CUBANS ARE IMPATIENT.

THEY DELUGE OUR COMMISSIONERS WITH COMPLAINTS.

Protests from Havana Business Men Against Spanish Duties—But the Spaniards Are Still in Power and Our Commissioners Cannot Interfere—Autonomists Think They Will Rule Until Next February.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

HAVANA, Sept. 22.—The American Commissioners have received so many visits from persons complaining against the prolongation of the present situation that it has been decided to receive no more of them. Visitors are now informed that the Commissioners are busy and are too much occupied with the details of the evacuation to listen to complaints touching other matters. Merchants, bankers and business men of all nationalities are among the callers who have not been heard and they are expressing their grievances in writing.

They protest against the imposition of a 20 per cent. tax above the total amount of all taxes collected here. This 20 per cent. is the extraordinary tax that was imposed by the Autonomist Cabinet to meet the expenses of the war. The complainants also protest against the application of the maximum customs tariff, which they declare is preventing the importation of provisions when food is most needed in the island.

When the first complaints of this sort were presented Gen. Wade, the President of the American Commission, replied that while the Spaniards were in authority here the solution of such problems did not rest with the Americans. The complaints are characteristic of the Latin race and the impatience of the Cubans. A prominent American, speaking on the subject this morning with the correspondent of THE SUN, said:

"This people don't think with their heads, but with their nerves."

This morning the Secretary of the American Commission delivered to Gen. Gonzalez Parrado, the President of the Spanish Commission, a reply to the last Spanish note. The American note was translated and a copy was sent to Captain-General Blanco, who received it at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Many rumors are current concerning the text of the note, but it is impossible to learn its contents.

The Autonomist Government is firm in its belief that its control of public affairs will last until February or longer. The *Gaceta Oficial* to-day publishes the following decree, issued by Señor Govin, Secretary of Justice and of the Interior:

"In view of the necessity of providing that public employees *ad interim* be supplanted by permanent officials, I order the following: The Department of Records and Public Notaries will summon to a competition all those who desire to obtain positions in the Department of Records where there are only *ad interim* officials. In order to save time the term for filing the documents of aspirants to those offices is reduced to thirty days."

Mr. Gould, counsel to the American Commission, is engaged in collecting information concerning the records of property in the island in order to advise as to the best means to prevent disputes as to titles when the Americans take over the control. Mr. Gould's task is an enormous one, and the activity and intelligence he is displaying in his work are meeting with much praise. The records which he is examining include those pertaining to the properties of the State.

Mr. R. P. Porter, President McKinley's special Envoy, returned last night from Cienfuegos and Trinidad. He has collected a great deal of information about the financial situation.

At Guanajay and other towns in the provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio 15,000 persons, including farmers, merchants, lawyers and physicians, have signed a document expressing a wish for the speedy establishment of a free and independent Government for the republic of Cuba.

A ball has been given outside of Guanajay in honor of the Cuban General, Perico Diaz, and his officers. Many Cuban women from all the provinces attended, and the affair was very successful.

In Santa Clara 2,968 persons have died in a month. Of this number 115 died of smallpox. *La Lucha* says that the rumors that yellow fever prevails here are without foundation.

Gen. Blanco this morning pardoned a member of the family of Mrs. Artis, who had been arrested for a political offence. Mrs. Artis was recommended to Gen. Blanco by Gen. Wade.

All the members of the American Commission are enjoying good health.

ARMY STORES ASTRAY.

Quantities of Goods Sold Cheap to Keepers of Dives at Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 22.—Lieut.-Col. J. H. Tillman of the First South Carolina Regiment as field officer of the day has been making raids on the booths surrounding the camps of the Third Division. At Panama he has discovered in them quantities of almost every articles furnished by the Government to the soldiers. Blankets, trousers, canteens, shoes, hats, knives, forks and spoons, cartridge belts and a variety of similar articles have been found and confiscated. These were sold to the keepers of these booths in exchange for whiskey and other supplies. Ridiculously low prices were reported to have been paid. Thus 50 cents was given for a new pair of the best shoes furnished by the Government, and the same for trousers.

Col. Tillman extended his raids to dives in the vicinity of the camps of the Third Division regiments. In some of these he found large quantities of commissary goods of which the original packages had not been broken. A large sack of the best coffee was bought by one negro for 50 cents and other supplies were purchased at ridiculously low rates. These discoveries suggest that some person or persons have been misappropriating goods committed to their care. They may also account for the short allowance of rations that has caused complaint in some of the regiments. The matter will be investigated.

MAY KEEP THE COLLIERS.

Naval Officials Think They Will Be Useful in Time of Peace.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The Navy Department will probably retain most of the colliers that were purchased for the war. Officers contend that it will be cheaper and more satisfactory to have coal taken to foreign stations in Government vessels instead of trusting to chartered craft under officers over whom the Navy Department has no control. Some of these merchant colliers have taken their time in proceeding to ports where they were to deliver the coal, and great inconvenience has been caused to the department in many cases.

Some of the officials say it is cheaper to buy coal in this country and ship it in Government colliers to the foreign stations of United States warships that to purchase it abroad. It is probable that all coal for the use of the navy will hereafter be obtained in the United States, even that intended for the use of the American ships at Manila.

SECOND NEW JERSEY COMING BACK.

The Regiment Now on Its Way from Jacksonville to Sea Girt.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 22.—The Second New Jersey Regiment, Col. L. W. Hine, departed this morning for Sea Girt, N. J. There a furlough of thirty days will be given to the men and they will probably be mustered out of service at the expiration of that time.

The regiment left on three trains. Two battalions came up from Pablo last night and remained at the station until this morning. The Second Battalion marched down Bay street to the terminal station and was loudly cheered by soldiers and citizens all along the line. The regiment had been encamped here since June 21 last.

To Report on the Killing of Spaniards on the Harvard.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Lieut.-Col. Dudley of the Judge Advocate General's office has returned to Washington and is engaged in preparing the report of his investigation into the killing of Spanish naval prisoners on the Harvard. Col. Dudley was assigned to the duty of investigating the matter at the request of Admiral Cervera, who said that he was obliged to account to his Government for the loss of his men.

THE EXODUS FROM CAMP WIKOFF.

Gen. Wheeler Hurrying It All He Can—Serious Condition of the Typhoid Patients.

CAMP WIKOFF, MONTAUK, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Gen. Wheeler's new headquarters have been moved from the beach to a hill beside Gen. Shafter's tent. Gen. Wheeler is trying to make the final arrangements for clearing out this camp in order that he may go to Huntsville and prepare the camp there. Gen. Shafter was expected to return here to-morrow, but word has come that he will be absent for three more days.

Battery K of the First Artillery left here by rail for San Antonio, Tex., to-day, and to-morrow Battery F of the Fourth and Batteries G and H of the First will go under the general order of Sept. 19. The Twenty-fourth Infantry starts to-morrow morning for Fort Douglas, Utah, and Fort R. A. Russell, Wyoming. That will leave in camp only the Seventh and Twenty-fifth Infantry regiments and the First, Second, Sixth, Ninth, and Tenth Cavalry. It was announced to-day at camp headquarters that the Tenth Cavalry will remain here as a guard while the hospital is here, and as that is good for six weeks yet, Camp Wikoff will not be entirely deserted until November.

The Segurança having sailed for New York last night, Col. Greenleaf was able to leave the camp and started for Boston to-day. He expects to be in Washington on Monday and will submit his report at once. To-morrow seven of the wooden wards in the general hospital will be opened and the patients will be moved into them at once. They will accommodate 320 men comfortably. Two new wards were begun to-day and will be ready for occupancy by Monday.

The dead in the hospitals not already reported are: Edward S. Barnes, private, Company A, Tenth Infantry; Robert Stout, Troop G, Sixth Cavalry; Herman Boch, Company C, Fourth Infantry; Turner Runyen, Second Infantry, whose company is unknown, and who arrived on the City of Mexico unconscious, and Nealy Wright, colored, Troop M, Tenth Cavalry, who also arrived on the City of Mexico. Wright died under an operation for a fractured skull, which he received in a fight at Santiago with a comrade whose identity is as yet unknown. The slight increase in the deaths and the fact that all but the men from the transports died of typhoid fever are due to the fact that nearly all the typhoid cases in the hospital are now at the critical point. The disease is of so serious a character that all of the patients may die, Surgeon-Major Brown says.

This morning the men from the City of Mexico were landed, all going to the detention camp which was prepared for them yesterday. The sick from the ship will be sent to the general hospital after five days if no suspicious cases develop among them. All the baggage in the ship will be fumigated and the old disinfecting plant has been started for that purpose. The City of Mexico brought the last of the baggage left in Cuba by Gen. Shafter's command.

Gen. Wheeler was informed to-day that a newspaper report from Washington stated that he will be appointed to the command of the cavalry division of the army which will garrison Cuba. He had not heard anything of such a plan, he said, but added that he is anxious to get to Cuba, and if sent with the first of the troops would be able to complete the organization in Cuba and return for the opening of Congress in December and attend to the business which he will have there. Gen. Wheeler was requested to act as a pallbearer at the funeral of Miss Winnie Davis at Narragansett, but was compelled to decline because of the importance of the business which devolves upon him here in the absence of Gen. Shafter. Gen. Wheeler had known Miss Davis since her childhood, and in speaking of her death said that the news of the occurrence came to him almost as a second personal affliction.

BENEFITS OF THE WAR.

President Schurman of Cornell Addresses the Students on the Conflict.

ITHACA, Sept. 22.—President Schurman delivered his annual address to the students of Cornell University to-day. In accordance with his custom, he devoted most of his address to material issues and events. He said in part:

"Since we last met our own war has come to a close. Shortly before the close of the term I delivered a lecture on the 'Ethics of War.' I then described the conditions in which the wars of the past had been carried on, and pointed out that the principle of aggrandizement had been the prime motive in most cases. I also stated that the motive for our undertaking the war with Spain was not that of aggrandizement, but for the liberation of humanity. Thus far we have been faithful to the principles with which we started out.

"The results which have incidentally come from the conflict and which are of the utmost importance are these:

"First, the improvement of our relations with Great Britain. For the past thirty years we have been noticing a change in the attitude of our kin across the sea toward us, but it was not until this year that an opportunity was given for the outpouring and overflowing of the kindly feeling that Great Britain has for the United States. We cannot but rejoice that the two branches of the race have been so united.

"Secondly, sectionalism has been submerged. Since the civil war until this year there has been a line between the North and South. Recently, too, a division seemed to spring up between the East and West. The two different sections of the country seemed to believe that they had separate interests. The war has overcome this feeling. We are united now, not only in theory but in reality, in feeling and in sentiment.

"Thirdly, the peace we have enjoyed for the past thirty years, we are glad to find, has not in the least destroyed our love for our country and our devotion to the flag. We find all classes ready at a moment's notice, willing to work, willing to die for their country. Some of our own men have died in the recent war. From many we have had no reports, but we do know that one, at least, gave up his life in the fields at Santiago, and that one other, at least, was wounded. Col. Schuyler says that no less than 300 students, graduates and Cornellians, took an active part in the war. Cornellians could be found in all the ranks, in all positions, in all places where the conflict was carried on. The chaplain of the Seventy-first Regiment was a Cornellian. Cornellians were at Santiago, at Manila, at Porto Rico.

"Of one case particularly I must speak, and that is of Clifton Brown, a sophomore last year, who upon the opening of the war enlisted in Company M, Seventy-first New York Volunteers. He was a manly fellow. While the army was engaged before Santiago his Lieutenant ordered him to take charge of a squad and climb a hill to take a piece of artillery. He was the first to climb a fence, and at this point a bullet passed through his head and he died. I was told of a little conversation among the boys before the sad event took place. One of the comrades remarked that he thought that he would get through all right. Clifton remarked: 'When the Lord is ready for me He will take me.' I trust that the suggestion that was made to me by a member of his class will be carried out and that a suitable memorial for Clifton Brown will be erected on the campus. I offer the windows and walls of Sage Chapel for a memorial to him and suggest that the project be furthered by all members of the university."

President Schurman then surprised most of his hearers by declaring that the United States should not keep the Philippine Islands.

ROUGH RIDERS' HORSES A POOR LOT.

Misrepresentation as to the Quality of the Animals—End of the Sale.

The sale of the rough riders' horses was concluded at the Bull's Head market yesterday. Major Dunham Wheeler, who owns a large stock farm in the Catskills, bought 68 head, which he will turn out for some much-needed grass. The entire consignment of 1,070 brought an average of about $28, or about $2,000 less in the aggregate than Mr. Doerr says he offered to the Government before the sale. His bid was rejected, and he was a very happy man yesterday, as he says the animals consigned to him for sale were not worth one-half what they brought. They had been represented to him officially as home-bred horses, and he advertised them accordingly, but found that the majority were only broncos, and very poor broncos at that. He is indignant at the imposition.

The third stage of the sale would have been uneventful but for the advent of a half-starved, shaggy, undersized sorrel with a conspicuous Mauser bullet hole through his left ear. This equine wreck proved to be the only horse of the lot that had been in Cuba. He was ridden in the battle of San Juan by Sergt. Pollock, Troop B, rough riders, and was wounded there. When the fact became known there was some lively bidding until Mr. Haineman finally secured the charger for $82, the highest price of the sale.

A picturesque figure at the auction was that of Capt. McClinnick of Troop B, rough riders. He was wounded severely at Siboney, and left the hospital yesterday on crutches to try and find the horse he had ridden at Tampa. His search was fruitless.

Death of a Soldier at Amsterdam, N. Y.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Webster W. Nellis, aged 28, a member of Company H, which was included in the Second Regiment, died last night of malarial fever. He was the first member of Company H to die. The dead soldier will be buried with military honors.

ALGER AT CAMP THOMAS.

HE SHAKES HANDS WITH PATIENTS AND PRAISES NURSES.

Things Found to Be in a Satisfactory Condition—Surgeon-General Sternberg Attributes the Sickness in the Camp Chiefly to the Inexperience of Officers and Men.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 22.—Secretary Alger and his party to-day inspected what is left of Camp Thomas, viz., the Sternberg and Leiter hospitals and the Sixth (immune) Volunteers. Everything was found to be satisfactory. After a visit to Lookout Mountain and dinner at the Read House, the party left at 10 o'clock for Huntsville to inspect the camp there to-morrow.

The party went first to Leiter Hospital, where Gen. Alger was met by Col. Carter, who is in charge. In passing through the wards Gen. Alger and Surgeon-General Sternberg spoke cheeringly to the sick soldiers and shook hands with each nurse. Then the party went to the Sternberg Hospital. Major Giffen, with his officers, received the visitors and showed them through every ward. Beginning at tent No. 1, Secretary Alger and Surgeon-General Sternberg visited every tent, and every patient of the 450 had his hand pressed kindly by both the Secretary and the Surgeon-General. Gen. Alger bent over the cots and spoke to those who were too weak to raise their hands. Hundreds of times he used such phrases as "How are you, my brave boy?" "What is your regiment?" "My dear boy, you are as much honored as those who did the fighting." In one of the wards a patient was delirious. The woman who was nursing him was almost exhausted from trying to keep him in the tent. Gen. Alger, seeing the man's condition, placed his hand upon the head of the nurse and said:

"My kind child, God will reward and the nation honor you for your noble work."

After the wards, the kitchens, medicine department and Quartermaster's rooms were visited.

Next Gen. Alger and Gen. Sternberg went to the office of Mrs. Lounsbery, superintendent of the Red Cross nurses, and complimented her and her nurses highly. Once he said:

"Mrs. Lounsbery, you and your ladies are doing a work that will go down in history and give you all a name that will never be anything but honored in a most sacred manner. I thank you all in behalf of the whole nation."

The party was photographed standing in the tent. Then the visitors went to Lytle, where they were received by Col. Tyson and his regiment. As the train pulled into the station the regimental band struck up the "W. N. B." march, and as Secretary Alger stepped from the car platform a large crowd cheered loudly. He acknowledged the compliment by raising his hat. While the band was still playing the party took hacks to go and review Col. Tyson's troops. After the troops had passed Secretary Alger complimented Col. Tyson, saying that he had often heard of the Sixth Immunes, and now that he had seen them he knew that they had not been overrated, that they were even better than they had been represented. He asked Col. Tyson to bring all his officers to his car that he might meet them personally. Secretary Alger then returned to his car with his secretary, while the remainder of the party was driven over the park in charge of Col. Lee and Gen. Boynton. As soon as Secretary Alger reached his car he was called upon by Col. Tyson and the officers of the regiment, and each was highly complimented. The remainder of the afternoon was spent on Lookout Mountain. Before leaving to-night Gen. Sternberg said:

"There has not been so much complaint or abuse of the general hospitals, which are strictly within my charge, and I am free to say and prepared to prove that the service there has been as near perfect as it is possible to make it. There were 500 surgeons appointed by the Governors of the different States, many of them by political pulls, perhaps, and among them some incompetent men, I dare say, but that is outside of my province and responsibility. I have employed 600 contract surgeons, and did the very best I could in an emergency, upon the recommendations of the best of the medical profession in the land.

"The main cause of the whole trouble at Camp Thomas has been due to insufficient sanitary regulations, where inexperienced officers were in command of inexperienced troops, who did not know how to take care of themselves. This is the whole trouble, and it is always the case with fresh levies of men. It was so in the civil war, and it will always be so. In the first battle of Bull Run, where I was surgeon in charge of the Union soldiers, it was three days before some of the wounded got proper attention.

"I have had typhoid fever and yellow fever both in the course of my camp service. We all have to face these things in time of war. Typhoid raged on the Chickahominy, in front of Richmond and in many other places during the war. The Surgeon-General's department has three supply depots in this country—Washington, D. C., St. Louis, and San Francisco—and we promptly honored every requisition. There are oftentimes unavoidable delays in the transportation of medicines. Sometimes the corps, division, or regimental surgeons forget or delay sending for medicines and hospital supplies, and then wire, but we cannot get what they need to the front by wire, it takes time. Where they wired we sent by express, and where there was not an emergency, by fast freight. I could not supervise every hospital in every camp, but acted at once upon every requisition.

"We have had the best of hospital nurses in my department, many of them women of the Red Cross Society. There have been many cases of disease not attributed to camp duty, but to indulgence and dissipation of different sorts. But all have had the very best of treatment, no better ever being furnished to any camps in the history of armies, so far as my department is concerned, and we stand by the record.

"I cannot for the life of me see why there should have been a lack of medical supplies at Chickamauga and the complaint made to me. If there had not been negligence on the part of somebody down here there would have been no trouble about supplies. The Leiter and Sternberg hospitals are models, and all the division hospitals I have seen on my trip are being conducted properly. As to the division hospitals at Camp Thomas, about which so much complaint was made, I cannot talk before further investigation."

Gen. Alger said to-night: "I am perfectly satisfied now that talk about such horrible conditions here is greatly exaggerated. The hospitals are in the most excellent condition. I have been through every ward in both the Sternberg and Leiter hospitals, and I find them to be in the most excellent condition, and I have not seen one thing to-day that I could suggest an improvement upon. The patients I see are receiving every possible attention, and in going through the two hospitals I made a special effort, but did not learn of a single complaint.

"For the lady nurses I want to say that they have done a service for which they can never be paid. I consider that to them is due much of the credit for the excellent wards I find here. These ladies, upon whose right arm can be seen the Red Cross sign, are deserving of the respect of every person in America. They have done the Government a grand service.

"As to the great amount of sickness before the troops were moved, I am confident that it was owing to this healthful locality. The long hot spell, followed by continued rains, made fevers inevitable in all of the camps. Diseases are incident to war and cannot be avoided, especially if you have too little preparation for war."

ALGER DEFENDS HIMSELF.

Any Incompetent Commanding Officers Will Be Held Responsible, He Says.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 22.—An interview at Chattanooga, Tenn., with Secretary Alger is published in the Atlanta *Journal* this afternoon, in which he is quoted as follows:

"We have no purpose in keeping anything from the public pertaining to the condition of the camps, and all I ask is that the press state the facts as they are, fairly and without prejudice or exaggeration. The press has been disposed to exaggerate the condition of some of the camps, and things have been charged against the War Department which were untrue and unwarranted.

"The great trouble has been that these people have not appreciated the immense problem of forming an army of 250,000 volunteers without notice and without the necessary equipment. The Spanish war came upon us almost like a bolt from a clear sky, and it found every branch of the War Department unprepared for the task of equipping and handling such a vast number of untrained men.

"For a time there was difficulty in furnishing supplies and equipment for the troops, but that was to be expected. The department had only a limited supply of tents, and it had practically no wagons and ambulances to start with. There were a thousand and one details to look after, and we have passed public civil understand the disadvantages under which the War Department worked for many weeks. As fast as possible equipment and supplies were sent to the several camps, and if there has been lack of medicines and necessaries of life the fault lies with the commanding officers of the camps.

"There are many have been some incompetent officers, Generals and Colonels, in charge of some of the camps, and if such is found to be the case they will be held strictly to account for their misdeeds. If there are any commanding officers who are now incompetent or who fail to put their camps in first class condition and keep them that way, I propose that they shall be replaced by men who are competent and who will see that perfect sanitary conditions are established and maintained.

"I am making a tour of inspection of the Southern camps with the view of seeing for myself the conditions and for the purpose of correcting evils if any are found. The sanitary conditions are good at camps visited thus far, and the troops are apparently healthy and strong. I have given directions to the commanding officers at each camp that they must institute rigid sanitary regulations and enforce them. They have been directed to make requisitions for all supplies, medicine and other necessaries, and if the troops are not kept in good condition the commanders will be held responsible."

ARMY ORDERS.

Volunteer Officers Discharged Honorably—Surgeons Ordered to Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The following volunteer officers of the army having resigned have been discharged honorably from service: First Lieut. William F. Terriberry, Assistant Surgeon, Second New Jersey Infantry; Capt. Ross Matthews, Assistant Quartermaster; Major Gilbert L. Fitch, Third Connecticut Infantry; Major Julian La Pierre, Surgeon, Third Connecticut Infantry; Capt. John A. Davidson, Adjutant, Sixty-ninth New York Infantry; Capt. William P. Lynn, First Missouri Infantry; First Lieut. William S. Burrell, Forty-seventh New York Infantry; Second Lieut. Thomas C. Hogue, First Delaware Infantry; Capt. Thomas S. Grasselli, Assistant Quartermaster; Major Charles B. Nancrede, Chief Surgeon; Second Lieut. Edwin H. Lulkart, Third Nebraska Infantry; Capt. Charles S. Conner, Signal Corps.

The following acting assistant surgeons have been ordered to proceed from Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, when their services are no longer needed, to Ponce, Porto Rico: F. M. Barney, Robert Boyd, S. W. Perry, E. F. McClellan, Charles E. McDonald, W. M. Carson, William C. Lecompte, John J. Gillhuley, Elmer S. Tenney, E. C. Shattuck, W. O. Cutliffe, Charles A. Hamilton, Charles J. Kenworthy, S. H. Wadhams. Acting Assistant Surgeon William G. Young will also go from Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, and E. L. Griffin from Fort Barrancas, Florida. Major C. C. Smith, of the pay corps on duty at Atlanta has been ordered to resume station at Denver, Col.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Changes Made in the Commands of Several Vessels—New Assignments.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Several changes in the commands of naval vessels were announced in the naval orders posted to-day. Lieut. N. T. Houston is detached from the command of the Dorothea and ordered to the command of the distilling ship Iris, which will accompany the Oregon and the Iowa to Manila. Lieut. E. R. Underwood of the Oregon is ordered to command the Fern, relieving Lieutenant-Commander Homer Winslow, who is ordered to command the collier Marcellus. Lieutenant-Commander W. H. Reeder is detached from the command of the Marcellus, ordered home and placed on waiting orders.

These orders were also posted:

Passed Assistant Engineer B. C. Sampton, from the Lebanon to the Michigan; Passed Engineer A. Moritz, from the Saturn to the Brooklyn; Passed Assistant Engineer J. B. Patton, from the Brooklyn to the Oregon; Chaplain H. W. Jones, two months' leave granted; Lieutenant-Commander B. H. Buckingham, ordered to examination for retirement in Washington, Sept. 28, then home and wait orders; Lieut. S. W. B. Diehl, from the navy yard, New York, to the Buffalo as executive officer; Ensign W. W. Phelps, from the Bancroft to the Bureau of Navigation; Lieut. C. F. Pond, from the Arethusa to the Adams as executive officer; Lieut. F. W. Coffin, from the Bancroft to the Arethusa as executive officer; Lieut. H. B. Wilson, from the Bancroft to the Indiana; Passed Assistant Surgeon E. M. Shipp, from the Bancroft to the Lancaster; Passed Assistant Engineer J. R. Wilmer (retired), from Newport News to home; Passed Assistant Surgeon B. F. Hart, to the Saturn; Assistant Paymaster L. H. Shields, from the Franklin to the Buffalo; Assistant Paymaster C. T. Bishop, order detaching from navy yard, League Island, revoked; Assistant Paymaster A. H. Cathcart, from the Dorothea to home; Ensign T. S. Martin, from the Dorothea to home; Chief Engineer R. S. Paul, order detaching from Dixie to home revoked; Lieut. T. G. Wood, from the Gloucester to home; Ensign G. F. Tweed, from the Bancroft to the Gloucester; Assistant Engineer A. Mehlman, to the Lebanon; Passed Assistant Engineer D. Ritchie, to the Alexander; Assistant Engineer T. Rodger, from the navy yard, New York, to the Buffalo.

These officers, who were commissioned for the war, have been honorably discharged from the naval service:

Lieut. H. H. Mullhenny, Lieut. (junior grade) B. Murdock, Ensign W. M. Goodrich, Assistant Paymaster R. W. Bell and Assistant Paymaster R. Collins.

VIN MARIANI

Braces Body and Brain

WHAT THE DOCTORS SAY:

DR. CYRUS EDSON,

Late Chief of the Health Department, New York City, writes in his book "La Grippe," published by Appleton & Co.:

"Where patients suffer with high fever, catarrh in the head and complete prostration, the most effective remedy is the generous diffusible tonic **Vin Mariani.**"

DR. J. LEONARD CORNING

of New York City writes in his book "Brain Rest," published by G. P. Putnam's Sons:

"Of all tonic preparations ever introduced to the notice of the profession, **Vin Mariani** is undoubtedly the most potent for good in the treatment of exhaustive and irritative conditions of the central nervous system."

MARIANI WINE has written endorsements from more than 8,000 American Physicians.

MARIANI WINE gives STRENGTH to Overworked Men, Delicate Women, Sickly Children and Dispels WEAKNESS from Whatever Causes.

Mariani Wine gives power to the brain, strength and elasticity to the muscles and richness to the blood. It is a promoter of good health and longevity. It is a supremely great tonic, which has received the endorsements of more than 8,000 American physicians.

To those who will kindly write, mentioning the N. Y. Sun, to MARIANI & CO., 52 West 15th St., New York City, will be sent, free, book containing portraits and autographs of Emperors, Empress, Princes, Cardinals, Archbishops, and other interesting matter.

Paris—41 Boulevard Haussmann; London—83 Mortimer St.; Montreal—28-30 Hospital St.

M'KINLEY SEES THE MARINES

PART OF THE GUANTANAMO MEN MARCH PAST THE WHITE HOUSE.

The President Made a Special Request That They Should Take That Course on the Way to Their Barracks—He Is Pleased With the Men's Healthful Condition.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Part of the battalion of United States marines that did such good work at Guantanamo and held their position on Fisherman's Point in Guantanamo Bay against an overwhelming force of the enemy, returned to their barracks in Washington to-day and received a hearty welcome home. They had been at Portsmouth, N. H., since their return from Cuba, nearly a month ago, and all looked hale and hearty. The detachment numbered 173 men and was under the command of Capt. F. H. Harrington, who had charge of the shore battery of the battalion at Guantanamo. Capt. Harrington's well known and very popular in Washington, and he got rousing cheers on his own account along the line of the parade. It was the original intention to have the marines march from the railroad station direct to the marine barracks, but when President McKinley heard that the gallant men from Guantanamo were to arrive to-day he requested that they march past the White House.

At the President's invitation a number of officers of the navy and the Marine Corps assisted him in reviewing the marines. They were Mr. Allen, the Acting Secretary of the Navy; Admirals Sicard and Matthews; Commodore Norton, Commandant of the Washington Navy Yard; Capt. Converse, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation; Engineer-in-Chief Melville, Chief Constructor Hichborn, Surgeon-General Van Reypen, Paymaster-General Stewart, Chief Endicott of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Col. Haywood, the commandant, and Majors Goodloe and Denny of the Marine Corps. Col. Haywood, Major Goodloe, and Major Denny were in full-dress uniform.

The returning marines arrived at the Pennsylvania station about 4 o'clock and marched up Pennsylvania avenue to the White House and thence went to the barracks, where a luncheon was served by the women of the post. The procession was headed by a squad of mounted police, then came the United States Marine Band with a drum and bugle corps, then the marines from Guantanamo and lastly an escort of marines under Capt. Boyer. President McKinley was cheered heartily by the great crowd that had gathered about the White House as he stepped out on the portico just as the head of the procession turned into the White House grounds. The band played "Hail to the Chief" as the procession approached, and to that air the marines marched through the porte-cochère and past the President.

A great cheer went up as the drummers and buglers who were at Guantanamo, nearly all young boys, passed in review. There were more cheers for the men who did the fighting. The detachment from Guantanamo was attired in campaign dress, with wide slouch hats and leggings, and every man carried a knapsack and blanket. It was a source of comment that the marines looked so well, and their appearance was contrasted with that of the soldiers who have returned from Santiago. When the procession had passed the President turned to Col. Heywood and shaking hands with him congratulated him on the excellent appearance of his men and on the brave stand they made at Camp McCalla.

Pennsylvania avenue along the line of march was crowded with people and Capt. Harrington's detachment got a continuous ovation.

Fourteenth Regiment Promotions.

These promotions have been made in the Fourteenth Regiment, New York Volunteers: First Lieut. Homer C. Crosscup, to be Captain of Company I; Second Lieut. Ovington B. Bogart, to be First Lieutenant of Company D; Second Lieut. James O. Moore, to be First Lieutenant of Company H; Sergt. Andrew Armstrong, to be Second Lieutenant of Company D; Sergt. Ferdinando H. Mickleborough, to be Second Lieutenant of Company L; Sergt. A. Adams, to be Second Lieutenant of Company M, and Sergt. Thomas J. Brown, Jr., to be Second Lieutenant of Company H.

Sick Men of the Sixteenth Infantry Left at Hoboken.

Privates Patrick McNulty, Company D; John Morris, Company E; John Diehl, Company H; Joseph Lowry, Company E, Sixteenth United States Infantry, are in St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, suffering from typhoid. They were taken there yesterday shortly before the regiment left Weehawken for the South.

HIS MOTHER JUST TOO LATE.

Private Browne Died Five Minutes Before She Got to the Hospital at Camp Meade.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 22.—Private William M. Browne of Company C of the 201st New York died last night of typhoid fever. Just before the end came his widowed mother arrived in Camp Meade, expecting pleasantly to surprise her only son, and she was disappointed when she reached the camp of the 201st and was told that he was sick at the division hospital. She found her way to the group of tents comprising the hospital and anxiously inquired for him. She was directed to the ward and there learned that five minutes before her boy had died. Mrs. Browne left for New York this afternoon with the remains of her son. About the same time at Red Cross hospital Private George W. Hoffman of the Second West Virginia died in the arms of his mother, also a widow.

The Seventh Ohio got away this afternoon and will be mustered out at Columbus after a thirty-day furlough. A detachment of this regiment became involved in a fight at Middletown this week and smashed the plate-glass front of a saloon, for which act two of their number will answer in Quarter Sessions. About 300 of the First Delaware boys have gone to their homes without leave, and when they return they will chalk up about $10 each in fines.

The men of the 202d New York are wondering why their Colonel does not forward their company rolls to Paymaster Arnold, so that the regiment may be paid for August. It is the only regiment at Camp Meade which has not been paid.

This afternoon, through their chief, Miss Boehme, the Red Cross nurses of the Philadelphia branch presented to Col. Girard, Chief Surgeon, a handsome dressing gown as a token of their esteem. In a letter accepting the gift Col. Girard says: "I take this opportunity of testifying to the excellent and devoted work done by the Red Cross nurses. I am satisfied that they not only have alleviated the discomforts of sickness of our soldiers, but been the means of saving lives which without their aid would have been lost."

TWO BROOKLYN SOLDIERS DEAD.

Typhoid Carries Off One at Camp Meade and Another at Anniston.

Private William Morse Browne of Company C, 201st New York Volunteers, a son of Henry Eyrie Browne, the organist, died of typhoid fever on Wednesday at Camp Meade, Pa. He was in his twenty-fourth year, and when the war began gave up his clerkship in a steamship office and joined the regiment. His mother was summoned to Camp Meade on Wednesday, but did not reach it until a few hours after her son's death. Yesterday the body was brought to the home of his parents, at 236 Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn, where the funeral services will be held to-day.

Corporal Harry C. Mahoney of Company F, Fourteenth Regiment, died on Wednesday of typhoid fever at Anniston, Ala. He was in his twentieth year and was a bugler in the regiment when the war began. He served with the regiment all through its stay at Camp Black and Chickamauga. He was too sick to return last week with the regiment from Anniston. He was a son of former Detective Sergeant Cornelius J. Mahoney of the Brooklyn Police Department, and the body will be brought to the latter's home, at 269 Sackett street.

A JERSEY SOLDIER DEAD.

Home on Sick Furlough, He Dies in the Night of Exhaustion.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 22.—The first member to die of Company G, Second New Jersey Volunteers, was George C. Page-Wood, who was found dead in bed this morning, a victim of exhaustion due to typhoid fever. He had been in the division hospital at Camp Cuba Libre for eight weeks, when he was sent home on sick furlough on Sunday. He reached Hackensack on Tuesday morning so weak that he could scarcely stand, and so wasted by disease as to be unrecognizable by his friends. He was put to bed, and yesterday he said that he felt better. The efforts of his mother and others to induce him to have a physician called, as he said that he was told by the division surgeon that he must take no more medicine and merely build himself up. A military funeral will be held.

Soldier Deaths in Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—This report, dated yesterday, was received from Gen. Brooke this morning:

"Deaths to-day four. Private Edin H. Fargill, 2, Eleventh Infantry, typhoid; Private Ralph Folk, N, Fifth Artillery, gastritis; Corporal Bernard Holm and Private Morris Frost, both Eleventh Infantry, killed by lightning."

CRUISER VIXEN HERE.

Just Up from Guantanamo and Reports All Hands Well.

The auxiliary cruiser Vixen, formerly the yacht Josephine, arrived yesterday from Guantanamo with her commander, Lieut. Alexander Sharp, Jr., and all her crew in good health. She brought two sick men from the repair ship Vulcan and one from Admiral Watson's flagship, the Newark. She also brought Chief Machinist Kelly, one of Hobson's adventuresome men, who helped him sink the Merrimac, and Lorenzo Pierce, a marine of the Newark, recently tried by court-martial for sleeping on watch and sentenced to a year in prison.

The Vixen was present at the naval battle off Santiago. She had anchored inshore, but when Cervera's squadron came out she weighed anchor and got out of the way of the projectiles of the Brooklyn. She fired a few long-distance shots at the Vizcaya. After the battle she took off eighty-nine men of the Cristobal Colon and put them aboard the Resolute.

Lieut. Sharp will let his men have shore liberty as soon as he learns what disposition the Navy Department is going to make of his vessel. She is at anchor off Tompkinsville.

NAVY YARD NOTES.

The Hospital Ship Solace Sails for Santiago and Ponce.

The hospital ship Solace sailed from the navy yard in Brooklyn yesterday for Santiago and Ponce. She carried a large supply of stores and ice, and also a number of officers who are to relieve others who have been furloughed by reason of illness.

The storeship Iris, which is to accompany the battleships Iowa and Oregon to Manila, arrived at the yard yesterday, and will be fitted out with an assortment of stores and supplies. It is generally understood that the three vessels will sail next Tuesday, but no orders to that effect have been received by Rear Admiral Bunce.

The Government tug Pawnee arrived yesterday at the yard from Fall River with a draft of men, who were sent to the receiving ship Vermont.

Lieut. Roberts to Be Buried at Jersey City To-Day.

The body of Lieut. Alfred G. Roberts of Company F, Seventy-first New York Volunteers, who died of fever at Montauk Point, was taken to his father's home at Sandford place and Sherman avenue, Jersey City, yesterday, and funeral services will be held this afternoon in the Second United Presbyterian Church in Hancock avenue, near Bowers street. Roberts was in the thick of the fighting at Santiago, but was not wounded. Three days before the regiment started for the front Roberts was married to Miss Margaret McDonald of 85 Sandford place. The bride was with her husband's relatives at his deathbed in the hospital at Camp Wikoff.

Mrs. Adelbert Ames's Trip on the America.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—Gen. and Mrs. Adelbert Ames arrived here to-day from Montauk Point on board their famous yacht America. Mrs. Ames had the America fitted out during the summer for a voyage to Cu