

# TO RELIEF OF SHAFTER

## Gen. Garretson's Brigade to Be Sent to Santiago at Once.

### SIXTH ON THE RAMPAGE

#### The Soldiers Got Drunk and Started for Home.

#### CAVALRY AND INFANTRY HAD TO BE SENT AFTER THE DESERTERS, OVER ONE HUNDRED OF THEM WERE CAPTURED AND PLACED IN THE GUARD HOUSE—THEY TERRORIZED THE PEOPLE OF FALLS CHURCH—WEATHER WAS INTENSELY WARM.

Special From a Staff Correspondent.

Camp Alger, Va., July 3.—General Shafter's failure to take Santiago with the forces at his command has resulted in an order from the war department at Washington this evening calling out the Second brigade, First division, Second army corps now at Camp Alger. The brigade consists of the Eighth Ohio, Sixth Massachusetts and Sixth Illinois regiments.

The brigade is commanded by General Garretson. The regiments will be sent on to Santiago at once. Telegrams were tonight sent to all members of the regiments who are away on furloughs calling for their immediate return. There is hardly any probability that the Third brigade, of which the Thirteenth is a part, going to Cuba for some time on account of lack of equipments.

### RUMOR STARTED.

The news from Washington that the three regiments mentioned were to be given active service started the rumor that the Third brigade was to go. The report quickly spread throughout camp. I saw the division commander, Major General Butler, who absolutely said that no such order had been received by him or by Major General Graham as far as he knew.

Great excitement in the Thirteenth's ranks was caused last night at 11 o'clock by the bugle summoning the men to arms. Assembly immediately followed. Company commanders were ordered to have the night roll called up.

The Sixth Pennsylvania regiment had been paid during the day and about three hundred had started for their homes without furloughs. The cavalry at Fort Myer and a battalion of the Eighth Pennsylvania were ordered to capture the men, many of whom had secured liquor and had become drunk and were terrorizing the people of Falls Church. Over two hundred were captured and placed in guard houses. None of the Thirteenth regiment were away from camp.

### CHAPLAIN STAHL'S WORK.

Chaplain Stahl preached in the Young Men's Christian association tent this morning and tonight he preached before the colored Ninth Ohio regiment. The heat today has been intense. Thermometers registered 113 in the sun and 112 in the shade in some places. All drills are dispensed with for tomorrow.

### OPPRESSIVELY HOT WEATHER.

Work of All Kinds Has to Be Suspended During Center of Day.

Camp Alger, Va., July 3.—Yesterday was a rather quiet day in camp. There was very little enthusiasm, and the men put with little exertion except to seek the shade and coolest places possible. The usual company skirmish drills took place in the forenoon. During the rest of the day drilling was entirely out of the question. The thermometer began to mount higher and higher till at two, three and four o'clock in the afternoon the heat was oppressive—150 in the shade, and 150 in the sun. This resulted in a suspension of drills on the part of many regiments, and this was the case with the Thirteenth.

At 5:30 Lieutenant Colonel Mattes conducted the dress parade ceremony in the absence of Colonel Courson, and immediately after Major Stillwell drilled the regiment, Captain Frank Robling, of Company C, acting as major of the first battalion. The drill lasted an hour, and was a severe test on the boys, as it followed dress parade and there was not even a breath of air.

This afternoon the newly recruited companies which came from Sea Girt to fill the quota of the First New Jersey, arrived and presented almost a pitiable sight. After a long ride in the train, the sudden change from the sea breeze to the torrid heat of this climate, and the walk from the depot to the camp, they were in a bad condition. As many as fifteen men collapsed in a heap.

Guard mount was held, in accordance with the new rule, at 7 o'clock, and later in the evening the Thirteenth's band gave a concert in front of headquarters.

Lieutenant Decker, of F, is officer of the day; Lieutenant Murphy, of C, officer of the guard; Clarence Lathrop, of C, sergeant of the guard; and Corporals Krago, of D, Russ, of A, and Hughes, of F, corporals of the guard.

An unwelcome morning visitor in the form of a snake three inches in diameter and four feet in length was discovered at reveille this morning in the tent of Quartermaster Sergeant Paschalis and Corporal Fear of C. A great commotion was at once raised, and a Spanish spy would not have

been treated with more rough discourtesy. His snakeship was unceremoniously pounced upon by Private Gaultz and killed. It was then found to be an offensive milk snake. Artificer Chamberlain skinned the reptile, and its skin now serves him as a belt.

The new Webb belts were issued to the several companies of the Thirteenth this afternoon. Slings for the new guns were also received.

Lieutenant Harrington, of G, went home today on a furlough.

First Sergeant Rafter, Corporals Thornton and Robling, Artificer Burke and Private Howard Davis, of C, left for home this morning on a seven days' furlough.

In the absence of First Sergeant Rafter, of C, Sergeant W. S. Gould is taking his place.

T. J. Duffy.

### THE DEAD HEROES.

#### Partial List of Officers Killed and Wounded at Santiago.

Washington, June 3.—The following despatch from General Shafter was received at the war department tonight: Playa del Este, July 3.—To Adjutant General U. S. A. Washington: Camp near Santiago, July 3.—The following is a partial list of officers killed:

Colonel Charles A. Wikoff, Twenty-second infantry; Lieutenant Colonel John H. Hamilton, Ninth cavalry; Lieutenant W. H. Smith, Tenth cavalry; Major Force, First cavalry; Lieutenant O'Neill, First volunteer cavalry; Lieutenant Michel, son of Professor Michel; Lieutenant Jules G. Ord, Sixth infantry; Lieutenant William Shipp, Tenth cavalry.

Following is a partial list of officers wounded:

Lieutenant Colonel John H. Patterson, Twenty-second infantry; Lieutenant Colonel Henry Carroll, commanding First brigade cavalry division; Major Henry W. Wessels, Third cavalry; Captain Augustus P. Blocksome, Sixth cavalry; Captain John B. Korr, Sixth cavalry; Captain Owen B. Meyer, Third cavalry; Captain George Dodd, Third cavalry; Captain Charles W. Taylor, Ninth cavalry; Lieutenant Frank R. McCoy, Tenth cavalry; Lieutenant Winthrop S. Wood, adjutant, Ninth cavalry; Lieutenant Haskell, First volunteer cavalry; Lieutenant L. Mills, First cavalry; Lieutenant Owen B. Meyer, Third cavalry; Lieutenant Arthur Thayer, Third cavalry; Lieutenant Walter C. Short, Sixth cavalry; Captain John B. Rodman, Twentieth infantry.

(Signed) Shafter, Major General

### LONDON COMMENTS.

#### The Times Thinks That Spanish Honor Has Been Vindicated—The Graphic Admires American Bravery.

London, July 4.—The Times this morning, discussing the fighting at El Caney, says:

"Both sides have shown courage of a very high order, and it is hard to say whether the splendid dash and bravery of the American advance in the teeth of a galling fire or the stubborn tenacity of the Spanish defense is the more admirable. Both sides have learned to appreciate the splendid military qualities of their adversaries."

"It is a pity that enemies who show themselves such worthy foemen in the field cannot see their way to save bloodshed by coming immediately to an arrangement on the inevitable basis. The Spaniards have amply vindicated their honor, and, if they were wise they would now prove their common sense by offering terms to their opponents, which, if they were reasonable, would almost certainly be discussed in a generous spirit."

The Daily Graphic in its editorial observes: "The signal gallantry and devotion displayed by both Spaniards and Americans must be recognized. The heroic behavior of the Americans sends a thrill of pride throughout the Anglo-Saxon world. The story of the splendid manner in which the rough riders carried San Juan is instinct with the indomitable spirit of Balaklava."

The Daily Graphic says, however, that "the blunder lies deeper than any mere temporary miscalculation," adding that "the Americans cast their net too widely, as it might have been better to have left Santiago and Manila alone and to have concentrated their efforts upon Havana."

The Daily News remarks: "The present Fourth of July will be memorable. Events seem to be tending to a fulfillment of the remarkable prophecy Captain Mahan made in 1890, that when the United States once began to busy itself with the affairs of the world, it would stretch out its hands to Great Britain."

### IMPORTING THE OLD SOD.

#### Remarkable Consignment from Ireland to San Francisco.

Philadelphia, July 3.—The International Navigation company's steamer Waealand, from Liverpool, June 22, arrived here today with a large consignment of Irish sod, said to be the first that has ever been shipped to this country.

The sod was placed on board the Waealand at Queenstown, where she stopped to receive the delicatessen from all the Irish societies of that city. The sod was well taken care of on the Waealand and is in good condition.

### Kiwi Heard From.

Seattle, Wash., July 3.—The steamer New England arrived from St. Michaels with twenty miners from Dawson City. They brought in gold dust and drafts half a million dollars.

### Catarrh Cured

#### Fulness in the Head and Ringing in the Ears

#### Better in Every Way Since Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"For several years I had no cessation of the suffering caused by catarrh. I had a sense of fulness in the head and ringing in my ears. One of my nostrils was tightly closed so I could not breathe through it, and I could not clear my head. I tried several catarrh cures, but failed to get relief. Seeing accounts of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla I determined to give it a fair trial. After taking a few bottles I was satisfied it had effected a cure, for the catarrh no longer troubled me a particle and I felt better in every way than for years. I am now able to do a hard day's work on the farm." ALFRED E. YINER, Hoernewstown, Pennsylvania.

### Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, and easy to operate. 26c.

### POVERTY'S PINCH IS FELT IN HAVANA

#### Blockade is Rapidly Producing a Condition of Famine.

#### SOME VERY CANDID ADMISSIONS MADE IN THE COURSE OF A DEBATE IN THE CUBAN AUTONOMIST CONGRESS—ORIGIN OF THAT STORY OF AN ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE BLANCO.

New York, July 3.—The Associated Press has received from a resident of Havana another instalment of a daily diary kept by him, giving events transpiring as they appear to Spanish eyes. Below are extracts from it touching principal features.

As showing the destitution existing in Havana it is noted under date of May 25 that the Cuban chambers (autonomist) considered and later passed a law exempting tenants from paying rent when the monthly rental does not exceed \$15. Proprietors of grounds near cities must plant vegetables, other wise the grounds will be occupied by others and planted. Railroads are asked to transport provisions free of charge. Havana military governor, General Arolas has issued orders fixing the prices that must be charged for the articles that are sold at the grocery stores "in order to avoid abuses."

Several grocers refusing to observe these prices were arrested. May 28 the correspondent writes: "Flour is beginning to be scarce at Havana and is generally believed that in two or three weeks there will be no bread to eat."

Later 200 women besought the civil governor for work. In Matanzas many bakeries have suspended, being unable to get flour. The bakeries in Havana are daily surrounded by great crowds clamoring for bread. The civil governor of Havana, knowing that the Children's Charity institution had no bread, gave them ten bags of flour.

### A HARROWING PICTURE.

In a debate in the Cuban chambers one of the delegates, Romero Rubio, a Conservative, drew this picture of conditions in Havana under the blockade:

"We have already undergone forty-four days of blockade and are suffering its natural consequences. The city so lively before looks now as if it were a cemetery, because of the little animation of the inhabitants that stay at their homes performing only the most indispensable work in order to gain a living (very difficult, now, the works being almost totally suspended), or meditating about the result of the prolonged blockade."

"The families are living the life of hermits shut in cloisters. The theaters are abandoned by families and only men and military persons are seen at them. It is very rare to see a young lady now at the theaters, the parks or receptions or at any other place formerly frequented by the young ladies. The absence from all public places of ladies gives Havana an aspect even more gloomy than even the suspension of all business in the mercantile streets. The stores are rarely frequented, for everybody is trying to save what he can for the necessities of life. In the middle of the harbor appears the wreck of the Maine, bringing to our mind that mournful night of immense misfortune."

"Few electric and gas post-lamps are lighted during the night and everybody stays at home after dark; this being the reason the streets are deserted at night. As a matter of fact all the articles have been raised 100 per cent. in their prices, due to scarcity and also to a paper dollar being worth only 20 cents in gold; the silver is also undervalued, for one dollar in silver is worth only 60 cents in gold. The workingmen and almost everybody is paid in silver and as their salaries have not been raised life is hard now for the poor classes. Flour is so scarce that it causes general ill-humor among the poor classes. The horses in the stables are on half rations, and it is three weeks since the horses of the public cab eat corn."

### IN DIRE STRAITS.

There is much more testimony to the same effect and the correspondence shows conclusively that the situation is rapidly becoming desperate. The mounting the populace is fed with false reports of Spanish victories, one being that Cervera at Santiago had defeated Sampson in a decisive engagement. When this was put out, hilarious processions paraded the streets of Havana and Matanzas and glowing messages of congratulation were sent to Cervera. The story of an attack on Blanco by a Cuban who tried to assassinate him had its origin in a shooting affray between two civilians, which took place in the court-yard of the captain general's palace.

### MISSIONARIES PROTEST.

#### They Do Not Wish to Have the Philippines Revert to Spain.

New York, July 3.—The board of commissioners for foreign missions whose operations have been carried on in the islands of the Pacific for nearly half a century, has issued a statement concerning the alleged attitude on the question of the status of some of these islands, which will result from the war with Spain.

After disclaiming any intention to meddle in the political phase of the affair the statement reads: "In view of the forcible intervention of Spain in the Caroline islands, ten years ago, putting a stop to Christian efforts of our missionaries, who were there years before the Spaniards arrived, we deem it right to ask that whenever the status of these islands is determined, ample guarantee shall be required of whatever power shall hold sovereignty, that perfect religious toleration shall be enjoyed by the islanders. As to what nation shall hold the sovereignty we have nothing whatever to say."

### WORK BEFORE CONGRESS.

#### The Senate Will Be in Session Today.

Washington, July 3.—The house will not be in session tomorrow, adjournment having been taken until Tuesday. There is no definite programme determined upon for the week. The conference report upon the deficiency bill will be considered Tuesday and it may prove considerably of importance. The naval affairs committee has a number of bills which it desires to bring up and a day may be given to it. The naval personnel measure is the most important.

If it can be reached under call of committees an effort will be made to take up the anti-scalping bill. The bill to incorporate the International American bank will follow the deficiency bill conference report and continue before the house until disposed of.

### SORROW IN SPAIN.

#### Queen Regent is Deeply Concerned and Wants to Hear All Dispatches.

London, July 4.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says: "The official dispatch with reference to the fighting at Santiago de Cuba caused a painful sensation. The queen regent has sent an expression of her sympathy to Senora Linares, wife of General Linares who is residing in Madrid. The greatest anxiety is felt by all classes. The press of all sections is angry because no proper measures have been taken to reinforce General Linares. The queen regent is deeply concerned and has requested her ministers to send her all dispatches no matter at what hour they arrive."

### GERMAN PRESS TALK.

#### The Newspapers Can scarcely Conceal Their Hostility to America, Threats of the Kreuz Zeitung.

London, July 4.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times says: "German public opinion and the German press, which are not always identical, are now thoroughly awakened to the inconvenience of the position in which German policy has been placed by unfortunate articles on the subject of the Philippines. The papers are now trying to explain the matter away."

"Both the Cologne Gazette and the National Gazette publish long articles explaining that it is not surprising that the German papers criticized America at the beginning of the war, but that this course was necessitated neither by the dictates of national honor nor of anxiety as to the future of the Philippines. The National Gazette considers it ludicrous to discuss a partition of a bear's skin before the bear is killed. We Europeans, it says, from our own sorrowful experience, know what surprises are wont to have in store."

"In all human probability, the Spaniards will lose their colony, but the Americans will not be the only gainers. In Cuba, as in the Philippines, they will have to reckon with the insurgents now."

"The Kreuz Zeitung warns America that 'European neutrality might not be maintained if the Americans were to bombard Spanish ports.'"

### CHICAGO STRIKE.

#### No Papers Will Be Published in the City Before Tuesday.

Chicago, July 3.—The division between the striking stereotypers and the publishers of Chicago remains practically unchanged, and probably no Chicago paper will publish before Tuesday morning at the earliest. The publishers held a conference this afternoon, when it was determined that the number of stereotypers on the way from various parts of the country was very satisfactory. It was, however, determined that no attempt to issue tomorrow would be made. The publishers are confident that by tomorrow evening they will be sufficiently well equipped to resume publication Tuesday, but with the papers somewhat reduced in size.

A committee from the pressmen's union waited on the publishers today, asking for an opportunity to act as a committee of conciliation, but the publishers refused absolutely to have anything to do with the stereotypers' union in any way hereafter, declaring that none of its members would be permitted to work in any of their offices again.

A special train from Milwaukee over the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad came in tonight, bringing extra editions of Milwaukee evening papers to partially supply the demands of Chicago readers.

### Mayor Stopped the Game.

Reading, Pa., July 3.—The Reading and Norfolk teams were to have played a game here this afternoon, but a number of ministers protested to the mayor, and he would not allow the game to be played. Four hundred spectators were present.

### Murder at Reading.

Reading, Pa., July 3.—During a fight today between Italians, near Stony Creek this county, Lengel ran a knife into the abdomen of Calmes, Calmes, aged 56, disemboweling him. The murderer was arrested and brought to Reading tonight.

### Steamship Arrivals.

Queentown, July 3.—Sailed: Campania, New York.  
Havre, July 3.—Arrived: La Navarre, New York; Sicilia, St. Thomas.  
Menville, July 3.—Sailed: Furnacia (from Glasgow), New York.

### Not That Kind.

"Don't think that old injury hurt you when you attempt to run?" asked the examining surgeon of a candidate for enlistment. "Course it does. If yer lookin' for soldiers what's goin' to run, jest count me out."—Detroit Free Press.

### SCALP UNWOUND

#### CURED BY CUTICURA

I was suffering terribly from a diseased scalp. I was scratching my head from morning till night. Little pimples broke out all over my head. I had to wash my hair with hot water and CUTICURA SOAP, and applied CUTICURA as a dressing. Now my head has a simple, soft, and my hair is growing splendidly. ADA C. HARBELL, 330 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J.

I thought I would go frantic with itching scalp humors. I had considerable of my hair which I had an abundance. I tried several remedies, but failed. I tried CUTICURA, and relief immediate, itching completely gone. Mrs. M. JUDAN, 365 Halliday St., Jersey City, N. J.

Advertisement for Cuticura Soap, mentioning its effectiveness for various skin conditions.

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### ACTIVITY AT CHICKAMAUGA

#### General Brooke Designates 20,000 Men for Immediate Departure.

HE HAS SELECTED THE FIRST DIVISION OF THE FIRST CORPS AND TWO BRIGADES OF THE SECOND DIVISION TO BE MOVED AT ONCE. THIRTY TRAINS... READINESS TO TRANSPORT TROOPS.

Chickamauga National Military Park, Ga., July 3.—Today was another quiet Sunday at the park. The sun was intensely hot but there was a good breeze. The regiments all spent the day quietly. Later in the afternoon an order was received from the war department to General Brooke to designate about 20,000 men for immediate departure to the south.

General Brooke declined to make public the order, but it is understood that he has selected the first division of the First corps and two brigades of the Second division to be moved at once. The First division is composed of the following regiments:

First brigade, First Kentucky, Third Wisconsin, Fifth Illinois.  
Second brigade, Fourth Ohio, Third Illinois, Fourth Pennsylvania.

Third brigade, Sixteenth Pennsylvania, Second Wisconsin, Third Kentucky.  
Second division, First brigade, Thirty-first Michigan, One Hundred and Sixteenth Indiana, First Georgia.

Second brigade, Sixth Ohio, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Indiana, First West Virginia.

The regiments of the First division were inspected today and are ready to move.

The sidings and switch yards of the Southern and the Western and Atlantic railroads are crowded with Pullman cars. It is stated tonight that there are thirty trains of twenty cars each on the tracks here ready to transport troops.

It is understood at this hour that three regiments will move tomorrow morning.

The paymasters were scattered through various regiments and were paying off the troops as rapidly as possible.

The First Pennsylvania received \$40,000, and the Fifth Pennsylvania \$30,000.

Captain Rockwell, chief ordnance officer, today distributed rifles as follows: Fourth Pennsylvania, 424; Fifth Pennsylvania, 424; Ninth Pennsylvania, 504; Sixteenth Pennsylvania, 424; First Missouri, 400.

### ADELINA PATTI IN CUBA.

#### The Diva Made Her Debut in That Country.

It was in Cuba that Madame Adelina Patti sang in public for the first time in her life, when she was only fourteen years of age, and still under the care of her father. The family was very poor, and had placed all its hopes on the miraculous voice of little Adelina, whom, however, they did not dare to produce in public on account of her youth.

The opportunity came one day at a concert organized by the Philharmonia of Cuba, and though the debutante was timid and inexperienced, her success was complete. The audience insisted on an encore, and applauded the young singer enthusiastically. Mrs. Patti was immediately christened "the wonderful child" by the Cubans, and thus began the prima donna's brilliant career.

### The Internal Revenue Tax Law

Will become operative on July 1st, 1898, and the use of Revenue Stamps will be compulsory where prescribed by law. There will be two classes of stamps, "special" and "general." The "special" stamps will be those printed from private designs for special purposes in lots of not less than \$2,000 worth of a kind, and cancellation is not obligatory. The "general" stamps which will be supplied in various denominations (in any quantity) and will be those used generally, must by law be cancelled when affixed. The law requires that they be cancelled by writing the initials and date of the year with ink on the face of the Revenue Stamp, or they can be cancelled with a stamp, the date of cancellation so conforms to the date of the document.

We can furnish the stamps for cancellation in different designs, ranging from \$1.00 to \$5.00. Place your order at once to have them when needed.

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Refrigerators AND Ice Chests.

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