

TROOPS USED BADLY.

THOSE IN PORTO RICO NOT PAID FOR THREE MONTHS.

The Military Postoffice Called a Pathetic Joke - Soldiers Have Not Heard From Home for a Quarter of a Year.

It is a lark thing to say that the devoted volunteers and patient regulars now in Porto Rico have been treated with a singular lack of consideration by the government so far as pay is concerned.

The entire hospital staff of the Fourth army corps, for instance, has not received a penny for four months up to Aug. 27. On Aug. 31 it will have been three months since the Eleventh regiment and the Fifth light artillery have seen a penny of Uncle Sam's money.

Now that there is no war, the volunteers are talking. They are not a poor and helpless set, by any means, and many an inquiry here may result in a court martial over there.

Where the paymasters are Washington only knows. A detachment of Troop A escorted two with their treasure to Utuado, where the money was paid out to troops away back in their pay, but who had done nothing except get wet.

It is no joke to be for four months without pay, especially when thrown into an island like this, where one must take the best of care of himself or go to the sick tent, the hospital, the fever ward and perhaps the grave.

At San Marias, a young West Pointer, a volunteer of a company of the Eleventh infantry, gratefully accepted a loan of a few dollars for delicacies which were necessities to him.

Imagine what the young lieutenant did with the borrowed money—the first he had seen in three months! He bought a clean undershirt and half a beef.

Another volunteer, attached to the Fourth army corps and sent here (San German) on hospital duty, says not a man in his detachment has been paid for four months, and he has not met a soldier who had received a penny in less than three months.

The alleged military postoffice, too, is a pathetic joke. The lack of money from the government would not be felt so keenly were not all communication with home absolutely cut off.

The private, hungry, cold, bare and penniless, sleeping with his face in the rain and his back in the mud, with the advance guard close to Lares, demands that the blame be fixed for these unnecessary privations.

When you heard the country call—an she wasn't callin' soft. That war'n't no man-a-hidin in the old time soldier's life.

They were crowdin for recruitin from all corners of the states. They were jumpin of the fences, they were climb'n of the gates!

CASTORIA.

M'INERNEY'S LONG SHOT.

How the Sergeant Picked General Linares Off His Horse at Santiago.

Sergeant McInerney of E company, Ninth infantry, was peeping over the edge of the trench before Santiago the other morning; near him stood his lieutenant. The Ninth had received orders from its colonel not to fire unless so ordered.

"Lieutenant," said the sergeant, "there's a Spaniard on a white horse, with staff officers around him. I think he's a general officer. The distance is 1,000 yards. Can I pick him off?" The word passed along and permission came.



GENERAL LINARES.

back. McInerney rolled his cartridge over his tongue (a soldier's superstition) and loaded his rifle. Then resting his rifle on the edge of the pit he aimed and fired.

"I undershot just 100 yards," said he, drawing another cartridge from his mouth, "but it didn't scare him."

When McInerney's rifle cracked again, he cried, "I got him," and the officer on the white horse fell over with a shot in his shoulder. It was General Linares, the Spanish commandant. Before McInerney could get under cover a Major clipped the dirt an inch from his ear.

"Drive the foe from the trench and smash their helmets! Charge with fixed bayonets!" that command rings again. Seel! Quietening their step, on they rush with a shout.

"Twas a victory, yes, but it cost us most dear. For many a brave lad strewed the main. For American soldiers can die without fear. When the need of their country's made plain."

WANTED SEVERAL TRUSTWORTHY PERSONS IN THIS STATE TO MANAGE OUR BUSINESS IN THEIR OWN AND NEARBY COUNTIES.

BISMARCK'S PHYSICIAN.

How the Famous Dr. Schweninger Became the Prince's Best Friend.

The late Prince Bismarck's physician, the famous Dr. Schweninger, was said to be the only man who had any real influence over Bismarck. For years the chancellor had been troubled with facial neuralgia, and after several specialists had tried in vain to cure him Count Herbert Bismarck suggested that Dr. Schweninger be consulted.

"They tire you, eh?" said Schweninger coolly. "So you want me to care you, and yet you won't take the trouble to answer my questions? It seems to me that you ought to have called in a veterinary surgeon, for these gentlemen cure their patients without asking them any questions."

Why allow yourself to be slowly tortured at the stake of disease? Chills and Fever will undermine, and eventually break down the strongest constitution.

CASTORIA.

STERNBERG SPEAKS.

HE EXPLAINS HIS ATTITUDE TOWARD THE RED CROSS ASSOCIATION.

Denies That He Was Hostile to That Organization—He Believes Relief, When Needed, Should Be Promptly Accepted Without Reference to the Source.

The statement in regard to the attitude of the medical department of the army toward the National Red Cross society was made by Surgeon General Sternberg the other day.

"Owing to the pressure of my official duties, I have not heretofore felt justified in taking the time to make an explanation with reference to my attitude toward the American National Red Cross.

"It has been repeatedly charged in the newspapers that I am hostile to this organization and have refused to accept its assistance in the care of our sick and wounded soldiers, and that as a result of this refusal there has been unnecessary suffering.



DR. STERNBERG.

to the sending of female nurses with troops in the field engaged in active operations. We have a Red Cross hospital corps in the army of enlisted men, whose duty it is to render first aid to the wounded upon the field of battle and to care for the sick in our division field hospitals, and I have been of the opinion that female nurses would be an incumbrance to troops during active operations, but so soon as serious sicknesses developed in our camps and it became necessary to treat typhoid fever cases in our field hospitals I gladly accepted the services of trained female nurses for the division field hospital, and in our general hospitals we have employed them from the first.

"My attitude toward relief organizations is shown by an indorsement, dated May 5, upon a letter addressed by the Rev. Henry C. McCook of Philadelphia to the president and referred to me for remark."

"May 5, 1898. Respectfully returned to the adjutant general of the army. The plan proposed for the organization of a relief association appears to have been well considered, and the object in view will commend itself to every patriotic citizen. But it is a question whether the president should give special privileges to any particular organization. Other prominent individuals in distant parts of the country may be organizing for the same purpose. One such proposition has come to me from Chicago. While I approve in a general way of organizations for the relief work proposed, it appears to me that it will be best not to give in advance exclusive privileges to any particular organization. In case of need, assistance should be accepted from any organization prepared to give it."

"This has been my guiding principle throughout—that relief when needed should be promptly accepted without reference to the source from which it comes."

"A committee of the American National Red Cross association called upon me in my office in Washington some time in advance of the landing of our troops in Santiago, making an offer of assistance. I received them most courteously and advised them to use their resources in fitting up a hospital ship, telling them that a hospital ship was now being fitted up for the use of the medical department, but it was not at all improbable that an emergency would arise which would overtax our resources and that in such an event a hospital ship, properly equipped, having on board a corps of doctors and nurses, would be a most valuable auxiliary."

"Furthermore, the American National Red Cross association has had full authority to send agents and supplies to all our camps since June 9, 1898, and if there has been suffering for want of needed supplies they must share the responsibility with the medical department of the army for such suffering."

"To show my cordial relations with the National Red Cross relief committee I venture to quote from a letter of Aug. 11, received by me from Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge, chairman of the supply committee. Mr. Dodge says, 'I want again to assure you personally and on behalf of our committee of our earnest desire to assist you in every possible way and to thank you for calling upon us so frankly.'"

CASTORIA.

OUR FUTURE NAVY.

OUR BATTLESHIPS MUST HAVE HIGHER SPEED.

The War With Spain Demonstrated the Value of Armored Cruisers—The Conflict Will Probably Develop Some New Types of Vessels.

For the first time since the new steel fleet was begun we have the experience of actual war to guide us in its enlargement. Such modifications therefore as we shall make in our programme will be those suggested by our contest with Spain and by the results of that contest in enlarging our dominions.

To begin with, we shall hereafter give our battleships higher speed, greater coal endurance and a larger ratio of plated surface. Of the value of battleships there can be no doubt. At Santiago our vessels of that class had only armored cruisers to contend with, but in another war they may have to fight ships of their own type. We must add at least three knots to their speed, and instead of the 15 or 16 knots hitherto contracted for must demand 18 or 19.

The need of a good steaming radius has been emphasized by the war, notably by what was demanded of the Oregon in her long run, and good bunker capacity will be among the leading features of our future battleships. Since for high speed and great radius of action more space is required for machinery and coal, it follows that our battleships hereafter will be larger than those hitherto built. Fortunately the superior hardness of the latest armor will furnish adequate protection from plates less thick than the old ones.

We now have the battleships Iowa, Indiana, Oregon, Massachusetts and Texas; building and perhaps to be ready by or before the end of next year, the Kearsarge, Kentucky, Illinois, Alabama and Wisconsin; authorized but not laid down, the Maine, Missouri and Ohio. As soon as possible this force of 13 battleships should be made 20, and not before 30 are supplied can our war establishment be called satisfactory in this respect.

In no particular have the teachings of the war been more striking than in their demonstration of the value of armored cruisers. Our only examples of this type now are the New York and Brooklyn, but their services during the late war were most valuable.

Of protected cruisers we can hardly speak too highly, considering that Dewey's great victory at Manila was chiefly won by them. Yet we cannot be said to need more of them now. Strong in this class before the war, we added two of the finest of them, the New Orleans and the Albany, and some of our auxiliary vessels if retained will also swell the list. Besides, the new armored cruisers would be faster than most of the protected cruisers.

The monitors did well by us in the war, and the Monterey and Monadnock, although intended only for coast defense, crossed the Pacific. Still, with the 6 double turrets now in commission, the 12 single turrets which have been repaired and made serviceable and the 3 war monitors ordered at the last session of congress we shall have all of this type of vessels immediately needed.

We incline to think also that when the 28 torpedo boats and destroyers, for which bids are to be opened at once are put under contract, we shall feel reasonably equipped in that class. We shall then have surpassed our original torpedo boat programme, and the events of the recent war have rather tended to diminish the prestige of those craft. They have a sphere of great usefulness of their own, but in making further additions to our torpedo flotilla we shall probably never feel the need again of adding 28 to a single stroke.

We shall doubtless have care to keep ourselves supplied with repair ships like the Vulcan, hospital ships like the Solace, transports and colliers. It will not be surprising to find that the war has evolved some new types of vessel, and armored mortar boats for harbors, which will carry the line of defence by heavy mortars out beyond the range of shore forts, have already been suggested.—New York Sun.

Be Careful of Old Books.

If you have any old books stored away anywhere—that is, books dating back previous to the eighteenth century—you may be surprised to learn that they are even more valuable than you thought. Concealed in the antique binding may be parchment manuscripts of priceless value. That medieval bookbinders were in the habit of hiding away these treasures between the boards of their books is a discovery due to the research of Professor Caspar Rene Gregory of Leipzig, who is at present delivering a course of lectures at the University of Chicago. Professor Gregory has been remarkably successful in dissecting the bindings of old books, and the result of his labors is now given to the public for the first time.

Distressing Stomach Diseases.

Permanently cured by the mastery 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 marvellous 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 force. Pleasant and always safe.

CASTORIA.

DISPOSAL OF OUR ISLANDS.

Governor Bradley Is Opposed to the Acquisition of Foreign Territory.

Governor William O. Bradley of Kentucky recently declined to give a signed statement of his view of the peace negotiations, but said: "You may quote me as saying Spain should be compelled to pay every dollar of the expense of this war. That we should acquire commercial advantages in all the countries and colonies under her control and coaling stations for our ships admits of no argument. We should not, in the midst of our triumphs, however significant, be overcome with the glamour of conquest or inordinately desirous for the acquisition of territory. Monarchies and empires may and will engage in war to bring other countries into subjugation in order to fill their coffers and add to their territory. This is but the natural outgrowth of their antecedents and teachings."

"A republic founded on the bedrock of liberty, with the declaration that all men are born free and equal and that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, cannot engage in the conquest of other lands. The acquisition of foreign territory means the formation of a standing army in every country so acquired, and the building of a navy to hold the territory in subjugation. It means taxation, a strongly centralized government and the opportunity—yes, the probability—of measuring arms with the combined nations of the world. It means troublesome entanglements and complications. That the hand should be taken from the throat of starving Cubans and a stable government given the people of Cuba is justified alike by every principle of religion and morals. But when this is done, as it may be by treaty adjustment, all has been accomplished that is necessary and proper."

When I was appointed a delegate by the peace societies of Paris to go to Madrid, I little thought my mission would be so successful. From the moment I reached the frontier officials were very kind and seemed to keep a protecting eye on me. Through the influence of the lady superior of the convent where I stopped the queen graciously gave me a hearing without delay. Her majesty took my papers, read them over, and as I explained that required them to be presented to President McKinley she returned them to me the next day through one of her maids of honor.

The queen used the following words: "I am deeply touched by these beautiful resolutions in favor of peace, but I am a constitutional sovereign and cannot take the initiative in any matter without my ministers. Go and see some of my ministers."

The queen's maid of honor, who visited me every day while I was at Madrid, told me that, though her majesty yearned for peace, she could not, in deference to her ministers, appear to be overanxious for it. Acting upon the queen's suggestion to see some minister, I called upon the secretary of state, Duke Almodovar del Rio. From him I have received the following letter: "The queen, through the influence of the lady superior of the convent where I stopped the queen graciously gave me a hearing without delay. Her majesty took my papers, read them over, and as I explained that required them to be presented to President McKinley she returned them to me the next day through one of her maids of honor."

ROOSEVELT WAS WOUNDED.

Rough Rider Says a Piece of Shell Struck His Colonel's Hand.

It was found out recently that Colonel Roosevelt really possesses that which Mr. Croker says any man running for governor this fall will need—the evidence that he was wounded in battle. The story was told by a private in Colonel Roosevelt's regiment, who is now in the hospital at Governors Island. It was at San Juan hill. Roosevelt and some other officers were standing together in a little clearing on the slope of the hill. Bullets were flying, and finally a fragment of shell struck Colonel Roosevelt on the back of the left hand.

It was a glancing blow and simply scraped the flesh. The wound bled profusely. Colonel Roosevelt whipped out his handkerchief, bound it around his hand and said: "Well, that's the first one. They'll have to do better than that next time."

"Just as he said that," continued the rough rider, "a young officer standing near him was killed by a Spaniard up in the top of one of the trees. The same sharpshooter picked off several of our men before he was killed by a private of the Twenty-fourth infantry, one of the colored regiments."

"About that time I was sent up into the trenches. Oh, but it was hot! After I'd been there for some time I was relieved to go back to take a little rest. On the way I met Colonel Roosevelt. He noticed me and asked: 'Where have you been, my boy? Up in the trenches? It's hot as the devil up there, isn't it? Now, I'll tell you what to do. You go back there and tell my cook to make you some good coffee and give you a bite to eat. We can't spare any good men, and they must have enough to eat. Go along now.' I tell you, you can fight for a man like that. What's god enough for you is good enough for him. He'd give up his own blanket to make one of his men comfortable."

Praying and Fighting.

The captain of the Texas has attracted considerable attention because he is fervent in prayer as well as brave and zealous in battle. All men pray, but Captain Philip prefers the conventional way. Stonewall Jackson's colored servant used to say that when Mars Jackson got up twice in the night to pray he knew "the deible would be to pay next day."

When Spain's Ships Get on Top.

Future upheavals of nature may cause scientists to marvel at the submarine scrap piles accumulated by this generation.—Washington Star.

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.

ON A PEACE MISSION.

MISS JESSIE SCHLEY'S STORY OF PERIL IN MADRID.

She Saw the Queen Regent, but Had to Flee For Her Life—Peace Petition Unsuccessful—Maria Christina and Almodovar Could Give Her Only Kindly Assurances.

Despite the false reports sent from Madrid that Miss Jessie Schley, with her petition for peace, did not see the queen, the American girl succeeded in accomplishing her mission, though she was compelled by the hostile populace to flee quickly from Madrid.

The queen regent received her kindly, talked to her and encouraged her.

Miss Jessie Schley.

but gave expression to such words of helplessness as show how little power is left to the sovereign of Spain. Miss Schley was compelled to go to Lisbon, although nominally under the queen's protection. The first news her anxious friends in Paris had from her came the other day in a short letter from Lisbon, telling of her safety and recounting her experiences, her reception by the queen, her interview with the minister of foreign affairs and her flight from Madrid under the protection of the British ambassador.

The New York Journal is enabled to give Miss Schley's letter—verbatim: When I was appointed a delegate by the peace societies of Paris to go to Madrid, I little thought my mission would be so successful. From the moment I reached the frontier officials were very kind and seemed to keep a protecting eye on me.

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Those who have never had Blood Poison can not know what a desperate condition it can produce. This terrible disease which the doctors are totally unable to cure, is communicated from one generation to another, inflicting its taint upon countless innocent ones.

Some years ago I was inoculated with poison by a nurse who injected my babe with blood taint. The little one was unequal to the struggle, and his life was in jeopardy up to the fearful point.

For six long years I suffered untold misery, and to your love for Spain, convince me that you will be a powerful and beneficent influence in the United States. The help of your league, of which you are such a noble member, is all that I can do. I approve of your resolutions and wish you success with the president of the United States on the same mission.

Some of the large papers called me General Shafter's daughter and raised such a row that there was great danger of an attack being made on the convent where I was. My mother was stopping here in secret and safety. Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, the British ambassador, will take charge of any further negotiations in reference to my name in Madrid. He very courteously furnished me with an escort to the station when I was leaving Lisbon. JESSIE A. SCHLEY.

CASTORIA.

SACRIFICED TO BLOOD POISON.

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