RED CROSS'S NOBLE WORK.

WHAT THE AUXILIARIES ACCOMPLISHED IN THE PAST WEEK.

While the Quantity of Supplies Distributed Is Not So Great, Because of Changed Conditions, Splendid Results Have Been Attained by the Establishment of Convalescent Homes and in the Care of Soldiers Who Are Weak and Exhausted.

The Red Cross closed a very successful week yesterday. Although the quantity of supplies sent in and distributed was not as great as for some of the previous weeks, the establishment of various convalescent homes and the care of soldiers who are still weak and exhausted was actively begun, and is destined to become a most important branch of the work. Almost all who have volunteered to open their homes for convalescent soldiers have been assured by the Red Cross of hearty coöperation in furnishing supplies. A number of outside societies that are endeavoring to assist the soldiers have thus been led to appeal for Red Cross assistance, and have made the demands for supplies more numerous, although the quantity asked for has not been very great.

The enthusiasm of the auxiliaries in contributing money and supplies continues without visible diminution. A number of the larger ones have engaged in special work which requires most of their attention, but the smaller ones scattered throughout the country are constantly being heard from. The departure of the Red Cross in establishing a relief station in Long Island City for the care of the soldiers returning on the trains from Camp Wikoff has been very successful, and last week saw this work extended in many directions. Soldiers who have applied to the Red Cross individually at any of the branches have been attended to often at considerable expense. Many of the soldiers coming from the camps on furlough have been without proper clothing and the Red Cross has supplied what was lacking in every case.

One of the features of the work of last week was the shipment of a large quantity of supplies to Porto Rico on the transport Yucatan. These supplies were urgently called for by the Red Cross agent at Ponce, who reported that the sickness in the camps there was on the increase. The supplies sent on the Yucatan consisted of about thirty tons, a large part of which came from the Red Cross Supply Committee. They were purchased at a cost of between $2,000 and $3,000.

Auxiliary 1—the Red Cross Ambulance Equipment Auxiliary—at the meeting of the Supply Committee on Wednesday reported having just contributed of its funds $10,000, $5,000 of which went to the general Red Cross fund and the remainder to assist in the establishment of a new annex to the Red Cross Emergency Hospital in Long Island City. The annex has accommodations for sixty men.

The Auxiliary for the Maintenance of Trained Nurses still continues its good work. Besides meeting the constant demand for nurses, the auxiliary has assumed charge of the equipment of homes for convalescent soldiers, and already a number have been started where the men are being cared for by the best of nurses. Last week the auxiliary reported that 298 of its Red Cross nurses were now employed in the camps and hospitals, and that the receipts had been $89,000 and the expenditures $21,999.03.

Among the other auxiliaries that have done special work is Auxiliary 72 of Richmond Hill, Mrs. Walter P. Long, President, which, besides sending in a large quantity of supplies, contributed $25 for the hospitals at Camp Wikoff. Auxiliary 17 of Pittsburg sent in a large supply of goods during the week, consisting of over ten cases.

As no more transports are expected to arrive at Montauk, the Red Cross decided last week to discontinue the work of supplying food to the men as they landed. From 17,000 to 18,000 men have been fed since the system was inaugurated. Dr. and Mrs. Valentine Mott have been in charge of the work. In place of this work, Miss Draper, who went down to succeed Dr. and Mrs. Mott, has arranged to put in force a similar work at the railroad station for the comfort of the soldiers leaving on the trains for New York. Soup, broth and sandwiches will be supplied to the men.

Twenty-six auxiliaries sent in supplies to the Red Cross supply depot last week. The following supplies were sent out, most of them contributed by the auxiliaries:

Equipped cots	433
Sheets	1,099
Draw sheets	50
Pillowcases	877
Socks, pairs	995
Towels	1,782
Handkerchiefs	198
Pajamas	1,039
Nightshirts	298
Slippers, pairs	139
Washcloths	82
Négligé shirts	963
Underwear, suits	1,084
Comfort bags	275
Cot pads	50
Blankets	225
Books, cases	12
Pillows	85
Nurses' caps	49
Napkins	72
Rubber sheets	59
Tobacco, cases	12
Nurses' aprons	119
Brassards	12
Ambulance uniforms	2

The following supplies were received from the auxiliaries during the week past:

Sheets	1,664
Draw sheets	30
Pillowcases	719
Socks, pairs	1,356
Towels	1,018
Handkerchiefs	1,050
Pajamas	1,375
Nightshirts	659
Slippers, pairs	33
Washcloths	610
Abdominal bands	322
Négligé shirts	312
Underwear, suits	520
Comfort bags	169
Cot pads	131
Books, cases	12
Pillows	11
Nurses' caps	25
Tobacco, cases	2
Tobacco pouches	222
Surgical handkerchiefs	1,704
Blankets	50
Groceries, cases	49

More than thirty requisitions were filled last week. Among them were the following:

For Camp Wikoff—300 pillows, 500 pajamas, 500 pairs of socks, 500 suits of underwear, 100 gallons of mineral water and 100 cases of groceries.

For Red Cross Emergency Hospital, Long Island City—5 dozen bath towels, 3 dozen large towels, 100 plain towels, 6 sponges, 34 cheesecloth squares, 100 pajamas and 23 suits of underwear.

For the Brooklyn Hospital—25 equipped cots, 38 pajamas, 36 nightshirts, 100 handkerchiefs, 65 pairs of socks, 65 pairs of slippers and 24 cases of delicacies.

For Fort Wadsworth—4 cots, 6 dozen sheets and 6 clinical thermometers.

For the Brooklyn Hospital—36 pajamas, 144 towels, 24 bed trays.

For Fort Hamilton—100 chairs, 23 rocking chairs and 100 yards mosquito netting.

For Camp Black—60 pajamas, 150 nightshirts, 200 towels, 100 shirts, 100 pillowcases, 60 draw sheets, 16 bed trays, 30 slippers.

For Roosevelt Hospital—Underwear, slippers, &c., for twenty-one men.

For Eighth Regiment Convalescent Home—60 pajamas, 40 nightshirts, 50 pairs of socks, 4 outing shirts, 52 wash rags, 18 fans, and 50 suits of underwear.

For Mrs. R. S. Bowne, Easthampton, L. I.—Two dozen blankets, 50 pajamas, and cooking utensils.

For Red Cross Emergency Hospital, Long Island City—200 suits of underwear, 36 towels, 24 pairs of socks, 3 cases of tobacco, 100 blankets, 24 combs, 500 C. C. squares.

For St. Catharine's Hospital, Brooklyn—50 equipped cots, 8 dozen suits of underwear, 8 dozen pairs of socks.

For Camp Wikoff—100 cots, 300 suits of underwear, 3 cases of port wine, and 3 cases of blackberry brandy.

For St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn—60 blankets, 144 pillow cases, 60 pajamas, 60 nightshirts, 60 pillows, and 500 C. C. squares.

For Pelham Manor—26 cots, 30 suits of underwear and 30 pairs of slippers.

For Long Island College Hospital—25 cots and 40 suits of underwear.

For Camp Wikoff—200 cots and 500 pajamas.

The goods sent down on the Yucatan to Porto Rico included 200 cases of soup, 325 cases of groceries, 1 case of comfort bags, 15 cases of assorted groceries, and 1 case of medical supplies.

The following auxiliaries contributed supplies during the past week:

Auxiliary 1, First New York Red Cross Ambulance Equipment Auxiliary, Mrs. W. S. Cowles, President. Auxiliary 2, Women's Conference Society of Ethical Culture, Mrs. Henry Ollesheimer, President. Auxiliary 3, Trained Nurses Maintenance Auxiliary, Mrs. James Speyer, President. Auxiliary 5, The Metcalf Bliss Cot Equipment Auxiliary, Mrs. William Metcalf Bliss, President. Auxiliary 14, Morristown, N. J., Miss Louisa E. Kessler, President. Auxiliary 17, First Pennsylvania Auxiliary, J. B. Jackson, President. Auxiliary 20, Northern Westchester County Auxiliary, Mrs. Henry Marquand, President. Auxiliary 22, Land and Sea Auxiliary, Mrs. F. N. Hunter, President. Auxiliary 26, Sewickley, Pa., the Rev. B. A. Benton, President. Auxiliary 29, Fairfield, Conn., Mrs. Henry S. Glover, President. Auxiliary 35, Eau Claire, Wis., Mrs. Francis P. Ide, President. Auxiliary 37, Elmhurst, N. Y., Mrs. A. C. Green, President. Auxiliary 41, New Canaan Auxiliary, Mrs. Willard Parker. Auxiliary 45, Glen Cove, L. I., Mrs. W. Zabriskie, President. Auxiliary 46, Far Rockaway, L. I., Mrs. Alexander Steven, President. Auxiliary 50, Tobacco Auxiliary, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, President. Auxiliary 57, Lenox, Mass., Mrs. J. E. Alexandre, President. Auxiliary 60, Saugerties-on-Hudson, Mrs. George F. Shrady, President. Auxiliary 66, Otsego county, N. Y., Mrs. H. W. Wardwell, President. Auxiliary 67, Oyster Bay, L. I., Mrs. Thomas S. Young, Jr., President. Auxiliary 73, South Orange, N. J., Mrs. F. Arnold, President. Auxiliary 72, Richmond Hill Auxiliary, Mrs. Walter P. Long, President. Auxiliary 77, Lovington, Ill., Mrs. S. S. Boggs, President. Auxiliary 80, New Brunswick, N. J., Mrs. N. G. Rutgers, President. Auxiliary 86, Girls' Towel Auxiliary, Miss Alice Draper, President. Auxiliary 89, Montclair, N. J., Mrs. Benj. Strong, President.

The Red Cross auxiliary of northern Westchester county will hold a meeting to-night at Mount Kisco to raise funds for the auxiliary. Mrs. Henry Marquand, the President, will describe the work at the Emergency Hospital in Long Island City, of which she is Treasurer, and a number of clergymen will speak in behalf of the work.

The United States Colonial Dames, during the past week, sent a large consignment of soups, jellies and fruits, pajamas and bedding to Camp Wikoff. They were distributed among the patients of the General Hospital and to the men of the Second and Seventh United States Cavalry and to the Seventeenth United States Infantry.

WANT TO GO BACK TO CUBA.

Regulars Say They Think Their Services Will Be Needed There Again.

Fifteen privates belonging to regiments of the regular army, discharged from various hospitals in this city, reported to the Deputy Quartermaster-General in the Army building yesterday morning and asked to be sent to their regiments. The men were referred to Major Ewald, Chief of Transportation. One of the men stated the wants of all.

"Where do you come from?" asked Major Ewald. The spokesman named the hospitals.

"Were you in Cuba?" asked the Major.

"We were, sir; all of us."

"See any fighting?"

"Yes, sir. Each of us was wounded."

"Don't you know that all soldiers discharged from hospitals now are entitled to thirty-day furloughs?" asked the Major.

"We heard something about it, but we don't want any furloughs. We'd rather join our regiments, sir, if it's all the same. We've all been in Cuba, as I said. If things ain't much different down there now from what they were when we were there we thought some troops would be needed there again pretty soon. If our regiments are ordered down there again we want to go."

"What makes you think troops will be needed in Cuba again?" asked Major Ewald.

"The war is over."

"We know that, sir, but the Cubans don't seem to catch on to our ways very quick, and we thought maybe somebody would have to show 'em. We'd like to help, sir."

"You're a credit to yourselves and the army in which you serve," exclaimed Major Ewald warmly. "You shall be sent to your regiments at once."

The men were on their way to Montauk before sunset.

203D LEAVES CAMP BLACK TO-DAY.

Glad to Go—Fever Decreasing—Water to Be Analyzed by Dr. Lederle.

CAMP BLACK, L. I., Sept. 10.—The 203d Regiment broke camp before noon to-day. The regiment is to leave here to-morrow for Camp Meade, Pa. All the preparations for departure were completed to-night. Some of the companies were so short of men that it took a considerable time for them to strike their tents. The absent men are in the hospital or on furlough. The regiment will spend to-night under dog tents on the parade ground. The regiment expects to be on the cars by 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The men will go to Camp Meade over the same route taken yesterday by the 201st Regiment. They are all anxious to get away from Camp Black.

There were a few hospital cases this morning. Sixty-eight patients were discharged from the hospital to-day. Major Poucher, the surgeon in charge of the hospital, says that all the patients are doing well. The crisis in the fever epidemic is considered to have passed. Barrels of disinfectant are being used about the camp with good results.

The 202d Regiment is down to leave the camp on Tuesday for Camp Meade. Dr. E. J. Lederle of the New York Health Department and Dr. C. B. Fitzpatrick, representing Health Officer Doty, inspected the water supply to-day and took samples for analysis.

HOBSON AND HIGGINSON.

One Promoted to Be Naval Constructor and the Other to Be Commodore.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Naval orders issued to-day contained an announcement of the promotion of Assistant Naval Constructor Richmond Pearson Hobson to be a naval constructor. This promotion came in the ordinary course, and was not due to Hobson's participation in the Merrimac exploit. His reward for his gallantry on that occasion will not come until Congress enacts a law permitting his transfer to and promotion in the line. The promotion of Mr. Hobson will date from June 23. The delay was caused by the inability of Hobson to take his examination until recently.

Announcement was also made in the orders of promotion of Capt. F. J. Higginson of the Massachusetts to the rank of Commodore, to date from Aug. 10. This is a regular promotion.

ADMIRAL SICARD TO RETIRE.

He Will Be 62 on Sept. 30—His Recent Naval Record.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Among the naval orders issued to-day was one directing the retirement of Rear Admiral Montgomery Sicard on Sept. 30 on account of age. Admiral Sicard will be 62 years old on that day. He was commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic naval station at the beginning of the war with Spain, but was compelled by illness to relinquish that duty. He was succeeded in command by Rear Admiral Sampson, then the senior Captain of the fleet and commander of the battleship Iowa. After a short rest Admiral Sicard came to Washington at the earnest solicitation of Secretary Long and was detailed as a member of the Naval Board. He afterward became its President.

Clara Barton's Plans.

A reply was received at Red Cross headquarters yesterday from Clara Barton to a despatch sent to her a few days ago asking if it was her intention to return to Cuba and if she favored or disapproved of Counsel Cobb's proposal to pay the duty on the supplies with him under protest in order that he might distribute them. Miss Barton's telegram is as follows:

My plans will be shaped by the wishes of President McKinley when I can learn them. I left Cuba not so much on account of customs duties as to remove a possible obstruction to delicate Government regulations immediately pending. I think time should be given the commission to meet and not without a shadow of complication from outside parties; hence I did not myself adopt the plan of Mr. Cobb, but withdrew. I am ready to conform to any plan of relief which you so kindly suggest as soon as we can know we shall not be out of place in doing it. You have done perfectly right with Morse. Will be glad to see Mr. Schieren Monday.

Death of Sergt. Ziegner of the Seventy-first.

First Sergt. Hermann Ziegner of Company E, Seventy-first Regiment, New York Volunteers, died in St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, early yesterday morning. Sergt. Ziegner was admitted to the hospital on Thursday. He returned from Camp Wikoff with the regiment very ill. His wife lived with friends at 86 Seventh street, Long Island City. Sergt. Ziegner was taken ill there, and the physician advised his removal to the hospital. He did not improve, and his wife was allowed to remain at his bedside until the end came. Sergt. Ziegner was 32 years old. As a member of the Seventh United States Cavalry he saw a lot of Indian fighting. He took part in the battle of Wounded Knee in 1890 and received a medal of honor from Congress for bravery in that engagement. Before departing for the war Sergt. Ziegner was employed as night watchman at the safe deposit vaults in the Equitable building, Manhattan.

ILL FEELING IN HAVANA.

EFFORTS TO STIR UP STRIFE BEFORE THE COMMISSION'S ARRIVAL.

Scene in a Cuban Hospital Near the City—United States Flag Flaunted in Front of Spanish Officers—Cuban Leaders Issue an Address to Calm Their Followers.

HAVANA, Sept. 5.—A riot was averted here on Sunday, Sept. 4. The occasion of the disturbance was an ill-advised demonstration by some Cubans who apparently forgot that the Spaniards still held Havana. The insurgent hospitals at La Lisa, a short distance from this city, were opened for visitors, and more than 10,000 persons from Havana visited them during the day. Among the visitors were many enthusiastic Cubans, a number of Spanish officers, and Major Niskern and Capt. Niles of the United States Army, who are here in charge of the cargo of provisions on board the Comal sent here for distribution. Major Niskern wore his uniform, which fact gave confidence to the Cubans, who gave vent to their feelings by shouting "Cuba Libre!" and "Vivan Americanos!"

When the enthusiasm was at its height a Cuban unfurled a United States flag and flaunted it in the faces of six Spanish officers who were near the American officers. The Spanish officers pretended not to notice the incident until they reached the city, and then made formal charges against the offenders. News of the affair spread rapidly through the city. Warrants for the arrest of those concerned were issued at once, but no arrests have yet been made. The Cubans, who have been made bold by the approaching arrival of the commission, as well as by the presence in Havana of a number of Americans, threatened to resist any interference by the civil or military authorities. No mention of the incident was made by any of the local papers, all of which are subjected to the strictest censorship.

The arrival of the commission is awaited with keenest anxiety by Spaniards and Cubans. Both elements believe that a definite change in the Government of Cuba will date from its arrival. Cubans think that the Stars and Stripes will supersede immediately the Spanish flag on Morro Castle, while the Spaniards, still hoping for delay, realize that the time for the embarkation of the Spanish soldiery is near at hand. Many of them are trusting to the diplomacy of the Spanish Commissioners to avert the inevitable, but the majority are preparing to accept it. Many of the officers who expect to remain in Cuba are resigning their commissions.

The delay in the arrival of the commission has caused great uneasiness among the Cubans, who have believed the statements of several of the local pro-Spanish newspapers, to the effect that it was not to come at all. The coming of Gen. Gomez, who is expected to arrive during the present week, will be a great event for the Cuban people, and the authorities fear that the intended demonstrations in his honor will cause serious trouble, and precautions are being taken to prevent an outbreak.

The Cuban leaders are not countenancing the attempts of the Spanish authorities to bring about ill feeling between the Cubans and Americans, and have issued a proclamation which has been circulated in every town on the island, and particularly in Havana. The proclamation is as follows:

To the Cuban people:

"Do not allow yourselves to be deceived by the ridiculous programme which Spain has adopted to cause ill feeling and even war between the Cuban and American people. Realizing that she has been defeated, and, moved by her hatred for the Cuban people, she is endeavoring to have Cuba annexed to the United States to prevent our gaining independence. Spain does not conceal her joy over the pretended feeling that she sees an intention on the part of the Americans to retain Cuba as a possession.

"The Spanish press publishes with joy that it is in the United States flag that has been hoisted over Santiago de Cuba; that several rebels have been shot there, and that the Cuban forces have not been allowed to enter the city. All this is for the purpose of conveying to the minds of the Cubans the impression that the Americans are to take possession of Cuba and that we must give up hope of independence.

"Taking for granted that all this news which comes to us through Spaniards is true, we are not disturbed by it. Regarding the statement that several insurgents have been shot at Santiago, we can only say that we are reliably informed that the men shot were thieves who plundered private property and otherwise generally violated the law. Not only do we approve this action of the American commanders, but we consider it the same as pursued a like policy when making our westward invasion. Everywhere we have disparaged this kind of work, proving to the world that ours was the struggle of a worthy people for liberty and independence.

"As to the fact that the American flag has been hoisted in Satiago and our forces not permitted to enter that city we cannot but think the action perfectly justifiable. The American Government has thus far only recognized the right of Cuba to be independent, and not the existence of a Government of free Cuba, for such has not been established by the Americans, and so the Cuban flag could not be recognized, as a flag means a nation and a Government, neither of which yet exists. The Americans, however, are to establish both these things, and they have come for no other purpose. Nothing could be more evident than the purpose of the Americans. The Cuban war was injuring the commercial interests of the United States, and after a three years' struggle the United States realized that Spain could not bring it to an end. They first tendered their good offices, which were refused, and then it was that the President was authorized by Congress to urge Spain to give up her authority on the island and to employ all the forces of the nation to compel Spain to comply. Since Spain did not yield peacefully, the Americans were compelled to come with an army and a fleet to carry out the will of the Government.

"Therefore the Americans are now carrying out their programme of intervention which contemplates the driving of the Spanish Government from Cuba, which will be the fulfilment of the first part of the task undertaken by the United States. When the Spanish rule has been driven from Cuba, will the United States retire from the island? No. Then the second part of the task will be begun. This is the establishment of a free, permanent Government for the Cubans, because it was so resolved by the American Government in the Senate and House of Representatives, and all powers were notified of the resolution for the purpose of relieving them of the impression that the armed intervention was for any purpose other than making Cuba free and independent and relieving its people of the terrible bondage which they were compelled to endure under Spanish rule.

"The American Government will redeem its pledge for the sake of its own prestige and because of its promise to various powers whose neutrality was obtained by virtue of the humane and disinterested spirit which actuated it in the undertaking. After all this the Cubans should not and cannot doubt the great nation to which we are indebted and obliged for efficacious assistance and to which we owe eternal gratitude."

BLANCO STOPPED THE PLAY.

Theatrical Attacks on the President and Others During the War Stopped by Him.

HAVANA, Sept. 5.—To appreciate the strength and violence of the anti-American sentiment of the Spaniards in Havana during the war one must have seen it. Only Captain-General Blanco had the strength to publicly disapprove manifestations of it. A notable case in point where this anti-"Yankee-pig" sentiment was fostered and bred was in the Theatre Alhambra, which is on Consulado and Neptuno streets, and a short distance from the Grand Hotel Inglaterra. The theatre was of the "Bowery" type, and until the beginning of the war was patronized by audiences in thorough keeping with the tone of the house. The manager, one Regino Lopez, whose life had been spent at the cigarmaker's table, realized the violence of the Spanish feeling and threw himself into the tide which led to fortune. He found a playwright who thought himself fully capable of intensifying the feeling, which was already at fever heat, and had him write a play caricaturing everything American. The production was on the medley order, and many of the most prominent men of the United States, including President McKinley as the central figure, were in the "group of fools."

The play was put on just after the bombardment of Matanzas by the mosquito fleet, which resulted in the killing of one mule in the streets of that city. This particular act was known as "El Bombardeo del Mulo." In it the President's head was on the body of a mule, and he was surrounded by a whole barnyard of squeaking "Yankee pigs," on the bodies of which were the heads of well-known statesmen and Generals of the United States. A dozen other scenes of similar character made up the show.

It was, of course, well advertised, and at once appealed to every American hater. The result was that on the very first night standing room was at a premium, and Spanish army officers predominated. From the standpoint of the Spaniard it was a great success, and for thirty nights Manager Lopez enjoyed phenomenal patronage. The fame of the Alhambra's new attraction had reached every home in Havana. It was the topic on the streets, in the clubs, cafés, and affairs social.

Even Captain-General Blanco was induced to see it. He could find no fault with any of the features if he looked at it as the audiences did, but to him it had a wider and broader significance. The evil which might result from it was carefully considered, and as a result he ordered its discontinuance. This order caused a storm, but it was the mandate of the Captain-General, "he who must be obeyed." Then came the signing of the protocol and cessation of war. Each succeeding day saw a change of sentiment in favor of the Americans, and the Alhambra soon became a memory only. Its progressive manager recognized the fact that something must be done, and the name of the theatre was changed to "El Lara," and next month American artists will appear on its stage.

MAILS IN PORTO RICO.

Agent Kingsmore Writes About Them and Makes Other Observations.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—First Assistant Postmaster-General Heath has received a letter from Samuel W. Kingsmore, who is connected with the postal service in Porto Rico, from which the following extract is made:

"We have established our Post Office in the old Spanish Custom House, which, I am told, is nearly 200 years old. It is an antique structure, two stories in height, made of brick brought from Spain. When we first came here the rooms which are now the Post Office were used to store the captured arms and munitions taken from the Spaniards, and at the time of our arrival there were stored 400 of their deadly Mausers. We have twelve clerks in all, and our mail arriving here so irregularly makes it very hard to work, as it comes in such large quantities. Army headquarters is in the same building we occupy, just over us. We are anxious to get the Post Office moved to Ponce, two miles distant. We are at present at Playa de Ponce, or Port Ponce, and it is rather a dirty place, being the port and shipping point for this part of the island.

"The road that leads from here to San Juan is a thing of beauty and cost, I am told, thirty millions. It is lined on either side by beautiful cocoanut palms and various other tropical plants and flowers, whose perfume fills the air with exhaustless odor. It is a dream to go along the road and note on either side bananas growing wild, while in front of the thriving plants a low, thatched cottage stands out like some imaginary painting. There are three classes of society here. One is very low and the upper one is a very fine class of people. It is no unusual sight to see children running about nude as the day they were born. Many of the natives of both sexes go barefoot. All wear very thin clothing, and women as well as men smoke cigars. Good cigars can be bought here for one cent each, but board and lodging are rather expensive. The house which we occupy was the residence of San Martin, Colonel of the Spanish forces for this part of the island. We are treated very kindly by the army officers, and they say they have striven to do all they could to advance our part of the business."

The First Assistant Postmaster General today received a cablegram from Superintendent Robinson at Ponce reporting the arrival there on Wednesday of the commission sent out by the Post Office Department for the purpose of inquiring into the postal needs of Porto Rico. It also gives the details of post routes established there by the American authorities. The telegram follows:

"Commencing to-day service Playa Ponce by Juandiaz to Coamo with Spanish connection for San Juan, performed by army; Playa Ponce by Santa Isabel; Salinas and Guayama to Arroyo three times a week by army, daily by citizens; Playa Ponce to give Gunyanilla to Yauco daily service, with connection for Mayaguez, by citizens; Playa Ponce to Adjuntas with connections to Utrado, daily by citizens. All offices within lines controlled by Alcaldes, except Playa Ponce, with stamp agency at Ponce. Citizens' and army mail despatched from here kept separate. Twelve Americans and one native employed at this station. Seneca with commission and clerks arrived yesterday and agents and clerks for Mayaguez and Guayama go forward to-day by order of commission. Will send Samuel W. Kingsmore to Coamo, W. W. Jelliffe to Utrado, Ed Jiffkins to Yauco, with stamp supplies. I request their regular designation with full supplies, including money order and registration. Agent Whitner failed to sail by Seneca, W. J. Lawn designed acting agent by commission. No undelivered mail."

THE SHINNECOCK GETS IN.

Brings 289 Sick and Convalescent Soldiers from Montauk Point.

The ambulance steamer Shinnecock, with 289 sick and convalescent soldiers on board, arrived from Montauk Point yesterday morning and docked at the foot of Pike street. There she was boarded by Major D. M. Appel, surgeon, U. S. A., who checked off the list of patients prepared by the steamer's surgeon, Major Borden, and designated the hospitals to which the sick men should be sent.

Major Appel decided that fifty of the worst cases should be sent to the Government hospital on Bedlow's Island, and the Shinnecock immediately got under way. When the steamer reached Bedlow's Island, it was found that everything was in readiness for the reception of the patients. Cots and litters were at the pier, and a sufficient detachment from the Hospital Corps was on hand to carry those who couldn't walk. The sickest of the patients were carried from the boat to the pier on litters and from these lifted to the cots, which the Hospital Corps men carried to the hospital. Plenty of doctors and nurses were ready to give the sick immediate attention.

From Bedlow's Island the Shinnecock ran down to Clifton, Staten Island, it being Major Appel's intention to land some of the sick at the Marine Hospital. There were neither ambulances, litters, cots nor attendants at the pier, however, and Major Appel concluded that he was not expected. Thereupon he directed that the steamer should go over to Fort Hamilton.

They were ready for sick soldiers there, and 227 were taken from the ambulance boat to the Fort Hamilton field hospital. About 100 of the men left at Fort Hamilton insisted to Major Appel that they were well enough to go to their homes, and asked to be allowed to return to New York to get their furloughs. Major Appel thought that some of the men overestimated their strength, and decided to send them all to the hospital and let the surgeon in charge there determine whether or not they should be discharged on furloughs.

One of the men on the Shinnecock was Corporal George R. Porter, Company A, First Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He is all of typhoid fever and is in pretty bad shape. His own nurse attended him from Montauk. When the Shinnecock docked at the foot of Pike street, Porter's nurse, who lives in Brooklyn, asked Major Appel to send the Corporal to St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn, which is near the uncle's residence. The request was granted. Porter is a nephew of the Hon. Andrew D. White, United States Ambassador to Germany.

The only commissioned officers on the Shinnecock were Lieut. William A. Ralbourn, Tenth United States Infantry, and Lieut. William R. Murphy, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteer Infantry. Both officers are suffering from malaria, and were sent to the Hudson Street Hospital. The following were the men of the Seventy-first New York on the Shinnecock, all of whom were sent to the hospital at Fort Hamilton:

August Wiesman, wagoner, Company C, malaria; George Moore, private, Company K, dysentery; Friedrich Aurvanson, private, Company D, dysentery; Herman Gajeury, private, Company G, malaria; John S. Perry, private, Company K; Frank Zoller, private, Company H, dysentery.

The other men on the steamer were from various regiments of the regular army, from the Eighth Ohio, First Illinois, First District of Columbia, Michigan and Massachusetts regiments.

MISS BARTON LEAVES TAMPA.

She Will Have an Interview with President McKinley in Washington.

TAMPA, Fla., Sept. 10.—Miss Clara Barton left last night for Washington, having received a telegram arranging for a personal interview with President McKinley. Several members of her staff accompanied her to Washington.

The remainder of the party remain here, and are housed in a cottage placed at their disposal by a citizen. The supplies taken to Havana and brought back on the Clinton have been stored in a warehouse here until the Government makes arrangements for storing or delivering them in Havana. While waiting for this to be done some of these supplies are being distributed among the needy Cubans in Tampa. The society has for several months been supplying food to several hundred Cubans in this city, and will continue to do so until the Cubans return to Havana or other places in Cuba.

Nearly all these destitute Cubans came to this city during the war for the independence of Cuba. Many of the families have all their male relatives serving in the army of Gen. Gomez. The supplies brought here from the Clinton consist of everything which could be required to relieve suffering in a community where the people are starving and dying of disease. Substantial food as well as delicacies; medical supplies of every kind, from quinine to cases of champagne; clothing made and unmade, sewing machines and many other things compose the cargo. Dr. K. B. Hubbell is in charge.

IOWA AND OREGON TO GO.

WILL BE SENT TO HAWAII ON A WAITING MISSION.

To Start in a Few Days and to Remain at Honolulu in Case of Trouble at the Philippines—Both in Excellent Condition Despite the Strain of War Service.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The Navy Department, after giving careful consideration to the subject, has definitely determined to send the battleships Oregon and Iowa around into the Pacific for station in Hawaiian waters. The purpose of this movement is obvious. There is no particular necessity for war vessels of such great strength on the Pacific coast, and Honolulu is 2,000 miles nearer the Philippines than San Francisco is. With the Oregon and Iowa at Honolulu they will be in excellent position to respond to a call in the Far East if matters there assume a critical condition through the interference, for example, of any European country in the Philippines question.

The Navy Department has sought to give the impression that the two big armorclads were intended for service in the eastern waters of the United States or perhaps in Europe, and the officials were able to deny without any injury to conscience that they were not to be sent to the Pacific coast or to Manila. Orders were issued recently to have these battleships in condition for a return to active service by Sept. 18, and both had preference over the other vessels in dry docking at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The Iowa was overhauled in the dock first, and was followed by the Oregon. The accident to the Iowa by which her port engine rooms were flooded was not serious and the defect was easily remedied.

Reports to the Navy Department show that both vessels are in much better condition as to machinery and generally than was supposed. Despite the strain to which they were subjected in the war, they are said to be capable of making the long voyage down the Atlantic side of the United States and Central and South America, through the Straits of Magellan, and across the Pacific to Honolulu without any extensive stay at the Brooklyn yard in the hands of the repair gangs.

The Oregon, after her wonderful journey from San Francisco to the West Indies and active work off Santiago for more than two months, is in tiptop shape, and ready to repeat the remarkable performance which insured her presence at the naval engagement with Cervera's fleet and prevented the escape of the Cristobal Colon. It is not known definitely when the ships will start on their long cruise, but they cannot get away before Oct. 1, according to the opinions of officers here, although the orders for their overhauling stipulated that they should be ready for sea service by the 18th inst.

The Oregon and the Iowa will be accompanied by four colliers now at Hampton Roads. This will insure a quick trip and prevent any uncertainty or embarrassment in obtaining coal in South American ports on the technicality that the war has not ended officially and the sale of fuel to them would be a violation of neutrality. The colliers are not particularly fast, but it is believed that they will not retard the battleships to any great extent. The most economical steaming rate of the Oregon and the Iowa is ten knots, and the colliers selected will be capable of that for the entire voyage. All the colliers sent with the battleships will be kept in the Pacific. They are now at Hampton Roads, and inquiries are being made to ascertain what they can accomplish in the way of speed and endurance.

The voyage of these two ships will be practically a repetition of the wonderful run of the Oregon from San Francisco to the West Indies. The distance to be traversed is practically the same, but it will not be covered in as good time as the Oregon made on her record-breaking performance in getting to Santiago. Then there was great necessity for hurrying, which does not now exist, although the armorclads will not dally on the way.

The route from New York to Honolulu by way of the Straits of Magellan is 13,188 nautical miles. The longest run will be from Punta Arenas, at the western entrance to the Straits of Magellan, to Honolulu, a distance of 6,370 knots. On her voyage from San Francisco to the West Indies the Oregon's longest run was 5,140 knots. The colliers will probably be drawn on at Punta Arenas, and it may be necessary for the battleships to coal at sea on this great stretch to their destination. The Oregon, however, is credited officially with ability to steam 10,000 knots before completely emptying her bunkers. The Iowa has a steaming radius of 7,400 knots. These radii are calculated on the basis of an average speed of ten knots an hour.

With the two big battleships at Honolulu the Navy Department will have no uneasiness over any trouble that may come in the Philippines. The only difficulty in the way of despatching the vessels to Manila at the first report of friction from Admiral Dewey is the absence of a telegraphic cable connecting the United States with Hawaii. However, it is believed to be safer to have the Oregon and the Iowa at Honolulu than at San Francisco, and they will have the advantage of a flying start for the Far East at the first word of trouble that will justify their joining Dewey's fleet.

DEWEY THANKS LOUISIANA.

Reply to a Resolution of Congratulation from the Constitutional Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 10.—The Louisiana Constitutional Convention happened to be in session when the news of Dewey's victory at Manila reached this city, and it immediately passed a resolution congratulating Dewey and his men for their gallant victory. An autograph reply was received to-day. It is as follows:

"FLAGSHIP OLYMPIA,
CAVITE, P. I., July 17, 1898.

"*Mr. Robert S. Landry, Secretary Constitutional Convention, State of Louisiana.*

"DEAR SIR: I have very great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the resolution of the Constitutional Convention of the State of Louisiana tendering to myself and the officers and sailors under my command the thanks of the people of Louisiana for the victory of Manila Bay, May 1. I thank the members of the Constitutional Convention for the great honor they have conferred upon myself, and will take the resolution read at general muster on all the ships of my command that took part in that engagement. I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, GEORGE DEWEY."

SOLDIERS TO LEAVE MONTAUK.

The Third and Twentieth Infantry Regiments Start for the West on Tuesday.

The next movement of regular troops from Camp Wikoff will take place on Tuesday. The troops to be moved will be the Third United States Infantry, 7 officers, 320 men and 9 horses, to Fort Snelling, Minnesota; Twentieth United States Infantry, 11 officers, 415 men and 10 horses, to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. The contract for transporting the Third Infantry was awarded yesterday to the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. The Erie Railroad got the contract for moving the Twentieth Infantry.

Col. Amos S. Kimball, Deputy Quartermaster-General, who has been put in charge of the movement of all the troops from Montauk Point, has decided that whenever a movement is ordered to move one regiment a day, if the command is linearly or quite at its maximum strength. If, however, the regiments are small, as are those to be moved on Tuesday, two regiments will be moved each day. The movement on Tuesday will be the first of any size that Col. Kimball has entirely directed since Camp Wikoff was established.

YELLOW FEVER IN PONCE.

Four Cases Discovered Among the Troops—One of Them Fatal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The War Department has received official information that yellow fever has broken out among the troops at Ponce. Four cases have been reported and one death has occurred. The Medical Department is somewhat surprised to learn of the outbreak of yellow fever, for it usually does not prevail in Porto Rico.

Surgeon-General Sternberg expressed the belief that the disease will not become epidemic among the troops. Special instructions have been sent to the medical officers with the army in Ponce directing them to use all possible means to prevent a spread of the fever.

Pimples

Are the danger signals of impure blood. They show that the vital fluid is in bad condition, that health is in danger of wreck. Clear the track by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and the blood will be made pure, complexion fair and healthy, and life's journey pleasant and successful.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure indigestion, biliousness.

THE SICK AT CAMP THOMAS.

Gross Neglect Alleged by a Board of Inquiry.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 10.—Major Ward, brigade surgeon, Major J. J. Johnson of the Second Arkansas and Major E. S. Helburn of the Second Kentucky, who were appointed to in