

# DESPERATE BATTLE AGAINST BIG ODDS.

## DETAILS OF THE FIGHT OF ROUGH RIDERS AND UNITED STATES CAVALRY NEAR SANTIAGO.

One Thousand Americans Meet Two Thousand Dons, Kill Many and Put the  
Remainder to Flight—Our Forces Pushing on to Santiago.

Friday's fighting in the advance upon Santiago has cost the American army upward of two dozen men, but it was a day of magnificent success for the American cause.

For every American who fell in battle the enemy lost two or three men, and for each of our soldiers who were wounded several Spaniards were disabled.

The day was one of action all along the line although the fiercest fight was the one that took place early in the morning to the southwest of Sevilla, where General Linares is making his final stand before retreating into Santiago City. It was in this engagement that the Americans sustained their heavy loss.

### CONVERGING ON SANTIAGO.

Santiago was the centre of rapidly converging forces. All the country within a radius of twenty miles was one great battlefield resounding with the din of artillery and rifle fire, echoes which were thrown back from the lofty mountains fifteen miles across the sea.

After a comparatively pacific prologue the war drama began in earnest Friday. The hot sun lifted the curtain of morning mist and revealed scattered along a narrow valley which traces irregular paths between Balquiri and Sevilla, where were the camps comprising the advance division under General Lawton. Two miles to the rear were the tents of the Second division marking with a white line the road to Gemajaydo, where General Wheeler had established headquarters during the night.

### LAWTON'S HEADQUARTERS.

General Lawton's headquarters was a cluster of half a dozen tents two miles inland from Altarea. The little harbor of Altarea was crowded with transports, launches and small boats, which had been engaged all night in landing troops.

The Third division was clustered about the beach, some bathing, others gathering the scattered equipments and still others making preparations for breakfast.

Far to the front could be seen through the thin lines of Castillo's Cuban outpost, who had been on duty continuously for two days, their flags fluttering in the morning breeze.

Gradually the camps were broken, columns of soldiers were formed and the advance was resumed. Blazing blockhouses here and there seemed to indicate that the enemy still was in full retreat, hastening to the shelter of the intrenchments about Santiago.

### NO SPANIARD IN SIGHT.

Not a single Spaniard could be seen, although hundreds of field glasses scrutinized every foot of ground in a vain effort to penetrate the thickets. Officers and men joked as they marched over the retreat of the enemy, doubting whether they would ever make a stand and fearing that General Linares would surrender without a fight.

It was seven o'clock when the Rough Riders entered the village of Altarea. After a short halt they began the long climb up the steep, narrow trail which affords the only passage to Mount Grand Mesa, which shuts the city of Santiago from the sea. By this time the heat of the sun was beginning to be felt keenly by the men. Laden with full marching equipments they toiled slowly up the rocky path in single file.

There was not enough air stirring to make a leaf flutter. Along the hillside several hats were necessary before the men could reach the Mesa. A dozen mules carried the reserve ammunition and hospital supplies. The beasts were effected by the heat also.

### MOVING INLAND.

Besides these obstacles the tiresome ascent finally was made and a refreshing sea breeze brought some trifling succor. Before the Rough Riders stretched for nine miles a comparatively level plateau, half a mile in width, dotted with chaparral thickets and frequently broken by small ravines.

At the other extremity rose the battlement of ancient Morro situated high on a point commanding Santiago bay. The Mesa is traversed by about one-third of its length by Jurguasto Creek, a narrow low stream which is spanned at the village of Jurguasto by a railroad bridge over which General Shafter hopes to send his heavy artillery.

The view from the hilltop was a splendid one as General Lawton's column, slowly winding their way along, preceded by the skirmish line to prevent a surprise. The mules were dragging the mountain battery along after the Twenty-fifth Infantry. A dynamite siege gun had been carried by a detail of Rough Riders as far as the village of Jurguasto, where the men were resting. The Tenth Cavalry had dismounted and were climbing the Mesa to make a quick advance against the enemy, but he was surprised at the eagerness with which the Americans threw themselves forward.

In their desire to get at the Spaniards the Americans had thrown their picket lines considerably beyond the points indicated in the General's instructions and a feeling that the fighting could not begin too soon prevailed over their fears.

### FIGHT FOUR HOURS.

The fight at Sevilla began at 8 o'clock Friday morning and lasted 4 hours. Up to nine o'clock the Spaniards, who began the attack, tenaciously held their ground. Between 9 and 12 o'clock the battle was a running one, the enemy hastily retreating towards Sevilla and our troops as hastily pursuing. From the time the American forces landed on Wednesday General Shafter restrained his troops with difficulty. It was his plan to make a quick advance against the enemy, but he was surprised at the eagerness with which the Americans threw themselves forward.

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### MARCHING TO VICTORY.

Despite this impetuosity on the part of the gallant American soldiers, they have swept everything before them. They have attacked the enemy at half a dozen different places, taking possession of each in turn. On but one day have our men been on the defensive. That was on Wednesday while the landing was taking place. It was thought the Spaniards might make an attack that night, but nothing of the sort happened. Instead, General Linares ordered all of his troops to fall back and to destroy their block houses as they went.

Little time was lost in sending a part of the American troops after the fleeing Spaniards. Their retreat was discovered early Friday morning, and the Americans promptly went in pursuit. They advanced mile after mile inland, returning the Spanish fire whenever the enemy appeared to give battle. When night fell Friday the Spaniards had been driven within two miles of Sevilla, and it was from this position that they were driven in Saturday's engagement.

### SPANIARDS NOW AT BAY.

General Linares and his men now are at bay close to the outer defenses of Santiago. They are harassed by General Shafter's men on the east, by General Garcia's trained Cubans on the west and by Admiral Sampson's fleet on the south. Another day's work like that of Friday will force the enemy into the last ditch and the assault on the city of Santiago will take place.

General Shafter's latest information from General Wheeler, General Lawton and Colonel Wood indicates that the Spaniards "Rough Riders" encountered the enemy at about the same hour Friday morning, although the several detachments of the army were a considerable distance apart at the time.

General Shafter was about to proceed to the front when the Mindora left for Port Antonio with this dispatch. All of our army, including officers, are pressing toward Santiago on foot, no horses being used in these engagements.

Throughout the morning's fighting General Wheeler and General Lawton walked at the head of their troops, as did Colonel Wood and Lieutenant-Colonel Roosevelt.

### SPARED ANNIHILATION.

It was rare good luck that saved the Spaniards from complete annihilation when they encountered the regulars and "Rough Riders" in the outskirts of Sevilla. They had to face barely a thousand Americans, but if the fight had been delayed a few hours enough Americans to have crushed them completely would have arrived on the scene.

Four troops of the Tenth Cavalry, four troops of the First Battery and eight troops of Rough Riders had been sent in advance of the army, and it was this detached force that the Spaniards engaged. Against our thousand men they pitted two thousand. They were strongly intrenched behind the bushes and had every advantage in position as well as numbers. Despite this fact they were ingloriously repulsed by the inferior force long before the second detachment of American troops arrived on the scene.

Colonel Roosevelt's men, who had pushed their way toward Sevilla Thursday, resumed their march soon after sunrise Friday. They were joined by a detachment of Cubans under General Castillo, who guided them over the steep hills along winding paths. Constant watch was kept for the enemy, but none seemed to be lurking in the thick underbrush that lined the narrow roadway.

### THE CHALLENGE.

It began to seem as if the enemy had retreated into Sevilla, and the men were advancing in quick order, when the crack of Manner rifles suddenly was heard. Bullets whizzed over the heads of the Rough Riders. The fire came from behind a thick underbrush, and the Cubans were ordered to reply. Colonel Wood, after ordering his men to lie down, quickly surveyed the situation. His men had been caught by an ambush.

The fire at once became furious. From several sides the enemy's bullets came whistling toward our men and the engagement had scarce begun when several of the Rough Riders rolled over on the ground dead. The Spanish could not be definitely located. They were well screened by the underbrush and their positions could be judged only from the direction of their fire.

General Castillo's men began firing more rapidly and the Rough Riders made ready to join in the shooting. Provoked by their inability to see the enemy they began to curse.

### DON'T SWEAR; SHOOT!

"Don't swear," Colonel Wood shouted. "Shoot!" They did. They joined with the Cubans in pouring a terrific fire into the bushes where the Spaniards lay. It was an open fight for the next fifteen minutes or so. The fire of the Spaniards then fell off a bit. They seemed to be falling or retreating. Lighter and lighter became the fire from the underbrush, until finally only an occasional shot whizzed toward the American position.

This evidence that the enemy was on the run quickly inspired the American troops. They charged forward, presently gaining a position from which they could see the Spaniards. They renewed their fire with greater vigor, driving the enemy foot by foot toward Sevilla.

### STUBBORN RESISTANCE.

The Spaniards resisted the American advance with great stubbornness, but the tide

of battle had turned against them. During the next two hours they devoted themselves less and less to shooting and finally fled precipitately toward Sevilla. While the Rough Riders were giving and taking hard knocks on the high ground the firing became general in the valley to the north, where General Lawton, the Cuban skirmish line having been driven back, checked the advance of a strong Spanish force and eventually compelled them to retreat. General Lawton succeeded in bringing a section of mounted battery into action. This kept the road clear of Spaniards while our troops quickly formed and marched forward.

### SPANISH LOSS HEAVY.

Many of the dead will be undiscovered for days until their whereabouts are revealed by vultures, which already hover in thousands over the field.

The Spanish loss is believed to be heavy. It is known that it is considerably in excess of the American loss. When the rolls are called some light will be thrown on the American losses, but it will not be conclusive. Many men are certain to have lost their commands during the battle, and they may be unable to rejoin their organizations before the attack on Santiago. They will be reported as missing in some instances.

Many dead Spaniards lay about the blockhouse, where the enemy made its final rally. After the structure had been set on fire the bodies of these soldiers were cremated, and it is believed that hundreds died.

The heat was intense during the day and a great many of the American troops were prostrated. This, with the nervous excitement attendant upon their first battle, was a heavy strain upon the men.

General Lawton in obtaining a position near Julaguasto Creek, is encamped only six miles from the Santiago Cathedral and two miles from Sevilla. To the westward General Garcia is making splendid progress.

### GARCIA HAS A BATTLE.

While our troops were engaged about Sevilla General Garcia attacked Hermitano, five miles west of Socapa Castle, and only eight miles from Santiago. There is a small Spanish fort at Hermitano with some field guns supported by a garrison. General Garcia sent one thousand Cubans against this fort, the attack being designed to prevent General Linares from sending troops to check the advance of the main army. The Cubans attacked so spiritedly, however, that they are reported to have taken a part of the intrenchments. The Spanish are preparing to fall back to Caimones, which is inside the regular defenses of Santiago.

Cobre was abandoned by General Linares during last night and the garrison was without delay at Caimones.

During General Garcia's attack on Hermitano the Texas and Brooklyn shelled the Socapa and Estrella fortifications, which replied feebly. When the Mindora left two battleships were firing on Juraguasto, to prevent the Spanish from destroying the railroad bridge which they were preparing to do. It would be difficult to get our heavy artillery across the creek if this bridge should be destroyed.

The Cubans report that General Linares has undermined many of the roads and paths leading into Santiago, and that he will try to blow up our artillery. The Spanish general evidently has plenty of powder and ammunition for he abandoned a considerable quantity at Baiquiri.

### INVESTING SANTIAGO.

Unless his progress is considerably checked General Shafter will have Santiago completely invested by Sunday. He has intimated that he will smash the city's defenses without delay. Admiral Sampson has prepared to co-operate.

The engagement in which the Americans suffered a severe loss was preceded by sharp fighting on the day before. It apparently was a part of the Spanish effort to make the Americans believe that the enemy had entirely abandoned the country leading toward Santiago.

Dozen of dark columns of smoke arose early Thursday morning from the hilltops lying from the American camp at Altarea and the City of Santiago. From this it was thought by many of our troops that the Spaniards had sought safety in the outer defenses of the beleaguered city. It had been a night full of anxiety for the men on the picket lines.

### SOLDIERS ALERT.

General Lawton late on Wednesday afternoon had pushed the Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth and a part of the Second Massachusetts Infantry to a point three miles to the westward of Baiquiri. This he succeeded in doing without opposition from the Spaniards. The American picket line during the night had been thrown to a point a mile beyond that contemplated in General Lawton's instructions.

All of our men were very alert and every preparation to repel a night attack was made. It was thought likely that the enemy would resort to the same tactics they adopted when the marines from the Marblehead were landed at the entrance to Guantanamo Bay. In this they were mistaken, however, as no attempt was made to disturb the American forces.

Above the apex of a hill a quarter of a mile beyond our advance picket a tongue of flame leaped into the air just at dawn. This quickly was followed by another and another flash above the adjacent hilltops until at last a dozen fires were burning fiercely within a radius of five miles. Columns of smoke in other directions indicated that many more fires shut out of view by surrounding mountains had been started by the Spaniards. As the sun rose higher it revealed a blazing block house on the nearest hill. The flames here and the other points worked the complete destruction of the Spanish lines of defenses outside of the regular earthworks.

### FIRE MARKS RETREAT.

General Linares became convinced during the night that the United States force was too strong to be resisted and had ordered all the blockhouses to be filled with combustibles and fired when the Spanish retreat began. The little village of Altarea, on the coast, four miles west of Baiquiri, who so tenaciously held out on Wednesday under the withering fire of the American gunboats, was evacuated by the garrison of three hundred Spanish infantry at the same time.

Our troops began to retreat toward Santiago, being compelled to travel through almost impassable mountain defiles the entrances to which were little known by any but the Cuban scouts. No other route for retreat was possible for the Spaniards, however, and they struggled toward the city as best they could. It looked at one time as if this retreat would be successful, but it finally terminated in a severe repulse for the Spaniards through the vigilance of General Castillo, of the Cubans.

### SPANIARDS CUT OFF.

General Castillo to guard against being surprised by the enemy had gone forward on Wednesday afternoon with a detachment of mounted Cubans. When they arrived at a point two miles inland from Altarea, General Castillo was informed by scouts of the retreat of the Spanish infantry. He immediately took steps to intercept the Spaniards and succeeded in cutting off a part of the Spanish column.

There was a furious skirmish when the Spaniards found that they had been ambushed. As soon as they had recovered from their surprise they returned the Cuban fire with vigor. They halted at the entrance to the mountain pass, but were completely put to rout. They fled in such haste that their baggage and much of their ammunition were captured by Castillo's men and several soldiers and teamsters were taken prisoners.

### ONE CUBAN KILLED.

In this engagement one Cuban was killed and several were wounded. How many Spaniards were killed could not be learned.

The Cubans, although inferior in number to the Spanish, pursued them for several miles, keeping up a vigorous fire. Gen. Calixto suddenly was given a surprise as the enemy turned about and renewed their fire upon his men. In their flight they had encountered a detachment of Spanish soldiers, and, encouraged by this re-enforcement, they made another show at resistance.

This looked like the turning point in the skirmish, for the combined Spanish troops began to retreat with such force that Castillo was compelled to order his men back. The tide of battle then ran in favor of the Spaniards for a time, and the Cuban success gave promise of turning into a defeat. But just as matters were becoming desperate for Castillo's men they had the same good luck as had come to the Spaniards a few minutes earlier. They were joined by a detachment of Cubans who had heard the firing and had hastened to the scene. The fight, as observed from the hills two miles in the rear, was most picturesque. Not a single blockhouse was left standing by the Spaniards.

### GARCIA CO-OPERATING.

It is evident from the skirmish that Gen. Garcia is carrying out his part of the program, and is pressing closely toward Santiago from the west. This belief is also borne out by the fact that the ships of Admiral Cervera were called into action on Wednesday to repulse an attack made by the Cubans on the western shore of Santiago.

It is becoming more apparent daily that the Americans must have more horses to use in the Cuban campaign. At Baiquiri there are only enough horses to draw the artillery. None of the officers is riding. Major Forbes, of the Rough Riders, borrowed a mule.

The Cubans hang any person who is detected selling horses or mules. One man sold a mule for \$150 and was pursued into the mountains by Cuban soldiers. Dispatches have been sent to hurry along horses, as the roads are bad and the work of hurrying these guns toward Santiago began Friday.

The ROUT OF THE SPANISH INFANTRY BY AMERICAN CAVALRYMEN.

Dismounted American cavalrymen forced their way over the rough mountain trail Friday, and encountered the Spanish infantry in a dense thicket on a high plateau overlooking the city of Santiago de Cuba and routed them after a sharp battle lasting one hour.

Friday afternoon, strongly re-inforced by the arrival of additional forces, the cavalrymen held a position a little more than five miles from the Spanish stronghold in South-eastern Cuba, preparing for a general movement on the city.

The victory was not gained without the shedding of American blood, and one officer and fifteen of the troops lie under the ground on the field of battle, while about sixty others, including six officers, are in the field hospital, suffering from wounds. Of these eight or ten will probably die. It is believed that the enemy's loss was at least fifty dead, besides many wounded.

### FIRST UNITED STATES VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

Killed.  
Captain Allan K. Carpon, Muscogee, I. T., Fort Sill, O. T.  
Sergeant James H. McIntock, Whipple Banks, A. T., Phoenix, A. T.  
Sergeant John D. Rhodes, Guthrie, O. T., Enid, O. T.  
Sergeant Thomas W. Armijo, Sante Fe, N. M.  
Sergeant George F. Cavanaugh, Sante Fe, N. M.  
Sergeant John H. Ishler, Guthrie, O. T., Enid, O. T.  
Sergeant James M. Dean, Sante Fe, N. M.  
Sergeant Luther L. Stewart, Sante Fe, N. M.  
Sergeant Fred N. Beal, Guthrie, O. T., Kingsfisher, O. T.  
Sergeant Edwin M. Hill, Guthrie, O. T., Tecumseh, O. T.  
Sergeant Shelby H. Ishler, Guthrie, O. T., Enid, O. T.  
Sergeant Marcellus L. Newcomb, Guthrie, O. T., Kingsfisher, O. T.  
Sergeant Frank B. Booth, Sante Fe, N. M.  
Sergeant Robert Z. Bailey, Sante Fe, N. M.  
Sergeant Albert C. Hartle, Sante Fe, N. M.  
Sergeant Heye L. Albers, Santa Fe, N. M.

### WOUNDED.

Major Alex O. Brodie, Prescott, A. T.  
Captain James H. McIntock, Whipple Banks, A. T., Phoenix, A. T.  
First Lieutenant John R. Thomas, Jr., Muscogee, I. T., Vinita, I. T.  
Sergeant Thomas W. Armijo, Sante Fe, N. M.  
Sergeant George F. Cavanaugh, Sante Fe, N. M.  
Sergeant John H. Ishler, Guthrie, O. T., Enid, O. T.  
Sergeant James M. Dean, Sante Fe, N. M.  
Sergeant Luther L. Stewart, Sante Fe, N. M.  
Sergeant Fred N. Beal, Guthrie, O. T., Kingsfisher, O. T.  
Sergeant Edwin M. Hill, Guthrie, O. T., Tecumseh, O. T.  
Sergeant Shelby H. Ishler, Guthrie, O. T., Enid, O. T.  
Sergeant Marcellus L. Newcomb, Guthrie, O. T., Kingsfisher, O. T.  
Sergeant Frank B. Booth, Sante Fe, N. M.  
Sergeant Robert Z. Bailey, Sante Fe, N. M.  
Sergeant Albert C. Hartle, Sante Fe, N. M.  
Sergeant Heye L. Albers, Santa Fe, N. M.

Private Edward J. Albertson, Sante Fe, N. M.  
Private Clifford L. Reid, Sante Fe, N. M.  
Private George Boland, Pittsburg, Pa.  
Private Michael Corley, Sante Fe, N. M.  
Private Robert W. Reid, Sante Fe, N. M.  
Private John R. Kean, Muscogee, I. T., Sappa, I. T.  
Private John F. Domet, Muscogee, I. T., Gibson, I. T.  
Private Thomas F. Meagher, Muscogee, I. T., Muscogee, I. T.  
Private Nathaniel M. Poe, Muscogee, I. T., Vinita, I. T., First U. S. Cavalry, Regular Army.

Killed—Corporal White.  
Private Jack Berlin, Chicago, Ill.  
Private Emil Bjork, Fort Riley, Kansas.  
Private Peter H. Dix, Fort Riley, Kansas.  
Private Alexander Llenock, Fort Riley, Kan.  
Private Gustav A. Kolbe, Chicago, Ill.

Wounded:  
Major James L. Bell, Hollidays, Pa.  
Captain Thomas K. Knox.  
First Lieutenant George L. Bryam.  
In the case of the officers and men of the First Cavalry there is no record of their residences nor of their relatives.

Tenth United States Cavalry.  
Killed—Corporal White.  
Wounded:  
Captain Edward H. Braxton, Washington, D. C., Washington, D. C.  
Private James Russell, Cleveland, O.  
Private George Boland, Pittsburg, Pa.  
Private Frank A. Miller, Indianapolis, Ind.  
Private James H. Miller, Richmond, Va., Richmond, Va.  
Private Arthur G. Wheeler, New York city, New Milford Conn.  
Private John F. Reid, Washington, D. C.  
Private Gelly Mayberry, Nashville, Tenn.

There is no record of any relatives in the case of the killed and wounded in the Tenth Cavalry.

Out of the entire number the only ones married are Captains Luna and Capron. Edward Marshall, correspondent of the New York Journal and Advertiser, was seriously wounded in the small of the back.

Practically two battles were fought at the same time, one by the Rough Riders, under the immediate command of Colonel Wood, on the top of the plateau, and the other on the hillside several miles away, by the regulars, both of whom was General Young.

The expedition started from Juraguas—marked on some Cuban maps as Altarea—a small town on the coast nine miles east of Morro Castle, which was the first place occupied by the troops after their landing at Baiquiri last Wednesday.

The formation was brought to the American army headquarters by Cubans on Thursday at the place where the battle occurred, to block the march of Spanish soldiers had assembled at the place where the battle occurred, the understanding being that the Cubans under General Castillo would co-operate with him, but the latter failed to appear until the fight was nearly finished. Then they asked permission to chase the fleeing Spaniards, but as the victory was already won, General Young refused to allow them to take part in the fight.

General Young's plans contemplated the movement of half of his command along the trail to the base of the range of hills leading back from the coast, so that he could attack the Spaniards on the flank; while the Rough Riders went off to follow the trail leading over the hill to attack them in front. This plan was carried out completely.

Independence Day.  
July the Fourth is fittingly celebrated by the young Republic of the New World as Independence day; and yet it might more distinctively be styled the Declaration of Independence day. American independence was not proclaimed on July 4th, 1776. It was on July 2nd, two days before the commemorative date, that Congress adopted Richard Henry Lee's resolution (introduced June 7th).

These united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connections between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved.

Indeed, it was not even upon July the Fourth that the famous old Liberty bell rang out its historic tidings, or that John Nixon gave the first public reading of Thomas Jefferson's inspired Declaration of Independence. That original celebration of the event occurred on the "warm, sunshine morning" of July 8th.

In fact, John Adams, who had been the orator of the resolution of Independence, felt in a somewhat personally interested way that July 2nd should be the future holiday of national independence. In a letter written on that great day of American deliverance he wrote this sentiment, long years afterward reflected by Daniel Webster in his stirring oration:

"The second day of July will be the most memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe that it will be commemorated as the day of deliverance by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty. It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires and illuminations, from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward and evermore."

Jefferson was no orator. He relied on the pen. He had, in pursuance of a Congressional motion, on July 28th drawn up his high street longing house, in the little room on the second floor, the draft of the Declaration of Independence. Debate at once began on this rhetorical effusion as soon as the resolution just mentioned had passed. Had the Declaration perished, therefore, Independence would, nevertheless, have been proclaimed and America robbed of one of her greatest glories. But Jefferson's burning words were like tongues of flame. His was, so to speak, the voice of inspiration, uttering the thought of the hour and the hope of the future. So it happened, after all, that the memory of John Adams' day (July 2nd) was lost or, rather, blended in Thomas Jefferson's day, July the Fourth. And inexplicable, mysterious coincidence of fate, upon that very day, on the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, Adams and Jefferson, both ex-Presidents of the United States, the orator and writer of American Independence, breathed their last.

Adams' last thoughts—his farewell words, indeed—were a noble remembrance of Jefferson. Nevertheless, the New Englander has been somewhat harsh in his criticism of the Virginian's famous work. Perhaps a tinge of envy, a feeling of his unappreciated share in the great events of July, 1776, moved him once to declare:

"There is not an idea in it but what had been hackneyed in Congress for two years before. The substance of it is contained in the Declaration of Rights and the violation of those rights, in the Journals of Congress, in 1774. Indeed, the essence of it is contained in the pamphlet, voted and printed by the town of Boston, before the first Congress met, composed by James Otis, as I suppose, in one of his lucid intervals, and pruned and polished by Samuel Adams."

Jefferson himself was stirred by this "most unkindest out of all" to remark that "his old comrade's statements might 'all be true; that I am not to be the judge. \* \* \* Whether I had gathered my ideas from reading or reflection, I do not know. I know only that I turned to neither book nor pamphlet while writing it. I did not consider it as any part of my charge to invent new ideas altogether, and to offer no sentiment which has ever been expressed before."

Jefferson became the voice of the universal sentiment. He reflected the current idealism, touched with his own more impetuous idealism. Much criticism has been passed upon the spreading eaglesim of his assertion that all men are created equal. Professor Goldwin Smith has even gone so far as to exclaim of the Declaration that "it opens with sweeping aphorisms about the natural rights of man at which political science now smiles, and which might seem strange when framed for slaveholding communities by a publicist who himself held slaves!" How utterly beside the real point of view, the actual issues of the case, this criticism and many kindred criticisms were has been forcibly pointed out by Professor Moses Coit Tyler in the North American Review. The Declaration is to be viewed purely as the impassioned protest and idealistic yearning of a great people awakening into a new life.

As Professor Tyler eloquently exclaims: "In the highest sense the Declaration of Independence possesses originality—it is individualized by the character and by the gen-

ius of its author. Jefferson gathered up the thoughts and emotions which the utterance of the phrases of the people for whom he wrote, and these he perfectly incorporated with what was already in his mind, and then to the music of his own keen, rich passionate and endearing style he mustered them into the stately and triumphant procession wherein, as some of us still think, they will go marching on to the world's end. There were then in Congress several other men who could have written the Declaration of Independence, and written it well—notably Franklin, either of the two Adamses, Richard Henry Lee, William Livingston, and best of all but for his own opposition to the measure, John Dickinson; but had any one of these other men written the Declaration of Independence, while it would have contained, doubtless, nearly the same topics and nearly the same great formulas of political statement, it would yet have been a wholly different composition from this of Jefferson's. No one at all familiar with his other writings as well as with the writings of his chief contemporaries, could ever have a moment's misgiving if the fact were not already notorious, that this document was by Jefferson. He put into it something that was his own, and that no one else could have put there. He put himself into it—his own genius, his own moral force, his faith in God, his faith in ideas, his love of innovation, his passion for progress, his inevitable enthusiasm, his intolerance of proscriptive, of injustice, of cruelty; his sympathy, his clarity of vision, his influence of diction, his power to fling out great phrases which will long fire and cheer the souls of men struggling against political wrongfulness. And herein lies its essential originality, perhaps the most precious, and, indeed, almost the only originality ever attaching to any great literary product that is representative of its time. He was content with self no improper claim, therefore, when he directed that upon the granite obelisk at his grave should be carved the words: "Here was buried Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence."

Lying as a Disease.  
"The liar is a much abused person," said a well known local physician to a reporter last week. "The liar is not always to blame, and if you have friends who are addicted to false representation of things advise them to consult their doctors. There is hope for at least one class of liars. Medicine and medical methods applicable to those who suddenly develop an abhorrence for the truth and lie on all occasions, even though the truth might better suit their purpose. This has come to be thought of only as a species of dementia that is oftentimes successfully treated."

"The malicious liar is a difficult problem, for he knows that he is telling a lie and there is no hope for him. But there are lots of people who just lie naturally, without knowing what they are saying or why they say it. The individual often has nothing whatever to accomplish by lying, but does so just as some peop chatter. But, as I said before, he should not be blamed and frowned upon. His mind is unhealthy and his nervous system is out of order. Rest, tonic and good nursing often restore these people to their normal self, and then the love of rectitude returns, and they are effectively cured of a very embarrassing habit."—Washington Post.

Chautauqua.  
Low-Rate Excursion via Pennsylvania Railroad.  
On July 8th the Pennsylvania railroad company will run a special excursion from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Reading, Altoona, Bellefonte, Lock Haven, Shamokin, Wilkesbarre, Sunbury, and Williamsport, and principal intermediate stations on the Delaware division, Philadelphia Wilmington and Baltimore railroad, to Chautauqua, N. Y. Special train will start from Harrisburg at 11:35 a. m. Connecting trains will leave Philadelphia 8:30 a. m., Washington, 7:50 a. m., Baltimore, 5:50 a. m. Round trip tickets good to return on regular trains not earlier than July 18th nor later than August 6th, will be sold at rate of \$10.00 from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and at proportionate rates from other stations.

For special rates and time of connecting trains apply to nearest ticket agent.

Relief From a Mustard Plaster.  
If you want to know how to obtain quick relief from a mustard plaster with no blistering? Well, make a paste just thick enough to spread well by mixing graham flour with warm or cold water, never hot. Spread upon a piece of stout muslin, and thickly sprinkle ground mustard over the surface. Cover this with a piece of thin muslin moistened with warm water and apply to the effected part of the body. The paste will keep the poultice moist for hours and the thin cloth will prevent the blistering. On extremely tender skins the muslin covering should be doubled. When the poultice is removed there will be no stickiness nor dampness about the clothing or flesh and not the least danger of taking cold which usually accompanies poulticing.

No man can be brave who thinks pain the greatest evil; nor temperate who considers pleasure the highest good.