

PRESIDENT'S VISIT

To Camp Wikoff Where Santiago's Heroes Are.

A MOST CORDIAL RECEPTION

EXTENDED BY THE SOLDIERS. THE TENDER SOLICITUDE OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF THE NATION FOR THE INVALID WARRIORS—PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S TOUCHING SPEECH—INCIDENTS OF THE CAMP.

CAMP WIKOFF, Montauk Point, Sept. 4.—President McKinley spent five hours in the camp yesterday, headed most of the time, visiting the sick in the hospitals and inspecting the well in their cantonments. He made a speech to the assembled infantrymen, reviewed the cavalrymen, expressed his opinion of the camp to the reporters and issued an order directing the regulars to return to their stations east of the Mississippi.

With the President were Vice-President Hobart, Secretary of War Alger, Attorney General Griggs, Senator Medfield Proctor, of Vermont; Brigadier General Eagan, commissary of the army; Brigadier General Ludington, quartermaster of the army; Col. Henry Hecker and the secretaries to the President, Porter and Cortelyou. The ladies of the party were Mrs. Alger and Miss Hecker, a daughter of Col. Hecker, General Wheeler, his staff and nearly every officer of prominence in the camp met the President at the station, except General Shafter, who is still in detention, and General Young, who fell and broke his arm last night.

After greetings and introductions on the railway platform, the President took General Wheeler's arm and went to a carriage. Col. Theodore Roosevelt of the Rough Riders, was among a group of horsemen nearby. Mr. McKinley saw him, and got out of the carriage to speak to him. Colonel Roosevelt hastily dismounted, and tussled with a gauntlet for fifteen seconds, so that uninvolved he might shake hands. The column of carriages wound up a hill, escorted by the Third cavalry regiment and the mounted band of the Sixth regiment. The party paused a moment on the hill, and the President looked out on the wide, undulating cape, water-bound on either side, and whitened on the levels and hillsides by the tents of 18,000 men, laid out in geometric lines.

Mr. McKinley drove to General Shafter's tent in the detention camp. The general, who was flushed and weak from a mild case of malarial fever, was in full uniform, sitting at the door of the tent. He tried to rise, but Mr. McKinley said:

"Stay where you are, general. You are entitled to rest."

The President congratulated General Shafter on the Santiago campaign, and after a few minutes' rest proceeded to the general hospital. The soldiers recently arrived on transports and detained in the detention section of the camp, lined up irregularly on each side of the road and cheered. Mr. McKinley took off his straw hat then, and scarcely put it on for more than a minute or two at a time during the remainder of his progress through the camp. Miss Wheeler, a daughter of the general, happened to be in the first row of the hospital tents, and she showed the President through her division. General Wheeler announced in each ward:

"Boys, the President has come to see you," or "Soldiers, the President of the United States."

Some of the soldiers slept on unconscionable benches lately raised upon their elbows; others feebly clasped their hands. Mr. McKinley gently shook hands with many, and at every cot he paused an instant, and if he saw the sick man looking at him he bowed in a direct and personal way.

In the second ward the President entered Sergeant John A. Alexander, Company D, First Illinois, who has a fever, was rather startled by hearing General Wheeler announce the President.

"I am sorry to see you so sick. I hope that you are getting better."

"Thank you, I think I shall get well."

"Do you wish for anything?" inquired General Wheeler.

"No; I have everything good for me, I guess," Alexander replied, wearily, "but I wish I were home."

"I hope that we may soon get you there," said Mr. McKinley.

He had many such bits of talk with the men, and seemed to be in no hurry. He almost outwore the patience of all his party by his slow-going through ward after ward. When seemingly all the wards of the general hospital had been gone through, and the President was about to get into a carriage, Attorney General Griggs detained him.

"Miss Wheeler has told me," he said, of a Lieutenant Prado who is in a tent back here to himself, and he is in a dying condition. He has asked about your coming, and Miss Wheeler has promised that you shall see him."

"Certainly. Let us go to him," Mr. McKinley said.

The others of the party discreetly remained outside of the tent. The President appeared with the nurses a moment later. His eyes were moist and downcast.

As it was inconvenient to go back to the doors of the long tents, Mr. McKinley would go through the framework at the end of the tents and jump down. The general hospital is on a slope, and the height of the floors from the ground increased with each ward. At Ward F the jump was nearly six feet. Vice-President Hobart, who is a bulky man, hesitated.

"I talk here. Can't go over this hurdle. Neither would Secretary Alger, who had taken all the jumps until then. But General Wheeler sprang lightly down. The day was hot. Mr. McKinley wore a black frock coat with a waist coat. The perspiration streamed from his face. A glass of apollinaris was offered to him, but he declined to drink, saying that he was too warm. He proceeded to the infantry plain, as it is called. The men of the Ninth Massachusetts, the First Illinois, the Eighth Ohio, the Thirtieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Tenth regular infantry were assembled without arms. About 5,000 men stood in close order. General Wheeler said:

"The President of our great country has come here to greet the soldiers that marched so gallantly up San Juan hill on July 1. He comes here to express the Nation's thanks to those brave men. I want to tell you that when the President went here two weeks ago to command this camp he enjoined me in the most emphatic language, that I should, without regard to expense, exercise any and every authority necessary to make comfortable this body of men, who, by their courage, have raised this republic to the highest position among the great nations of the earth. I have the honor and pleasure of introducing to you the President of the United States."

President McKinley said: "General Wheeler, soldiers of Camp Wikoff, soldiers of the Fifth army corps—I trust that you will put your hats on. I am glad to meet you. I am honored to stand before you to-day. I bring you the gratitude of the Nation, to whose

THE DUTY OF MOTHERS.

Daughters Should be Carefully Guided in Early Womanhood.

What suffering frequently results from a mother's ignorance; or more frequently from a mother's neglect to properly instruct her daughter!

Tradition says "woman must suffer," and young women are so taught. There is a little truth and a great deal of exaggeration in this. If a young woman suffers severely she needs treatment and her mother should see that she gets it.

Many mothers hesitate to take their daughters to a physician for examination; but no mother need hesitate to write freely about her daughter or herself to Mrs. Pinkham and secure the most efficient advice without charge. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

The following letter from Miss MARRIE F. JOHNSON, Centralia, Pa., shows what Mrs. Pinkham will do, and tells how Mrs. Pinkham helped her:

"My health became so poor that I had to leave school. I was tired all the time, and had dreadful pains in my side and back. I was also troubled with irregularity of menses. I was very weak, and lost so much flesh that my friends became alarmed. My mother, who is a firm believer in your remedies from experience, thought perhaps they might benefit me, and wrote you for advice. I followed the advice you gave, and used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills as you directed, and am now as well as I ever was. I have gained flesh and have a good color. I am completely cured of irregularity."

In charge and by the noble women engaged in that work was especially gratifying to me."

Vice-President Hobart said: "I am not an army officer and have not a full experience in judging of camps and camp systems, but it seemed to me that Camp Wikoff was admirably adapted for army purposes at this time as a camp for recuperation. The hospitals and hospital service seem perfect in appointments and well adapted for the rapid recovery of the sick. The hospital locations, their surroundings and their climatic conditions could not be improved. The men with their trained nurses, cheerful surroundings, full medical equipments and good hospital services will soon be ready to be sent home, or to have permanent quarters. The country is rich enough, prosperous enough, to give these heroes every consideration, every comfort and every luxury that they deserve or request. I am most agreeably surprised at the facilities I found, particularly in the hospital service. The men will be best cared for by being patient in their present surroundings till they are fully able to stand a railroad journey."

Secretary of War Alger said: "I find that things are in better condition than they were when I was here a week ago. I am well satisfied with the camp."

Ex-Secretary of War Proctor said: "The location of the camp seems to me ideal. It has water on both sides, a soil dry by natural drainage, and a pleasant breeze from the sea. It is immeasurably better than the hospitals I was familiar with during the civil war. I think the President's visit will do the men good. It will give them something to think about and break the monotony of the week."

When the President arrived at Long Island City he took the government ferry boat General Meigs and was taken across the lower end of Manhattan island to the Jersey shore, on his way to the Vice President's home in Paterson, N. J., where he will spend Sunday.

The hot weather is in creating the death rate among the sick soldiers in the hospitals to an alarming degree, besides prostrating many men who heretofore have not been on the sick list. There were eighteen deaths yesterday, and more have occurred since midnight. The doctor reported that there were

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1,150 patients in the general hospitals to-day. During the past twenty-four hours 400 convalescent men have received furloughs. The deaths in the general hospital announced to-day were: Leonard Meyers, Company B, Second infantry, typhoid fever; Charles Burr, Company A, Twelfth infantry, malarial fever; Sergeant Herbert L. Jellum, band, of the Fourth infantry, malarial fever and dysentery; Sergeant Thomas Ferguson, Company B, Third cavalry, heart failure; Michael Barlow, Company A, Twentieth infantry, dysentery; August Dahms, band, of the Third infantry, malarial fever; an unknown soldier.

There were 315 men in detention hospital. Three hundred and fifty convalescents from the City of Berkshire were landed to-day and are now in the hospitals. The United States fish commission boat Grampus arrived to-day, bringing 1,000 pounds of fresh fish for the hospitals. Water is still scarce in the camp, and as a result there is much suffering.

Four soldiers of the Thirty-fourth Michigan volunteers were received at the Presbyterian hospital in New York to-day, making a total of fourteen members of the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Michigan volunteers now at the Presbyterian. All are suffering from malaria. C. D. Carpenter spent to-day in helping to care for the Michigan troops sent to New York from Montauk. Aided by him and his brother the men were enabled to obtain a lunch and a resting place in the temporary Red Cross hospital for the sick. President McKinley was shocked on learning of the terrible sufferings of the Michigan troops from the heat en route from the camp to Long Island City yesterday by rail. The President urged that some thing be done at once to supply the troops leaving camp with plenty of ice and wholesome rations.

HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION.

A Striking Coincidence of Dates—A Popular Course.

The Washington Star refers to a notable circumstance in connection with the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, as follows:

By a striking coincidence the American flag was hoisted officially over the Hawaii, joining the islands to the United States, on the same day the peace protocol was signed at Washington. August 12, 1898, thus becomes doubly significant in the history of the United States, marking the formal opening of the era of a wider national sphere and the close of the war which made possible this extension of the country's political as well as commercial limits.

Hawaiian annexation would doubtless have resulted from the ever-increasing pressure of public opinion in its favor, whether the United States had gone to war with Spain or not. Ultimately the vital need of these islands would have so clearly impressed itself upon the intelligence of the people and their representatives in Congress that the union of the republics would be inevitable. But this project, like most great enterprises, found its path obstructed by large and small obstacles, and it remained for the war to remove them at one sweep. The need of a half-way station for the transportation across the great ocean of a large army of soldiers and a squadron of warships was clearly demonstrated. The strategic value of an outpost of this kind was made far more plain by events than by arguments. The dismissal of Minister Woodford from Madrid by the Spanish government thus virtually became the cause of the flag-raising at Honolulu on the 12th of last month.

Hence it is particularly appropriate that the ceremony of making Hawaii American territory should have taken place—by a coincidence—on the same day which marked the practical close of the war in which Hawaii cut so large a figure. The raising of the Stars and Stripes brings to Hawaii a guarantee of peace which she never before enjoyed. Her exposed position, without a military force or navy for defense, is now safeguarded. Hawaii's isolation gives place to participation in the advancement of one of the world's most progressive nations, and at a time of exceptional momentum. The change involves more than an amendment of Hawaii's relations with the rest of the world. It marks the first step abroad on the part of a hitherto home-keeping nation. It foreshadows the completion of the inter-oceanic canal, for which



MRS. GEORGE M. PULLMAN, JR.

The Beautiful Chicago Girl Who Married the Son of the Palace Car Millionaire.

The marriage of George M. Pullman, Jr., son of the late palace car millionaire, to Miss Lynah Fernald, of Chicago, was a surprise to society both in New York and in the western city. The couple have long been friends, but it was thought that the affection was merely "brotherly" and "sisterly," as until very recently the alliance was expected to have been between Sanger, the younger brother, and the present Mrs. Pullman. Strange things happen, however, and the strangest of all is that Mr. Sanger Pullman was one of the most ardent in his approval of the union.

Mrs. Pullman is the daughter of J. W. Fernald, president of the Fernald Pressed Hay Company of Chicago. At first the father objected indignantly to the match, and not the most complimentary things were said of his daughter's

THE FAULT FINDERS.

They Would Have Had No Arguments Had the War Been Longer.

New Haven Register (Conn.): We cannot speak professionally of the distress which has overtaken our army in the campaign against Spain, from the point of view that after all much that has occurred was unavoidable. We cannot, however, resist the belief that that is the fact. Each encampment has been a freshly established community, with nearly every demand that a regularly organized community has. The need for water, fresh air, food, lodging, raiment, etc., has been exactly the same with fewer facilities to meet it.

It would be interesting as well as instructive to the country at large if some person with a fondness for statistics should compare the records of the first four months of the civil war with those of the war with Spain and then compare the sickness and distress in each camp with the sickness and distress in each community of similar size and congestion. In other words, any inquiry that is established will probably disclose the fact that much of the suffering was inevitable, and that what has occurred has been exaggerated. Had the war been prolonged four months longer, we should have heard much less to horrify us, and in the meantime the army itself would have been seasoned and fit to cope with even greater privations.

In fact, our army is just now getting into war shape. The weak are being weeded out and the strong are becoming hardier. In another month we shall have a splendid and superior force. We repeat that short, sharp and decisive campaigns, under existing conditions, are painfully disadvantageous, but should be prepared for if possible.

A Clever Trick.

It certainly looks like it, but there is really no trick about it. Anybody can try it who has Lame Back and Weak Kidneys, Malaria or nervous troubles. We mean he can cure himself right away by taking Electric Bitters. This medicine tones up the whole system, acts as a stimulant to Liver and Kidneys, is a blood purifier and nerve tonic. It cures Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, Sleeplessness, and Melancholy. It is purely vegetable, a mild laxative and restores the system to its natural vigor. Try Electric Bitters and be convinced that they are a miracle worker. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50c a bottle at Logan Drug Co.'s Drug Store.

B. & O. Sunday Excursions on Fourth Division.

Commencing Sunday, May 22, and every Sunday thereafter, until September 25, inclusive, the Baltimore & Ohio will sell excursion tickets to and from all stations between Wheeling and Grafton, good returning date of sale at one fare for the round trip, with ten cents added.

Reduced Rates via Ohio River R.R. Wheeling to Cincinnati, O., \$5.00; Wheeling to Lexington, Ky., \$4.00; Wheeling to Louisville, Ky., \$6.00; Wheeling to Louisville, Ky., second class, \$5.00.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth. Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

GOLD DUST.

Which Half is the Better Half. The housewife's duties are harder than men realize. Cleaning alone is a constant tax on her strength, a never-ended task. More than half the work of cleaning she can have done for her, if she will, and the expense will be next to nothing.

FAIRBANK'S GOLD DUST Washing Powder. Does the better half of cleaning; does it better than any other way known; does it easily, quickly and cheaply. Largest package—greatest economy. THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.



POPE LEO TAKING HIS LAST WALK. Pope Leo XIII. with his faithful companion, secretary, and friend, Ramonolla, recently took what is feared will be his last walk in the garden of the Vatican. This picture shows one of the papal guards saluting His Holiness, and announcing that his noonday meal is prepared. This pope, it will be noticed, walks with a visible stoop, half supported by Ramonolla. His photograph is the only one ever taken of the pope in his private garden.