

# A WONDERFUL WORK.

## What Was Done in Equipping and Caring for the Army.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—Hon. Chauncey M. Depew has received the following letter from the Secretary of War, and has consented to its publication. The letter, which was written in reply to a request for information on the subjects referred to, is as follows:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13, 1898.  
War Department, Washington.

My Dear Mr. Depew: The great pressure of business has up to now prevented me from sending to you the statement you were kind enough to ask for, as to what had been accomplished in the way of outfitting the army for the field, the conduct of campaign, etc. Also the chiefs of the division have been too much driven with work to complete the data required. One not in the midst of the work can hardly realize what an undertaking it is to call 125,000 men into the field at one time, coming from all the States, and to have them mustered and gathered in camps on so short notice, and this, too, when we had scarce any camp outfit for their accommodation, all having to be provided for by the war department. As understood now, when war was declared there was no equipment whatever for the volunteers in store. That this was successfully accomplished, with very few accidents, is a matter of record. Subsequent calls, including the regular army, (which numbered about 27,000 men when war was declared), made a total of 268,000 men. To accomplish all in so short a time has been a great work. Of course gathering this vast number of men together, in a large measure, under untrained regimental and company commanders—I mean in actual field work—the lack of knowledge as to sanitary conditions to be observed, the carelessness in not observing instructions which were furnished as to proper care of the men, has added greatly to the work of the medical department. Thus, from the homes of 216,000 volunteers has been constant and great anxiety as to what might happen to their soldiers, and hundreds of inquiries made by letters and telegrams have been received every day concerning individual soldiers. The feeling on the part of these individuals that the war department is responsible for the care of their men individually has naturally aroused sympathy in case of sickness and death, and has created much sorrow. There is nothing young men in robust health are so prodigal of as their health, until it is gone. Men go into camp feeling that they can stand anything and everything, and cannot be made to believe to the contrary until stricken with disease. Every effort has been made from the beginning to furnish every camp with all appliances asked for, but of course the commanding officers in the fields are the ones who have all the direct charge of these men. For instance, one army corps commander has given orders and enforces them, respecting sanitary affairs, and he has to-day but a fraction over two persons on the sick list. Others have been less successful, and the consequence is typhoid and other fevers have been bred and spread to a considerable extent. One regiment in the Chickamauga Park camp has a colonel who enforces sanitary rules in his regiment, obliging the men to boil all the water they drink, keeping the camp clean, and the result is less than 25 sick, and his camp, too, is in an unfavorable place as any in the command. Others more favorably situated have 10 times that number on the sick list. One of the regiments of the last call, not yet removed from its State, sends bitter complaints of typhoid fever.

Concerning the Santiago campaign when the ships left Tampa, they had on board three months' provisions and an abundance of hospital supplies. They had lighters to unload with at point of debarkation. These lighters were lost in a severe storm on the way. As soon as we were notified of the fact, two tows of lighters were sent from Mobile and New Orleans, which were also overtaken by storm and lost. The navy supplied us with lighters and one of these was wrecked. The army disembarked, getting off a portion of its supplies and medical stores, and immediately marched to the front to fight the Spaniards. The great difficulty of landing supplies subsequently, was the wind sprang up every morning at 10 o'clock and made a high surf, rendering almost impossible the use of small boats with one lighter, which was all they had left for this purpose. Of the packers who were employed, 60 per cent. soon fell sick, and heavy rains falling every day, the roads, (if they are called such), became impassable for vehicles; pack animals had to be employed to carry food to the army, which, being extended to the right around Santiago, increased the distance from the coast every day, and made the task more difficult. However, the result and

the subsequent sickness that has broken out in the army, showed the great wisdom of Gen. Shafter in moving forward to make the attack while his men were in vigor. It was a movement bordering on audacity, but it succeeded, and the persistence of the attack have, no doubt, greatly disheartened the Spaniards. The result was one of the greatest victories for the men engaged of modern warfare. The number of prisoners taken exceeded the attacking force by nearly two to one. When the fever broke out and the fever list increased into the thousands, it was for a time supposed that it was principally yellow fever. The bringing of troops north at once after the surrender, under such conditions, would have been certain death to a vast number, but, upon inquiry, it was ascertained that very few of these cases comparatively were yellow fever, when it was at once decided to bring the army home as speedily as possible. Everything that human ingenuity could devise has been done to succor that army—not in ingenuity of the Secretary of War, but the result of the combined counsel of those who have had a life long experience in the field. That some men have been neglected on transports coming home there is no doubt, all against positive orders, and due perhaps to carelessness and negligence, but largely on account of not having the medical force to spare, (many of whom were sick), from the camp at Santiago. Many medical officers sent with transports were taken ill on the way home.

To give you a little idea of the work that has been done, I append the following:

The work of the Adjutant General's department has been to muster and order to their station, to be precise, 216,400 volunteers and 24,900 for the regular army. This, with a reduced force, as many staff officers from all of the departments had been promoted and ordered to the field.

The chief of engineers reports an expenditure of \$5,830,000 for harbor defenses, but from the emplacements of heavy guns, mortar batteries and mines.

The Surgeon General has had the enormous work of fitting up hospitals, organizing the medical corps, employing male and female nurses, contract surgeons, being surgeons who are employed from civil life, besides those commissioned as corps, division and brigade surgeons, furnishing medical supplies and answering the demands from all over the country and from camps at Santiago, Porto Rico and Manila. The work done in this line is almost beyond comprehension.

The Commissary General had purchased and distributed, up to August 1, 110,907,235 pounds of rations, which have been transported and distributed among the destitute Cubans.

The Quartermaster General's report is too long to even give an approximate idea of his work. In the way of transportation to Honolulu, Manila, Santiago and Porto Rico, and return home, there have been sent 82,638 men with artillery equipment and supplies. By rail in this country there have been transported 9,700 officers, 233,962 enlisted men, also 40,582 animals, besides thousands of wagons, artillery and other quartermaster, commissary ordnance, medical and signal service stores. The total number of articles of clothing and camp equipment distributed to the army by the quartermaster's department has been 6,274,483, of which I can only mention a few articles as follows: Blankets, 238,739; blouses, 283,762; trousers, 406,623; hats, 334,106; canvas field uniforms, 83,200; shoes, pairs, 511,378; undershirts, 736,965; tents, 179,142, etc.

The total weight of food and forage distributed daily to the army is approximately 900 tons.

Added to this is the large fleet of transports chartered and purchased, the management of the same in conveying troops, supplies and ammunition.

The paymaster has promptly paid the army, and is deserving of very great credit for the work.

The signal corps has provided most efficient service, furnishing cable, telegraph, telephone and signal service to the different commands in the field.

If you had a day or two to spare, I would like to sandwich in a little work for you. I would like to send you these statements in detail, which I think would bewilder you, if anything can.

Sincerely yours,  
R. A. ALGER.  
Hon. Chauncey M. Depew,  
New York, N. Y.

The Government has bought 253 boats since the beginning of the war and has paid over \$9,000,000 for them. The smallest are launches run by naphtha or electric engines, while the largest are transports of 8,000 tons.

### The Greenville Baptist Association.

EDITOR INTELLIGENCER: This Association held its annual session with the Grove Baptist Church, situated on the C. & G. R. R. about eight miles from Greenville, of which Rev. R. J. Williams is now pastor. This is a small but ardent church, and the generous and hospitable manner in which they entertained the visiting churches was worthy such an organization.

The Association convened Tuesday, Aug. 16th, and held three days.

The Orphanage, State papers (Baptist Courier and South Carolina Baptist), education and State missions received due attention.

After the introductory sermon by D. W. Key, the subject of the Connie Maxwell Orphanage was presented by its able superintendent, Rev. J. L. Vass, and a collection was then taken for the institution, which is supported by the Baptists of the State.

The Home Mission Board was represented by Dr. R. W. Sanders as vice president for this State.

As Tuesday night was given to education and especial attention to Furman University, we had a splendid address by its efficient president, Dr. A. P. Montague, followed by addresses by Rev. R. J. Williams and V. I. Masters.

On Wednesday woman's missionary work was presented by Dr. D. W. Key; State missions by Dr. T. M. Bailey, and the missionary sermon was preached by Rev. W. H. Cannada.

One of the most interesting features of the Association was the attention given to temperance on Wednesday evening. This is a subject that is stirring many hearts to-day, and its importance was not overlooked by this religious assembly. Dr. D. W. Key delivered a fine address on the subject.

Thursday being the last day, the time was principally given to miscellaneous business. The former officers—Prof. D. T. Smith, president; Prof. S. R. Mell-champ, clerk, and D. W. Key, treasurer—were re-elected. Rev. R. J. Williams was chosen associational delegate to the Southern Baptist Convention.

The Association was invited and will hold its next session with Pleasant Grove Church, near Greers, S. C.

### A SUBSCRIBER.

#### Georgia Shaker Colonies.

A recent purchase by the Shakers of land in Glynn County, this State, is but the beginning of a movement whereby Georgia will secure all the immense colony of these desirable people who now have "families" in Ohio and other places in the North and West, with fair prospects of the South eventually gaining all the Shakers in the Union. The purchase of the Shakers to date is but the commencement of their pilgrimage South. The representatives of this body have spent twelve months in investigating the resources of several Southern States. The outcome of this tour was the purchase of Altama and Hopeton plantations, in Glynn County.

Another deal, which involved 5,100 acres in Carlton, Pierce and Ware counties, was then put under way, and since last January agents for all parties interested have been industriously at work closing up title papers. It was an immense transaction, and many land owners were in it, but the successful closing of the last title on Saturday means that Georgia will get not only addition to her colony of Shakers already established, but also every farmer from the North and West that these people can bring down. The colony headquarters will be established at Hoboken, on the Plant system, Brunswick and Western division, and representatives of the Shakers, will swarm the Northwest with the Georgia prospectus.—*Savannah News.*

The old lady's advice to her daughter, when she was about to commence housekeeping, puts the matter in its true light. "My dear," said she, "by not knowing how to make puddings and pies, you may be occasionally annoyed, but if you are ignorant of roasting and boiling, you may be annoyed every day."

The cold chills of fear ran up and down the back of the bravest man when he looks down the barrel of a death-dealing Winchester in the hands of a man who means "shoot."

Every hour and every minute men face death in a more frequent and equally certain form—death in the guise of that deadliest enemy of mankind—consumption. Out of all the tens of thousands who yearly die from consumption 98 per cent. could be saved.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is an almost unfailing cure if taken in the earlier stages of the disease. It will cure consumption and all allied diseases, as bronchial, throat and nasal affections. It cures by going to first principles. A man's body starves a long time before consumption attacks him. The tissues of his lungs starve for lack of sufficient nourishment. They become inert and half dead and then are attacked by the bacilli of consumption. The "Golden Medical Discovery" restores the long-lost appetite; it strengthens the weak stomach and corrects the impaired digestion; it promotes the flow of digestive juices and facilitates the assimilation of the life-giving elements of the food into the blood. When the blood is pure and rich, old inert tissues are torn down, carried off and excreted, and new, healthy, and elastic tissues replace them. It allays inflammation of the mucous membranes, soothes the cough, facilitates expectoration, and deepens the breathing, supplying the system with a much needed stock of oxygen. It drives out all impurities and disease germs. Medicine dealers sell it.

"I was first taken nearly two years ago with choking and aching in my throat," writes Mrs. D. Z. Moore, of Deming, Grant Co., N. Mexico. "I took everything I could think of and spent a great deal of money. Three doctors treated me. My throat ulcerated and I lost my voice. I could scarcely talk. The doctors called the trouble bronchitis and said that the lungs were thoroughly affected. I was almost dead with consumption. My neighbors thought I would not live a month. I began taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. From the first, I commenced to improve and now have as good health as ever. I owe my life to Dr. Pierce."

### This War and the Last.

I am asked by the *World* to give my impressions of the campaign against Santiago. First, it must be remembered that with the exception of Scott's campaign in Mexico our country had never engaged in a military enterprise which involved the transport of troops to a foreign land. Therefore it could be hardly expected, with few officers who had had experience in handling such expeditions, that the matter of transportation could have been carried through without any mishap.

Taking it all in all, I think the administration, General Miles and General Shafter deserve great credit for conducting the Cuban campaign as it has been conducted.

As I look back over the short but in all vital respects most successful campaign I am impressed with the enormous amount of hard work that has been accomplished with but few accidents or mistakes.

I have been asked many times how the fighting compared with the fighting in our great civil war. It impresses me as being different in many respects.

In the civil war we fought at short range, 200 or 300 yards, and even much closer than that. There was a dense smoke and a loud roar all along the lines of both armies. But in Cuba, with our long range rifles, the firing commenced at some 700 or 800 yards.

I advanced on the line of the First Regular Cavalry. The regular officers, who were thoroughly trained on distance, directed their men how to adjust the sights of their rifles and their men fired with the precision of skilled marksmen. The matter of marksmanship has been a special matter of instruction in the army for many years. Again, at these distances, although the Spaniards fired in volleys, their was no smoke, or very little, from their lines, and the distance was such that the sound was very small as compared with the roaring noise that accompanied the battles of the civil war.

The greatest evidence we had that the Spaniards were firing at us was the whistling of the bullets all about us and the dropping of our men, killed or wounded. Probably the first man killed on the firing line was Private Stark, of the First Regular Cavalry. He fell in the road right before me. I looked at him and could see no wound. It was a strange experience and quite new to me to see men fall, hear bullets whistling around us, yet to hear but little sound from the enemy, and see no smoke, and more than that to see no wounds in the men who fell. I told the men near me to unbuckle Stark's belt and then I saw that the bullet had passed through his belt and probably through his body. I could only see a very small spot of blood where the bullet had entered, but the Spanish bullet being only .27-calibre the place where it entered was not perceptible. In the civil war the bullets were so large that they tore great holes, and often during the battle the roar of musketry and artillery was so great that I could only know that a cannon within a few feet of me was fired by seeing the smoke or fire issue from its muzzle; the general volume of noise was so great that the additional sound of one cannon going off close by made no distinct impression. All that is changed with the new style of ordnance and rifles and the new ammunition.—*Gen. Joe Wheeler in the New York World.*

Fortify the body to resist malarial germs by putting the system in perfect order. Prickly Ash Bitters is a wonderful system regulator. Sold by Evans Pharmacy.

### Why Latin is Used by Physicians.

"I don't see," said the man who was leaning against the drugstore counter, "why a doctor can't write his prescription in English, instead of Latin."

The druggist said, "You think, I suppose, that the doctor writes his prescription in Latin so it can't be read so easily—the laymen can't steal his trade and learn what he is giving him. But that's all wrong. In the first place, Latin is a more exact and concise language than English, and, being a dead language, it does not change, as all living languages do."

"Then, again, since a very large part of all the drugs in use are botanical, they have in the pharmacopoeia the same names that they have in botany—the scientific names. Two-thirds of such drugs haven't any English names, and so couldn't be written in English."

"But suppose a doctor did write a prescription in English for an uneducated patient. The patient reads it, thinks he remembers it and so tries to get it filled from memory the second time. Suppose, for instance, it calls for iodide of potassium and he gets it confused with cyanide of potassium. He could safely take ten grains of the first, but one grain of the second would kill him as dead as a mackerel. That's an exaggerated case, but it will serve for an illustration. Don't you see how the Latin is a protection and a safeguard to the patient? Prescriptions in Latin he can't read, and consequently he does not try to remember."

"Now for a final reason. Latin is a language that is used by scientific men the world over, and no other language is. You can get Latin prescriptions filled in any country on the face of the earth where there is a drugstore. We had a prescription come in here the other day which we had put up originally, and which had since been stamped by druggists in London, Paris, Berlin, Constantinople, Cairo and Calcutta. What good would an English prescription be in St. Petersburg?"—*New York Herald.*

—Mr. A. C. Wolfe, of Dundee, Mo., who travels for Mansur & Tibbets, Implement Co., of St. Louis, gives traveling men and travelers in general some good advice. "Being a Knight of the Grip," he says, "I have for the past three years made it a rule to keep myself supplied with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and have found numerous occasions to test its merits, not only on myself, but on others as well. I can truly say that I never, in a single instance, have known it to fail. I consider it one of the best remedies travelers can carry, and could relate many instances where I have used the remedy on skeptics, much to their surprise and relief. I hope every traveling man in the U. S. will carry a bottle of this remedy in his grip."—*For sale by Hill-Orr Drug Co.*

—Any man who imagines he could keep house better than his wife is foolish if he ever mentions it.

# AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* on every the original "CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years.

LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought and has the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company, of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President. March 24, 1898.

*Samuel Pitcher, M.D.*

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which even he does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought" BEARS THE SIGNATURE OF

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Insist on Having  
The Kind That Never Failed You.  
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# CEYLON AND INDIA TEA IS WHOLESOME.

IT is manufactured in a scientific manner by cleanly machinery, and is PURE, so that a short infusion extracts all the good qualities. DIRECTIONS—Take half usual quantity, see water boils. Pour off after five minutes steep. TELLEY'S CEYLON-INDIA TEA. "Two cups in one." Fragrant! Delicious!!

**SURPASSING COFFEE.**  
Blue Ribbon, Genuine Mocha and Java, 25c. per lb. For strength and richness of flavor in the cup it surpasses any coffee on the market. It's a great seller.

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Manufactured expressly for putting up fruit. You can use "any old thing," and we guarantee the fruit to keep perfectly. Soli-citing your orders, Very respectfully yours, JNO. A. AUSTIN & CO.

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WE have a choice and select Stock of—  
FAMILY and FANCY GROCERIES,  
Consisting of almost everything you may need to eat. Our Goods are fresh, were bought for cash, and will be sold as low as the lowest. Please give me a call before purchasing your Groceries.

Thanking all for past favors and soliciting a continuance of the same—  
We are yours to please,  
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OTHERS try to get there, but they miss it every time. New, beautiful and select Stock of Furniture, &c., arriving every day, and at PRICES NEVER HEARD OF BEFORE.

Here you have the Largest Stock; therefore, you can get just what you want. Here you have the Best Grade of Furniture; therefore, you can get Goods that will last. Here you have the very LOWEST PRICES; therefore, you save good big money.

Come along, and we will do you as we have been doing for the last forty years—sell you the very best Furniture for the very lowest prices. The largest Stock in South Carolina and the Lowest Price in the Southern States.

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Iron King and Elmo is the best cheap Stove you can buy.

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I am agent for the BRENNAN CANE MILL (self-oiling) and EVAPORATORS and FURNACES. To save money buy a Cane Mill and make your own molasses.  
I can save you money by you having your SMOKE STACKS for Engines made by me.  
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GLASSWARE lower than you have ever bought.  
Give me a call. Respectfully,  
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