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The Democrat Pub. Co., CANTON, OHIO.

Some Plain Facts.

Grave errors, injustice, wrongs of greater or less degree, arise from lack of knowledge of the truth, and more frequently from deception.

The most infamous case on record of deception and injustice is the attempt to demonetize silver as a money of final redemption in the United States.

There is no learned judge, skilled lawyer, or court of justice that is capable of reconciling the effort with the constitutional laws that govern the issue of money in this country.

The people have been deceived, officials in power, chosen to administer justice under the laws, have ignored their sworn duty, and given aid to the scheme that has paralyzed industry, reduced property values one-half, and beggared millions.

There is no authority of law, either specific or by inference; by which gold alone is made the only money with which to discharge debts, either public or private. The effort to make it so is unconstitutional and a national calamity.

Plain and simple information, facts and truth, concerning this almost successful scheme to corner the wealth of the people, is being printed in the Stark County Democrat, a newspaper which the combined power of money has failed to muzzle or buy.

Assignee's Sale of Real Estate.

In pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of Stark County, Ohio, I will offer for sale, at public sale, on

Saturday, September 3rd, 1898,

at 1 o'clock p. m., at the door of the court house, in the city of Canton, Ohio, the following described real estate, free of the inchoate dower of Emma A. Williams, wife of William S. Williams, situate in the city of Canton, county of Stark and State of Ohio, to-wit: Being part of the northeast and northwest quarters of section No. 4, township No. 10, range 8, beginning for the same at the intersection of the north line of Lake street with the west line of Cleveland avenue; thence northwardly along the west line of Cleveland avenue, about 536 feet, to Myers' addition to the said city of Canton; thence westwardly along the south line of Myers' addition and parallel with Lake street, about 756 feet, to an alley and the east line of W. S. Williams' addition to the said city of Canton; thence southwardly along the east line of said addition 490 8 10 feet to the north line of Lake street; thence eastwardly along the north line of Lake street about 975 feet to the place of beginning, (excepting one and one-half acres heretofore conveyed to Philip Webber and others, for a more particular description of which see records), containing nine and seventy six hundredths acres, more or less, which said nine and seventy-six hundredths acre tract, excepting the one and one-half acres above mentioned, is subdivided into lots, appraised and numbered for identification, as follows:

The Williams' family homestead, corner of West Lake street and North Cleveland avenue, in said city of Canton, 176 feet fronting on North Cleveland avenue, 131 feet in rear, 200 feet deep. Appraised at $15,090.

Five lots immediately north of said homestead, fronting on North Cleveland avenue, numbered respectively 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, 60 feet front and rear, 200 feet deep. Appraised at $4,500.00 each.

Fourteen lots in rear of said above described lots fronting on North Cleveland avenue and abutting on a 40 ft. proposed street, appraised, respectively; as follows: No 8 at $250; No. 9 at $260; No. 10 at $270; No. 11 at $290; No. 12 at $300; No. 13 at $310; No. 14 at $3 20; No. 15 at $280; No. 16 at $270; No. 17 at $260; No. 18 at $250; No. 19 at $245; No. 20 at $240; No. 21 at $240.

Seven lots on Worley avenue, extended, numbered, respectively, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28, 44 4-10 feet front and 160 feet deep. Appraised at $600.00 each.

One three cornered lot, immediately west of homestead, 50 feet front on West Lake street, numbered 29. Appraised at $600.00.

Six lots immediately west of said three cornered lot on West Lake street, numbered, respectively 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35, 40 feet front and 150 feet deep. Appraised at $1,200.00 each.

Four lots immediately west of said above described 6 lots, on West Lake street, numbered respectively, 36, 37, 38 and 39, 42½ feet front and 150 feet deep. Appraised at $1,275 00 each.

Four lots immediately west of said above described 4 lots, on West Lake street, numbered respectively, 40, 41, 42 and 43, 40 feet front by 150 feet deep. Appraised at $1,100.00 each.

Six lots immediately west of said above described 4 lots, on West Lake street, numbered respectively, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48 and 49, 36 2-3 feet front and 150 feet deep. Appraised at $1,008.33 each.

Lots numbered 4335, 4336, 4337, 4338, 4339, 4340, 4341, 4342, 4343, 4344, 4345, 4346, 4347 and 4348, 44 4-10 feet front and 110 feet deep, in W. S. Williams' 4th addition to the city of Canton, Ohio. Appraised at $6,300.00.

Also 47 57 100 acres of land, being part of the east part of section 32, township 11, of range 8, in Plain township, Stark county Ohio, on which is located the Brick Plant of W. S. Williams, including 16 lots on Harrison avenue, extended. Appraised at $40,350.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-third cash on day of sale, one-third in one year and one-third in two years from day of sale, respectively. Deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be secured by mortgage on said premises.

R. S. SHIELDS,
Assignee in trust for the benefit of the creditors of Wm. S. Williams.

BALDWIN & SHIELDS, Att'ys. 14hw

Techers' Examinations.

The Board of Examiners of Stark county will meet at Canton for the examination of applicants for Teachers' Certificates, on the FIRST Saturday of each of the following months:

October and December, 1897.

February, March, April, May, June, and August, 1898; also, on the SECOND Saturday of January and on the THIRD Saturday of March, 1898.

Examination of pupils under the Boxwell Law, at Canton, on the THIRD Saturday of April and on the THIRD Saturday of May, 1898.

All examinations begin promptly at 8:15 A. M.

All work must be done with pen and ink.

Examinations will be held in the Central High School building.

JOHN M. SARVER, Pres., Canton, O.,
JOHN ELLIS, Massillon, O.,
J. A. SYLER, Clerk, New Berlin, O.,
EXAMINERS.

SHALL WE ABANDON THE PHILIPPINES?

The question of holding or abandoning the Philippines is pressing and opinions are conflicting.

If our government gives them up, Spain will no doubt become the possessor. Will this be approved by the American people? Will not this very idea be abhorrent? Would it not be a crime?

Those against holding the Philippines say they are too far away. They are not as distant as California was when we acquired it fifty years ago. And Louisana when purchased was also very distant.

A protectorate with local home rule is suggested. This would hardly be attempted by Spain. It is not the Spanish way. Spanish sway there has been worthy of the dark ages.

The Philippine question is serious, and should be disposed of in the lines of justice and humanity. The treaty commissioners must first consider and act upon it, of course as their respective governments direct.

When the treaty shall be arranged and subscribed, the President will submit to the senate, which body will deliberate upon its provisions, and if two-thirds of those voting approve, it will be the law. In Spain the treaty will go through a similar ordeal.

It will be seen that there is work to do in order to consummate this peace agreement. Spain undoubtedly will make a strong effort to hold on to the Philippines. The Spanish people as well as the government will clamor for the Philippines. Their loss of Cuba and Porto Rico is a terrible calamity to them, and it will not be an easy matter to get their consent to part with and abandon those Philippine islands they have held so long.

CONTROVERSIES AMONG WAR OFFICIALS.

War does not usually change the condition of any people for the better. Even when a change of government takes place, and is, in fact, an improvement, the normal condition of the people is not generally better, at least for a time, owing to the burdens and calamities of war. Even in case of a victorious and brief war, like this with Spain, these remarks apply. Our taxes have been increased, and will continue for a time, and our public debt has jumped up two hundred millions. So that the American people will have increased burdens to bear. What beneficial results shall come from the territory acquired is an unsolved problem, and in the future.

Speaking of the war, there is just now considerable official discussion over shortcomings in hospital and commissary service. In this connection one may quote Mr. Wright, a correspondent of the London Illustrated News: "It is not proper to speak of hardships, inefficient commissary and hospital service, because this is war and all it implies." But there is surely no excuse for the failure to properly provide the ships used for hospital service with fit food, water, ice and ample medical supplies and efficient service. The head of the war department, Gen. Alger, cannot escape responsibility in such cases. It is his business to see that men under him do their duty in such matters, for these are of vital importance and failure therein cannot be excused. These lacks would be more excusable at the beginning of a campaign when it is bustle and confusion, but about two months after, surely the ships for transporting sick and wounded ought to be properly provided.

Great men differ and yet agree in the conclusion sometimes. So it seems to be with those great Republican orators, Dr. Depew and Col. Ingersoll. Both have been speaking on the Philippines, and though reasoning on different lines, arrive at the same conclusion. Dr. Depew spoke on Sunday at Fort Adams, R. I., and said:

It seems that God came to the conclusion that the horrible tyranny that was clouding the fairest portions of the earth for three hundred years must cease. He has decreed it as clearly as if written in letters of fire strung in the clouds that we must teach our civilization to those who are falling under our protectorate as we would teach children.

On the same day in Atlantic City, Col. Ingersoll expounded, but not in the divine line. He took the law Darwinian and thus presented the case:

There are other islands over which our flag now floats. A certain class in this country are afraid that we will grow. We can afford to grow. Of Porto Rico I say: "Keep not for the purpose of oppressing people but to enlighten them. Manila Bay we have made too valuable for any one else to hold. It is ours. The inferior race must go; the law of the survival of the fittest rules."

These two prominent Republican gentlemen have influence in the party, for they are not office seekers. It is interesting, however, if not amusing, to see their different lines of argument. One takes the line divine; and the other the survival of the fittest, as Darwin calls it.

Our government has offered to parole the 1,300 naval prisoners captured from Cervera's fleet, but Spain has not yet accepted though the offer was made several days ago. They were in bad condition when taken but are now fully restored to health. Of course Spain will have to be at the expense of getting them home. Spain has no prisoners to give in exchange.

To stop all further Spanish palavering the administration draughted a protocol, no doubt approved by Minister Cambon who forwarded it to Paris to be translated and then sent to Madrid. This will probably surprise the Spanish Dons. On receiving it, and getting it into their noddles, they will see that they must now toe the mark, fish or cut bait.

War these days is expensive, much more so than formerly, and hence the great powers show their good sense to avoid conflicts with one another more and more. The cost of war is greater than it ever was before, and it is well to go slow in engaging in war, and to get through and out of it as soon as possible. Besides, nations are closer in all relations than formerly, commercially and in means of communication, and so they are more and more disposed to peace, and peaceful settlement of trouble and difficulties. Russia and England then are not disposed to go to war. About fifty years ago Great Britain spent $350,000,000 in a war with Russia, France helping against Russia. In case of a war with Russia now it would cost Great Britain more. While it may be irritating, it is not likely the Chinese question will lead to war yet. It may become a more vital matter, in which case Constantenople may come in.

THE CANAL SCANDAL.

In New York state is likely to hurt the Platt Republican machine this fall.

It seems the Platt machine demanded $9,000,000 to reconstruct the canal system of the state, and got it. They have spent the money to the last few thousand dollars. The New York World thus concludes an article:

A commission appointed by the machine now says and proves that one-third of the entire sum spent was spent not upon the canals or for the benefit of the people but for the personal and private purposes of the machine and its supporters, while the remaining two-thirds were so expended that the canal system is almost useless as it stands and can only be restored to its former vital place in the industrial economy of the state by the spending of $14,000,000 more.

And now the Platt machine, with its clothes carefully brushed and its face wreathed in the most seductive smiles, steps forward and says to the voters of New York state:

"We have been faithful over a few things. Make us ruler over many. We have spent your $9,000,000 as our commission says. Give us $14,000,000 more to spend!"

They will, they will, Mr. Platt—if they are really crazy!—but on one condition only. You must guarantee that Aldridge shall have the spending of it! And that you yourself will continue personally to direct the job!

The official report of Governor Black's own canal investigation commission was read by Governor Black on Thursday last. Yet the men whom it convicts of "diverting" $2,500,000 of the people's money are still in office, are still in position to tap the public till. And they are there by grace of Governor Black.

Peace, with its healing wings is proclaimed. President McKinley's proclamation is out to that effect, and telegrams have been sent to army and navy commanders, with orders to acknowledge receipt. The war lasted three months and 22 days. The protocol was signed at 23 minutes past 4 o'clock, p. m., on the 12th. Secretary Day signed for the United States and M. Cambon for Spain, the President being present, for the signing was done at the White House. Secretary Day had three secretaries with him and M. Cambon one, and three others by invitation.

The President feels grateful to the French authorities for their efforts in bringing about the arrangement that brought the war to a close. Peace, blessed peace!

Secretary Alger's general order issued the other day is good, but late. He orders the enforcement of strict personal cleanliness and rigid sanitary regulations in the various military camps. Lumber, too, is to be furnished for the floors to all tents—which, will help toward "personal cleanliness." There is little chance for "personal cleanliness" in the Tampa mudhole, with unfloored tents, in the rainy season. Or in Santiago camps, where, as General Shafter says in his dispatch to President McKinley, his soldiers were "during their twenty-day campaign without a change of clothes and without shelter during a period of pouring rain." War was declared on April 21, and the Secretary of War should not have waited until near two weeks after Spain sued for peace before coming to a realization that the camps should be at once put into such condition as to make cleanliness practicable.

The horrors of Weyler's rule in Cuba have been considerably written up, but the last picture was given in the Fortnightly Review two or three months ago. The writer it may be presumed did not catalogue the atrocities for American consumption specially. Weyler's policy toward the concentrados do not seem to have been the worst of his cruelties. We are told of prominent Cuban citizens executed on the bare suspicion of being rebel sympathisers, a sick lad of 15 butchered for the sole crime of being a cousin to an insurgent leader, and of iniquities towards the sick and wounded at which the imagination stands aghast. Here is one choice passage descriptive of occurrences during an early stage of the war: "The Spaniards captured some rebel hospitals at Isabel and Magdalena, in the province of Matanzas, Two doctors, named Roig and Izquierdo, surgeons of the Cuban army, in charge, were both put to the machete; while the helpless sick and wounded were murdered in their beds, and the building afterward burned over their heads to conceal the barbarous butchery. In the third week of January, 1896, another Cuban hospital, in the Siguanea Mountains, near Cienfuegos, was captured by Spanish troops. The Cuban soldiers defending the sick and wounded made a heroic fight as long as their ammunition lasted, but were finally massacred. Dr. Soler, the surgeon, came out, waving a white flag, and bearing the insignia of the Red Cross, to ask for mercy, but was shot down, and dispatched by the machete. A sick American raised the Stars and Stripes, but the work of Spanish bayonets was short and bloody. Not a prisoner was taken, and not even women nurses were spared." These instances are multiplied, and the final touch of gruesomeness is added by the statement that refined Cuban ladies of gentle birth have been systematically persecuted, "subjected to nameless outrages, and imprisoned for weeks along with 'las recojidas,' or the lowest class of abandoned women, by Weyler, merely on the grounds of being distantly related to some of the insurgents."

Whether this writer is an American is not stated, but Mr. F. J. Matheson, who is, traces the development of public opinion in this country on this question. Mr. Matheson states that Captain General Blanco repealed General Weylea's concentration orders only on conditions hard to fulfil. The repeal was subject, moreover, to the judgment of local military officers certainly not inclined to clemency.

AIDED BY MRS. PINKHAM.

Mrs. W. E. Paxton, Youngtown, North Dakota, writes about her struggle to regain health after the birth of her little girl:

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—It is with pleasure that I add my testimony to your list, hoping that it may induce others to avail themselves of your valuable medicine.

"After the birth of my little girl, three years ago, my health was very poor. I had leucorrhœa badly, and a terrible bearing-down pain which gradually grew worse, until I could do no work. Also had headache nearly all the time, and dizzy feelings. Menstruations were very profuse, appearing every two weeks.

"I took medicine from a good doctor, but it seemed to do no good. I was becoming alarmed over my condition, when I read your advertisement in a paper. I sent at once for a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and after taking two-thirds of the bottle I felt so much better that I send for two more. After using three bottles I felt as strong and well as any one.

"I think it is the best medicine for female weakness ever advertised, and recommend it to every lady I meet suffering from this trouble."

Maternity is a wonderful experience and many women approach it wholly unprepared. Childbirth under right conditions need not terrify women.

The advice of Mrs. Pinkham is freely offered to all expectant mothers, and her advice is beyond question the most valuable to be obtained. If Mrs. Paxton had written to Mrs. Pinkham before confinement she would have been saved much suffering. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

HOMEWORTH.

The oat crop will be poor this season.

P. W. Taylor lost a good horse last week.

Mrs. S. D. Herren was at Lisbon last week.

The bridge in town will soon be completed.

J.H. Steir was severely injured one day last week.

David Johnson is much better than last week.

Mrs. M. J. Potts is with relatives in Homestead.

Miss Pearl Daily of Cleveland is with relatives here.

The show in town last week was a decided success.

W. L. Holwick and family of Pittsburg are in town.

Mrs. Ella Holst and children returned to Iowa last week.

The Yeagley and Benner reunion was a success Saturday.

The young people held a fine social Wednesday evening.

George D. Stoffer went West for the benefit of his health.

George S. Grim and wife of Louisville were in this community last week visiting friends.

Hiram H. Thomas was very ill the past two weeks. John Miller is able to be at work once more.

Mrs. Agnes Brooke is very low and can live but a few days. She is 78 years of age and has been a resident of Homeworth for many years.

Your correspondent received an ugly cut on the right hand with a scythe Tuesday afternoon which will disable him from work for some time to come.

Miss Nettie H. Willard died Thursday morning after a long illness. The deceased was 26 years of age and highly respected. The funeral took place Saturday afternoon.

FACTS ARE STUBBORN.

If Canton People Are Not Convinced By Local Testimony They Differ From Other People.

Our readers must have noticed in the past two years how "cures" have multiplied in the papers like mushrooms in a meadow and following the Pletnora of cures the general public have turned remarkably skeptical. Facts are demanded but it has also become essential to know who supplies them, where are they from, in fine whom have you cured. Doubting Thomas will not accept at par incredible cures on the other side of the continent. He wants it at home. "Give us some neighbor and then I will believe," is what he asks for. Well, Doan's Kidney Pills do this. Call it what you like, at home, local or neighbor's testimony, you can always ascertain the truth of it without leaving the city limits. Here is a case of it: Mr. George Geiger, Germania House, employed at the Pa. R. R. Freight Depot checking off goods says: Before I worked at the freight sheds I followed the carpenter trade for 30 odd years in this city. During six years I was troubled with my kidneys, brought on by a strain I think. I had to be very careful in lifting or stooping or I would receive a sharp piercing twinge in the kidneys and along with it I had an inconvenient urinary weakness, particularly observable at night. When I saw Doan's Kidney Pills mentioned in the papers as a positive cure for all such derangements of the kidneys and bladder, I got a box of them at Durbin, Wright & Co.'s drug store, and after taking them for a short time I can honestly say that I did not feel any of the old complaint. The pain in the back and the urinary trouble entirely disappeared and I felt better than I had for for years."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers, price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name DOAN'S and take no substitute.

HARRY CONRAD

Writes of the Flag Raising and Other Interesting Events at Santiago.

The parents of Harry Conrad have received the following letters from him:

Camp Seville, July 24, 1898.

Dear Parents, Brother and Sister—I will try and write you a few lines to work up an appetite for dinner. We are to have real, genuine, home grown, American Irish patotoes, fried. Friday we had beef steak for the first time since we left Camp Alger. Oh, no! it didn't go to waste. We get fresh meat every day, but it aint very fresh until the cooks get it, but that makes no difference, it's meat, so it goes. I like it here real well, and would be much better pleased if Uncle Sam would send us some mail once in a while. We have not received a particle of mail since we left Camp Alger. Capt. Sharpe, the man who lectured to us last winter in Canton, called on our officers yesterday. He is here with his regiment. He is Major now. Capt. Fisher was in Santiago last Friday. He says it is pretty expensive to go there. Meals are very high, even ice water brings a good price. The commissary and all baggage and stores have been moved from Siboney to Santiago by rail. It is a narrow gauge railway and comes in handy now. It is so hot, and as I have to use my knee for a desk, it is pretty hard to write. This morning at revellie the band played "Onward Christian Soldier," so we knew it was Sunday. Since Chaplain Kieffer died we don't know what Sunday is, one day is like another, eat, sleep, too dull for anything. We are getting lazy, and sleep so much as to be regular dummies; we have nothing to do, nothing to read, so what else can we do? The inclosed is a piece of bark of which we make our beds. Some fellow made a fish net of some. Good bye. Write soon and often. Love to all.

HABRY CONRAD.

Camp Seville, July 31st.

Dear Folks at home—I will now endeavor to write you a few lines, to let you know I am enjoying good health, and can stand the heat pretty well. The thermometer stands nearly every day at 106 in the shade. We now have 20 minutes drill each day, 10 minutes setting up exercise at sunrise, and 10 minutes in the manual of arms at retreat. Lots of work! There is an epidemic of mountain fever; it is nothing serious, and lasts about three days. Half of Companies H and M are down with it. Only one in our Company is sick, but not serious. Company L holds the record for having the least sick since we left Canton. We have not had one bad case yet. But here we are fighting fevers and that's worse than all Spaniards. Last Monday a crowd of us went up the mountain to plant a flag on a ruined Spanish signal station. It looks about three miles from here; we thought before we got there it was about fifty. We started after breakfast, and it was 5 o'clock when we got there. What looks like bushes from here are trees, and what we thought was grass was cactus. We could hardly get through. We started back, and at dark we got into a canyon and could not get out, so we stayed all night (in the rain.) Next morning we found the only way to get out was to swim about 200 feet. We got back to camp before dinner. Hungry???? Well, we won't go up again. We could see in every direction for miles. We were badly cut up from thorns and cactus. We found oranges as large as cocoanuts. Inclosed is a Spanish paper cartridge box I found in the ruins. We have another parrot; it belongs to Cy Winters. We were made happy last Monday; we received the mail; I think we will get more tomorrow. I had a taste of Spanish rum the other day; I thought I was swallowing carpet tacks; it is made in Santiago. We get "fresh" meat every day. It is so fresh that about two days out of three it is buried. Rotten! The outside of all that is used is cut off. All that comes is mouldy. One of our hospital stewards found as kull in the hills; he intends to carry it with him. I forgot to tell you, we are now getting fresh bread; it is made by our baker soldiers in Santiago. It is very good, and comes the nearest to "like mother used to bake" I ever tasted. We had canned peaches twice. We heard this morning we would be sent to Long Island for quarantine, as peace has been declared. If you hear we do go, or start homeward, you need not write. If we stay here, or go to Porto Rico, use your own judgment in writing. I will close. I am anxious to hear from you, and to know if you received my letters. Good bye. Love to all.

HARRY CONRAD,
Co. L. Eighth Ohio Vol. Inf.

Have You a Son, Brother,

Husband or Lover in the Army or Navy? Mail him today a 25c package of Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. All who march, walk or stand need it. It cures aching, tired, sore, swollen, sweating feet, and makes hot, tight or new shoes easy. Feet can't Blister, get Sore or Callous where Allen's Foot-Ease is used. 10,000 testimonials. All druggists and shoe stores sell it, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmstead, Le Roy, N. Y.

Jolly Reunion.

The second annual reunion of the Jolly and Longabaugh families will be held August 25th, 1898, at Meyer's Lake. All friends of the Jolly and Longabaugh families are cordially invited. No special invitations will be sent. Henry Jolly, Pres.; Will Longabaugh, Sec.

Many People Cannot Drink

coffee at night. It spoils their sleep. You can drink Grain-O when you please and sleep like a top. For Grain-O does not stimulate; it nourishes, cheers and feeds. Yet it looks and tastes like the best coffee. For nervous persons, young people and children Grain-O is the perfect drink. Made from pure grains. Get a package from your grocer today. Try it in place of coffee. 15 and 25c.

AN AWFUL PICTURE.

The Eighth Ohio Made to Suffer Without the Least Excuse, While Transports Lay In the Harbor.

John Angus Mackaye, in the Pittsburg Sunday Dispatch, tells an awful story of the suffering in the Eighth Ohio, thanks to the incompetency of the war department and the inadequacy of supplies and medicines that ought to have arrived first. The letter is dated August 8, when the difficulties of the regiment were at their worst. While there have been some deaths since, the fever has about run its course so far as those who had it at that time are concerned, but the picture drawn shows what terrible sufferings were imposed on the young men from Canton, when there was not the slightest excuse for keeping them there. In his lettter Mackaye, who has been with the regiment since it went into camp at Columbus, says:

Yellow fever is ravaging "McKinley's Own." If the regiment stays here much longer there will be nothing left to send home. The regiment has nothing to do. It has no shade from the sun except shelter tents, and no protection from the merciless rains that are now beginning daily to sweep the table lands. Private Nelson of Co. B, who had been picking up, died early yesterday morning. The day before Pete Welker of Co. H of Shreve died, and the day previous Harry Hague of the same company was laid away in the hillside. Private Adams of Co. H passed away tonight and nothing but homesickness and weakness can be given as the cause. Others who have answered the summons are Privates Simpson of Co. M, Wingerter of Company I, H. Miller of Co. C and Keplinger of Co. A. This makes ten graves beneath the Cuban palm trees, and every day the regiment stays here the ratio will increase. The boys, brave boys if ever there were, look the Angel of the Shadow squarely in the eyes and go about the little daily duties they have to perform from a mounting guard to digging a fresh grave.

There are a dozen more dying of homesickness. They have no ailment that the doctors can combat. They pine and droop. The leaden, weeping skies are reflected in their hopeless eyes and they are a ready prey to yellow fever or anything else if they do not perish of sheer inanition. As the cemetery under the trees grows more populous, the men are beginning to get afraid, and a nameless dread can be seen in the eyes of many.

The yellow fever is not of a malignant type and should not prevent the regiment being shipped north at once. Salts, quinine, strychnia and calomel seem to be the remedies most in use among the regimental surgeons. There are transports in the harbors, and no earthly reason why the regiment should not be sent home. The fever is not dangerous if properly treated. But the men cannot get the proper sort of food, dysentery sets in and death follows. The men want to come home. The officers cannot understand that the regiment is doing any good. It has served two terms of ten days quarantine in the hills with the promise that at the end of each it would be sent home. I am not permitted to cable deaths any more. It would have a prejudicial effect.

Dr. Kennedy of Gen. Shafter's headquarters called on the third battalion and announced he had been sent to see if the regiment was clean enough in health to go to Porto Rico. He made about five examinations of six men. He declared the sixth case genuine yellow fever. Captain Lee who was escorting them around told Dr. Kennedy that the third battalion had no doctor attached to it. In view of that, he asked what general course they ought to follow with those yellow fever patients until they could get assistance or have the patients sent to a hospital.

"As I am not going to treat these men," said Dr. Kennedy, "I have no suggestions to make."

This prevented the Eighth Ohio from going to Porto Rico.

There is no effort being made to isolate these cases. True, nobody sleeps with them in the same shelter tent, but they are within the camp lines. The regimental doctors are helpless against the disease. Dr. Smith himself is sick, while Major Farbuhar and Hospital Steward McKinney are the only two left. This means that young McKinney has to visit the third battalion daily and take the responsibility of all these lives on his shoulders. The boys are falling like nine pins on every side. Fewer report for duty every day. Soon there won't be enough to do the cooking and police the camp, and then death will be awful. The regiment is six miles from Santiago and every man in the command can die without anyone outside the two camps being any wiser. The services over the dead are of the simplest, Major Vollrath or Major Bryan reading a chapter from the bible.

The attitude of them all now is that of a man with his elbows on his knees and his head in his hands, waiting for the angel of death to smite. Major Weybrecht is making a determined effort to have his camp policed a little. He may even change the location of it if he can get a sufficient number of able bodied men in the battalion. The men who are well, who have to stand double guard, double fatigues, double cooking, who lend their willing shoulders to sick comrades, who go hunting guinea fowl to make broth for them who do a thousand and one thoughtful things without murmuring, are as cheerful as can be. Despite the shadow of death, they still whistle a jig step, even as the rustle of his pinions can be heard over the camp. When in the beautiful tropical night "taps" goes over the little stricken camp it seems as if it were the funeral of the whole regiment.

THE EIGHTH WILL COME HOME THIS WEEK.

Every indication now points to the early return of the Eighth Ohio from Santiago, and it is confidently expected that the boys will get away within the week. Letters received indicate that they have undergone terrible suffering. The reports from General Shafter have been carefully read by Canton people interested, but they have not been infallible, which increases the anxiety of the Canton people. Thus far Shafter has missed only two and they were not Canton boys, so the anxiety has but little foundation. In his report for August 13 Gen. Shafter mentions Private Irvine Loutzenheiser of Wooster as among the dead. A letter received by a Canton lady contains the information that Otto Openheimer has been very ill, but as the letter was not of recent date the chances are that the young man has recovered by this time and will be able to come north with the command. Gen. Shafter's report states that the Eighth Ohio will sail as soon as transports arrive. It is interesting at this time to note that transports that might have been used for the purpose of bringing the boys north were put out of commission by the war department last week. Had they been promptly utilized the Canton troops would be in camp at Long Island now.

ALLIANCE WORRIED.

A special from Alliance says that advices were received from Santiago Sunday stating that the Eighth Ohio was in a pitiful plight from sickness and that the regiment had only two physicians to attend the sick. Yellow fever has appeared in nearly every company, and unless something is done to get the men north there will be very few able to come. The wife of Major Charles Weybrecht of the regiment received a letter from her husband stating that nearly nine hundred members of the regiment were unfit for duty, and of these over three hundred could not stand up unless supported by their stronger comrades. A meeting of the relatives of the men of Company K of this city was held this afternoon and the following telegram was sent to President McKinley:

"Over one-half of Eight Ohio regiment are sick. Cannot something be done to hasten our boys' shipment north? Please reply. In behalf of many parents and wives. (Signed) Henry Heer, Sr., J. A. Zang, B. F. Weybrecht, L. W. Ballard, E. H. Brosius."

An answer to the telegram sent President McKinley received at 11 o'clock last night says:

"The President directs me to say that the war department advises that all the troops, including the Eighth Ohio, will have been returned north by the end of the present week. Porter, secretary."

THIS WEEK SURE.

Mr. W. W. Clark wired Secretary of State W. R. Day today for information regarding the possibilities as to the departure of the Eighth regiment from Santiago. Mr. Clark has a son in one of the companies. At noon today he received the following reply:

"Washington, August 15.—War department assures me that Eighth will leave probably in two or three days, surely this week. WILLIAM R. DAY."