



PHOTO. BY J. CREMMONT.

SIGNAL CORPS STRINGING WIRES TO THE FRONT.

(From a Photograph taken by J. C. Hemment, the Journal's Special Photographer.)
The army telegrapher sitting in General Shafter's tent is now enabled to send a message to Washington direct from the front within a few minutes after it is dispatched. The Signal Corps, as the troops move forward, have strung the wires from tree to tree from Balquiri along the line of march. The cable at Balquiri is connected with the cable at Guantanamo, which runs directly to Mole St. Nicholas, Hayti, thence direct to Coney Island, where the messages are relayed to Washington, enabling President McKinley to keep informed of every movement of our troops in front of Santiago.

300 WOUNDED AT OLD POINT. Heroes of Santiago Arrive at the Hospital.

OFFICERS TO GO HOME. Sick Leave for Those Whose Injuries Are Not Serious.

Newport News, July 13.—Having on board 300 men bearing the wounds they received from Spanish rifles and artillery, the transport City of Washington steamed up to the Government dock at Old Point Comfort this morning and proceeded to disembark its maimed and disfigured passengers.
There were men who had given an arm or leg for their country, and others who had in their weak and tottering frames the traces of fever. But the uncomplaining heroes seemed to realize that their efforts had not been in vain and bore their pain with unflinching fortitude.
Extensive preparations had been made for the reception of the wounded soldiers and they were transferred to the field hospital recently established on the reservation at Old Point. They will receive all the attention possible at the hands of a corps of efficient surgeons and trained nurses.

The Solace with 700 and the Olive with 500 Omeas wounded men are now on their way to Old Point and are expected to arrive in a day or two.

Washington, July 13.—Charles B. Nancrede, chief surgeon of the Third Army Corps, has requested that the following officers who arrived at Old Point Comfort today be ordered to their homes until such a time as they may be fit for duty: Lieutenant-Colonel Worth, Thirteenth Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Liscomb, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Patterson, Twentieth Infantry; Major Lamoth, surgeon First Volunteer Cavalry; Captain Jones, Twenty-second Infantry; Captain Van Vliet, Tenth Infantry; Captain Moon, Twentieth Infantry; Captain Edwards, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Captain Guthrie, Thirteenth Infantry; Captain Woodbury, Sixteenth Infantry; Captain Walker, Sixth Infantry; Lieutenant Anderson, Ninth Infantry; Lieutenant Dove, Twelfth Infantry; Lieutenant Sorley, Sixteenth Infantry; Lieutenant Martin, First Infantry; Lieutenant Willard, Tenth Cavalry; Lieutenant Malone, Thirteenth Infantry, and Lieutenant Hammond, Ninth Infantry. All are sick or wounded. Surgeon Nancrede also asks that transportation be provided to their homes for 205 enlisted men.
Surgeon-General Starnes said today that no additional invalided soldiers would be taken to Florida. It never was the intention to bring them home via Florida, but the two vessels, the Troop and the Cherokee, had left Santiago with their loads of invalids before orders to the contrary could reach General Shafter.

The Way to Win a Woman.

A man must fight to win a woman. It is not always a duel with rapier that he must engage in. Sometimes it is a struggle which on the surface appears to be far more peaceful than any battle at arms. It isn't the soldier only who must be brave. Men need courage to succeed anywhere in life. A mechanic or a farmer needs "grit" in his soul as well as on his hands. In whatever line of work a man is called upon to make his way in the world he must show pluck and steady, persevering determination if he expects to win and hold a worthy woman's affection.



A woman judges a man from appearances. If he is energetic and forcible she doesn't always stop to reason why. She looks like the Spanish senorita at her window and applauds the man who fights bravely. He may win, he may lose; but he must never flag; he must not fight.

A man doesn't always do himself justice. He may make a bad showing when he really isn't to blame. It is common to say of a man who is timid and incapable that he is "white livered." Sometimes this is literally true, yet not any reproach to a man either. A man with a brave, willing heart for his work acts at times like a lazy "quitter," just because his liver is out of order. It is the commonest kind of disease. The liver is the great Commissioner Street Cleaning for the human system. When the liver is incapable of doing its work all the vile poisons which ought to be filtered out of the body find their way into the blood and corrupt it in every vein.

A man doesn't know what is the matter with him; he feels all the strength and energy oozing out of him; he can't work; he can't eat; he can't sleep; he can't even think clearly. He loses heart and courage and flesh; pretty soon he feels it in his lungs. The doctors call it consumption and prescribe lung specifics. But what the man needs is a medicine to go deep down into the foundations of the trouble; clear the poison out of his blood; wake up his liver, purify, revitalize and build up his system from the foundation-stone. He needs Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery which has cured innumerable cases of obstinate liver complaint which the doctors diagnosed as hopeless consumption.

The work of this masterful "Discovery" begins at the very cornerstone of life in the stomach and nutritive organism. It gives appetite, nourishment, rich blood, healthy, solid flesh. A cough is only a symptom; there are other things which make the cough; they must be got rid of first, the cough may be the last thing to go away. Dr. Pierce's marvelous "Discovery" isn't a lung specific; but it does more than any such specific can ever do. It sweeps out of the blood all the foul disease-germs that lodge in the lungs and originate consumption; it heals and builds up the delicate tissues and imbues the entire system with strength and active energy.

When Dr. Pierce says a case is curable, he says it in the knowledge that those words have been New Life to a host, doomed by fear and friends and ignorance and physicians to a consumptive's grave.
Does Dr. Pierce claim to cure consumption? That question isn't worth arguing. Look at the record. Take a case in point. Here is a man (or woman) with a hacking cough, a hectic flush, night-sweats, great emaciation or wasting of flesh, spitting of blood, shortness of breath and all the other symptoms. After every remedy and every local physician has failed he, as a last resort, takes "Golden Medical Discovery" and the cough vanishes, the cheek gets back its natural color, sleep becomes sound and refreshing, the spitting of blood stops, flesh and muscles become firm, weight increases, and life goes along in quiet and comfort to the full limit of the three score years and ten.

But may it be wasn't consumption after all? Maybe it wasn't. You know it was something that was attacking the very citadel of life, and it was something that was cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. And Dr. Pierce is curing such "somethings" right along with a record of over a quarter of a million cases, and not more than three per cent of failures.

One fact, at least, is well established. That the "Golden Medical Discovery" does cure weak lungs, bleeding from lungs, obstinate, lingering coughs, bronchitis, throat disease and kindred affections of the air passages, which, if neglected or badly treated, lead up to consumption, can no longer be doubted in view of the many thousands of well established cures of such cases reported by the most trustworthy citizens.

Many of these cases have been pronounced consumptive—and incurable—by the best local physicians before the sufferers commenced the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.
Whether the doctors have erred in their judgment in these numerous cases or not is not for us to decide. Suppose we put some of these so-called "incurables" in the witness box. Let us call Mr. John Brooks, of Boylston, Worcester Co., Mass. (Sawyer Mills), who says: "I feel it my duty now to write to you to tell you of the great benefit I have received. About a year ago I was taken with a bad cold, which settled on my lungs. The doctors said I was in consumption and could not get well. I took Emulsion

cures like the foregoing? Well, for many reasons. One reason is that Dr. Pierce, in his world-wide practice, with his eighteen assistants, treats a thousand cases of any given form of disease to the one case treated by the country doctor. He knows the regular forms of the disease and the variations. He puts his finger on the real issue at once. Somebody or a dozen somebodies may have given you up, but if Dr. Pierce says he can cure you, you're safe. But there's another reason, beyond study, knowledge, experience and observation, and that's natural faculty. Dr. Pierce is a successful specialist by birth, by choice, by training. That is why Dr. Pierce has cured so many thousands of cases. It's faculty. It's the know how. It's the never fail—the never give up. He treats the so-called hopeless cases, and he succeeds to the amazement of the physicians who have plenty of learning and medical equipment but lack the special qualification of faculty—the know how. Ninety-seven people in every hundred who are suffering from disease for which Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is recommended can be cured. Are you one of the 3 or one of the 97? Which is the more likely? But remember that you are daily drifting further from the land of health. If this message reaches you, act on it. Begin to-day.

Don't accept any substitutes for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. The shadow of success is imitation. Imitation remedies don't cure, any more than the imitation banquets of the stage feed the hungry. You want a cure. Don't accept the shadow for the substance and "spend your money for that which is not bread."
Out of his lifetime experience as a practicing physician and professor of physiology, Dr. Pierce has compiled a wonderful thousand-page book, illustrated with over 700 drawings and several colored plates. It is entitled the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, and is a complete family medical library in one volume. Nearly seven hundred thousand copies were sold at \$1.50 each. The profit on this sale Dr. Pierce considered warranted him in issuing a free edition, and a paper-bound copy will now be sent absolutely free for the bare cost of mailing, 21 one-cent stamps, or in heavier French-cloth covers for 31 stamps. Address World's Dispensary, Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y. Only one copy will be sent to one family. It should be in every family in the land.

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CEYLON AND INDIA TEA.

One pound of PURE MACHINE-MADE tea goes TWO to THREE times as far as unclean, hand-rolled tea. Obviously, buyers of the former are less affected by the duty on tea, besides getting an absolutely PURE article.

NOTE THE ECONOMY—ONE teaspoonful makes TWO cups, with FIVE minutes infusion.

IF You Need HELP or Want WORK Put a "WANT" in the Journal's Employment Directory, Read by Employers and Employes Every Day.

BLANCO FEASTS ON SHARK MEAT.

Man-Eaters on the Bill of Fare in Havana Now.
THEY'RE WORTH \$13.50.

Whole City on the Verge of Starvation, but War Preparations Go On.

Key West, July 13.—A Cuban by the name of Blanco, who has just arrived here from Havana, reports that the conditions in that place are constantly growing worse, the poorest districts necessarily falling on the tubs, because nearly all the food is seized on the troops. Of these there are about 600 in the city, consisting of volunteers, militia troops, militia and regulars. Their tables are largely rice and beans, without venison. A large beef, Blanco reports, sells for 30 cents a pound, bread of poor quality for 50 cents, and 81, meat 70 cents, ornamental 25 cents and rice 30 cents. Shark food even is eagerly sought, and the day before Blanco left the city one shark caught in Havana harbor sold for \$13.50.
Those of the reconcentrados who have sufficient influence with the dispensing authorities sometimes contrive to get one fished meal a day, but the others starve, and it is no uncommon thing, says this Cuban, to see persons drop dead in the streets. Even among the Spaniards starvation is rapidly sapping their loyalty, and large numbers of men are banding together awaiting the first American attack in Havana as a signal for revolt. The grocery and provision stores are empty, and the only articles on the Havana shelves are about a thousand barrels of cement, wet and useless. Only liquor is to be had cheaply.
The defenses continue with unrelenting vigor. Two lines of cables bearing torpedoes have been strung across the bay, and the first American attack on the same has been done in the Bay of Lario, where it was reported in Havana, American troops are to be landed.
Sand battery No. 2, east of Havana, has lately mounted six-inch guns in the extreme right side of the battery commanding the "sea line," and a few days ago sent two shots at the Mayflower, which had been raising close to shore, supposedly out of range. New masted batteries are also being built along the shore.
Blanco further reports that three weeks ago the Spanish steamers Montevideo and Pinto Domingo crept out of the harbor at midnight, with all lights out and safety of through the blockade. The Spanish ships now in the harbor, he says, are the transports Conde Villalobos, Marquis de la Sisenada, Nueva Espana, Filipinas and Sanchez Pinzon, several of which are unfit for service.
The guns have been removed from the cruiser Alfonso XII, for shore batteries, Blanco says, and the cruiser has been converted into a hospital ship. There are also in the harbor several smaller war ships of the nature of converted yachts, including the Flecha, Azules Magallanes and two others. The merchant steamers Josefa, Adela and Maria Herrera are also in the harbor.

BRITISH NOBLES ASK FOR AN ALLIANCE.

Strong Resolution Adopted at the First Meeting of the Anglo-American League.

London, July 13.—The inaugural meeting of the Anglo-American League was held this evening at Stafford House, under the presidency of the Duke of Sutherland. Other members of the league present were Earl Grey, the Earl of Jersey, Baron Ferrer, Baron Brassey, Baron Pennington, Baron Monkswell, Sir John Lubbock, Rear-Admiral Lord Charles Bessford, Conservative member of Parliament for York; and Mr. James Bryce, Radical member of Parliament for Aberdeen, and author of "The American Commonwealth." The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, Cardinal Vaughan, and the Duke of Westminster were also present. The Duke of Fife sent a letter expressing his regrets at his inability to attend.
The Duke of Sutherland said that the league was quite apart from ordinary politics, its object being to express the feeling of cordiality which existed between the people of Great Britain and the United States, an effort which he believed would be appreciated and reciprocated in America. On the motion of Lord Brassey the following resolution was adopted:
"Considering that the peoples of the British empire and of the United States are closely allied by blood, inherit the same literature and laws, hold the same principles of self-government, recognize the same ideals of freedom and humanity in the guidance of their national policy, and are drawn together by strong common interests in many parts of the world, this meeting is of opinion that every effort should be made in the interests of civilization and peace to secure the most cordial and constant co-operation on the part of the two nations."
A representative executive council was then appointed.

CARRANZA LEAVES CANADA IN DISGUISE.

Montreal, Quebec, July 13.—Du Bose and Carranza sailed this morning on the Dominion Line steamer Ottoman. With them went a petty officer and two sailors of the steamer Panama, captured at the beginning of the war. These men went as cattle men, but they were the men who accompanied Carranza on the schooner with which he made the mysterious trip during his absence.
Carranza himself had his beard shaved off when he turned up at the Windsor, and went to the boat with a false beard.

DANES WONT ALLOW US TO HAVE OUR COAL.

St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, July 13.—The Danish Government, it is understood, will refuse to allow the steamship Southard to leave port.
It is also reported that permission will be refused to American war ships desirous of using the stock of coal on deposit here. It is contended that the purchase of the Southard's cargo was made previous to the declaration of war, and that, therefore, it is not subject to the neutrality laws.
The steamer Southard cannot be identified in the marine registers in New York. The vessel referred to may be the United States steamer Southern, formerly the British steamer Southern, which was last heard from on June 26, when she left Hampton Roads for Key West.

RUSHING TROOPS ON SHIPS IN CHARLESTON.

Charleston, S. C., July 13.—Transport No. 30 is being prepared for the embarkation of troops. The Third Wisconsin will go on board to-morrow morning. The Grand Duchesse cannot leave for some days, as her machinery is out of order. The Sixteenth Pennsylvania and Second Wisconsin will have to wait until she is ready and until the other ships arrive. Five hundred negro laborers engaged for bridge building are ready to embark for Cuba. General Wilson probably will go on the first transport.
Tampa, Fla., July 13.—Two heavily loaded trains with artillery arrived this morning from Fort Monroe. They will probably be put aboard the transports within the next few days. The Pedro, of Bilbao, captured near Havana by Admiral Sampson's fleet in April, arrived here under the name of Hector. The Fifth Maryland Regiment is now breaking camp preparatory to boarding the transports. One battalion of Second New York will remain intact under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd until to-morrow, when it will proceed to Port Tampa and will go on a different transport from other battalions of the same regiment.

CHICAGO RECRUITS AT LEAGUE ISLAND.

Philadelphia, July 13.—Sixty-eight recruits from Chicago arrived at League Island Navy Yard yesterday, and are now quartered on board the receiving ship Hatteras. The men were originally intended for New York, but while en route westward they received orders to report at League Island instead.
Eighty-two naval reserves from Rhode Island also arrived at the navy yard today. The men were assigned to quarters on the receiving ship Richmond.

TROOPER TRIED TO SAVE HIS FRIEND.

Louisville, Ky., July 13.—The list of dead sent out by the Associated Press after the battle of El Caney, July 1, included the name of C. D. Jacob.
Charles D. Jacob, Jr., enlisted in Louisville in the First Cavalry. He was a son of Charles D. Jacob, four times Mayor of this city. His parents could not believe the name in the list was that of their son, but the following telegram received today settles the doubt:
Fort McPherson, Ga., July 12.—I learn from a wounded trooper of the First Cavalry that the name of Charles D. Jacob, Jr., was on the list of the dead. He was killed by Spanish sharpshooters, out of the line of fire of the company.
At the time of the death of Jacob four troops of the First Cavalry were being concealed behind an embankment about half mile from the trenches surrounding San Juan, where were located the heavy batteries protecting the approach to Santiago, when an observation balloon settled in the rear of them and attracted the fire of the Spanish sharpshooters and light infantry.
First Sergeant Barry, being on the embankment, was wounded and Jacob, seeing he would be killed, unless promptly brought to cover, ran forward and was attempting to carry him out of the line of fire when he was struck in the head by a bullet and instantly killed. He also received bullet wounds in the chest and arm from several of the men, all of whom were comrades in his troop and well acquainted with him.
Jacob was buried about nine miles from El Caney, between El Caney and San Juan. His grave is marked by a wooden headstone.
E. M. HEADLEY.

Charles D. Jacob is prostrated by the news of his boy's death. He loses his only son.

TRYING TO EXEMPT CHILDREN FROM TAX.

Health Board Asks Permission to Omit Stamps on Labor Certificates.
President Murphy, of the Health Board, has written to United States Attorney-General Griggs calling his attention to the tax revenue law requiring stamps on certificates, and the State not regulating employment of children under sixteen. The two statutes have imposed a new hardship on the children of the poor.
Mr. Murphy asks permission to consider these child labor certificates as exempt from the tax law, for which the Health Board uses the designation of "certificates." They are really permits. The Attorney-General's reply is anxiously awaited. This morning the department employees are paying the tax where the applicant has no money.

ARBUCKLES READY TO FIGHT SUGAR TRUST.

Their New Refinery Will Soon Be Producing 3,000 Barrels Daily.
The Arbuckle Brothers are ready to begin their fight against the Sugar Trust. Their refinery on the Brooklyn water front, between Jay and Pearl streets, will be in full working order in a day or two. The Arbuckles have 10,000 tons of raw sugar on hand, and this will be refined and turned out at the rate of 3,000 barrels a day.
This amount of sugar put in the market every day will not affect seriously the price of the trust's product, but about November it will be supplemented by 4,000 barrels a day from the refinery of the Poschey Brothers, near the Long Island railroad depot in Jersey City.
Other independent refineries now produce 10,000 barrels a day. This will be brought up to 17,000 barrels a day when the Poschey and Arbuckle refineries get running. The trust only turns out 25,000 barrels a day, and will have to fight for its market.