WAS IN SAN JUAN FIGHT

A New Zealander Who Enlisted in the American Army to Fight Spain.

IN SALT LAKE CITY ON SICK FURLOUGH

Talks Interestingly of the Storming of the Spanish Heights—Fights the Twenty-Fourth—Heavy Loss of Thirteenth.

Among the American born soldiers who participated in the storming of San Juan Hill, is Henry V. Garland, of the Thirteenth United States infantry, stationed at Fort Preble, New York. Mr. Garland was in Salt Lake City today, coming directly here from Los Angeles, where he has been on a sick furlough for the past month. He carried with him a letter of introduction to Hon. Richard Mackenzie. Mr. Garland is a native of New Zealand, and has also something like six years of active campaign service in the English army, the greater part being in Australia, but he has also participated in English warfare in different parts of the earth.

When the war broke out between this country and Spain, he was in Canada, but quickly responded to the call for assistance by this government, and enlisted in the regular army. His enlistment was one of the first to leave Vancouver for Cuba, sailing with the Rifle Shooters expedition on the 15th of May, and landing at Siboney on the morning of the 25th of the same month. To a "News" representative today, he gave a very vivid and graphic description of the Somersdeal by the American navy of the Spanish shore batteries at Santiago. He particularly praised the bravery and gallant work of the officers and men of the Texas, which ship took the least prominent part in the battle handsomely. There was no firing on that day at Morro Castle, for the reason that Hobson and his boys concealed were imprisoned there, and it was thought, at that time, that the throwing of shot and shell against the old castle might injure if not directly hurt them.

The Thirteenth landed one day at Siboney, they marched inland to do duty on the roads to be traversed in the campaign against Santiago. On the evening of the 1st they again started, and that night lay in the open air without tent or covering of any kind. There was no rain, but the dew fell in such quantities as to thoroughly saturate the clothing and bodies of all the troops. At daybreak they commenced their memorable march against the city of Santiago, and for more than three miles we under a terrific fire of Spanish sharpshooters, who had concealed themselves in the trees overlooking the route the American troops were to traverse. The Thirteenth, says Mr. Garland, was in the same brigade as the Twenty-fourth, and crossed the river just ahead of that gallant band of colored fighters.

When the stream had been crossed, the two regiments formed side by side and started up the hill together. It was on this perilous march that they encountered the deadly fire from the Spanish trenches and rifle pits, and for the time being, paralyzed—decimated—first of New York. In that regiment, he says, are many brave men and officers, probably as brave as any in the army, but for some reason unexplained, they were so overcome with fear, caused by the hurtling shells and terrible fire of the Spanish, as to be absolutely unable to proceed. They were regarded by other regiments, as the "marched over" of the regiments that were willing to go on and face what seemed certain death. The fact is they were "marched over" by those who were willing to face the assault and resistance of the enemy.

Mr. Garland says that the Thirteenth suffered more than any other regiment in the loss of officers. Colonel Worth, its commander, was wounded at the outset, and unable to stand, had done behind a tree while the fight went on. Major Furnance was killed outright, and Captain John Guthrie of company A, Mr. Garland's company, was shot through the heart. Lieutenant Baker was also killed. He, too, fell the victim of a sharp-shooter's bullet, while standing on an embankment, encouraging his men to go forward.

After passing through the Spanish trenches, the Texas and Twenty-fourth, a reforming of columns and the companies, very much mixed, marched up the hill together. The Spanish, he says, were compelled to retreat at the approach of the Americans on this hill, under so terrific a killing and destroying a fire. We think that they were driven from their trenches and rifle pits rather by men so exposed, was something to which they were not accustomed. In the past, they had fought the Cubans who, after a few brush engagement, would invariably retreat. And so we million so felt as did the Americans, was something they were altogether unprepared for. They were compelled, of course, to retreat, but their retreat was orderly and brave, and their relentless stubborn. Mr. Garland says there has been a great deal of question and dispute with reference to the removal of the Spaniards from the Spanish block-house. Whatever disputants may say with reference to this, he declares that to Private Andrew Agnew of company H, belongs the honor of tearing down the enemy's flag. The first American to successfully scale San Juan hill was Lieutenant Anderson of company H, Thirteenth regiment.

The conduct of the Twenty-fourth, he says, was most conspicuous throughout. It is composed of as brave men as can be found in the American service. It takes no says, the colored man a little longer, perhaps to get into good fighting trim than it does his white brother, but when he does he is as he fights like a demon. He knows not what fear is. After the battle was over he did not know what became of the Twenty-fourth, but the Thirteenth was on the right of the road leading to Santiago. During the afternoon and night that followed, the time was spent in digging rudimentary trenches and throwing up of breastworks. The next day was spent in waiting over the battle field and looking up and burying the dead, and preparing such wounded as might prove strong enough to be sent home to relatives and friends. Then the regiment pattering forward for a period of ten days more. During that time, fifteen to twenty thousand Spanish soldiers left Santiago for El Caney, four miles distant. Sports all were hungry and in a pitiable condition. In the whole city of Santiago there was but one place where human food was being dealt out. That was in a large, substantial structure in which aforesaid was assembled. Here the enemy seemed to be supplied with everything except soap and water.

The Thirteenth was one of the two regiments chosen to first enter the city of Santiago. The Ninth was the other. The latter did duty on public buildings, and the former marched the Spanish troops from the city. Mr. Garland says a distance some miles in length. It did not take the soldiers of the line long before they got acquainted with each other, so far as their language would permit, thereby each other's language, but certainly there were interpreters enough. The Spanish gave the American soldiers some cold claret and extended other courtesies for hard tack and something more substantial.

Four days after the battle, Mr. Garland was stricken with fever and retreated to the regimental hospital from July 24th to August 7th, when he was sent to New York on a transport. He entered the government hospital at Montauk, where the cots were so close together that the sick were piled up thousands. From there he was furlough was extended, and he went to Los Angeles to recuperate his health. While there he was ordered to the fort for something more than a year. On arriving, however, he inquired regularly, and is now in the finishing up of his good discharge. He called upon Mrs. W. W. Riter the president of the Red Cross society, today, and also upon Hampton Mackenzie. He will leave this city evening for Fort Hamilton, New York, where his regiment is stationed.

DIED THIS MORNING.

Mrs. Jane D. Lewis of Provo and Mrs. E. D. Deal of Springville, Pass Away.

Special to the "News."

Provo, Utah, Oct. 13, 1898.—Mrs. Jane Dawes Lewis, wife of Hyrum W. J. Lewis of the Third ward, died this morning at 3 o'clock after ten days illness, from malarial fever.

Deceased was born in North Wales, October 26, 1856, and came to Utah in 1868, locating in Ogden. She moved to Provo in 1881, and has lived here ever since. She leaves a husband, six children and sixteen grandchildren.

Funeral services tomorrow at 2 o'clock from the Third ward meeting house.

Mrs. S. D. Deal of Springville, died this morning at 7 o'clock from a long and painful illness, caused paralysis.

THOSE RAILROAD BOARDS.

They Were the Main Theme of Discussion in Railroad Circles Today.

After a night's sleep the impressions received from the composition of the new board of directors of the Oregon Short Line have not changed but rather have become settled. This morning it was the one theme of conversation in all of the railroad offices in the city. The Rio Grande Western officials were quite stating that all they could do would be to wait for developments. As to how far the pledges of the railroad magnates who were in the city yesterday would be carried out, time alone can answer question. The Rio Grande Western people intimated that human nature was weak and that nothing could be expected of the Union Pacific officials that would act shortly in the interests of that organization. At the Union Pacific offices they had entirely become relieved in contrast to some very complaints of the meetings took place. At the office of the other roads, of course all was speculation, but the universal opinion was that the Union Pacific people have the power they had gained, and that a change was inevitable, most of them thinking that it would be along the line of Harriman's policy, to retain the Oregon Short Line office it was said that they had positive information to the effect that the old officers of the company would be re-elected at the forthcoming director's meeting at Boston, and that any action taken would in no way affect the system as to management.

General Superintendent Welby of the Rio Grande Western left this morning for Park City in the interest of the Park City division of the road.

H. W. Reynolds, traveling live stock agent of the Union Pacific, left in the city, coming from the east this morning.

L. G. Leonard, freight agent of the Missouri Pacific, has returned from a short trip East. This morning he was consulting with General Agent Keener, preparatory to returning to Butte this evening.

W. W. Wilmshiby, Union ticket agent of Denver, reached the city this morning.

The stock car famine is very much relieved, a large number of cars that have sent east lately have been returned to the west.

H. H. Shepard, traveling passenger agent of the Chicago and Alton railroad, arrived in the city this morning from the East. He is enjoying the rest at Garfield Beach very much. The grounds who have seen to visit the place were very much favor than expected.

Garfield-Bingham Survey.

W. H. Pratt, inspector of United States surveys, came in this morning after going over the work of surveyor Stewart near Chambers' station on the Garfield Beach road. Two new buildings have been surveyed and are others that, connecting the work from Garfield through to Bingham. Trail says there is still a large area of farming land available for settlers, though most of it is heavy sage. The guidemen was the survey officer of California, under the Harrison administration.

Shadow of Herself

Stomach Was Too Weak to Retain Food

A Complete Cure Effected by Hood's Sarsaparilla

Now Enjoying the Best of Health, With Digestion Perfect.

"My mother was subject to sick headaches and indigestion for over a year. She was unable to stand for any length of time, and was obliged to stay in a dark room as she could not bear the light. She had no appetite whatever and her stomach was so weak she could not retain what food she did eat. She also had severe pains in her head. She suffered so much that she became but the shadow of herself. One day I happened to read a testimonial about Hood's Sarsaparilla. It sounded so truthful

I persuaded her to try this medicine. Before finishing the first bottle there was an improvement in her condition, she no longer threw up her food and her headaches were not as severe. She took in all four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and several bottles of Hood's Pills and regained her health. She is now enjoying the best of health. Her appetite is good and she can eat almost anything she wishes. She is in excellent health and looks the picture of health. I cannot say too much in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla."—MRS. MARY MASCARO, Ironton, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best to take in the fall. Our Spring Blood Purifier. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic. Easy to operate. 25c.

WANTS COMPENSATION.

An Attorney Suing for Pay for Services Rendered a Previous Client.

MRS. COOMBS RESISTS HIS BILL.

Claims Services Were Not Performed as Agreed Upon by the Attorney—District Court Notes.

In Judge Cherry's court today there was on trial the case of James A. Williams vs. Martha Ann Coombs. The suit was brought to recover compensation alleged to be due on account of services rendered by the plaintiff as attorney for the defendant in an action for damages instituted by Mrs. Coombs against the Salt Lake & Pacific Railway company several years ago. The suit at that time was brought by Mrs. Coombs to secure the payment of damages alleged to have been inflicted upon the property of Mrs. Coombs by reason of a deep cut having been made by the railway company, to the injury of her property, which was situated on Third First street, and in the rear Mr. Williams acted as attorney for Mrs. Coombs. A judgment for damages was obtained in the district court, but without entering of a judgment restraining the company from operating on the road the judgment was satisfied. The case was carried to the supreme court and from there went back to the district court, where Judge Morrel refused to grant the injunction, which was afterwards affirmed by the Utah Supreme court. The railway company tore up the track in question, after being refused the injunction, in which it was held by the court, but without entering of a judgment restraining the company from operating on the road,