

WANT TO COME HOME

Col. Roosevelt Takes the Lead in a Letter to Shafter

WHICH DESCRIBES CONDITIONS

AND EXPRESSES FEARS FOR THE HEALTH OF THE ARMY BEFORE SANTIAGO IF KEPT IN THAT COUNTRY—WANTS THE BRAVE MEN MOVED NORTH BEFORE THE DREADFUL YELLOW FEVER PLAGUE TAKES HOLD OF THEM. ALL THE OTHER COMMANDERS JOIN IN THE PETITION.

(Copyright, 1888, by the Associated Press.) SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 3 (5:30 p. m.)—(Delayed in transmission.)—Summoned by Major General Shafter, a meeting was held here this morning at headquarters and in the presence of every commanding and medical officer of the Fifth army corps, Gen. Shafter read a cable message from Secretary Alger ordering him, at the recommendation of Surgeon General Sternberg, to move the army into the interior to San Luis, where it is healthier.

As a result of the conference, Gen. Shafter will insist upon the immediate withdrawal of the army north within two weeks.

As an explanation of the situation, the following letter from Col. Theo. Roosevelt, commanding the First volunteer cavalry, to Gen. Shafter was handed by the latter to the correspondent here of the Associated Press for publication:

Major General Shafter: There is no possible reason for not shipping practically the entire command north at once. Yellow fever cases are very few in the cavalry division, where I command one of the two brigades, and not one true case of yellow fever has occurred in this division except among the men sent to the hospital at Siboney, where they have, I believe, contracted it. But in this division there have been 1,500 cases of malarial fever. Not a man has died from it, but the whole command is so weak and shattered as to be ripe for dying like rotten sheep when a real yellow fever epidemic, instead of a fake epidemic like the present, strikes us, as it is bound if we stay here at the height of the sickness season, August and the beginning of September.

Quarantining against malarial fever is much like quarantining against the toothache. All of us are certain as soon as the authorities at Washington fully appreciate the condition of the army, will in all human possibility mean an appalling disaster, for the surgeons estimate that over half of the army, if kept here during the sickly season, will die. This is not only terrible from the standpoint of individual lives lost, but it means ruin from the standpoint of the military efficiency of the flower of the American army, for the great bulk of the regulars are here with you. The sick list, large though it is, exceeding 4,000, affords but a faint index of the debilitation of the army. Not 10 per cent are fit for active work. Six weeks on the north Maine coast, for instance, or elsewhere, where the yellow fever germ cannot possibly propagate, would make us all as fit as fighting cocks, and as we are eager to take a leading part in the great campaign against Havana in the fall, even if we are not allowed to try Porto Rico.

"We can be moved north, if moved at once, with absolute safety to the country, although of course it would have been infinitely better if we had been moved north or to Porto Rico two weeks ago. If there were any object in keeping us here, we would face yellow fever with as much indifference as we face bullets, but there is no object in it. The four immune regiments ordered here are

sufficient to garrison the city and surrounding towns, and there is absolutely nothing for us to do here, and there has not been since the city surrendered. It is impossible to move into the interior. Every shifting of camp doubles the sick rate in our present wretched condition, and any bow, the interior is rather worse than the coast, as I have found by actual reconnaissance. Our present camps are as healthy as any camps at this end of the island can be.

"I write only because I cannot see our men who have fought bravely and who have endured extreme hardships and dangers so uncomplainingly, go to destruction without striving, so far as lies in me, to avert a doom as fearful as it is unnecessary and undesired. Yours respectfully, 'THEODORE ROOSEVELT, 'Col. Commanding First Brigade.'

After Colonel Roosevelt had taken the initiative, all the American general officers united in a "round-robin" addressed to Gen. Shafter. It reads: "We, the undersigned officers commanding the various brigades, divisions, etc., of the army of occupation in Cuba, are of the unanimous opinion that this army should at once be taken out of the island of Cuba and sent to some point on the northern sea coast of the United States, that it can be done without danger to the people of the United States; that yellow fever in the army at present is not epidemic; that there are only a few sporadic cases; but that the army is disabled by malarial fever to the extent that its efficiency is destroyed and that it is in a condition to be practically destroyed by an epidemic of yellow fever which is sure to come in the near future.

"We know from the reports of competent officers and from personal observation that the army is unable to move to the interior, and that there are no facilities for such a move if attempted, and that it could not be attempted until too late. Moreover, the best medical authorities of the island say that with our present equipment we could not live in the interior during the rainy season without losses from malarial fever, which is almost as deadly as yellow fever.

"This army must be moved at once or perish. As the army can be safely moved now, the persons responsible for preventing such a move will be responsible for the unnecessary loss of many thousands of lives.

"Our opinions are the result of careful personal observation and they are also based on the unanimous opinion of our medical officers with the army, who understand the situation absolutely. 'J. FORD KIENT, 'Major General Volunteers, 'Commanding First Div., Fifth Corps. 'J. C. BATES, 'Major General Volunteers, 'Commanding Provisional Division. 'ADNA R. CHAFFEE, 'Major General, 'Commanding 3rd Brigade, Second Div. 'SAMUEL S. SUMMER, 'Brigadier General Volunteers, 'Commanding First brigade cavalry. 'WILL LUDLOW, 'Brigadier General Volunteers, 'Commanding First brigade, 2nd Div. 'ADELBERT AMES, 'Brigadier General Volunteers, 'Commanding 3rd brigade, Second Div. 'LEONARD WOOD, 'Brigadier General Volunteers, 'Commanding city of Santiago, 'THEODORE ROOSEVELT, 'Colonel, 'Commanding Second cavalry brigade.'

Major M. W. Wood, the chief surgeon of the First division, said: "The army must be moved north," adding with emphasis, "or it will be unable to move itself." General Ames has sent the following cable message to Washington: "The Hon. Charles H. Allen, assistant secretary of the navy: 'This army is incapable because of sickness from marching anywhere except to the transports. If it is ever to return to the United States it must do so at once.' To a correspondent of the Associated Press, Gen. Ames said: 'If I had the power I would put the men in transports at once and ship them north without further orders. I am confident such action would ultimately be approved. A full list of the sick men would mean a copy of the roster of every company here.'

Rest and Their Command. BOSTON, Aug. 3.—A special cablegram to the Journal from Ponce, Porto Rico, says: A tremendous sensation has occurred

REGAINED HEALTH.

Gratifying Letters to Mrs. Pinkham From Happy Women.

"I Owe You My Life."

Mrs. E. WOODRISSE, Mills, Neb., writes: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I owe my life to your Vegetable Compound. The doctors said I had consumption and nothing could be done for me. My menstruation had stopped and they said my blood was turning to water. I had several doctors. They all said I could not live. I began the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it helped me right away; menses returned and I have gained in weight. I have better health than I have had for years. It is wonderful what your Compound has done for me."

"I Feel Like a New Person."

Mrs. GEO. LEACH, 1609 Belle St., Alton, Ill., writes: "Before I began to take your Vegetable Compound I was a great sufferer from womb trouble. Menses would appear two and three times in a month, causing me to be so weak I could not stand. I could neither sleep nor eat, and looked so badly my friends hardly knew me. I took doctor's medicine but did not derive much benefit from it. My druggist gave me one of your little books, and after reading it I decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I feel like a new person. I would not give your Compound for all the doctors' medicine in the world. I can not praise it enough."

In the Sixth Massachusetts regiment, which is in Gen. Garretson's brigade. The friction between the line officers of the regiment and the officers of the brigade, which has been growing ever since the command left Cuba, reached its climax Monday, when Colonel Woodward, Lieutenant Colonel Chaffin, Major Taylor, Chaplain Doussenoit and Captain Goodell, of Company K, resigned their commissions. The exact reason which prompted them to take this step is not at present known. The case must have been serious indeed. The resignations leave Major Charles K. Darling in command of the regiment.

The matter has been fully reported to Gen. Miles and a rigid investigation has been ordered. By military law, to resign in face of the enemy means a court martial.

West Virginia's Pensions. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. WASHINGTON, D. C., August 4.—Pensions have been granted to West Virginia applicants as follows: Original—Samuel Bogard, Benwood, \$8. Increase—Thomas Ingram, Horse-neck, \$6 to \$8; James Williams, Clinton Furnace, \$10 to \$12. Widows—Sarah Crassey, Acme, \$8; Sarah A. Adkins, St. Albans, \$8. Dependents—Minors of Frank L. Williamson, \$12.

Softens their Regrets. LONDON, August 4.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says: "The Madrid press strongly blames the want of loyalty the volunteers in Porto Rico have displayed in allowing the American invaders so easy a walk over. Indeed this behavior tends to diminish the respect we felt at leaving the island."

"Santas Gusman, Calvo and other chiefs of the Spanish party in Cuba, who have recently returned to Santand, speak despondently of the condition of the island and declare that America will be compelled to keep an army of 100,000 men there for years to come."

WONDERFUL EXPORT TRADE

Of the Past Fiscal Year—The Domestic Manufacturers Show up Fully as Well as Agricultural Products. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 4.—While our wonderful export trade in the fiscal year just ended has attracted much attention, the most interesting and really wonderful feature of it has been, in some degree at least, overlooked. While our exportations of agricultural products during the year have surpassed in value those of any preceding year in the history of the country, the exportation of manufactures is, when considered in detail, equally interesting in its bearing upon the general commerce and prosperity, both present and future, of the nation.

The exportation of domestic manufactures in the fiscal year 1898 is set down by the records of the bureau of statistics of the treasury department at \$28,871,448, which is nearly twelve millions of dollars greater than any preceding year in the history of the country. This is especially interesting in view of the fact that the imports of manufactures during the year were abnormally small. In addition to this it is reasonable to suppose that the purchases of manufactures by the people of this country in the prosperous year just ended were unusually great, both by reason of the increased earnings and the further fact that during several preceding years their purchases in these lines had, because of the financial depression, been light.

For these two reasons, the smallness of importations of manufactures and the probable increased consumption of manufactures by our own people, it is apparent that the home demand upon our own manufacturers was unusually great, thus reducing, to some extent, the attention which they had formerly been able to give to an invasion of foreign markets. In addition to this, it had been feared by some that the increased customs rates adopted a year ago would result in a reduction of the purchases of our goods by citizens of other nations, but this expectation was not realized.

In view of these facts the large exportation of manufactures in the year just ended is, to say the least, a very notable feature of the commerce of this remarkable year. The total exportation of manufactures for the year is more than double that of a decade ago, almost three times as much as that of 1880, more than four times as much as in 1870, and seven times as much as in 1860. How much the centennial exhibition had to do with awakening a taste throughout the world for our manufactures and products which were there exhibited would be difficult to say, but it is an interesting fact, at least, that in that year (1876) the exportation of manufactures for the first time touched the one hundred million dollar line and since that time has gone steadily forward until in 1898 it reached \$28,871,448.

What are the manufactured articles which we have so freely exported, and who have been their purchasers? To answer these in detail would occupy much space for they include almost every variety of article that could be imagined and go to every part of the world.

Of agricultural implements the exportations of the fiscal year 1898 were \$7,609,732, against \$3,945,187 in 1888. They went to Great Britain, France, Germany, British North America, Central and South America, British East Indies and Australasia, other parts of Asia and Oceania, and even to Africa, while the great grain fields of Russia also drew largely upon our manufacturers in this line. Our cars for street and steam railways went to all parts of Europe, China, Japan and the East Indies, to Brazil, to Cuba, to Central America, Hawaii, Mexico and Africa, the value of this class of exportations for the year amounting to \$3,424,419. Our cotton goods went to every part of the world, China, British North America, South America and Oceania being the largest purchasers, the total exports of cotton manufactures for the year being \$17,924,092, against \$9,992,277



A DISAPPOINTED FIGHTER. Brig. Gen. Kent Regrets that He Cannot Go to Porto Rico to Fight for Uncle Sam.

When it was decided that none of the soldiers who took part in the Santiago conflict were to be carried to Porto Rico, these fell a shadow of gloom over the hearts of our brave officers as well as over their gallant men. Among those who most sincerely regret the issuing of this order is Brig. Gen. Jacob F. Kent of the Fifth Army Corps, whose forces were nearest Santiago at the beginning of that memorable battle. Brig. Gen. Kent has charge of the First Division of the Fifth Corps, and has been in the service of his country since his graduation from West Point in 1861. When he first entered the army he was appointed to the infantry. After two years' hard work he was made Inspector General of Volunteers with the additional honor of the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He fought during the civil war with efficiency and gallantry, and in 1865, at the close of the war, he was rewarded with a promotion. From that time until 1886 Gen. Kent served his country in various capacities, and in direct recognition of these services he was made a Colonel. He has the reputation of being an excellent executive officer and holds three brevets for gallantry in the field.

ESTIMATING HIS VALUE.



Mr. Babbie—I wonder, now Miss Pearce, if you happen to know how much I'm worth. Miss Pearce—Well, I know that geese are selling at eight cents a pound, but then, of course, I can only make the roughest sort of guess at your weight.

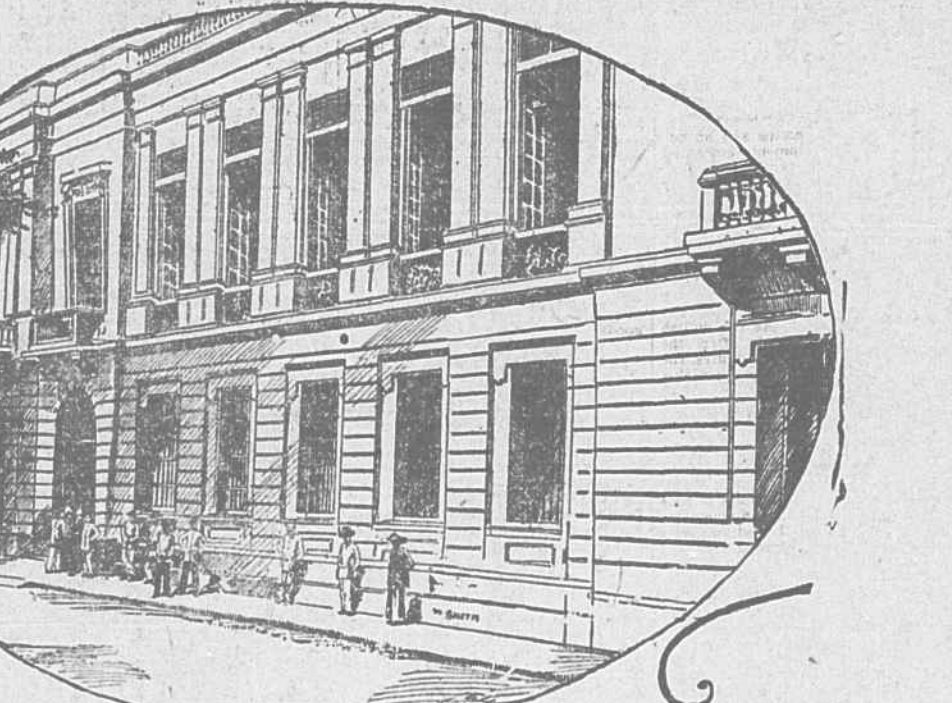
In 1890. People in Africa and China and British East Indies and Cuba and British Australasia and Japan and Mexico, as well as all parts of Europe, are riding our bicycles, the exportation for the year being \$6,846,523, against less than two million dollars in the fiscal year 1890.

Our exportation of copper and manufactures thereof has increased enormously in the past few years, being \$23,150,872 in the fiscal year just ended, against \$3,812,798 in 1888. Of refined mineral oils the exportation during the year amounted to \$51,732,816 in value, against \$47,043,409 in 1888. The value of the year's exportation of oil is slightly less than that of the preceding year, which was \$56,463,183, but this is due altogether to a reduction in price, the number of gallons exported being six-and-a-half millions greater than in the preceding year. Every part of the world now uses and uses our illuminating oil, more than twelve million gallons going to Africa, twenty millions to British Australasia, forty-four millions to China, and fifty-three millions to Japan. The largest article or class of articles included in the list of exports of manufactures is "manufactures of iron and steel." The value of this single class of exports in 1898 was \$70,867,537, against \$30,166,462 in 1888, and \$17,763,034 in 1885, thus showing an increase of 30 per cent in ten years, while, curiously, there has been a corresponding decrease in the importations of manufactures of iron and steel, which fell from \$48,992,757 in 1888 to \$12,615,013 in 1898.

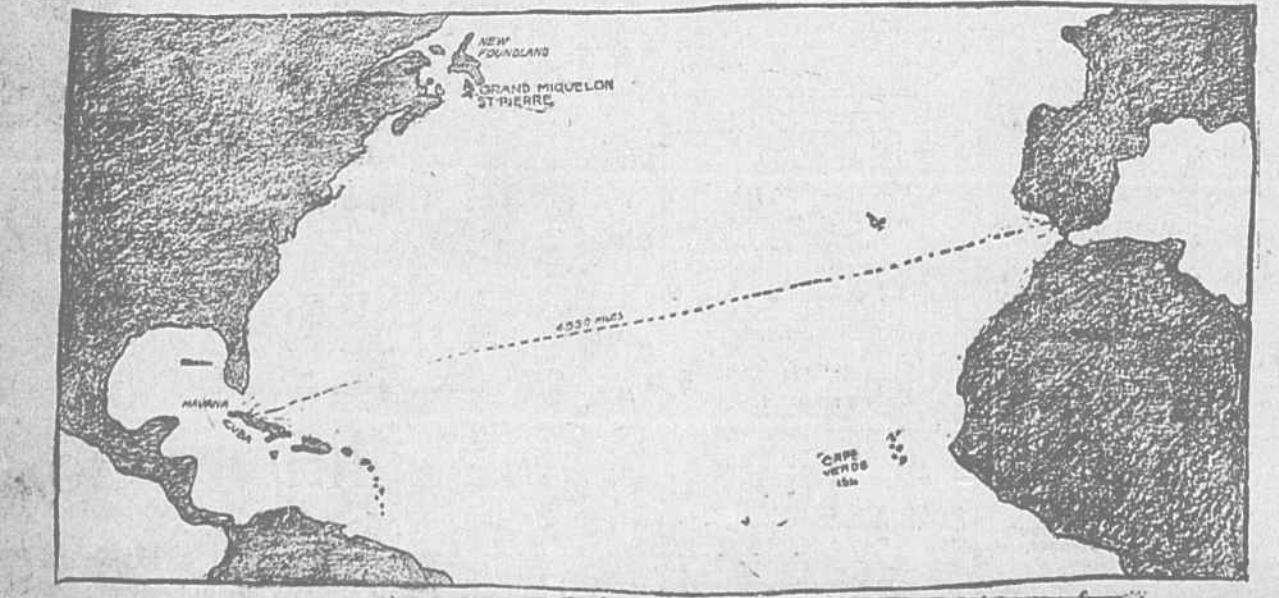
GET YOUR NOTICE! Many Wheeling Citizens have Acknowledged Receipt—The Question is Important.

A notice means a great deal. It all depends on the notice. There are many kinds. This one is serious. It's nature's notice. A warning note of trouble. Neglect it not, delay is dangerous. Where does it come? In the back. Why does it come? Because the kidneys are sick. How does it come? With aches and pains. Backache, lame back and weak back are the notices. Notices of kidney trouble. Notices to take Doan's Kidney Pills. Don't read them wrongly. Don't take our advice, take four neighbors. Lots of Wheeling people can tell you. There are many kidney remedies. But only one cure. Other kidney pills, but only one—Doan's. Here's one that knows: Mr. Thomas Deibaugh, of No. 314 Canal street, a glass blower employed at the East Wheeling Glass Company's works, says: "When I began to complain of my kidneys at first the trouble was not so bad, but in time it became more constant and severe. The attacks were always preceded by nervousness and palpitation of the heart, and the distress across my kidneys would be so severe that I could not rest, but would lie and toss about all night long. I felt tired and depressed all the time, and an unusual exertion would make me entirely out of breath. The secretions from the kidneys were very irregular and high colored. When I saw Doan's Kidney Pills advertised I got them at the Logan Drug Co.'s store and took

them. They relieved me very quickly and I believe permanently." Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Shipped by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute. AS TO THE ARMY CANTEEN. A writer in the New York Press who signs himself "Catholic," says: Your correspondent who champions the army canteen, is either woefully ignorant of history or a very narrow minded person. His attacks on the Methodists and the W. C. T. U. are not founded on truth. The writer is neither a Methodist nor a Prohibitionist. If your correspondent will read the history of this country for the past thirty odd years he will discover that the Methodists have led all religious bodies in shaping the destiny of the United States. Abraham Lincoln commended them. They gave men and treasure and, to the writer's knowledge, deprived themselves of necessities so that this correspondent, who, judging by his language, is not an American, could live in a country where he has freedom, but not freedom to debauch our soldiers with rum. The churches and temperance societies better the condition of the people. Can your correspondent point out a regiment of our army fitted out by a brewer or an infidel? Take away churches and temperance societies from our country and substitute liquor dealers and men like your correspondent, and the worst government the world ever saw will prevail. The world is growing better. We do not live in the past. Our armies will be victorious by the aid of Christianity, of which temperance is a part. An Entertaining Druggist. There are few men more wide awake and enterprising than the Logan Drug Co., who spare no pains to secure the best of everything in their line for their many customers. They now have the valuable agency for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. This is the wonderful remedy that is producing such a furor all over the country by its many startling cures. It absolutely cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all affections of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. Call at above drug store and get a trial bottle free, or a regular size for 50 cents and \$1.00. Guaranteed to cure or price refunded. SUMMER RESORTS. Atlantic City, N. J. HOTEL METROPOLE, N. J. The new proprietors are determined to maintain the high standard in this department attained by the former management, as well as the general service of the house, which has made the Metroville of the year, \$1.00 per day, \$2.00 per week, \$10.00 per month, according to location of rooms, number of parties, length of stay, etc. Respectfully soliciting your patronage R. C. IVORY, F. D. SMITH. CHESTER INN. Ocean and New York Ave., Atlantic City, N. J. Open all the year. \$2.00 per day. \$10 to \$12.50 weekly. D. KNAUER THE INTELLIGENCER PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT—No. 101, MARKET STREET.



GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AT MANILA. Manila has 250,000 inhabitants, and, with the exception of a few, they are all willing to be patriotic Americans, who desire to live under the Stars and Stripes as the colonial possession of the United States.



THE ROUTE WATSON'S FLEET WOULD HAVE TAKEN TO SPAIN HAD NOT PEACE BEEN DECLARED.