# Scranton Tribune.

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# SPAIN'S REPLY IS AT WASHINGTON

## The Acceptance of Peace Proposition Comes in Many Sections.

### Cipher Experts Have Prepared the Dispatches for the French Ambassador—Pending the Conference to Be Held Some Apprehension Is Felt in Official Circles—Many Believe That the Length of the Letter of Acceptance Is an Indication That Spain Is Endeavoring to Open Up a Diplomatic Exchange on the Nature of the Terms.

Washington, Aug. 8.—The reply of the Spanish government to the peace conditions laid down by the United States was received by the French ambassador, M. Cambon, shortly before 3 o'clock this afternoon. The reply came in sections, the dispatch first received giving only the opening passages of the Spanish reply. A few minutes later another dispatch brought a second section and these kept coming uninterruptedly by a procession of messengers until seven sections of the Spanish reply had been received at ten minutes of four, when the last part was still to arrive. In the meantime the cipher experts were at work and by 4.30 o'clock they were abreast of all that portion of the reply received up to that time and there was a lull of some time pending the arrival of the concluding portions.

Pending the receipt of the complete reply, no steps were taken to fix a time for a conference with the president, as the time for that depended largely upon some of the features of the reply, and also upon the explicit instructions concerning the delivery of the answer which usually accompanies a document of this solemn character. Neither at the White House nor at the state department was there any official knowledge that the reply had reached Washington, and the usual office hours closed with no appointment made for a conference. There was felt to be little likelihood, even though the ambassador received the complete reply and instructions, that there would be a night conference at the White House for the purpose of presenting the document.

Pending the official delivery of the answer speculation was rife as to its contents. There was little or no further doubt that the length of the reply meant that Spain had not given a simple and direct affirmative to the American conditions. It was evident that if the reply was an acceptance, it was accompanied by extended discussion and probably by conditions. This caused considerable apprehension in official circles here, for while it was felt last week that Spain would surely yield in every particular, it began to be felt that possibly there might be another period of discussion, and possibly an indirect attempt to open up a diplomatic exchange on the nature of the terms.

THE PREVAILING VIEW.

The prevailing view, however, was that the reply was on its face an acceptance, although not such a one as precluded all possibility of further discussion. All vital points were believed to be conceded—the abandonment of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Ladrones and the establishment of a commission to pass upon questions relating to the Philippines. In the carrying out of this programme it was believed that Spain would seek to secure an understanding on many incidental points involved, some of them of considerable importance. For instance, some doubt was raised as to whether Spain's acceptance would be operative until referred to and ratified by the Spanish cortes, and it was understood that the reply might call attention to this condition. The same condition, it was pointed out, exists as to the United States, for a peace treaty requires the ratification of the senate to become operative. In case Spain's answer discussed these incidental points there promised to be wide latitude for controversy and delay unless the president and cabinet declined to enter the field of discussion.

Late in the afternoon the president received an indirect intimation that the Spanish reply had come to the French embassy. A cabinet officer who was with him at this time said on leaving: "The information that has come from Madrid about the action of the Spanish cabinet indicates the Spanish have accepted our terms in a general way but leaves several questions open that we did not include in the terms submitted. The communication offering those terms was explicit, specifically stating such points as would be left open to further negotiations. We will stand on those terms."

The administration has not given serious consideration to the personnel of the peace commission, but it can be stated that no one not in accord with the president's present views as to the disposition of the Philippines will be appointed and Mr. McKinley favors keeping at least Manila harbor and bay and sufficient territory around it for its support and protection, if not the whole of Luzon island. As to members of the cabinet as members of the commission there is precedent for their appointment, notably the treaty of Ghent.

The concluding portion of the Spanish reply was received during the evening, but it was not until a late hour that it was deciphered as a whole and gone over by the ambassador. No effort was made to communicate it to the United States government tonight beyond a note to Secretary Day disclosing its contents. It is probable that the reply will be delivered to the president before the cabinet meeting tomorrow, although no hour has been fixed.

There is complete reticence in all quarters as to the text of the reply, but there is reason to believe it is not an unqualified acceptance of the American terms but is framed on the theory of accepting the essentials and trusting to a hoped-for conciliatory spirit on the part of this government to moderate to some extent features which the Spanish government seems to regard as unessentials.

## GEN. SHAFTER'S BLOOD IS UP.

### Denies That He Is Responsible for the Lack of Facilities—Says That Everything Possible Was Done to Relieve the Sufferings of Sick and Wounded.

Washington, Aug. 8.—General Shafter in a report to the war department emphatically denies that he is responsible for the inadequate provision made for the sick and wounded brought from Santiago to the United States on the transport steamers Seneca and Concho.

Everything possible, he says, was sent with the sick and wounded. The matter of shortage of water, he says, is inexcusable. He concludes his report as follows:

"There is no excuse for lack of food, as there has at all times been plenty of that. I have no doubt that many more were put on the ship than there should have been, owing to the great desire to get home, as they had the fear of yellow fever, and were almost wholly without hospital accommodation.

"The sick and wounded had only the clothing on that they wore into battle, and, of course, that was ragged and worn out by the time they reached home. There was none to issue to them at the time they left, and their extra clothing they could not get at. There has never been a case of suffering here that could be remedied by the means at hand that was not attended to. The surgeons have worked as well as any men that ever lived and their complaint has been universal of lack of means and facilities.

"I do not complain of this, for no one could have foreseen all that would be required, but I will not quietly submit to having the onus laid on me for the lack of these hospital facilities."

General Shafter speaks in high terms of Dr. La Garde and says that he has worked "under most disadvantageous circumstances. From the day the forces left Tampa until the present time he says that there "have never been sufficient medical attendants or medicine for the daily wants of the command. Three times since reaching Cuba has the command," he says, "been almost without medicines."

This statement he says is made to him by the medical directors and on one occasion they suggested taking medicines away from the Spanish hospital.

### Brewer Yuengling Dies.

Pottsville, Pa., Aug. 8.—W. J. G. Yuengling, of the large brewing firm of D. Yuengling & Son, died at his residence last evening. He was married but two months ago.

### Pennsylvania Pensions.

Washington, Aug. 8.—These Pennsylvania pensions have been issued: Increase—Michael Roth Wilkes-Barre, $6 to $10; Daniel S. Elner, Alford, Susquehanna, $8 to $10.

## WAR HISTORY OF A DAY

SPAIN'S MESSAGE of acceptance of peace terms made by the United States reaches the French embassy at Washington.

GENERAL SHAFTER denies all responsibility for condition of the sick and wounded on transports Seneca and Concho.

FIVE TRANSPORTS sail from Santiago with troops for Montauk Point.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT has ordered M. Cambon to secure the release of the Olinde Rodriguez.

ASSISTANT SURGEON MUNSON makes a report of conditions at Santiago in which blame is placed on officers of the army for lack of medical facilities at Santiago.

CAPTAIN SIGSBEE ordered to take command of the battleship Texas.

SECRETARY LONG writes an open letter defending Admiral Sampson from vicious critics.

## SHIP FOR SIGSBEE.

### He Will Relieve Captain Philip and Command the Texas.

Washington, Aug. 8.—Two important changes in the command of vessels of the navy were announced this evening by Secretary Long. Captain Charles D. Sigsbee, the commander of the battleship Maine when she met her fate in the harbor of Havana, and who has been in command of the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul since the war began, has been ordered to relieve Captain John W. Philip of command of the battleship Texas, now undergoing repairs in New York. It is understood that Captain Philip will be assigned to shore duty, probably the command of the Mare Island navy yard at San Francisco.

Secretary Long announced also that Captain Caspar F. Goodrich, of the auxiliary cruiser St. Louis, had been ordered to the command of the Newark, Commodore Watson's flagship, to succeed Captain Albert S. Barker, who has been transferred to the battleship Oregon on account of the illness of Captain Charles E. Clark.

It is regarded by the naval authorities particularly fitting that Captain Sigsbee should be given command of the Texas. The Maine and the Texas were the first battleships of the new American navy, both having been provided for by congress in the same appropriation bill. Both vessels were constructed by the government, in accordance with government plans and under the supervision of naval officers, the Maine at the New York navy yard and the Texas at the Norfolk navy yard. For years the Texas was looked upon as the most unfortunate vessel in the navy. Her fine work in Cuban waters, especially during the engagement which ended in the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron, has dispelled this feeling and at the same time proved the wisdom of her constructors.

## AIDING SPANISH SICK.

### Noble Work of Countess de Casa Valencia.

London, Aug. 8.—Countess de Casa Valencia, wife of the former Spanish ambassador to Great Britain, appeals through the London papers for contributions to her fund for the Spanish sick and wounded. She says:

"An official dispatch from Madrid received this evening gives details of the alarming increase of suffering caused by the war. There are many thousands lying in hospitals at San Sebastian, Las Palmas, Santiago de Cuba, Guantanamo, without bandages or lint or even beds to sleep upon, owing to inadequate funds. And there are many widows and orphans who are in most urgent need of relief."

## AWAITING AMERICA'S REPLY.

### Senor Sagasta Will Nominate Peace Commissioners.

Madrid, Aug. 8 (9 p. m.).—It is said that as soon as the American reply is received Senor Sagasta will nominate peace commissioners.

El Liberal says: "The government received an offer from England to mediate. The offer was favorably regarded, but was not accepted."

El Liberal says further: "The presence of a large British squadron near Gibraltar is clear evidence of an understanding, if not an alliance, between England and the United States."

## ALICANTE SAILS.

### Carries 800 Spanish Prisoners from Santiago.

Washington, Aug. 8.—Confirmation was received by Adjutant General Corbin tonight from Colonel Humphrey in charge of the transportation arrangements at Santiago that the Spanish hospital ship Alicante sailed from there today with 800 of the Spanish prisoners for Spain.

It is supposed that the Alicante carries a majority of the sick and wounded of General Toral's army as he would naturally send them first.

## SANITARY REPORT.

### The Sick List in Shafter's Army Numbers 3,445.

Washington, Aug. 8.—General Shafter's sanitary report for August 7 is as follows:

Total number of sick, 3,445; total number of fever cases, 2,498; total number of new cases, 412; total number fever cases returned to duty, 406; deaths August 7, 11, of whom 5 were victims of yellow fever.

## GREAT BRITAIN IS FIRM.

Pekin, Aug. 8.—Great Britain, it is asserted, has adopted a firm attitude in the matter of railway concessions in China. The situation is now cleared unless Russia makes a counter move. There is general satisfaction in the British settlements.

### Sick Soldiers Arrive.

Washington, Aug. 8.—One hundred and twenty-eight sick soldiers arrived here today from Norfolk, Va. They were taken to the Washington barracks. The sick soldiers were of the rough riders, Tenth cavalry and some infantrymen. Other invalids are expected to arrive here, quarters having been provided for a considerable number of convalescents.

### Brooke Confers with Miles.

Ponce, Porto Rico, Aug. 8.—General Brooke is here in conference with Major General Miles. His force is still at Guayama. A force of about 400 regular Spanish troops are stationed about eight miles away. The United States cruiser Montgomery and the hospital ship Relief have arrived at the port of Ponce.

### Fire at Bismarck.

Bismarck, N. D., Aug. 8.—A fire tonight has about wiped out the business portion of this city, including offices and business blocks, entailing a loss of several hundred thousand dollars.

### Immunes for Santiago.

Savannah, Ga., Aug. 8.—Two battalions of the Fifth regiment, United States volunteers (immunes) sailed this afternoon on the transport Rio Grande and Santiago.

### Trotting Races Postponed.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Aug. 8.—The grand circuit trotting races went over until tomorrow on account of rain.

## IN DEFENSE OF ADMIRAL SAMPSON

### SECRETARY OF THE NAVY ANSWERS SOME OF THE CRITICS.

### An Earnest Protest Against the Slurs That Have Been Cast Upon a Faithful and Tireless Officer Who Should Be Given Credit for Much of the Success of the American Squadron in Cuban Waters. Unjust Fault-Finding Is Rebuked.

Washington, Aug. 8.—The secretary of the navy has received several letters violently attacking Admiral Sampson. The following is a copy of his reply to one of them, which he furnished for publication:

Navy Department,
Washington, Aug. 5, 1898.

My Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter, and hasten to assure you that what you say about Admiral Sampson is so unjust that it can only be pardoned on the ground of your ignorance of the whole matter. You have no appreciation of the responsibilities that have been upon Admiral Sampson; of his very superior attainments as an officer and the splendid work he has done in preparing for the naval victory which was the crowning accomplishment of his efforts for weeks and weeks before Santiago.

Justice is always done in the long run. But when you indulge in such unfounded criticism, I cannot forbear to protest, as I should feel bound to do if you had referred in similar terms to any other of our deserving officers.

First—Admiral Sampson was selected for the command of the North Atlantic squadron because the department, in the exercise of its best judgment, with an eye single to the public interests believed that he was especially fitted for the place. Admiral Sicard, who held the command having become incapacitated for duty by reason of sickness, was necessarily withdrawn, by order of the department and Sampson was next in command. These two are especially accomplished ordnance officers, having been each at the head of the ordnance bureau, and having devoted themselves to that branch of naval science. Sampson is a man of the very highest professional attainments, solely devoted to his duty. He never pushes himself forward and when you accuse him of anything of that sort you do most cruel injustice to a man who has never sought favor or applause in any other way than by the simple discharge of his duty.

MOVEMENT ON PORTO RICO.

Second—The movement on Porto Rico was not a movement for its capture. The department which has very rarely interfered with the movements of admirals commanding squadrons, did however, make one express order, and that was that our battleships should not be exposed to the risk of serious injury from the fire of any fort. At that time the Spanish fleet was strong. Its whereabouts and destination were unknown. The primal necessity was to meet and crush its ships and secure for us the domination of the sea. The Oregon had not arrived, the Maine was destroyed and no naval authority would justify the unnecessary risk of the destruction of any of our battleships except in battle with the enemy's ships. The movement to Porto Rico was to meet, if possible, the fleet of Cervera, which was then expected. Cervera, undoubtedly learning that our fleet was at San Juan, changed his destination to Santiago. Our movements to Porto Rico thus became a reconnaisance and fulfilled its purpose. There was no intention at this time of taking Porto Rico, as the army was not then ready to co-operate.

Third—With regard to sending our ships into the harbor of Santiago, Admiral Sampson was acting under the explicit orders of the department not to expose his armored ships to the risk of sinking by mines and the wisdom of this course, I believe, is universally acknowledged by naval authorites. He waited, as he should have done, the co-operation of the army. How effectually under this co-operation the result was accomplished, is now a matter of history. There are few more graphic scenes than must have been presented at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 14th of July, when Shafter with his troops ready to assault Santiago, awaited the reply of the Spanish commander to the demand for surrender. Sampson's fleet was at the mouth of the harbor, drawn up in line and ready to bombard, as it has been for days previous, and the signal officer stood on the heights ready to wig-wag the signal for firing. Happily instead of this signal, came the good word that the Spanish would surrender to this combined readiness for attack.

THE WEIGHT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

Fourth—Please bear in mind the variety and weight of the responsibilities which were upon Admiral Sampson for the month prior to the great battle which destroyed Cervera's fleet. He was commanding officer of the whole squadron; charged with the blockade of the whole Cuban coast; charged with the detail of all the movements of ships; charged with clerical correspondence with the department and other officers and especially charged with preventing the escape of Cervera. Remeber that this man, whom you so sweepingly accuse, was devoting his days and nights to the duties. If you will read the orders issued by him, beginning with June 1, you will find that the most thorugh precautions had been taken to prevent the escape of Cervera; that our fleet was kept constantly in line, so far from the entrance at night, and so far by day that most rigid care with searchlights and every other appliance was taken every night; that the commanding officer of every vessel knew his post and his duty in case of an attempt to escape, so that, when that attempt came, the movement to prevent it by the attack of our vessels upon the outcoming Spaniards, went on like clockwork as at Chattanooga every movement of that great battle was carried out, although General Grant was neither at Missionary Ridge nor Lookout Mountain.

I can well understand why the friends of other officers should be so enthusiastic and earnest—as I am in giving to them the credit they so richly—every one of them—deserves for their glorious work. I cannot conceive of anybody so mean as to detract by a single hair from their merit. But I cannot understand why such bitter feeling is manifested in many quarters towards Admiral Sampson, when all these officers, subordinate to him, in their reports, clearly and cordially recognize the fact that, although at the beginning he was, by orders from Washington, going to confer with General Shafter, yet the battle was fought under his order and that the victory was the consummation of his thorough preparation. For myself I know no predelection for any one of these gallant men. I would crown every one of them with laurel. I want them all to have their just deserts. Every one of them deserves unstinted praise; not one of them deserves anything less than full measure for that day's work. And, therefore, I can think of nothing more cruel than a deprecation of the merit of the faithful, devoted, patriotic commander-in-chief, physically frail, worn with sleepless vigilance, weighted with measureless responsibilities and details, letting no duty go undone; for weeks with ceaseless precautions blockading the Spanish squadron; at last by the unerring fulfillment of his plans, crushing the fleet which executed his command; yet now compelled in dignified silence to be assailed as vindictively as if he were an enemy to his country.

I am sure that no one more deprecates such an attack than the officers of the fleet—commodore, captains, and all. Among them, all is peace; whatever disquiet there may be elsewhere, the navy is serene. I am reminded of Mrs. Beecher Stowe's beautiful verse:

Far, far beneath, the noise of tempests dieth,
And silver waves chime ever peacefully;
And no rude storm, how fierce so'er it flieth
Disturbs the Sabbath of that deeper sea.

Yours truly, John D. Long.

## CAMP AT THOROUGHFARE.

### Second Army Corps Will Move to New Quarters Today.

Washington, Aug. 8.—The Second army corps will be permanently encamped at Thoroughfare Gap, Va. The Second division, now at Bristow, Va., will start on Tuesday. The First division, now at Dunn Loring, will have to wait for wagon trains and probably cannot start before Sunday. Thoroughfare Gap is about twelve miles from Manassas Junction.

General Davis has announced that the Second division will be camped at Beverly Mills, Thoroughfare Gap, Va., where an abundant supply of water can be secured for all purposes.

General Butler will move the First division from Dunn Loring to Thoroughfare Gap, at the base of Pond and Bull mountain, which is traversed by Broad run. There is a sufficient supply of water at this place.

Much relief is expressed at the rapid decline in the number of typhoid cases. There were only sixteen today and there is almost no other sickness in camp.

## REFUSAL AT DUBLIN.

### A Rebuff for the Gladstone Memorial Society.

Dublin, Aug. 8.—The municipal council of Dublin has refused to comply with a request of the Gladstone Memorial society for its co-operation in erecting in Dublin a statue, commemorative of the life and services of Mr. Cladstone, similar to those which the society will erect in London and Edinburgh.

Mr. Sherlock, a member of the council, moved the following resolution, negativing the request:

Resolved, That the corporation of Dublin is strongly of opinion that no statues should be erected in Dublin in honor of any Englishman until the Irish people have erected a fitting one in memory of Charles Stewart Parnell.

After several speeches, among them one by Councillor Thornton, who said it could not be forgotten that Gladstone "laid a heavy hand upon the nationalists" the resolution was adopted unanimously amid cheering.

## GEN. POLAND DEAD.

### The Well Known Officers Expires at Asheville.

Washington, Aug. 8.—The war department today received notification of the death of Brigadier General John S. Poland of typhoid fever at Asheville, N. C., this morning.

He was born at Princeton, Ind., October 14, 1836, and was graduated from West Point in 1861. He served through the Civil war and at the outbreak of the present war he was in command at Columbus barracks, O., and promptly offered his services and at the time of his death was brigadier general commanding the Second division, First army corps at Chickamauga Park, Ga. General Poland was a very able and zealous officer and conscientious in the discharge of every duty.

## THE EIGHTH ILLINOIS.

### A Famous Colored Regiment En Route for Santiago.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 8.—The men of the Eighth Illinois infantry, colored, were paid today and later left over the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. They expect to arrive in New York Tuesday night and will take the steamer Yale direct to Santiago. The men were in fine spirits, all seemingly glad to get the chance to go to Santiago.

The Eighth is famous as the one regiment of the United States army that is composed entirely of colored men, including all the officers.

## TWENTY ARE DROWNED.

### Terrible Result of a Collision at Lisbon.

Lisbon, Aug. 8.—During the departure of Dr. Campos Salles, president of Brazil, by the trans-Atlantic steamer Thames for America (probably Buenos Ayres) today two steamers that were carrying friends to bid him farewell, came into collision, swamping two small boats.

It is feared that no fewer than twenty persons were drowned.

### Exploring Party Lost.

San Francisco, Aug. 8.—A letter received by the Alaska Commercial company dated Unalaska, July 28, says: Information received here is to the effect that an entire party of twelve prospectors calling themselves the Columbia exploring company, together with the Rev. R. Weber, a Moravian missionary, his wife and two native pilots bound for the Muskovite river have been lost.

### "Bad Feeling Toward France."

Paris, Aug. 8.—A dispatch to the Temps from Jacksonville, Fla., fills a column and a half in complaints about "American bad feeling toward France." The correspondent finally complain that "the American press loses no opportunity to glorify German science and British prowess."

### Ex-District Attorney's Sentence.

Reading, Pa., Aug. 8.—Ex-District Attorney Hiram Kauffman, convicted of embezzling nearly $1,000, belonging to a ward, was today sentenced to nine months in jail. Appeal was then taken to the Superior court. Kauffman was released on bail in meantime.

### Murder and Suicde.

West Stockbridge, Mass., Aug. 8.—Geo. Webster shot and killed his brother, Fred, and then killed himself tonight. Fred was released recently from state prison, where he was serving thirty-three years for attempted murder.

# SURGEON MUNSON MAKES A REPORT

## Gives His Version of the Cause of Delay at Santiago.

### He States That the Surgeons Were Not Allowed to Take Their Medicines and Appliances from the Transports and Were Therefore Powerless to Act When the Emergency Arrived—No Help from the Quartermaster—At the Battle of Las Quasimas No Dressings or Hospital Tentage Supplies Were on Shore in Reach of the Surgeons.

Washington, Aug. 8.—Surgeon General Sternberg has received a lengthy report from Assistant Surgeon Munson concerning the conditions existing at Santiago, medical supplies, transportation and other features connected with the expedition to Santiago under General Shafter. The report explains what has been done by the medical department and gives the disadvantages under which the department operated in Cuba. Surgeon Munson says in his report that he submits extensive details because of the recent charges made affecting the efficiency of the army medical department at Santiago. He tells of the quantities of drugs, medicines, dressing instruments and medical supplies that were loaded on the transports at Tampa with Shafter's Santiago expedition. The soldiers he said were landed on Cuban soil quickly and the transport ships were then promptly ordered out of the small bays at Siboney and Paquiri to permit the unloading of other ships. These partially unloaded ships, he says, in obedience to their orders then proceeded to sea from five to fifteen miles where they remained indefinitely. Continuing the report says:

Meantime the fight at Guadisima had occurred and wounded were requiring treatment. A report of the conditions prevailing on shore was made to the chief surgeon, who promptly laid the case before the commanding general, requesting that a launch be placed under the control of the medical department, for the collection of medical supplies from the various transports. It was also requested that a pack train be organized, in the proportion of one pack mule to each regiment, the transport supplies—especially the field chests—to the front for proper distribution, and it was suggested by the chief surgeon as available for the performance of these duties.

COMMANDING GENERAL INDIFFERENT.

The exigency of the situation did not apparently appeal to the commanding general and for two days the medical department was unable to get transportation of any kind to the other ships or to the shore, although there were a large number of naval launches and boats employed on various other duties. On the third day, by order of the adjutant general, one rowboat was turned over to the medical department for the purposes above named. On getting into this boat with supplies from headquarters transport I was directed by sundry staff officers to take them on various errands. On my refusal to recognize their authority the commanding general, who had appeared on the scene, personally revoked the previous order and directed, after the landing of the supplies already in the boat, that it should return without delay. Presenting the order for land transportation to the quartermaster on shore I was informed that only pack mules had as yet been landed, that neither wagons nor harness had been brought ashore, and finally that the road was impassable for wagons.

After this boat had been taken away the chief surgeon was without any means of communication with the medical officers on shore or still on the transports, of finding out their wants or remedying the many already known to him. This condition of things remained until after the fight at Las Guasimas, at which time there were absolutely no dressings, hospital tentage supplies of any kind on shore within reach of the surgeons already landed. The news of the Guasima fight being reported to the chief surgeon he was finally able to get on board the Olivette and send her to Siboney, where she received the wounded. Within the following day or so the transports carrying the reserve and first divisional hospitals were found and unloaded of their hospital contents; the latter hospital finally obtaining limited transportation to the front. After a couple of days' duty on board the Olivette I was directed to put the Iroquois in condition to receive patients and to take the full capacity of the ship on board. While doing this I was able to set ashore considerable hospital tentage and supplies found aboard of her and having control of her boats I was able to visit other transports in the harbor and land medical supplies from them. While subsequently outfitting the Cherokee and Breakwater this work was continued as well as opportunity and limited facilities permitted; getting supplies from perhaps a third of the transports composing the fleet.

COULD RENDER NO ASSISTANCE.

Appealing on several occasions for the use of a lighter or small steamer to collect and land medical supplies I was informed by the quartermaster's department that they could render no assistance in that way, and the medical department was compelled to rely entirely upon its own energies and improvise its own transportation. I feel justified in saying at the time of my departure large quantities of medical supplies urgently needed on shore still remained on transports, a number of which were under orders to return to the United States. Had the medical department carried along double the amount of supplies it is difficult to see how with the totally inadequate land and water transportation provided by the quartermaster's department the lamentable conditions on shore could have been in any way improved.

In concluding Surgeon Munson says the lamentable conditions prevailing in the army before Santiago were due to the military necessity which threw troops on shore and away from the possibility of supply without medicines, instruments, dressings or hospital stores of any kind.

## FIGHT WON BY GANS.

### The Baltimore Boy Defeats Billy Ernst, of Williamsburg.

New York, Aug. 8.—Joe Gans, of Baltimore, defeated Billy Ernst, of Williamsburg, Brooklyn, in the eleventh round of what was to have been a 25-round fight at the lightweight limit. Gans proved his superiority from the opening of the fight. Ernst at times was very wild and resorted to roughing tactics which were anything but fair. His elbow work brought a mild caution from the referee, although Gans made no complaint. Gans simply waited for opportunities and always took advantage of them when they came along.

The Baltimore people bet freely on Gans and took up every bet in sight laying odds of two to one.

## THE POPE'S PROTEST.

### Against the Suppression of Catholic Journals.

Rome, Aug. 8.—The pope has issued an encyclical protest against the suppression of Catholic journals during the recent insurrection, which it declares "illegal, contrary to Christianity, specially directed against the papacy, and calculated to embitter religious conflict; prejudicial to Italy and to remove a conservative force against socialism and anarchy."

"Nevertheless Catholics," the encyclical continues, "though opposed to all rebellion, will not alter their policy either for threats or violence. They will submit to the existing state of things, though they will never support it."

### Madame Worth Dead.

Paris, Aug. 8.—Madame Charles Frederick Worth, widow of the famous costumer, who died in March, 1895, and his successor in the superintendence of the Worth establishment, died today.

## THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Weather Indications Today:

Thunder Storms and Rain; Cooler.


1 General—Spain's Reply Received at Washington.
General Shafter's Reply to Critics.
Surgeon Munson's Explanation.
Secretary Long's Defense of Admiral Sampson.

2 General—Ready to Open Montauk Point.
Financial and Commercial.

3 Local—Lively Time at Board of Control Meeting.
Internal Revenue Information.

4 Editorial.
Comment of the Press.

5 Local—Several People Injured in a Trolley Car Runaway.
Drowned in Roaring Brook.

6 Local—West Scranton and Suburban.

7 News Round About Scranton.

8 General—News of a Day at Camp Alger.


## WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, Aug. 8.—Forecast for Tuesday: For eastern Pennsylvania, thunder storms and rain; cooler; westerly winds. For western Pennsylvania, rain; light to fresh variable winds.

New York, Aug. 9.—(Herald's forecast)—In the middle states and New England, today, partly cloudy weather will prevail, preceded by rain on the coasts and high winds on the Massachusetts coast and becoming less sultry with slightly lower temperature and light to fresh southwesterly winds, shifting toward northwest, followed by fair weather generally in this section.