

## CORPORAL JOE.

A Few Words to Recruits from an Old Veteran.

By CHARLES B. LEWIS.

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Yellin' is all right, but drillin' is a heap better.

Duckin' for bullets is like dodgin' for lightnin'. If you was hit you wouldn't have time to duck.

I started for war to be gone 30 days, but it was nigh four years when I got back home. Better not estimate on hoein' any corn this summer.

In every camp of 1,000 men there will be 10,000 lies floating about. Draw your rations, get your sleep, and don't believe anything until you see the enemy. Then believe that he will fight, but that you can lick him.

You will miss your gilt-edge butter, hot rolls, poached eggs, fried chicken and ice cream; but you'll also discover that patriotism, hard-tack and salt pork make a man deservin' well of his country.

Some day they may provide their armies with ice boxes, hair mattresses, free cigars and cocktails, but there is no movement on foot in that direction at present. You'd better stay at home if you are goin' to be disappointed about it.

The first night I stood sentinel at a camp, eighty miles from an enemy, I was worried for fear I might suddenly be attacked by a whole regiment. It's just as well not to worry over those things. Let the enemy eighty miles away do the shakin' for fear of you.

At first Bull Run I saw a cannon ball rollin' along the ground and ran after it for a souvenir. After it had smashed through a fence, taken the leg off a mule, and plowed a furrow 50 feet long in a meadow I concluded I didn't want it. Don't load yourself down with souvenirs until ready to come home.

There are some offsets to being shot. One of them is that you don't feel the bullet when it strikes you. You'll simply think you've got "that tired feelin'," and you'll drop down and do considerable restin' before you discover that anything in particular has happened. If you stay home and go to the den-

who used to imagine that Gen. Lee had maneuvered for three months to bring off a battle and wipe them off the face of the earth, and it was such a nightmare to them that they didn't enjoy their rations or the music of the regimental band.

It will come hard at first to turn out at sunrise, turn in at nine o'clock in the evening, and to cook, wash, march, drill, fight and obey orders; but after a month of it you'll feel as much at home as a coon in a holler tree. You won't have to buy any theater tickets, pay for any dinners or suffer any champagne headaches. The chap who stays at home will worry more over the creases in his trousers than you will about gettin' shot.

The day I left home my father took me by the hand and said:

"Joe, never turn your back on the enemy."

I promised him I wouldn't, but soon discovered that my old man didn't know beans, and I came in ditto. There is such a thing in war as lettin' go to get a better hold, and the soldier who tries to retreat backwards won't make a success of it. This dyin' with your face to the foe sounds all right in a speech at home, but in a battle at the front the object is to whollop the other feller and live on.

Another thing my father said was:

"Joe, the man who fights in a just cause is sure to conquer. Let that support and encourage you."

After we had been licked three times, I came to the conclusion that the old man had got mixed up and left a part out of the sayin'. The other feller seemed to think his cause was as just as mine, and instead of runnin' away when I shot at him he up with his gun and shot back. My advice is to depend more on 40 rounds of cartridges than any sayin' in the books.

When we started to war our captain promised to shed his last drop of blood to uphold the dear old flag. In our



"RAN AFTER IT FOR A SOUVENIR."

that's you are goin' to feel hurt from the time you strike the bottom stair.

About 600 bullets are fired for every man hit. You've got a heap more chances in war than you ever had in the Louisiana lottery. When the enemy gets ready with that six hundredth bullet, you can modestly offer to change places with some man who hasn't read up on war statistics.

Be prepared for queer feelin's when you stand before the enemy for the first time, and you won't be disappointed. Your knees will tremble, your chin will quiver, and cold chills will creep up your back, but the consolation is in knowing that every man on the other side feels the same way. Cussin' in battle-line is always permissible, and after you have cussed yourself for about ten minutes the symptoms will begin to disappear.

Don't be disappointed in your captain. He will promise to lead you where glory calls and to die at the head of his company, if he must to smash the enemy; but whenever lines of battle are formed, all the company officers step about 20 feet to the rear. It will surprise you if you are not prepared for it in advance. If it occurs to you that you are bein' made a bulwark of, don't argue the matter. The tactics of war are never changed on a battlefield to accommodate a private soldier.

The object of a battle is to reduce the ranks of the enemy. Some of our boys used to think they could do it by shootin' into the ground or up among the tree-tops, but it was lead thrown away. It's a good idea to have an eye on some one in front when you pull trigger.

Don't make the mistake of thinkin' there is anything personal about a battle. The enemy may have heard of you, and he may be mad enough to eat you up; but he hasn't gone to the trouble of massin' 50,000 men at one spot in order to be revenged on you alone. There were three or four men in my company

first fight he had a finger shot off, lost a tablespoonful of blood, and sent in his resignation. Don't take things too literal, and be prepared for all sorts of surprises.

**The Neatly-Dressed Woman.**

There is an exquisite charm about a neatly-dressed woman, observes an exchange. She does not wear her hair twisted up carelessly, as if just about to fall over her shoulders. Her gloves are not ripped at the seams nor any buttons missing from her boots. Her veil does not reveal a hole over her chin, nor does the binding of her skirt show ragged in places. Now, many women show their tidiness in all these "little details," but it is a pleasure to meet the girl or woman who is, to use a slang term, "well groomed." The cloth gown of such a woman fits her without a crease, and there is neither speck nor spot on it. Her linen collar and cuffs are snowy white and remain properly fixed in their places. Her gloves do not wrinkle, but button smoothly over her wrists, her shoes are kept clean and polished, her bonnet or hat is pinned on straight and her hair is neatness itself. She is the picture of delicate finish and wholesome order. Would that we could come across her somewhat oftener.

**Extemporized Sun Blind.**

The great cause of heat in a room is, of course, the glass, which, under the sun's rays, will become too hot to bear pressing the fingers. It is shown that those who cannot enjoy the luxury of an outside sun blind can extemporize a good substitute by simply lowering the upper half of the window frame, and turning the curtain outside. This not only screens the window, but creates a strong draught between the panes and the linen, and thus makes the glass comparatively cold.

## WHERE BRITISH AND FRENCH EXPEDITIONS ARE ABOUT TO CLASH IN AFRICA.



Showing Fashoda, which the French have occupied, marching to it from the southwest, and Omdurman, where Gen. Kitchener is resting preparatory to resuming his march to Fashoda and other points south of Omdurman.

## ASSAILED BY A MOB.

Gen. Toral, the ex-Commander at Santiago, is Besieged in His Spanish Home by an Infuriated Crowd.

Vigo, Spain, Sept. 17.—A crowd of about 700 people besieged the house of Gen. Toral yesterday, demanding that the troops which arrived here Thursday from Santiago de Cuba, on board the Spanish steamer Leon XIII, be immediately landed. They proceeded to the quays and were with difficulty dispersed by soldiers of the garrison. Afterwards, a crowd of about 1,500 people returned to the quays and when they saw the soldiers landing barefooted and nearly naked, they became infuriated and surrounded Gen. Toral's house, hooting and hissing, and stoning the building. Eventually the general escaped to the Leon XIII. On learning this the mob gathered on the dock and stoned the steamer for half an hour, smashing the cabin windows. The Leon XIII was obliged to leave the place where she was moored.

Five steamers are ready to transport the returning Spanish soldiers and civil officers, with the archives and munitions of war from Cuba, but it is believed it will take four months and cost 80,000,000 pesetas to bring the troops back to Spain.

## FLEET REORGANIZED.

North Atlantic Squadron is Reduced in Size from 100 Vessels to 32.

Washington, Sept. 17.—Secretary Long yesterday issued an order reorganizing the North Atlantic squadron. The fleet is reduced from a force of about 100 vessels to 32, the remainder being detached ready for disposition in the future.

There will be no change in the flag officers of the North Atlantic squadron in consequence of the reorganization, Rear Admiral Sampson, though in Havana on detached duty, will still remain in command of the squadron, while Commodore Philip will be in command of the second section of the fleet.

This reorganization of the fleet is probably the beginning of the execution of a program for the reorganization of all of the forces on the various stations.

## Strikers Arrested.

Monongahela City, Pa., Sept. 17.—Sheriff Kennedy and a posse of six deputies arrested Miners' Vice President Doid and 41 strikers yesterday on charges of riot, inciting riot and assault and battery. Among the prisoners were the members of the New England band, who have been furnishing music for the strikers. The strike situation is quiet. A few men went to work Friday at the Catsburg mine, but there was no trouble. The district officials have decided not to furnish bail for the prisoners and they will remain in jail.

## Day and Moore Resign.

Washington, Sept. 17.—The cabinet was in session an hour yesterday. Mr. Day tendered to the president his resignation as secretary of state and took leave of his cabinet associates. A telegram from Gen. Otis at Manila was read showing that the situation there was satisfactory. The instructions to the peace commission were gone over for the last time and officially approved. Assistant Secretary Moore, of the state department, also tendered his resignation.

## Court-Martial for Chaplain McIntyre.

Washington, Sept. 17.—The secretary of the navy has ordered a court-martial for the trial of Chaplain McIntyre, of the Oregon, who is accused of publicly denouncing his brother officers who engaged in the battle of July 3. The court will meet in Denver on the 26th inst.

## Asks for a Receiver.

Chicago, Sept. 17.—Application for a receiver for the National Linsed Oil Co. was made in the United States circuit court yesterday. The bill was filed by Meyer Bernhard, who owns 25 shares of the stock of the corporation.

## THE STORY OF SANTIAGO.

Gen. Shafter Makes His Official Report to the War Department—Some Extracts Therefrom.

Washington, Sept. 15.—Gen. Shafter's report of the campaign which terminated in the fall of Santiago has been made public. He briefly recounts the organization of the expedition and its embarkation, and then devotes the main body of the report to the active operations about Santiago.

The report says: It was not until nearly two weeks after the army landed that it was possible to place on shore three days' supplies in excess of those required for the daily consumption. On June 30 I reconnoitered the country about Santiago and made my plan of attack. Of the battle of San Juan he says:

"In this fierce encounter words fail to do justice to the gallant regimental commanders and the heroic men, for while the generals indicated the formations and the points of attack, it was after all the intrepid bravery of the subordinate officers and men that planted our colors on the crest of San Juan hill and drove the enemy from his trenches and blockhouses, thus gaining a position which sealed the fate of Santiago.

"My own health was impaired by over-exertion in the sun and the intense heat of the day before, which prevented me from participating as actively in the battle as I desired, but from a high hill near my headquarters I had a general view of the battlefield."

Very few Cubans took part in the battle of El Caney, and they rendered little assistance, as they were poorly armed, weak and suffering.

Shafter does not mince words in dealing with Gen. Garcia. Shafter thinks that with between 4,000 and 5,000 men Garcia should have been able to cut off Escario, who reinforced Linarez and Toral at Santiago, and claims that Garcia's forces were well able to perform this duty.

The only reference to Miles is a brief one. He speaks of him as the commander-in-chief of the American army, and recites that the latter arrived in his camp just as he (Shafter) was negotiating with Toral for the surrender of Santiago.

Here are some important statements of the report: "After the great physical strain and exposure of July 1 and 2 the malarial and other fevers began to rapidly advance throughout the command, and on July 4 yellow fever appeared at Sibony. Though efforts were made to keep the fact from the army, it soon became known.

"The supply of quartermaster and commissary stores during the campaign was abundant. The troops on the firing line were at all times supplied with cornmeal, sugar and coffee. There was no lack of transportation. In reference to the sick and wounded, I have to say that they received every attention that it was possible to give. The medical officers worked night and day. It would have been better if we had more ambulances."

Shafter recommended for promotion a long list of officers, and returns thanks to Admiral Sampson and Capt. Goodrich for efficient services in disembarking his army. In closing the report, Shafter expresses his warmest thanks to division, brigade and regimental commanders. He is particularly indebted to Gen. Wheeler, who was of such valuable assistance, and who insisted on taking part in the battles, despite a severe illness.

Along with Shafter's report are reports from the brigadiers. They tell chiefly what happened to their own commands.

## BYNUM RESIGNS.

National Chairman of the Gold Democrats' Organization Steps Down and Out.

Chicago, Sept. 15.—W. D. Bynum, chairman of the national democratic party, tendered his resignation to the executive committee yesterday and George Foster Peabody, of New York, was elected as his successor. The resignation was a great surprise to the leaders of the gold democratic party. Vey Holman, of Maine, declared after the meeting that he proposed to have Mr. Bynum investigated. He charges the ex-chairman with conspiracy.

A resolution which was adopted by the meeting stopping the salaries of all the officers is said to be the cause of Bynum's resignation. Treasurer Franzel, of Indianapolis, reported that when the campaign of 1896 ended there was \$33,000 in the treasury of the national democracy. Since that time \$25,000 has been expended. Mr. Bynum had received \$8,300 as salary, while \$60 was credited to personal expenses. The treasurer reported that \$7,700 had been sent to Kentucky for the '97 campaign; \$1,700 to Iowa; \$2,500 to Ohio during the campaign in which Hanna was elected United States senator, and \$600 to Kansas.

## Sagasta Closes the Cortes.

Madrid, Sept. 15.—Premier Sagasta obtained the queen regent's signature to a decree proroguing the cortes, and with it ended a stormy session of the senate. General Primo Rivera demanded an inquiry into his administration of the Philippine islands and in doing so he said the attacks of Count Almenas was only "fit for the mouth of a miserable slanderer." Count Almenas was endeavoring to reply when Sagasta read the decree proroguing the cortes. The queen regent signed the protocol bill last evening. The cortes will be next convoked to ratify the final treaty of peace.

## Three Very Fast Heats.

Portland, Me., Sept. 15.—At the grand circuit races at Rigby yesterday Bingen trotted three miles in 2:08 3/4, 2:10 1/2 and 2:08 3/4. These are the three fastest heats made by a trotting stallion this year, and the third mile equals the best time made by a trotter of either sex since the season of 1897 closed. The Abbott, which was a big favorite for the class Bingen won, could get nothing better than third money. In a match race against Chehalis, Joe Patchen paced a mile in 2:01 3/4. This is the fastest mile made in competition this season.

## Nice Job for Watson.

Washington, Sept. 17.—The president has appointed ex-representative David K. Watson, of Ohio, a member of the commission engaged in the work of codifying the criminal and penal laws of the United States. The appointee at one time was attorney general of Ohio.

## SUSPICIOUS CUBANS.

They Fear that the Visit of an American Tariff Expert to Havana Presages Annexation—Four Candidates for President of the "Republic."

Havana, Sept. 14.—The presence of Robert P. Porter, who is in Havana on a special commission from the United States to study the financial and economic aspects of the situation, is regarded with suspicion by the party of free Cuba, as indicating the establishment of an American policy of guardianship. Mr. Porter is preparing a revision of the Cuban tariff, which will probably be protective of Cuban industries, and is acquainting himself with every detail of local taxation. In this work he is assisted by a capable staff. For the present his efforts are only preliminary, as until after the definite settlement of peace it will be impossible to establish the new regime. But his efforts and inquiries, taken together with the announcement that American troops will be sent later to occupy the island, which had hitherto been doubted by many, have had the effect of provoking protests from the more rabid Cubans, who are holding meetings and adopting resolutions against "encroachment upon our rights as citizens of the free and independent republic of Cuba by the establishment of an American protectorate."

These two problems—Independence and annexation—are the chief topics discussed, and the idea of an American protectorate with military occupation is nowhere favorably considered. Everywhere it is recognized that the choice is between independence and annexation.

Next month at the headquarters of the so-called Cuban republican government at Cabaiguán, province of Puerto Principe, representatives of the different corps of the Cuban army will proceed to a presidential election and a definite constitution of the government. Each army corps will send eight delegates, making a total of 48 electors. There are two separate tendencies in the Cuban army, one strongly supporting the present government and the other favoring Maximo Gomez.

Already four presidential nomination tickets are in the field. On the first are the names of Bartolome Maso for president and Mendez Capote for vice president; on the second the names of Mendez Capote for the first place and Jose Gomez for the second; on the third are Jose Gomez and Pedro Betancourt, and on the fourth Calixto Garcia and Jose Gomez.

At the camp of Jose Gomez a newspaper called La Nacion has been published for some time. It is described as a strong advocate of "peace and harmony" and carries with it the moral endorsement of Maximo Gomez, who is known to favor the early disbanding of the Cuban troops and a return to the arts of peace.

The American and Spanish evacuation commissioners decided yesterday that for the present they would discuss the more important points to come under their consideration by letter and only meet in joint session later to discuss details.

## DANGEROUS DELAYS.

Slow Work of Evacuation Commissioners Gives a Better Chance for Disease to Attack Our Soldiers.

Washington, Sept. 15.—The delay of the military commissioners in Porto Rico in arranging for the evacuation of the island is deprecated by the medical officers here because of the danger to which it exposes the United States troops on the island. After a lapse of a month from the appointment of the commission nothing has been accomplished beyond the exchange of a few formal courtesies. It has been represented to the president by Gen. Miles that the cause of the sickness of the American troops was to be found in this delay.

It appears that under the true now existing, according to military law neither side is authorized to either advance or withdraw troops. Consequently the American troops are obliged to maintain the positions they occupied when the news of the signing of the protocol reached them. These positions, while well adapted for fighting, were unhealthy and were not fit for permanent camps. The conditions in this respect are not so bad in Cuba, where the only American troops are as well settled in the neighborhood of Santiago and in the town itself as they could be.

## MUST STAY IN.

All Efforts to Have More Troops Mustered Out Will Fail.

Washington, Sept. 14.—Tremendous pressure is still being brought to bear on the war department to have more troops mustered out of the service. Efforts in this direction, however, are of no avail. It was announced yesterday with increased emphasis that there will be no more troops mustered out. The situation does not admit of any further reduction in the army, and efforts are being made to put those volunteers who are retained in the service as near as possible on the footing of the regulars in the matter of drill and discipline.

An effort is being made to eradicate the amateurish idea of independence among the troops, and to bring them down to the strictest discipline. The purpose at the outset when the muster out began was to muster out 100,000 volunteers. A little over 96,000 have already been mustered out, and it is announced positively that there will be no more mustered out, no matter what influence is brought to bear.

Eighteen Per Cent. are Sick.

Washington, Sept. 14.—The following cablegram has been received at the war department from Gen. Brooke, at Ponce, Porto Rico: "The number of sick among the troops in Porto Rico is 1,886, about 18 per cent. One hundred and seventy-seven typhoid, 447 malaria, 1,262 other diseases. Investigation of two deaths at Ponce shows them to be yellow fever, which originated in quartermaster's hospital. One more case has developed. All troops at Ponce have been removed to camps. Gen. Henry has taken precautions to prevent disease spreading."