

EXAGGERATED REPORTS

Governor Black Denounces Stories of Soldiers' Starving,

BUT POINTS OUT SOME DEFECTS.

Says the Division Hospital in Which the Sick Soldiers of the Ninth New York Are Quartered is in a Bad Condition.

Chattanooga, Aug. 31.—Governor Black, of New York, was seen last night by a newspaper representative and asked as to the conditions as he found them in the camps of the New York regiments, as well as those at division hospitals. Governor Black said there appeared to be "a perfect hydrophobia" among newspapers over the condition of the soldiers, that the press bristled with such phrases as "hollow eyed" and "starving" in articles descriptive of the troops. He gave it as his opinion that the matter was exaggerated, "manufactured in newspaper offices" and "the outcome and result of unjournalistic knavery."

"My impression," said Governor Black, "of the camp of the New York troops at Chickamauga is not half as bad as I expected it would be. The unfavorable condition of the camp and hospitals has, beyond a doubt, been very greatly exaggerated by the papers."

"The division hospital in which the sick soldiers of the Ninth New York are quartered, is certainly in a very bad condition. The present state of this hospital ought never have been permitted to exist, and should be corrected at once."

"I think that the troops at Chickamauga Park should have been moved long before any sickness broke out in the ranks."

"The Sternberg hospital is in excellent condition. I do not see that it could be made any better. It is admirable both in plan and management."

"As to the New York troops at Chickamauga, I mean to take as many home to New York as I can. I shall also endeavor to have as many mustered out as possible and those that I cannot have mustered out I will employ every endeavor to have moved to northern camps at the earliest possible date."

"The hospitals of the Eighth and Fourteenth New York regiments are much better in every particular than the one in which the sick of the Ninth New York are quartered."

The case of Private Nunn, of the ambulance company, who was transferred from the Ninth New York, was reported to the governor by Captain O'Connor, and was reported by the governor to Washington for investigation.

Captain O'Connor's statement was that he had found the body of Nunn lying naked in a division hospital two days after death, infested by maggots, that an autopsy had been held and that no preparation had been made for the care or interment of the body up to the time found by O'Connor. The affair has created a great stir, and it will result in the trial of Captain O'Connor by court martial.

MERRITT LEAVES MANILA.

Gives the Insurgents Permission to Send an Agent to Paris. Manila, Aug. 31.—The United States transport China left here yesterday, having on board Major General Merritt and his staff. The general is bound for Paris, where he will take part in the Spanish-American peace conference. Major General Otis is acting governor of Manila. Generals Greene and Babcock, with their staffs, are bound for Washington. General Whittier succeeds General Greene as intendente.

General Wesley Merritt's last official act before leaving was to sign a permission for the insurgents to send an emissary to represent them at the proceedings of the Paris peace commission. General Aguinaldo has sent an agent to Hong Kong to inform Felipe Agoncillo, the insurgent leader, of his appointment for this duty.

Quartermaster Killed by Negroes.

Altoona, Pa., Aug. 31.—Soldiers passing through Altoona tell a strange story regarding the death of Quartermaster George B. Franks, of Company G, Twelfth New York regiment. The regiment is encamped at Chattanooga. Because of the death of three hospital patients drinking milk sold by negroes living in the neighborhood, the quartermaster of Company G would not allow the negroes to sell anything to his company. Friday night a gang of negroes caught Franks outside of the camp grounds and after beating him nearly to death, threw him under a passing railroad train. Since then the guards have been ordered to shoot any negro who attempts to pass the camp lines.

No Starving at Fort McPherson.

Washington, Aug. 31.—The surgeon in charge of the hospital at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga., reports to the surgeon general that the 600 patients there are being well cared for. He has 71 female nurses and plenty of ice, milk and other things, and a fund of \$2,000 to expend for anything that may be needed. Any reports of starving, he says, must have come from some typhoid convalescent, who was not allowed all he wanted to eat by surgeons' orders, so as to prevent a severe relapse.

New Jersey Volunteer Privated.

Jacksonville, Fla., Aug. 31.—Private Peter Reddy, of Company L, Second New Jersey regiment, was drowned at Pablo Beach yesterday while in bathing. He got caught in the undertow and was drowned before help could get to him. The New Jersey commission finished its investigation of the Second regiment from that state yesterday, and also of the camp. The members will return home today.

Alleged Anarchy in Manila.

London, Aug. 31.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Manila says: "All the outskirts of Manila are in a state of complete anarchy. Insurgents are hunting and pillaging the Spaniards, while the natives generally are sacking villages, robbing vehicles and stealing horses."

DANGERS OF CAMP WIKOFF.

Dr. Senn Says the Camp Should Be Speedily Abandoned.

New York, Aug. 31.—Dr. Senn thinks that within a month every person suffering from typhoid fever brought into Camp Wikoff, at Montauk Point, will have recovered or have died, and that by the time the conditions begin to look as if they had improved there will come the period of greatest danger. The precautions taken are almost useless, according to Dr. Senn. If one case of typhoid, or even a dozen, were treated, then the precautions would be of use.



DR. NICHOLAS SENN.

but it would require an ocean of disinfectants and sterilizers to kill all the germs that get into the ground at the hospital here. Every day, and many times each day, disinfectants are sprinkled about the camp, but there are comparatively little disinfectants in proportion to the amount of poison.

According to Dr. Senn, the men who went from Chickamauga and the other camps to Porto Rico were already in the first stages of typhoid fever before their departure for the West Indies. He says the germs had begun to propagate in their system. If the men could have gone home and received home comforts they would have escaped, but exposed to the hardships of a campaign they easily succumbed. Dr. Senn thinks the best thing to do is to hurry the troops away from Montauk and reduce the camp just as rapidly as possible.

He thinks the regulars should get back to barracks as soon as possible, and there remain under the care of their regimental surgeons, who could direct their course of conduct and their diet.

MAJOR WEBB'S SCHEME.

To Reorganize the National Guard Under National Control.

Cleveland, Aug. 31.—Major Webb C. Hayes, son of the late President Hayes, who is said to be the only volunteer officer that served in both the Cuban and Porto Rican campaigns, and who is accompanying President McKinley on his present trip, has proposed a plan to the chief executive looking toward the reorganization of the national guard under military law.

The plan provides that the president shall appoint an adjutant general for each state, that as many bodies of military shall be raised in each state as circumstances require, and that all officers of such militia shall be nominated by the governors of the various states. They would then be under the direct control of the national military, and much difficulty experienced when the guard was called into service for the Spanish war would be obviated. Major Hayes said he disliked to discuss the matter now, for the plan was still in an embryonic state, and he did not like to go on record until some of the details are worked out.

Major Hayes, when asked what he thought of the charges of starvation in the regiments at the front, said: "Look at me; do I look starved? I lived on the same rations as the soldiers, and have grown fleshy on the fare. The government purchased bountifully of all needed supplies. There was some mismanagement, it is impossible to deny, but investigation will show it a case of cooks and homesickness that crippled the army and packed the hospitals."

Lawton's Health Report.

Washington, Aug. 31.—General Lawton's bulletin of the health condition of the American forces in Santiago on Aug. 30 is as follows: Total sick, 391; total fever, 213; total new cases fever, 7; total returned to duty, 1; deaths, 2.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

As Reflected by Dealings in Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Philadelphia, Aug. 30.—Flour show: winter superfine, \$2.15-2.40; Pennsylvania roller, clear, \$3.25-3.40; city mills, extra, \$2.75-3.00. Rye four sold in a small way at \$2.50 per barrel for choice Pennsylvania. Wheat quiet, but firm; No. 2 red, spot, August and September, 69 1/2-70c; No. 2 mixed, August and September, 68 1/2-69c; No. 2 yellow, for local trade, 68c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, clipped, new, 28c; do., old, 28 1/2-29c. Hay steady; choice timothy, \$10.50 a ton for large bales. Beef quiet; beef hams, \$22-25. Pork easy; mess, 10.25-9.75. Lard firmer; western steamed, 15.50. Butter steady; western creamery, 14 1/2-15c; do. factory, 14 1/4-14 1/2; Eggs, 18c; imitation creamery, 13 1/2-14c; New York dairy, 13 1/2-14c. do. creamery, 14 1/2-15c; fancy Pennsylvania prints jobbing at 20c; do., wholesale, 18c. Cheese dull; large, white, 7 1/2-8c; small white, 7 1/4-8c; large colored, 7 1/2-8c; small colored, 7 1/4-8c; light skims, 6 1/2-7c; part skims, 6c; full skims, 5 1/2-6c. Eggs steady; New York and Pennsylvania, 16 1/2-17c; western fresh, 16c. Potatoes steady; Jersey, \$1.25-1.75; Long Island, \$1.25-1.75; sweet, Jersey, \$2.15-2.50; southern, \$1.25-1.50. Cabbage steady; Long Island, \$2.00. Cottonseed oil easy; prime summer yellow, 23 1/2-24c; off summer yellow, 22 1/2-23c; prime winter yellow, 24c.

Baltimore.

Baltimore, Aug. 30.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; spot and month, 79 1/2-80c; September, 69 1/2-70c; October, 69 1/2-70c; December, 67 1/2-68c; steamer No. 2 red, 64 1/2-65c; southern wheat by sample, 67 1/2-68c; on grade, 66 1/2-67c. Corn firmer; spot and month, 34 1/2-35c; September, 34 1/2-35c; October, 34 1/2-35c; steamer mixed, 33 1/2-34c; southern white, 33 1/2-34c; do. yellow, 34 1/2-35c. Oats easier; No. 2 white, western, 27 1/2-28c; No. 2 mixed, 26 1/2-27c. Rye firmer; No. 2 nearby, 6c; No. 2 western, 48c. Hay steady; No. 1 timothy, \$10.50.

The Velocity of Light.

It requires four years and four months for a ray of light to reach us from the nearest star, and yet light travels at the rate of 186,320 miles in a second. At this rate a first-class express train running at the speed of thirty-seven miles an hour, would require a continuous run of 75,000,000 years to reach Alpha Centauri. It would take 250,000,000 years for a cannon ball travelling at the usual speed of such projectiles to reach this same point, which is our nearest star neighbor.

A TEXAN INNOCENT.

INGENUOUS NARRATIVE OF HOW HE WAS PLAYED FOR A GOOD THING.

While Looking at the Tall Buildings in New York Everything Portable About Him Was Carried Off by Entire Strangers—Fared Even Worse in Chicago.

Alfred S. Wagner, general traveling passenger agent of the Texas and Pacific, has returned to Dallas from a visit to St. Louis, Chicago and New York. It was his first trip out of Texas. He went away with a look of childish innocence and guilelessness in his eye and came back with the sordid, glassy stare of a bunco steerer or the calculating glance of a burglar. He is old and sad and tired. He says he lived ten years in three weeks, and when he left he was going at the rate of a year a second. If he had stayed another half day he would have been 2,000 years old, as they count like in Texas.

His experiences began in St. Louis. He was standing on the corner of Fourth and Olive, looking around at the big buildings, when a nicely dressed fellow slapped him on the back and said: "Hello, Johnnie! How are all the boys in Fort Worth?"

That was what Wagner had been looking for. "Go on off, now. I am from Texas, but my name is not Johnnie, and I am not from Fort Worth."

"Where are you from—Dallas?" "That's right."

"Well, how are Cooper Nott and Barney Fegan and Billie Crush and Ed Bixby getting on?"

Wagner loosened up a little, and reported on the condition of the celebrities named.

"And my old friend, Tom Kingsley is he still there?" "You bet!"

"I think you said your name was Wright?"

"No, sir; my name is A. S. Wagner of the Texas and Pacific, the old reliable."

"Yes, that's right. Wagner, let's go and have something." And they did. After talking awhile Wagner's new found acquaintance had to meet an engagement, and Alf strolled into the Planters' to see what was going on. At the door he met a youngster who looked at him a second and then walked up and grasped his hand.

"Hello, Wagner! When did you leave Dallas?"

"Yesterday morning."

"How can Harry Hatch and Jim Boyle and old man Starr Jones get on without you?"

What boots it to tell the conversation that cost Wagner \$10? It ought to be enough to know that it did cost him a bill. Vowing never to be worked again, Alfred went on to New York. He had letters of introduction to some people, but was afraid to present them, lest they might turn out to be the wrong people. Besides, his St. Louis experience had made him a little shy of Cooper Nott's friends. On the second day of his stay in the great metropolis he was down in City Hall Park.

"Look at that man on the spire of the Tribune building," exclaimed a voice at his shoulder.

Wagner looked and looked long, but he did not see the man on the spire and when he turned around the owner of the voice had disappeared. He strolled around a few minutes. He remembered that he had an engagement to meet a friend and reached for his watch. The timepiece was gone. So he went and bought another and kept the matter silent.

Wagner believed that the next man who got anything off of him would be a dandy. He strapped his new watch around his waist with a trace chain, secured his shoes by straps over his shoulders, fastened his necktie to both his vest and shirt and felt reasonably secure. That night he went down to a music hall to see the greatest vaudeville in America. As he was leaving one man on a corner said: "May I trouble you for a match, sir?"

Wagner unbuttoned and reached in his pocket for the match. He handed the match, the man grabbed his right hand while another flinched his pocket-book from his inside vest pocket. Before Wagner could recover from his surprise both men were lost in the crowd.

He had no adventures in Chicago, because it is said he would not venture out of the hotel without an experienced bodyguard. This is what he says of his trip: "I had the hottest time you ever read about. It was a continual whirl from the time I left Dallas till I got back, and I am glad to get back to a place where you can shake hands with a man without keeping your other hand on a gun or a knife. My! but those towns are warm ones. New York is said to contain 3,000,000 people. I believe that 2,975,000 of them are confidence men and the other 25,000 are honest just because it pays. Texas is good enough for me for awhile."

Door for Furnaces.

An automatic door for furnaces and locomotive boilers has a standard set in the end of a rod which runs through the floor and operates a lever to raise the door and swing it back whenever the standard is stepped on.

The Shah's Mate Pipe.

The pipe smoked by the Shah of Persia on state occasions is set with diamonds, emeralds and rubies. It is said to have cost \$49,000.

A man at Fairfield, Me., recently traded two gravestones for a bicycle.

TURKEY HUNTING.

One of the Diversions of Railroading in Unsettled Parts of Arkansas.

They do some queer things railroading in Arkansas. On some of the new roads there the tracks run through a wild country where the wide swath cut in the timber for the right of way was the first blow to the primeval forest. The Hoxie, Peachontas and Northern road, which was opened only last November, is a line of this sort. It is not a great trunk line, and it boasts of only sixteen miles of main track between Hoxie on the main line of the Kansas City, Springfield and Memphis railway, and Peachontas on the Current river. A mixed train of one combination baggage car and passenger coach and usually a box car makes two trips daily over the line between its two terminals.

The deep bottom land forests stretch away on each side of the track broken only by one or two new lumber camps. The wild turkeys have not yet learned that civilization has laid claim to this land, and this fall they often perch calmly on the branches of trees along the railway track. The train crews noticed this and engineer and firemen have a daily hunt for the game. They sit on their engine boxes with their shot guns in their hands while the train ambles along at the easy rate of twelve miles an hour. When they run into the turkey regions they fire at them, and if they kill any they stop the train, back up to the spot and retrieve the game. The passengers enjoy the sport, and occasionally some who are going to or from a hunt join in it.

Some of the older sportsmen who were in this country when the Kansas Pacific railway was built remember when passengers and train crews shot game from the car windows on the Kansas plains, and this Arkansas diversion recalls it to their mind. The sport will not last long, however, as there is no wild game more wary than the wild turkeys. They will soon become acquainted with the dangers along the railroad, and then railroading in Arkansas will once more drop back to the steady pace it holds elsewhere.

The Tall Man in the Berth.

There was one story of his career that the late George M. Pullman told with manifest delight, which is thus related by an intimate friend:

One night, going out of Chicago, a long, lean, ugly man, with a wart on his cheek came into the depot. He said George M. Pullman fifty cents, and half a berth was assigned him. Then he took off his coat and vest and hung them up, and they fitted the peg about as well as they fitted him. Then he kicked off his boots, which were of surprising length, turned into the berth and, having an easy conscience, was sleeping like a healthy baby before the car left the depot. Along came another passenger and paid his fifty cents. In two minutes he was back at George Pullman.

"There's a man in that berth of mine," he said hotly, "and he's about ten feet high. How am I going to sleep there, I'd like to know? Go and look at him."

In went Pullman—mad, too. The tall, lank man's knees were under his chin, his arms were stretched across the bed and his feet were stored comfortably for him. Pullman shook him until he awoke, and then told him if he wanted the whole berth he would save to pay \$1.

"My dear sir," said the tall man "a contract is a contract. I have paid you fifty cents for half this berth, and, as you see, I'm occupying it. There's the other half," pointing to a strip about six inches wide, "sell that and don't disturb me again." And, so saying, the man with a wart on his face went to sleep again. He was Abraham Lincoln.

A Sensible Fad.

One of the most sensible "fads" among the girls just now is to save up all their old jewelry, old gold bimbies which have the tops worn off, gold fob chains, gold bracelets and pins, and even necklaces, and take them to some reliable jeweler, who will either melt them down and make what she wants out of them, or else will exchange them, allowing her for the weight of the gold. One girl made a collection for several years of broken bits of jewelry, and, with some of her grandmother's added to them, sold them to her own jeweler, and now is the happy possessor of a beautiful pearl necklace which she got in exchange.

A Bad Habit Growing.

The practice of dressing for the street in the theatre and church before the play or service is over is growing. In the theatre women put on their hats—big ones—at the beginning of the last act; it is almost impossible to hear the closing words of a play, and if the curtain goes up at the close the actors looking down upon the auditorium must see something which looks very much like a panic-stricken crowd. No one is in a hurry after the outer door is reached, and this mad haste inside is as strange as it is ill-bred and disagreeable. In church the rush is not so mad, but the sentiment is even more objectionable.

Victoria's Coronation Cross.

There is a ring which the Queen cherishes more than anything else she possesses save her betrothal and wedding ring—a circlet of flat gold in which shines a ruby cross surrounded with diamonds, signifying the Sovereign's union with her nation; her coronation ring, in fact, which she has worn every evening since the day it became hers by right, and which is carefully guarded when not encircling her finger.

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Advertisement for Battle Ax Plug chewing tobacco. Includes illustration of a man with a pack of Battle Ax Plug and text: 'Dewey Americanizing the Philippines. Wherever Battle Ax goes it pacifies and satisfies everybody—and there are more men chewing Battle Ax Plug to-day than any other chewing tobacco ever made. The popularity of Battle Ax is both national and international. You find it in Europe:—you find it in Maine:—you find it in India, and you'll find it in Spain (very soon). Our soldiers and sailors have already taken it to Cuba and the Philippines! Are you chewing it? Remember the name when you buy again.'

Advertisement for 'EDUCATE YOURSELF' at the Altoona School of Business. Lists subjects like shorthand, typewriting, penmanship, and English. Includes contact information for W. G. MORRISON.

Large advertisement for bicycles and groceries. Features '7000 BICYCLES' and 'Fine Groceries' lists. Includes 'High Grade' bicycle details, 'Bicycle Free' promotion, and 'NEW FISH' list. Mentions 'J. I. MEAD CYCLE CO.' and 'W. H. MUSSER' as agents. Also includes 'MONEY TO LOAN' and 'SECHLER & CO' information.