes supper formation, followed by study and bed; and the day ends with inspection by the "officer in charge," accompanied by the officer of the day, who makes a room-to-room inspection to see that the occupants are in bed and the lights out. This all seems a horrible grind to the cadet, who considers himself the most abused person in the world, but at 40 the weather-worn battered lieutenant swallows a sigh at the the memory of these old academy days. How strong a grip they keep on the Annapolis graduate may be instanced by Admiral Sands. No one who was at the academy during the '70's can forget the dear old hero of the Mexican and civil wars. He spent his last years at Annapolis, basking in the sun of youthful sentiment. Each day at the "sundown call of colors" his trembling, emaciated figure tottered toward the flag-pole, and as the bugle sounded he raised his | the United States, 8,844 divorces were

It is with a feeling of regret that | flag, watched the stars and stripes the officer returning to Annapolis sees come fluttering to the ground. The the new buildings which replace the pathetic dignity of this daily recurold cadet quarters. But, even danger- rence, though only in after years, when their own memories clung fondly cadet realize its full significance.

Of course the life of a cadet is not

all work and no play, for there is a half-holiday on Wednesday and Saturday, and on that last named night the young sailors have their hops, which makes Annapolis the epitome of all that is bright and gay to the Southern girl, whose ambition in life is to become a cadet belle. At these hops the cadets swarm, and with the beautiful music of a military band, the keep them from freezing. spring flowers and decorations of flags and military emblems, it is small wonder that the girls from Baltimore and Washington strive for invitations to in the South are more tinged with the navy spirit. In Annapolis this feeling is apparent even among the colored folks, who consider that they lose caste when they submit to employment by others than the officers' families. discipline which constitutes the whole | Their master's rank is their most frequent boast, and tremendous is the

Prayers on the Wing.

An officer of the Forty-seventh New York Regiment, stationed at San Juan, writing to his mother in Brooklyn,

Sergeant Robertson of ours snared a very pretty bird in the woods before San Juan on Thursday last. He had been asked by a relative of his in Cinfor breakfast formation, and here the cinnati to send him as many specimens of Porto Rican birds as he could get, and it was while pursuing his friendly duty that he captured something like an oriole, but much smaller and more showy plumage.

On taking the bird from the snare, the Sergeant was surprised to find attached to one of its legs by a string a bit of pasteboard about half the size few samples of a long daily list. This of a small visiting card, on which was written in Spanish:

> "Of your charity pray for the soul of Julie Valdez."

Sergeant Robertson, in order to satisfy public curiosity, made inquiwith the rank of ensign only, and at ries as to the identity of Julie Valdez satisfied with their arrangements and in San Juan. Owing to his ignorance ready to handle the wounded as they of Spanish, he was not successful till were brought in to them. Everything he fell in with Senor Printos.

"I was well acquainted with Julie Valdez," said Senor Printos, "and could tell you many stories about her tion to remain was very strong. As eccentricities. Julie died last year, and closed a checkered career in to her, a manner natural enough. The senora was the widow of a Spanish General, who left her an annuity of 1,000 pesetas. Half of this sum she spent in wine, a fourth in charity and the other fraction in her domestic

"Some time after the Easter term of 1897 Julie, feeling that she was growing old and realizing that her end was near, went down to the store of Senor Romerez on St. Jago street, and bought all the birds in his establishment, tied cards like that you have in your hand round their legs and gave them their liberty by whisking them

Soon after liberating the birds, her health failed rapidly, and hence she proceeded to make her grave. She dug a hole in a hillock in front of her house, which hole she lined with fine wooi, and over the wool she placed a screen made out of her silk and satin | Springs increased. When the right gowns. She next lowered a coffin into the grave, also lined with silk, and of the coffin she made her bed for the rest of her days.

She died in it, and by an arrangement she had ingeniously contrived a lid covered with grass and flowers was laid over the grave within 48 hours. - Boston Globe.

- Last year in twenty-four cities in times. When I left them they suphat, and, lifting his rugged face to the asked for, and 6,603 were granted.

ARMY SURGEONS IN BATTLE.

Interesting Story of the Fight at Chickamauga.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

"Army surgeons," said the doctor, 'had some queer experiences, not to say adventures, in time of battle. On the night of September 19, at Chickamauga, I was left in charge of about fifty wounded men from our brigade, most of them severely wounded, some of them fatally. This was on the to the academy, did the light-hearted right, and, of course, to the rear of the line of fighting on that day. Myself, associates and attendants spent the most of that night looking after the wounded. It had been so varm that most of the men left their blankets behind, and we could not collect from the ambulances and the field enough blankets to keep the poor fellows comfortable. We had placed them on straw to the leeward of an old cabin and built fires of rails to

"The wind would send the smoke sometimes over the men, sometimes in the opposite direction, but the worst of it was the straw on which the naval academy, and even the New | the men were 'lying would take fire, York society girls find a novel interest | and the surgeons, assistants and nurses in attending these hops, which are had to be constantly on guard to keep the wounded from being injured by with the predictions of greatness from Even the method of getting there is fire on one hand and cold on the other. their way through the yard, from the to the general field hospital at Craw-The opening of the fall term brings officers' quarters and from out of the fish Springs, and my associate surtown; for the people of Annapolis geons left for that point. There was for their social pleasures, and without | fog over all of Chickamauga Valley, it the town would have little reason and the wounded were so much in ill at ease, and the newness of their for existing. It is a quaint, ancient need of shelter and better attention uniforms is a constant "irritation to city, laid out in circles, and having that with my small force of attendants I proceeded to place them in the ambulances ready for transfer to Crawfish Springs. While we were engaged said without ceremony: 'What are you doing here? Why don't you get out?' ing. Resenting what seemed to me impertinence, I made no reply: in fact, did not even look up. One of the cavalrymen said, excitedly, 'Why don't you get out?' And, touching me on the shoulder, pointed to the road extending in our rear.

"I was astounded to see a full regisaid we would make a dash to get out our care, poor as it was." of the way. They worked with us until the cavalry came to a point on the road nearly on a line with us, then they mounted hurriedly and galloped away. The rebel cavalry were evidently after bigger game, because they paid no heed to us, but moved in splendid order to our left. As soon as the wounded men were in the ambulance I started in almost the opposite direction toward Crawfish Springs, puzzling all the while over the fact that a regiment of rebel cavalry had passed between me and the general hospital, had passed to my rear, to the rear of our own line of battle. I could not understand it except on the theory that there had been a change in the lines during the night and that the hospital had been left,

without notification, outside the lines. "We proceeded as rapidly as the condition of the wounded would permit to Crawfish Springs, where we found the general field hospital in good shape, the surgeons in charge here was so quiet, so snug, so seemingly remote from the trouble and confusion of battle, that the temptasoon as my wounded were made comfortable the question came up as to which one of the four surgeons present should return to the field and who should remain. Remembering that regiment of cavalry, I was ready to go back to the field, but I said nothing. The senior surgeon decided it would be well for me to return. The alacrity with which I mounted my horse seemed to amuse the others greatly, as they expected I would demur. I rode up to the surgeon in charge, held out my hand and said good-bye. He looked up in a quizzical way and said, 'What do you mean ?' I replied, 'Good-bye, until you are released from Libby: I will try to see you again after your release,' and I rode away, the doctor wondering whether I had been drinking too much or not.

"I went back as best I could to my division. It was not where I expected to find it, but I found it. and my anxiety as to the hospital at Crawfish wing was broken by the headlong charge of Longstreet's divisions I knew then that all the points between Crawtish Springs and the Widow Glenn's house were in possession of the rebels. The surgeons left in charge at Crawfish Springs were captured, were taken to Libby, and they said that my playful good-bye on September 20 was recalled a thousand posed I was going into danger, and I was, but my danger was not so great

as that which threatened them in the quiet of a point far removed from the roar of battle.'

"Wounded men." said the Major, 'had stranger experiences than surgeons. The night of December 31, 1862, at Stone River, was very cold. In that part of the field most fiercely for anything in ordinary, everyday fought over the wounded could not be use without Uncle Jabe's producing cared for. Thousands of poor fellows it. in blue and as many in gray suffered intensely, and from neither of the watchful lines could relief be sent. Our men had, as a rule, full haversacks, and each man had his overcoat and one blanket, except in the cases where these had been thrown away in the excitement of battle or panic. I had no blanket, I was so severely wounded in the arm, and had been so weakened by loss of blood before I dropped down, that I lay for some I'm goin' to have some new ones. If hours in a sort of numb, unrealizing | you want these fercondition. But after a time, dull as my senses were, the complaints and | Uncle Jabe called after them: calls of the wounded disturbed me. At last I shook myself clear of the half price." dead about me and sat up.

"Gradually an understanding of the terrible situation came to me. I was seriously wounded, but I knew that there were scores about me wounded to the death, helpless to protect themselves against the cold. I struggled cient to tip 1,000,000 matches. to my feet, and, finding that my legs were all right, stumbled over to where sufficient for the average adult. poor fellow was crying out in the bitterness of suffering. He was practically frozen to the ground. With my one hand I took blankets from ployed in making violins in Germany. those who never would need them again and was piling them over him. when a voice said: 'Why not give me of chance. depend wholly upon the naval academy | that morning a chilly, dismal sort of one?' I turned, and there sat, against a tree, a man in gray, who had watched all my manocuvres and said not a word. He was not of the complaining kind, but said he was suffering intensely. I helped him as well as I could to where other men lay, and in time placed, at his suggestion, half a few weeks these new arrivals present | Chase and Marcy houses, are two of in this two cavalrymen rode up hur- dozen as close together as I could, the riedly to where I was standing and theory being that the warmth of their bodies would keep them from perish-

"As I moved among the cedars I found two Confederates, wounded, like myself, in the arm. We gathered in groups many of those more severely wounded. This had to be done slowly, because any great exertion prostrated us. We had so little strength that it took an hour to do what, had ment of rebel cavalry moving quietly we been well, we could have done in and in order along the road three hun- a few minutes. When the sun came dred yards from us. I expected to be on the morning of January 1 it found captured. I asked the cavalrymen to some alive who could not have lived assist us in loading the wounded and through the night had it not been for

> As the season of the year when cents a pound. pneumonia, la grippe, sore throat, coughs, colds, catarrh, bronchitis and lung troubles are to be guarded against, nothing "is a fine substitute," will "answer the purpose," or is "just as good" as One Minute Cough Cure. That is the one infallible remedy for all lung, throat or bronchial troubles. Insist vigorously upon having it if 'something else' is offered you. Evans Pharmacy.

- Noah Raby celebrated in the poor house at Piscataway, N. C., on April 10, what he claims is his 127th birthday. The old man says he was born in the Gates House, North Carolina, in 1772. He is an Indian and smokes and drinks.

I was reading an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the Worcester Enterprise recently, which leads me to write this. I can truthfully say I never used any remedy equal to it for tion is a blind man or a cripple. colic and diarrhoca. I have never had to use more than one or two doses to cure the worst case with myself or annually. Stop the trouble at the children-W. A. STROUD, Popomoke outset with a little Prickly Ash Bit-City, Md. For sale by Hill-Orr Drug

- A .- "What do you think of C-?" B.-"He is that kind of less I think of him."

Carried Everything in Stock.

The country store owned by Mr. Jabez Dodd contained such a motly conglomeration in the way of "stock" that a village lounger one day offered to bet that another man could not ask

The two men entered the store, and the challenged party said:

"Got any false teeth on hand to-day, Uncle Jabe?"

Without an instant's hesitation Uncle Jabe put his hand to his mouth, and a moment later held out his hand with a set of grinning teeth in it.

"There!" he said. "I'll sell that set mighty cheap, for my gooms hev shrunk so they don't fit any more, and

But the two men had fled, while "I'll let you have 'em for less'n

All Sorts of Paragraphs.

- Blind men outnumber blind wemen by two to one.

- A pound of phosphorus is suffi-

- Three pints of liquid a day is

- The average person wears nearly

fourteen pounds of clothing. - Fifteen thousand people are em-

- Poker has been forbidden in Vienna, on the ground that it is a game

Before the discovery of One Minute Cough Cure, ministers were greatly disturbed by coughing congregations. No excuse for it now. Evans Phar-

Mrs. Smiff-"I wish you'd pay a little attention to what I say!" Smiff -"I do. dear, -as little as possible."

- Perkin-"I have the greatest respect for the trath." Firkin-"So I perceive, for you generally keep at a most respectful distance from it."

- The price of quinine has almost doubled in the past three months. Its advance is chargeable to London speculators. - There are four sovereigns and

nine heirs apparent among the fiftyseven living descendants of Queen The family that keeps on hand and uses occasionally the celebrated Prick-

ly Ash Bitters is always a well regulated family. For sale by Evans - Seventeen parcels of ants' eggs from Russia, weighing 550 pounds,

were sold in Berlin recently for 20

- Freddie-"Ma, what is the baby's name?" Ma-"The baby hasn't any name." Freddie-"Then how did he know he belonged here?

For a quick remedy and one that is perfectly safe for children let us recommend One Minute Cough Cure. It is excellent for croup, hoarseness, tickling in the throat and coughs. Evans Pharmacy.

- John W. Stone, of Glenwood, Ia. has what is believed to be the biggest appie orchard in the world. It embraces 800 acres, upon which are growing 133,000 trees, most of which have reached the bearing age. - The woodsawyers of Atlanta, Ga.,

200 in number, have formed a trust and have raised the price of sawing stovewood from 75 cents to \$1 per day. Every member of the organiza-Indigestion is the direct cause of

diseases that kill thousands of persons ters; it strengthens the stomach and aids digestion. Sold by Evans Phar-

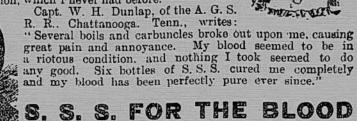
- The highest price ever paid for a

man that the more I think of him the | race horse was \$150,000 for the famous Boils and Pimples

When Nature is overtaxed, she has AN UNFAILING SIGN THAT her own way of giving notice that assistance is needed. She does not ask for help until it is impossible to get along without NATURE IS APPEALING Boils and pimples are an indication that the system is accumulating impurities which must be gotten rid of ; they are an urgent appeal for assistance —a warning that can not safely be ignored. To neglect to purify the blood at this

time means more than the annoyance of painful boils and unsightly pimples. If these impurities are allowed to remain, the system succumbs to any ordinary illness, and is unable to withstand the many ailments which are so prevalent during spring and summer. Mrs. L. Gentile, 2004 Second Avenue, Seattle, Wash.,

says: "I was afflicted for a long time with pimples, which were very annoying, as they disfigured my face fearfully. After using many other remedies in vain, S. S. S. promptly and thoroughly cleansed my blood, and now I rejoice in a good complexion, which I never had before.



is the best blood remedy, because it is purely vegetable and is the only one that is absolutely free from potash and mercury. It promptly purifies the blood and thoroughly cleanses the system, builds up the general health and strength. It cures Scrofula, Eczema, Cancer, Rheumatism, Tetter, Boils, Sores, etc., by going direct to the cause of the trouble and forcing out all impure blood.

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Ar. Belton	8 50 a m	8 10 p m
Ar. Anderson	9 35 a m	3 85 p m
Ar. Greenville	10 10 a m	4 15 pm
Ar. Atlanta	3 55 p m	9 80 p m
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