The visitors were shown into the Blue parlor, and when they had been announced went to the library, where the conference occurred. They did not leave the White House until 7 o'clock, an hour and a half after they had entered. It was raining when they walked through the public lobby and out to the parts, nochars. As on the other occasions. when he appeared at the White House as the emissary of Spain, the Ambassador made haste to light a big cigar, and while he was engaged in doing this he became aware of the downpour. M. Cambon and M. Thiebaut hurried back

into the Blue Parlor, evading the crowd of newspaper men who were waiting on the portico while a messenger announced a cab. Then there was another dash as the cab drove up and the French representatives were whirled away, outwitting the newsgatherera again. Secretary Day remained to dine with the President and spent the evening at the White House. When the diplomats had gone he sent word to the newspaper men that no official statement concerning the Spanish note or the visit of M. Cambon would be made.

At the French Embassy the Ambassador and M. Thiebaut begged to be excused from receiving visitors. Apparently the decision to summon a Cabinet conference was not made by the President until several hours after M. Cambon had finished his business at the White House, for it was not until about half past 8 that messages were sent out to the Cabinet officers to join the President and Secretary

Those who responded were Secretaries Alger and Bliss, Attorney-General Griggs and Postmaster-General Smith. The absentees were Secretary Long, Secretary Wilson and Secretary Gage.

The Cabinet council left the White House after a conference with the President lasting an hour and a half. On leaving all of them said that no official statement was to be made to-

COL. BOGAN A NEEDLESS VICTIM.

Dr. Duff Says His Death Was Due to Criminal Neglect at Santiago.

BOSTON, Aug. 9 -Col. Fred B. Bogan of the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment, who returned from Santingo last Friday, died at his home in Charlestown this morning at 2:30 o'clock. His family and Father Cronin were with him at the end. Dr. Duff says that Col. Bogan's death was due to a sudden giving out of vitality, quiet and painless, and that up to fifteen minutes before the end he expected to see him restored to

As to the cause of the death of Col. Bogan Dr. Duff, his physician, says:

'Obl. Bogan had no organic disease what He died from exhaustion as the result of lack of nutriment, and his death is simply one of the many murders-the doing to death of our brave soldiers by starvation and neglect. "Col. Bogan's orderly has related to me not a few of the intolerable conditions, how the cargoes of ice melted on the transports and the

tons of proper supplies remained in the holds because no orders could be obtained for unloading them. Col. Bogan was compelled to drag himself six miles on foot from the headquarters of his regiment in order to get aboard the transport. It seems to me that if there were no other mode of transportation he might have been carried

rould have been ready to give up their lives "Gen. Shafter has been quoted, I believe, as saying that there was always plenty of food, but food which consisted alone of raw bacon, brown sugar, and hardtack can hardly be considered as appropriate sustenance day after day in the climate of Santiago.

in a litter. Certainly the men in his regiment.

I repeat Col. Bogan died as the result of no organic disease, but simply from neglectcriminal neglect-and I suppose there is no doubt that his case has been duplicated many

Col. Bogan's funeral is to be a military one in compliance with the desires of the family. The services will be held on Friday in St. Catharine's Church. From Thursday noon till 9:30 A. M. on Friday the body will lie in state in the armory of Company D. Ninth Regiment, in Charlestown. The Fifth Regiment, under Col. Whitney, will come from South Framingham to escort the funeral procession to the cemetery

Adjt,-Gen. Dalton this morning telegraphed to the War Department asking for a furlough for Col. Bogan's son, who is a Sergeant at Camp Alger, Va. A reply was received granting a furlough of thirty days.

NAVAL OFFICER BREAKS DOWN. Lieutenant - Commander Barnette "Con

demned" and Detached from Duty. WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.-Another commander of a naval vessel has broken down under the

strain of service and the heat of a tropical citmate. He is Lioutenant-Commander William Jo Barnette of the auxiliary gunboat Dorothea, one of the most efficient officers of the mayy By an order of the Navy Department to-day he was detached from the command of that vessel and ordered home for treatment on the recommendation of the Medical Board, who "condemned" him. Lieutenant-Commander Nelson T. Houston

of the Castine was ordered to the command of the Dorothea. The Dorothea was formerly the yacht of the same name built for Thomas Mc-Kean of Philadelphia. She had just been completed when the navy bought her. Lieutenant-Commander Barnette was naval side to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy at the time. He has been engaged in service in Cuban and Florida waters. The Dorothea is now at Key

RESERVES OFF WATCH.

The Navy Discontinues Its Signal Service at the Delaware Breakwater.

Lewes, Del., Aug. 9.-The Navy Department has discontinued its signal service at the Dela ware Breakwater, and, in accordance with Inspector Gunning's instructions. Chief Quar termaster Walter Speace, who was in charge of the station, and his seven assistants, all former members of the naval militia from Philadelphis, will leave to-morrow morning for Nev York, where they will report for duty on board the receiving ship New Hampshire.

The gunboat Arctic, the converted Philadelphia iceboat, which is manned by Philadelphia naval militia, and has been stationed at the Delaware Breakwater ten days, was ordered up the river to-day, and will doubtless go out of commission immediately.

COL. GIRARD ASKS A HEARING.

Says He Expects an Official Investigation of Camp Alger's Condition.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 0.-In speaking about the attack on the Medical Department of the Army in charge of the several camps of concentration in a medical journal several days ago Col. Girard, the Chief Surgeon of the Corps, said to-

I expect that the management of the Medical Department at Camp Alger will eventually become a matter of official investigation, and the least I can hope for is that the medical profession do not pass final judgment based upon sensational newspaper reports and misdirected Give a man the benefit of the philanthropism. until he is proved guilty is the essence of American law, and this is all I ask. A lifetime spent in professional work in the service of the country should count for something."

CHESTER CAN'T GET AWAY.

CHIEF ENGINEER CALLS TRANSPORTS

Volunteer Engineers Have Been Stewing

Abourd Her Sluce Sunday, While a Swarm of Mechanics Have Tinkered at Her Old Machinery-She Cost Uncle Sam \$200,000 The orders from the War Department yester day for the volunteer regiments under Gen Wade not to start for Porto Rico did not apply to the regiment of volunteer engineers, cording to Col. Griffin, but nevertheless the engineers did not get away. There was another breakdown in the engine roon, of the transport Chester just as everything was supposed to be ready. This particular neeldent was to the reversing gear, and the chief engineer and his six assistants could not tell after six bours' work what had happened to it Col. Griffin, surrounded by the officers of his

command, was sitting on the deck of the transport after dinner last evening anxiously waiting to hear the rattle of the anchor chains "I think we are about ready to get under way," said the Colonel, "but you'll have to see the chief engineer to get the exact moment of That order from Washington this departure. afternoon has nothing to do with us. We are to report direct to Gen. Miles and were not to be under Gen. Wade at all. There is only one sick man aboard ship and all the men are con-

tented and memarkably good natured under the When the reporter asked Chief Engineer Alexander Bain just when he would get away that officer sat down on a rung of a ladder and laughed fully three minutes. Then he repeated the question to each of his assistants, and

"She'll go backward all right," explained Engineer Bain, "but that's the end of it. We can't move her an inch the other way, for the reversing gear won't work. This engine is a wreck, and I would like to pack my dunnage

"So would I," exclaimed the first assistant as he wiped the perspiration from his face while he pulled back on the end of a crowbar. the other end of which was holding up some thing that had broken off.

'The trouble," Mr. Bain said, "began last Friday, when we tried to bring the ship out ere from Brooklyn under her own steam Then we found that the circulation pumps were worthless, and we had to get a towboat. From that time up to to-night we have been discovering breaks. None of us has had more than twelve hours' sleep since we came into this engine room. We have worked ourselves, and we have had sixty mechanics and several experts out here to get the machinery into working order. And we have had to work in a temper ature of 100 degrees, because so much steam escapes from the leaks in the evlinders." Mr. Bain pointed to a wrought-iron patch

of the low-pressure cylinder. "That was cracked half way across," he said. "That's a good patch, but it will leak like the mischief as soon as we get under way. We thought that we were ready to go las night, but the throttle valve got bent and wouldn't shut off or do anything else. I got a new one fitted this afternoon and then tried engine again. We worked her astern for a full hour without any accident at all and then tried to go ahead. That settled it. Thereversing gear got jammed and wouldn't budge We are trying now to fix that. It

may take two hours and it may take ten

that had been bolted on to the east-iron bottom

"The hull of this ship is a good one, but the engine is very poor. The engine is twentythree years old, and there is nothing modern about it. It's the old style compound with a 66-inch high pressure and 120-inch low pressure cylinder, and a 66-inch stroke. The coal onsumption is enormous. In twenty-four hours, running at fourteen knots, we use u 100 tons. They had this ship laid up for four years at Southampton because the engine was in such condition and because the coal consumption was so great. Since then she has made three trips across the Atlantic, and on the last trip over the engineers had to stop nine times to repair damages.

The Chester was owned by the International Navigation Company. When the Government chartered the St. Paul, St. Louis, Harvard and Yale, the company was short of steamers for the service between here and Southampton. The Chester, one of the oldest vessels owned by the company, having been built in 1873, was ing up at Southampton. American registry, and for that reason could be used with safety during the war. She made either one or two round trips between New York and Southampton after she was brought over here. Then she was offered for sale to the

It was about a month ago that her sale was taken to the Eric Basin to be fitted up as a transport. It was at first reported that the Chester would be ready for sea in about five days. At the end of that time it was stated that she could not sail under a week or ten days, as the work of putting up the hammocks and their frames in the quarters for the troops would take longer than was at first supposed. But it appears now that when the Chester was taken to the Erie Basin, Mr. Dickie, the chief engineer there, was directed to overhaul her machinery and put it in order. He went to work, expecting that the work could be rwshed through in a short time.

The further he got, so a Government officer said yesterday, the more wretched he found the condition of the machinery to be. The valves were nearly all so badly rusted that when steam was got up it escaped at nearly every valve With eighty pounds steam pressure it was impossible to start the engines. The machinists tinkered and tinkered, and every time an attempt was made to start the engines some new weak spot was discovered. Finally, on last Saturday, she was moved out into the hav and anchored. Mr. Dickie said he thought she'd been patched up so that she could round trip to Porto Rico, make one The mules of the engineer regiment were put aboard last Saturday and the engineers on Sunday. Since then three attempts at least have been made to start the ship. Each attempt has been followed by a breakdown some where. Mr. Dickie and a force of machinists from the Erie Basin were sent for and worked until nearly dark yesterday, when she broke down again. Mr. Dickle then reported that the ship would surely be ready to sail for Porto Rico when new engines had been put in. Fur-

ther than that he wouldn't prophesy. The Chester was purchased for the Government by Col. Frank J. Hecker of Detroit, recent ly appointed a Quartermaster in the army, with the rank of Colonel. The price agreed upon was \$200,000. It was said yesterday that the company has not been paid for the ship yet, but that James S. Swartz, treasurer of the company, expects to receive word from the War Department this morning that the check has been forwarded to him.

DON'T USE SEALING WAX.

Letters to Porto Rico and Cubs Stick Together and Trouble Results.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 .- The Post Office Department to-day received a cablegram from the Postmaster at Ponce, Porto Rico, in which he complained of the use of scaling wax on the envelopes of letters sent to that country. The intense heat melts the wax, with the result that the envelopes containing the wax and those next to them are fastened together, the address on the latter is destroyed, and both envelopes are damaged in pulling them apart. The department recommends that scaling wax be not used upon letters for Cuba and Porto

el. Lewis Condemns 10,000 Pounds of Beef. NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 9.-Col. James Hamilton Lewis, Congressman from the State of Washington, who is stationed here as inspector, to-day condemned a large quantity of provisions, among which were 10,000 pounds of beef. It is probable that other food products now here for transportation to Porte Rico will also be condemned.

The Brand of Imposture and Falsehood Po

Upon It by the Government. CHICAGO, Aug. 9 .- The following editorial appears in the Chicago Inter Ocean of to-day "Newspapers throughout the United States sublished July 19 a column letter regarding the capitulation of Santiago de Cuba. The letter was dated 'Under Morro Castle,' and was Copyrighted, 1898,' by the Associated Pross t was notewerthy only for the following para-

graph: 'Commodore Schley has over and over again expressed the belief that our fleet probably ould have entered the harbor without the loss of a single ship. The mines might have stopped ngress by sinking the leading ship, but this is the chance of war, and not so grave as many taken during the civil strife, nor as serious as would have been the situation had there een good batteries properly manned in the harbor.

"The purpose of this paragraph was plain. I was that Admiral Sampson had failed to grasp the situation at Santiago, though his subor dinate was fully alive to it and repeatedly had directed attention to it. In general the Assoclated Press was striving to start the contro versy which has since developed into a scandal regarding the relative merits of Sampson and Behley before Santiago. To accomplish this purpose the Associated Press lied. It deliberately forged a statement and put it in the mouth of Commodore Schley.

"Sampson and Schley branded the forgery as oon as they discovered it in the Associated Press newspapers, and reported it to the Navy Department, which called upon the Associated Press for an explanation. The reply of the Associated Press was that 'This letter was not written by either of our reporters with the squadron off Santiago, but by a gentleman who was temporarily on one of our despatch boats The despatch was not subject to censorship.

"Read between the lines, this reply means that the letter in question was not written 'under Morro Castle' at all, but was manufactured in the United States for a malicious purpose by he Associated Press, and was sent out other bogus news from 195 Broadway, New York city, to mislead the American people re garding the conduct of the war.

"The forgery accomplished its purpose and fanned into flame one of those newspaper conroversies which, as a high officer in Washing ton has said, have done more to demoralize our army and navy at the front than all other influ ences combined.

"Such is the last orime of the Associated Press against the American public, whose of intelligence it seeks to control. It could not be more scandalous, yet it is but one of many similar crimes perpetrated almost daily since the war began. Both at home and abroad, in Cuba, in Hong Kong, in Porto Rico, in France, in Germany and in England the Associated Press has lied and forged without ressation, and when its lying and forgery at the sources of news have not sufficed to the purposes of its managers, the rest has been done by their ignorant and conscienceless employees in the New York office.

Now that the brand of imposture and false hood has been put upon the Associated Press nanagement by the United States Government it is amuzing that self-respecting newspaper can be willing to print its despatches. How can an editor, with the slightest sense of his public iuties in the most momentous period of our history since the civil war, resign himself to harassing our Government, blackening the reputations of our soldiers and sailors, and mis eading and cajoling the American people merely because such a course is made easy for him by Melville E. Stone and his accomplices?

"A newspaper which, after the Government' exposure of the present Associated Press management, will still fill its columns with that agency's despatches, has been weighed and ound wanting in all that should make it a means of enlightening and interpreting public

DIED A CAPTAIN AFTER ALL. But Capt, Barrett Was in Command of His Regiment When the End Came.

A telegram received vesterday afternoon by is son-in-law, Capt. Isaae W. Littell, Quartermaster U. S. A., stationed at the Army Buildng, announced the death form yellow fever at Santiago of Capt. Gregory Barrett, Tenth Infantry. Capt. Barrett was in command of Company A at Fort Reno, Oklahoma, when war was declared. The Tenth lost so many of its offieers in killed and wounded at El Caney and San uan that, near the close of the day on July 2. Capt. Barrett took command of the regiment, and he was in command when he died.

Many of Capt. Barrett's friends, as well as the not to go to Cuba. It could be easily arranged, they told him, for him to get another assign ment. He was determined, however, to go Promotion in the Tenth has been slow. Capt. Barrett had been a Captain since 1884, and he was nearly 62 years old. In two years he would be forced to retire, and he didn't want to retire as a Captain. For that reason he insisted upon going to the front with his regiment.

As he had had yellow fever once, neither he nor his family feared for his safety on that account. He was in all the battles in which the regiment participated, and did not get a scratch. He stood only a short distance from Capt John Drum, Company K, when the latter was killed at San Juan. When the fighting was over and Santlago had surrendered, Capt. Barrett wrote to his wife that she need have no more fear for him, and that he would be home in due time Not long after that he was stricken with yellow fever. The family did not know that his condition was serious until news of his death came Capt. Barrett was No. 44 in the line of infantry Captains. He leaves a widow and four children-two daughters and two sons. One of the daughters is Mrs. Littell. The other is un married. One of the sons is in the Astor battery, now at Manila. Capt. Barrett served in the civil war, and was a Colonel of volunteers when mustered out.

THE TROOPS AT JACKSONVILLE.

seventeen Regiments Make Additions

Work for the Provest Guard. JACESONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 9.-The Ninth Illinois, from Springfield, and the First Texas, from Miami, arrived here to-day. This makes seventeen regiments encamped at Jacksonville or its immediate vicinity. It is supposed that the word from Gen. Miles that no more troops will be wanted in Porto Rico will prevent the departure of the troops now here. The Second Division is complete with nine regiments. The other divisions have about four regiments each.

The arrival of additional regiments has caused more work for the provost guard, and seven companies instead of three will do provost duty. One of the companies will be from Col. Torrey's cavalry. Since Major Russell R. Harrison's appointment as Provost Marshal he has been hustling in a lively manner in the prohibited districts. A patrol recently tried to enter a dive where there were soldiers. The soldiers locked the door, the patrol broke in, and the soldiers jumped out of the win dows. A large building in the heart of the city has been rented for provest headquarters. It will accommodate 300 soldiers and a large number of prisoners.

OUR MAUSERS AT SANTIAGO.

Only 9,000 Were Secured from Toral'

p -All in Good Condition. WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.-A report has been reseived by the Chief of the Army Ordnance Bureau from Col. Borup of the Ordnance Department in regard to the Spanish rifles captured at Santiago. It appears from this report that the rifles captured in the city were only 0,000 in number, 7.000 of them being Spanish Mausers and 2.080 of them Argentina Mausers Col. Borup estimates the number of rounds of ammunition at 10,000,000, but says that he has not yet had time to make an accurate count.

The rifles are in first-class condition and car be distributed to the American troops at once if deemed destrable. It is expected that 8,000 or 10,000 more rifles will be captured outside of the city of Santiago.

CRIME OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. REVIEW AT CAMP THOMAS.

FORTY THOUSAND MEN FILE PAST GEN. BRECKINRIDGE.

ny aprilitia startes

Splendid Spectacle in the Field at Chicks mauga-Fine Showing of the Men-The Fifty-second Iowa Takes First Honors-In-feriority of the Southern Troops in Drill. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 9 .- The review of he army at Camp Thomas to-day was a splen-lid spectacle. Said Gen. Breckinridge:

"I had no conception of the magnitude of this mand and a more superb body of soldiers I have never seen. At Santiago I was exceed-ingly impressed with the splendid qualities of the United States soldiers, but I am prepared say that the forces at Chickamauga eclipse those of Santiago. For regiments unused to such field manœuvring the regiments of Camp Thomas to-day did exceedingly well."

To the critical eye the parade of to-day reealed much-the splendid snap of the reginents of the West, the excellence with which the regiments of the East are officered, and the inferiority of the commands and commanders of the South, the result of the indifference with which the Southern States have generally treated their State guards, The owhern regiments are filled to overflowing with men willing and capable and lacking only in experience. The East has always protected and fostered its militia, and the result is that the regiments of New York, Pennsylvania and other Eastern States are officered by men capable and experienced who are fast bringing their commands to a standard of excellence exceedingly high.

The review to-day occurred in the Brock-Smith field, near Snodgrass Hill, two miles from meneral headquarters, on the hill east of Lytle, the park station. Gen. Breckinridge was the reviewing officer. Gen. Frank, First Division, Third Corps, was in command of the army. The infantry came first, the artillery brigade next and the cavalry last. There were thirty-two regiments of infantry and about 40,000 men in the entire command. The Third Brigade, First Division was first to pass. It included the First Vermont, Eighth New York and Third Tennessee. Gen. Leonard Colly was in command of the First Division, Col. Chaunces of the Eighth New York commanded the Third Brigade and Lieut.-Col. Jarvis commanded the Eighth New York. The Fourteenth New York was next in line. Col. Wilder was in comman f the First Brigade, First Division, Third Corps, and proved a capable commander. Lieut.-Col. Kline of the Fourteenth New York being on the way to Brooklyn, that regiment was commanded on review by Major Toby.

The regiment making the best showing of any was the Fifty-second Iowa. Its lines were straight as arrows, its manœuvring faultless and the time of its men as perfect as clock work The men were of splendid physique and the vigor of their marching wor for them the plaudits of all. The New York was commanded by Col. Green Major Weiner was too sick to comman the Second Battalion and Capt. Charles Coan of Company L commanded in his stead. Majo Willcox of the Third Battalion, Ninth New York, was sick too, and his battallon was commanded by Capt. T. W. Timpson. The Twelfth New York was commanded by Lieut.-Col Seiter, Col. Leonard being absent, presumably Washington.

All the morning the procession went by the reviewing stand of the General. Company after company, battalion after battalion, regiment after regiment passed as though they would never cease. Finally, when the last of the thirty-two regiments of infantry had gone by, Gen. Breekinridge looked at his watch. It was 12:15 o'clock. The first regiment, the First Vermont had passed his stand at 8 o'clock. In a little more than four hours he had reviewed more than 35,000 men. Then came the artillery brigade, commanded by Gen. Williston. It made an excellent showing and was much applauded by the large gathering of spectators. The cavalry the brigade of three regiments under commanof Col. Grigsby, was the last to be reviewed The horses of the three commands, the First II linois, First Kentucky, and Grigaby's cowboys, behaved well and showed first-class training. When the dust from the cavalry had cleared away, Gen. Breckinridge and his staff mounted and rode to headquarters, the General express ing himself as perfectly satisfied with the re

iew. The several regiments that were to have gon with Gen. Wade to Porto Rico are exceedingly disappointed to learn of the suspension of the expedition. It is rumored that Camp Thomas is soon to be broken up. One rumor has it that some of the troops are to be dropped at Lexington, Ky., and some at Knoxville members of his family, tried to persuade him | Tenn. Neither report seems to have founds

Fo-day Gen. Breckinridge appointed as alth commission, to report on the general health of the camp. Gens Sanger Ros and Mattox, and Capt. Penbody of the Eighth New

York. WAR REVENUE ON MIXED FLOUR.

Decision Given by the Attorney-General on the New Tax Bill.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.-Regulations for th forcement of the mixed flour sections of the War Revenue law have been formulated by the ommissioner of Internal Revenue and will be ready for issue in a few days. There was a question over the definition of mixed flour contained in the law, and this was of such importance that it was submitted to the Attorney General for an opinion. In the language of th act mixed flour is "understood to mean the food product made from wheat mixed or blended in whole or in part with any other grain or other material or the manufactured product of any other grain or other material than wheat.

The Commissioner, in accordance with the opinion rendered by the Attorney-General olds that "the food product made from wheat flour, being the principal constituent part o the largest percentum, when mixed or blended with the manufactured product of any other grain or other material, in whole or in part, or the food production containing any wheat flou intended for sale, sold or offered for sale, shall e considered as a mixed flour under the law. In explanation of the section of the law per mitting the repacking of mixed flour after th tax on its manufacture and sale has been paid the regulations provide that it may be placed in unstamped cartons or small packages if these in turn are packed in cans or boxes of not more than list pounds capacity which bear the proper stamps and labels. When the cartons or packages so packed are retailed the box or can from which they are taken must be exposed to public view, and sales of the cartons or small packages can only be made from the cases or boxes duly stamped as stated. Each carton, however, must contain a card bearing the words "mixed flour," together with the ingredients of the article and the name of the paker, and in addition there must be affixed on the outside a label with the words: "This package is sold from a properly stamped package of mixed flour. All persons are warned under penalty of \$100 not to retail from this package or use it for flour again."

The label is required to be not less than three inches long and not less than two inches wide and must be pristed in plain, open and eighbe letters. the regulations provide that it may be place

SOLDIER LOST IN CENTRAL PARK. The Rough Lider Had Had Yellow Feve and Collapsed.

through Central Park last night, saw a man in the uniform of a rough rider lying upon the grass. They stopped their carriage and learned that the man was Walter T. Davis, who had been a guest at the lawn party given in the af by the Women's Patriotic Relief Association. Davis had accompanied the party of convalescent soldiers from the Hospital, and had wandered Marine Hospital, and had wandered around until he lost his way. He was in a mixed condition, having just recovered from yellow fever. The women took him in their carriage and brought him to Bellevue Hospital. They described themseives as Mrs. George W. Becker of the West Sixty-ninth street. Mms. Zuchetti, wife of the French Consul at St. Thomas, and Mrs. Miller, who is stopping at the Ashland.

Davis joined the rough riders at Tampa. The Marine Hospital authorities missed him after the lawn party, and were instituting a search for him when they received a telephone message from Bellevue saying he was there. Marine

TALR'S AN ARMY SHIP NOW.

Vouldn't Let Army Surgeons and Nur Aboard Monday and Yesterday.

The officers of the steamship Yale, Capt. Wise U. S. N., in command, evidently had no orders until late yesterday to put the ship at the orders of the War Department. Twenty immune nurses from Camp Alger, under command of Lieut. J. S. Corby, Fourth Missouri Volunteers. and under orders from the War Department to go to Santiago on the Yale, got to New York Monday afternoon. Lieut, Corby took his men to Tompkinsville, was rowed the ship and went aboard. Of the first man he met, who happened to be the officer of the deck, he asked to see the chief surgeon. The officer of the deck wanted to know what he wanted to see the chief surgeon for, and Lieut. Corby then told about the immune nurses that were to sail on the Yale for The navy officer informed the army officer that no one besides the officers and crew rould be allowed on board the ship until she had finished coaling and had taken on provisions. Then the Yale would take on those persons authorized by the Navy Department to go aboard. Lieut, Corby was then invited to eave the ship.

Island, where he reported the facts to Major Andrews, Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the East. The nurses were provided with quarters for the night and yesterday Col. Kimball reported the facts to the Quartermaster-General. Late yesterday afternoon Col. Kimball was informed by the Quartermaster-General that the Yale would proceed to her dock, foot of Fulton street, and there take on such persons and stores as Col. Kimball directed. The experience of the immune nurses was the experience of three army surgeons who ar rived here yesterday and four sisters of charity from Emmittaburg, Md., under Mother Superi or Margaret Carroll. The sisters, including, besides the Mother Superior, Sisters Cecilia C. Beed, Mary A. Kellon, Zelena Janners and Rose Bitter, had been ordered by the Surgeon-General to go to Santiago on the Yale, and there report to Lieut.-Col. Havard, surgeon in charge. They went aboard the Yale yesterday morning, were told that they couldn't stay there, and returned to the Army building to report to Major Austin, chief surgeon of the hospital ship Missouri. He inormed the Surgeon-General, and the latter or dered that transportation be furnished to the isters, so that they could return to Emmits

He left and took his command to Governors

The Yale will carry to Santiago a large quan tity of substatence stores and clothing and medical stores and delicacies. Included in the latter will be 900 bottles of champagne, 5,000 oottles of ginger ale, 200 cans of malted milk, and 1,000 cans of beef extract.

OFFICERS FROM SANTIAGO LAND. Quarantine Raised on Gen. Duffield-Th

Trouble Over the Wanderer. TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 9.-The quarantine on a umber of officers who arrived here on ships from Santiago ten days ago was raised to-day, and they were allowed to proceed to Tampa on their way home. Those released were: Brig.-Gen. Henry M. Duffield, U. S. Volunteers; Major Henry Wessells, Third Cavalry; Capt. Charles A. Worden, Seventh Infantry: Capt. W. W. Wilcox, Assistant Adjutant-General First Lieut, H. G. Wilkins, Second Infantry; First Lieut, S. E. Smiley, Fifteenth Infantry First Lieut, M. L. Horrey, Twelfth Infantry First Lieut, James H. Reeves, Sixth Cavalry First Lieut, J. W. Barker, Third Cavalry; Act ing Surgeon Frank Donaldson: Major Wilson Assistant Commissary; Col. Boynton, and Major

Worth of the Thirty-third Michigan. Lieut. Hurd and twelve soldiers of the Third Cavairy, who came on the Wanderer, were also released. This transport was the one that carried the expedition under Gen. Acosta, the Cu ban leader. Lieut, Hurd and his detachment went direct to Montauk Point to join their regiment. A clash of authority occurred yesterday, on the arrival of the Wanderer, between the War Department and the health authorities. On arriving at Quarantine officer on board the transport showed the Health Officer an order from the Secretary of War to proceed immediately to Port Tampa, and notwithstanding the protests of the Health Officer the steamer came on up to the port. The customs officials were notified of the action of the Wanderer, and she was compelled to return to the Quarantine station and remain there until she could be inspected and fumigated. The incident caused considerable alarm among the citizens.

CAME IN WITH SPAIN'S FLAG UP. The Badger's Prize, the Tug Humberto

Rodriguez, Brought Here to Be Sold. The Spanish tug Humberto Rodriguez, an ocean-going, powerful iron craft, arrived yes-terday from the blockading squadron off Havana, making the trip in five days. She was captured by the cruiser Badger off Nucvitas on July 26 and taken to Key West. She coaled up there, and on Aug. 3 sailed for Havana cor roying the ships San Fernando and Sapa with 300 Spanish soldiers captured by the Badger The tug was then ordered to this port. She is in charge of a prize crew of twenty-three me from the Badger under command of Lieut. Peters. She flew the Spanish flag from he main gaff and the American ensign from her fore. She was allowed to proceed after De Doty had inspected her, and she dropped anchor off Tompkinsville. She will be sold a

DEPARTMENT OF SANTIAGO.

New Military District to Be Established-

Gen. Chaffee May Command. WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 .- A new military department, to be known as the Department of San tingo, is soon to be established. It will include the whole of the eastern part of Cuba includes in the surrender of Gen. Toral. This step has been decided upon for the convenience of th military administration in the same way that the Department of the Pacific was designated at the time the invasion of the Philippines was begun. The place of commanding General ha been offered to Major-Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, but he has not yet informed the War Departnent whether he will accept the billet. In case of Gen. Chaffee's declination the place will b offered to Major-Gen. H. W. Lawton. It is expected that very soon the Department of Porto Rico will be organized, making in all eleven military departments in the Government.

PAYMASTER AT FERNANDINA. Money Getting Plentiful Among the Sol diers and the Sick Recovering.

FERNANDINA, Fla., Aug. 9.-The paymaster arrived in camp to-day. The work of paying off the First Florida and Second Cavairy was finished and the other regiments will follow at the rate of about two a day until the entire cam has been paid. It will take the paymaster until about Saturday to finish his work. About \$150. 000 will be paid out. The effect of the paymaster's arrival is plainly visible to-day. The streets and shops are crowded. So far every-thing has been very orderly among the soldiers. It has just been learned that the reason the two cavalry regiments are being held here is some difficulty with the transportation com-Three women, when returning from a drive panies in regard to rates. An excessive ratwas charged and the regiments are being held

me pending the settlement of the rate. The sick are reported to be getting along well, and the general condition of the camp is improving daily. The surgeons look for an early termination of the sickness.

BAY STATE REGIMENT DOING WELL. Col. Pew Writes That the Eighth Massachusetts Is the Healthiest in Cuba.

Boston, Aug. 9 .- Adjt.-Gen. Dalton received letter from Col. Pew of the Eighth Massachu-

setts Regiment to-day saying:
"We are successfully fighting the fevers which are now prevalent. We are the health lest regiment in Cubs, our sick list being the lowest, and we hope to decrease the same very

GOMEZ BREAKS A TROCHA.

GAINS AN IMPORTANT PICTORY AND KILLS 300 SPANIARDS.

News of Cuban Victories Under Gens. Dian and Rojes Also Beceived—Gomes Enabled to Join the Officials of the Cuban Government-His Fight Lasts Most of One Day. WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The American arms

sent into Cuba on the last Nunez expedition of the Government steamer Wanderer have been used with good effect by the Cuban soldiers under Gens. Gomez, Diaz and Rojes. News of Cuban victories in the Western provinces has reached Washington, one of the battles being the largest and most important ever fought in that part of the island. With the news of victory, however, comes a story of Cuban suffer ing from starvation and an appeal for further aid from the United States.

The principal battle was the result of the successful attempt of Gen. Gomes with 3,000 men to force the trocha between Las Villas and Camaguri and make his headquarters with the officers of the Government of the Cuban republic in the latter city. The trocha at this point was guarded by 4,000 Spaniards under Gen. Jimines Castellanos, and had never been

broken before. Gen. Gomez himself led his soldiers as the made the attack on the trocha and blockhouses early in the morning. The principal block houses were not garrisoned heavily and were stormed quickly and taken. The Spanish diers fell back of the trocha line and there made a stubborn resistance, which the kept up the greater part of the day. In the afternoon, however, their main body gave way before a machete charge of the Cubana, and the entire Cuban force passed over the dividing line and marched without further interruption into Camaguri. More than 300 Spaniards were killed during the battle and about 130 Cubans There were many wounded on both sides Spanish and Cuban wounded were cared for alike by physicians with the army of Gomes and Spanish prisoners were liberated after being deprived of their arms.

In Tres Palmas Gen. Diaz, with a compara tively small body of Cuban soldiers, engaged a Spanish column 600 strong, drove them out of the village and took possession of it, together with a store of arms and provisions, which were distributed among many suffering Cuban families. Tres Palmas is near Bahia Honda, and there is great destitution among the Cuban families there.

Gen. Rojes has written a letter to Cubans for this country, in which he describes the recent battles and skirmishes, and adds that if another expedition does not soon reach the Occident of Cuba with provisions and clothing there will not be a Cuban family left living. He describes the suffering as terrible, and says that on all sides the women and children and old men are starving to death.

It is probable that the relief expedition which leaves Tampa on the Wanderer to-morrow under Lieut, Ahearn will endeavor to convey food and clothing to the sufferers in this part of the island, to provide for their wants negotiations will enable them to care for them-

MIAMI'S SICK SOLDIERS.

Complaint That the Hospital Facilities Are Inadequate for Those Left Behind

MIAMI, Fla., Aug. 9.-The most elaborate military funeral that has taken place here was the interment this afternoon of Private Gill, s member of the First Louisiana, who was killed by lightning yesterday. Local Odd Fellows and members of the order from the two regiments here took charge of the funeral.

Through the removal of the tents to Jack. nville when the larger part of the medical staff was transferred, 150 patients are now erowded into a small building without flooring in the rear of the Royal Palm which is not big enough for half the number. There are in 259 sick soldiers under treatment, many of whom are dangerously ill, and the hospital force left behind to care for them is inadequate to the task. It was expected that 100 of the number would be sent to Jacksonville resterday and thus relieve the strain on the small hospital force, but the East Coast Railroad was unable to supply transportation

VICTORY FOR GEN. WHEELER, His Renomination for Congress Now Be-

lieved to Be Certain. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 9,-The Democratic Executive Committee of the Eighth Congressional district has ordered a general primary election on Sept. 17 for the nomination of a candidate for Congress. This is a big victory Joseph Wheeler, whose friends at sure that he will now be renominated by an overwhelming majority. They only desired to get the matter before the people direct. The other candidates are Judge William Richardson and Col. Samuel Blackwell. It is understood that at the November election Gen. Wheeler will have no opposition if he gets the Demoeratic nomination, as he now seems certain

Mails from Santingo to the United States, WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.-The Postmaster at Santiago, in a cablegram to the Post Office Department, says that up to July 22 twelve ouches, containing 30,000 pieces of mail, were sent from Sautiago to the United States. On July 20 five pouches, containing 12,500 pieces of mail, and on Aug. 1 seven pouches, contain ing 14,500 pieces of mail, were sent. In this last lot there were three pouches and two sacks for the Sixth Massachusetts and the Sixtieth Illinois regiments which were destined for Porto Rico, but were sent by way of Tampa.

Loading Spanish Prisoners. WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The following bulleting was posted at the War Department:

"Santiago, via Hayti, Aug. 9, "H. C. Corbin, U. S. A., Washington: "Allcante is now being loaded with Spanish "It is to carry 1,000. They will be loaded.

and ship will leave this afternoon or early in the morning. Shapter, Major-Gerd-ral." Capt. Gregory Barrett Dies of Yellow Fever. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 9.-This message

was received this afternoon: SANTIAGO, via Hayti, Aug. D. H. C. Corbin, Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Wash-"Capt. Gregory Barrett, Tenth Infantry, died

on the 7th: buried yesterday. Only reported to me a few minutes ago. Said to be yellow fever."

Six Busy Weeks for the Revenue Department. Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue G.

W. Wilson, accompanied by Chief Special Agent Col. Williams, visited the revenue office in Brooklyn yesterday and had a conference with Commissioner Moore. Mr. Wilson said: "The last six weeks have been very busy in the revenue office. The people throughout the country have accepted cheerfully the stress under which have hecebeed encertainy the stress under which they have had to conduct their business, and have thus rendered our task, heavy as it was, much easier. When one knows that in one week 400,000,000 stamps were distributed he may judge of what the department has had to

Warm Weather Weakness is quickly overcome by the

toning and blood enriching qualities of Hood's Sarsaparilla. This great medicine cures that tired feeling almost as quickly as the sun dispels the morning mist. It also cures pimples, boils, salt rheum, scrofula and all other troubles originating in bad, impure blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. \$1:six for \$5' Hood's Fills cure biliousness, indigestion

howls at the doors of thou-sands of men who are well cases, is starva-tion, pure and simple. It means that

rounded by plenty. Ill-health, in the majority of cases, is starvasimple. It means that body, brain, nerve, bone and sinew are improperly improperly or improper, insuf-

ficient nourishment is starvation.

When a man's head aches it is because tissues of the brain do not receive sufficient nourishment from the blood, or re-ceive impure and unhealthy nourishment. When a man gets nervous and sleepless, it means that the blood is not properly nour-ishing the nerves. When his skin breaks out with blotches and pimples and erup-tions, it means that the skin is being fed upon the impurities of the blood. Almost every known disease is primarily due to improper nourishment through the blood, which is the life-stream. Dr. Pierce's improper nourishment through the blood, which is the life-stream. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the greatest of all blood-makers and purifiers. It gives edge to the appetite, corrects all disorders of the digestion, makes the assimilation of the life-giving elements of the food perfect, invigorates the liver, promotes secretion and excretion, and vitalizes the whole body. It makes firm, muscular flesh, but have cot make carmulant people more contion and excretion, and vitainess the whole body. It makes firm, muscular flesh, but does not make cerpulent people more cor-pulent. It cures 98 per cent. of all cases of lingering coughs, bronchial, throat and kindred affections, which, if neglected, lead up to consumption. It is the best of all nerve tonics and restoratives. Kept by all medicine dealers.

all medicine dealers.

"I was taken ill in February, 1898, with headache and pain in my back," writes H. Gaddle,
Esq., ef 313 South J Bireet, Tacoma, Wash. "I
called in a doctor and he came three times. He
said I was bilious but I kept getting worse: I
took a cough so that I could not sleep, only by
being propped up in bed. My lungs hurt me,
and I got so poor that I was just akis and bone.
I thought I was going to die. I used two bottles
of Dr. Fierce's Golden Medical Discovery and it
made me sound and well. It saved my life."

No remedy relieves constipation se quickly and effectively as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They never gripe. MILES NEEDS NO MORE TROOPS

He Telegraphs That He Can Take Porte Rico with His Present Force. WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.-The Secretary of War

eceived a telegram this morning from Gen. Miles, making a brief, encouraging statement in regard to the success and prospects of the Porto Rico campaign, and saying that he needed no more troops to accomplish the sub-jugation of the island and keep it under safe ilitary control. He indicated that the capture of San Juan would be accomplished immediately and that his present force was large enough to take the city without great loss.

The three detachments of Gen. Miles's force operating in Porto Rico are now enabled to communicate with one another by telegraph. Gen. Greely, chief of the army signal corps, received a despatch this morning from Lieut. Col. James Allen announcing that the signal corps in Porto Rico had established more than 100 miles of land telegraph lines and that the several detachments of the army which are converging on San Juan were connected. The lines were being extended, he said, as the army

The orders to Gen. Wade's provisional division of eighteen volunteer regiments to go to Porto Rico were revoked to-day. No more troops will be sent to Porto Rico, and from the present outlook for peace it is unlikely, in the opinion of the War Department, that any further military expeditions will be sent to any Spanish territory at present.

Gen. Miles's despatch was not needed to impress the War Department with the advisability of abandoning the plan to send more troops to Porto Rico, for it has already been practically determined not to increase the invading army. The first step was taken yesterday when the order directing the artillery train, commanded by Gen. John I. Rogers, to go to

Porto Rico was rescinded. In view of the expectation of an early peace It is improbable that any further troops will be sent to Spanish territory anywhere unless for the purpose of strengthening the garri-ons and supporting the military Governments pending the territorial settlement under the pro-

visions of the coming arrangements for peace.

LIEUT. HOBSON HERE AGAIN. Completing Plans for Raising Ships of Admiral Cervera's Squadron.

Lieut, Hobson was a passenger on the train station in Jersey City from Washington about 6:30 A. M. yesterday. The Lieutenant went into the restaurant to get his breakfast. It soon became known that he was there and a crowd quickly gathered. The passengers on the early local trains saw the crowd and added to it. One enthusiastic young woman who had a big bunch of flowers divided the bunch, and, making her way into the restaurant, thrush part of the flowers into the hand of a man who was sitting next to Lieut. Hobson. She mistook the man for the hero of the Merrimac. The man was naturally surprised, but the young woman disappeared before he could ask or give any explanation.

When the Lieutenant finished his breakfast he had some difficulty in making his way to the ferryboat. The crowd gathered around and many of them insisted on shaking his hand. He acknowledged the ovation with his accusomed modesty and gradually made his way to the ferryboat followed by cheers. The object of Lieut. Hobson's visit to this

city is to hasten the preparations of the wrecking expedition to raise the sunken Spanish warships. He spent some time in consultation with the officers of the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company in reference to the pon-toons and air-bags to be sent to Santiago, and then went to the Army and Navy Club at 16 West Thirty-first street. Capt. Frank Garrety, a retired army officer, laced at the Lieutenant's disposal a room in

which he may work out the plans for raising the Spanish vessels. The Lieutenant said he expected to complete his work by to-morrow or Friday, when he would start for Norfolk, Va., and thence go to Santiago. Notwithstanding the report made to the Navy Department that the Cristobal Colon could not in all probability be saved," said the

make every effort to do so. I believe that we shall float her."

Lieutenant, "we are going ahead with our preparations to try and raise her, and shall

HAWAIDS COAST SURFEY. Supt. Pritchett Sails with the Commission To-Day to Look Into the Matter.

Washington, fe - Superintendent Pritchett of the Const and Geodetic Survey will sail from San Franc see to-morrow with the Hawa ian Commissioners for Honolulu to

the Hawa ian Commissioners for Homonium to nrrange for the extension to those islands of the work of the Coast Survey.

An efficient system of coast survey is already in a cratem there, but upon becoming part of the translation of coast must be done on a plan consistent with the account surveys. The coast line of the United States, inracly surveyed or in progress and not including Hawaii, nggregates 55,000 miles, and with Hawaii and Furto fice it will more than equal that of any other nation. The Leonora Going for a Load of Prisoners.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUS.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 9.-The Spanish

steamship Leonora, which sought refuge here

at the outbreak of the war, is about to leave for Santiago de Cuba to transport troops to Spain. She goes under a safe conduct from the Ameri-

ean Consul. The Welcome to Our Troops. Gen. Daniel E. Siekles and Gen. Charles H. T. ollis, on behalf of the committee appointed at

the Waldorf-Astoria on Monday to arrange a welcome for Shafter's army, decided yesterilay to call upon the Mayor to-day an lask him to appoint a committee of 100 representative crizens to take charge of all arrangements for the demonstration.