

# HOSPITALS CROWDED AT MONTAUK.

## NINE DEATHS SUNDAY.

The men had fought at Santiago but neglect had caused their demise—No accommodations for the sick.

Nine soldiers succumbed to death at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, last Sunday. They were heroes of Santiago who withstood the Spanish bullets but could not contend against starvation and neglect.

The hospitals are crowded and many sick are lying on the floor, there being no donations for them.

Another horror ship reached Montauk Sunday, the Yucatan, with six companies of the Seventh United States Infantry. It is alleged that the



GENERAL S. A. ALGER. Whose Management of the War Department May Be Investigated.

transport left Santiago with nothing but army rations for the sick, 10 of whom died en route. The Yucatan, of the Rough Riders, killed himself Sunday by shooting himself in the temple while in the guard-house. He had been absent from camp for 13 days without leave, and feared to face the court-martial. He enlisted from Arizona. He will be given a military funeral by his comrades.

The hospital list at the general hospital numbers 1,620. Of these 125 have typhoid fever. The force of nurses at the general hospital is now 77. Red Cross and sisters. Three hundred patients are still sleeping on the ground. At the detention hospital there are 315 patients. Fifty nurses were added to the forces Sunday.

The heat during the past few days completely exhausted many of the soldiers in camp at Montauk Point, L. I., and was responsible for a number of deaths.

The following men died Wednesday: William P. Osborne, acting quartermaster, Troop C, First United States Cavalry; Floyd Meyer, Private, James Morris, Eighth United States Infantry, malarial fever; Private Herbert Bong, Second Indiana volunteers, dysentery; Private William Dugan, Company M, Second Massachusetts volunteers, dysentery.

Secretary Alger arrived at the camp last Wednesday. He rode with the army officers, who met him at the depot, to headquarters, and as soon as he was recognized by the volunteers and regulars he was loudly cheered. Secretary Alger was especially interested in the condition of the sick men and how they were being cared for. He intimated that President McKinley was much concerned in the matter of properly caring for the sick.

It is said that he informed General Wheeler that he would stay in camp two or three days if necessary to make a thorough inspection of everything and devise some means for the relief and comfort of the soldiers, especially those in the hospital.

The transport Leona was unloaded the other day. One hundred and four sick men were removed to the hospital. The Yale has on board 1,069 men of the Third and Twentieth regular infantry, of whom 178 are sick. There is no contagious disease on board. There is only one death—that of Private James Copeland of Company G, Twentieth Infantry, from exhaustion and dysentery.

The transport Acadia arrived Thursday. Captain, father of Capt. Capron of the Rough Riders, who was killed at Santiago, is on board sick. Many soldiers have been discharged from the hospitals, but there are other sick to take their places as soon as they vacate.

The news that an order is soon to be issued at Washington to muster out the volunteers in camp, including the Rough Riders and the Seventy-first regiment, has been received with much satisfaction by the volunteer troops.

The transport Montauk arrived at Montauk, L. I., last Thursday. She has on board 1,189 troops of the Eighth Ohio volunteers. There are 173 sick aboard her. There were no deaths during the voyage from Cuba. There is no contagious disease aboard.

Mrs. Julian Hawthorne visited and described the gaunt, starving soldiers at Camp Wikoff, Long Island, and declared that murder is being committed there, which can be prevented only by prompt action.

### A REWARD FOR VALOR.

The Design Accepted for the Sword to be Presented to Admiral Dewey.

The design for the memorial sword the government is to present to Rear Admiral Dewey, according to an act of congress, was finally determined upon today by the committee having the subject in charge, consisting of acting Secretary Allen, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts and Prof. Oliver of the United States Naval Academy. A great many designs have been submitted, some of them showing much artistic beauty. The one selected was submitted by Tiffany & Co. of New York.

The design is less ornate than some of the others. Its marked characteristic is its simple and elegant. The hilt of the sword, as originally submitted, showed an eagle's head, but this was changed to a plain and solid, but highly traced, gold handle. The blade is "damascened," being subjected to that process by which the famous Damascus blades were made. One side of the blade bears the inscription: "The Gift of the Nation to Rear Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N., in Memory of the Victory at Manila Bay, May 1, 1898."

### A Large Standing Army.

Representative Hull, chairman of the House Military Committee has been at the War Department several times during the last week or two, and has consulted with army officers in regard to the plan of reorganization of the regular army. Mr. Hull favors an army of 100,000 men as likely to meet the demands for a military force in our "colonies," but the strength of the army will depend upon the "expansion" policy of the Administration. Mr. Hull maintains that the present military organization is necessary to efficient operations.

# OUR WAR WITH SPAIN.

Gen. Garcia, leader of the Cuban insurgents has resigned. The steamer Comal, with 1,000,000 rations, arrived at Havana. New York is to have a great peace celebration early in September. Spanish residents of Cuba are emigrating in large numbers to Mexico. Sick soldiers are allowed 60 cents a day by the government for delicacies. The government has thus far spent \$71,000 in feeding Cuban reconcentration camps.

The Fourth Pennsylvania regiment was ordered mustered out last Thursday. There are yet 6,000 Spanish troops about Santiago awaiting transportation home. General Shafter and the last of his troops left Santiago for Montauk Point Saturday.

Aguinaldo, the Manila insurgent leader, says he is satisfied with American occupation. Helen Gould has given \$25,000 for the benefit of sick soldiers at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, L. I.

Natives assert the religious orders at Manila are investigating opposition to American supremacy. Spaniards would like to see a war between America and Germany on account of the Philippines. Newspapers published both in the English and Spanish language have appeared at Manila.

The military peace commissioners for Porto Rico and Cuba sailed for those islands Wednesday. One thousand American soldiers are sick at Ponce, P. R., suffering either from malaria or dysentery.

Ex-governor Augusti had his arm broken during a typhoon on his way from Hong Kong to Singapore. More than 500 men have died at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, since the first troops were sent there.

Representatives of the Cubans in the United States are endeavoring to disband the armies of insurgents. Prominent Spaniards at Havana are receiving letters from the insurgents that they must leave Cuba or die.

One million dollars to pay the army at Manila, was shipped from San Francisco on the transport Scandia. The military commander of the troops at Manila is Gen. Otis. Gen. Merritt is the military governor of the city.

Gen. Merritt will leave Manila shortly for Paris. He will advise the peace commissioners. Gen. Otis will succeed him. McKinley has thanked the army and navy commission of the Y. M. C. A. for its work during the war among the soldiers.

Surgeon General George N. Sternberg asked an investigation of the conditions at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga. The naval examining board has recommended Assistant Naval Constructor Hobson for promotion to Naval Constructor.

The sale of liquor has been temporarily suspended at Porto Rico. New regulations to govern the traffic are being perfected. A hospital train, consisting of nine Pullman cars conveyed 110 sick Missouri soldiers home last Monday from several camps.

Vessels are arriving at Havana with provisions. Gen. Blanco has ordered that all Americans who present themselves will be well received. All the women who could get the opportunity kissed Admiral Schley when he visited the navy department at Washington last Saturday.

Owing to the severe criticism of the management of the Santiago campaign, the Secretary Alger may ask that his department be investigated. Spaniards, returning to Spain from Santiago, say the Americans forced them to encamp in a graveyard, the stench from which caused an epidemic.

Admiral Dewey and General Merritt have acknowledged the congratulations of President McKinley, recognizing their heroic work in capturing Manila. The navy department the other day opened bids for 28 torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers. The cost of these boats is not to exceed \$6,900,000.

The death rate among citizens and troops at Santiago is increasing. The deaths in the city daily number about 80. The mortality among the soldiers is small, however. All mines must be removed from Havana harbor before the New York with the military commission of the anchors in the waters, where treachery blew up the Maine.

Over 100 men out of 550 of the Second Massachusetts regiment, which left Montauk for home, dropped out of line on account of weakness while marching to the transport.

The Spanish general at Manila complains to Madrid that the Americans have taken for themselves the best sleeping places, and that his men are compelled to sleep in the churches.

The government is to have a regular transport line between New York, and Cuban and Porto Rican ports. These boats will carry mail, supplies and other necessities for the American troops.

The Eighth Ohio men were brought back from Santiago on a cattle ship. One man, Okey P. Eddy, of Marietta, O., died of starvation. The hard tack offered the men on board was unpalatable, being full of worms.

The mother, two sisters and sweetheart of Okey P. Eddy, of Marietta, O., were reported to have gone insane because he died of starvation while with his regiment, the Eighth Ohio, coming home from Cuba.

The Eighth Ohio regiment, known as "McKinley's Own," suffered untold hardships on board the transport Mohawk, which landed them at Montauk Point last Thursday. Privates Rouse and Eddy are said to have died of starvation.

The American postal system is soon to be introduced at Santiago and house to house deliveries and letter boxes are to be established. The merchants are much pleased, and the desire is general for the establishment of American business systems.

A telegram was received at Madrid Wednesday evening, announcing further fighting in Cuba, the insurgents attacking the Spanish outposts. The attacks were repelled with great vigor. The total insurgent losses amounting to 500 men, including several chiefs.

Soldiers Left to Die. Dr. Phil Reis, surgeon in charge of the Olivette on its last trip, said a few days ago: "The Olivette was certainly in an able condition. It has more patients than it should have had. I was the only surgeon working and had no medicines for fever patients. All I could do was to let them die. As far as provisions were concerned, they were plentiful, but not of the proper kind. When we reached Boston, many had died of exhaustion. I do not know who was to blame for loading the transport in such a manner."

# PERCE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED DAY HEADS THE LIST.

Will Sail for Paris about the Middle of September—Language of the Conference Not Yet Decided—Open-First Meeting Held.

The men who are to negotiate the terms of peace with Spain for this government have been decided upon. The following names were announced Friday: Secretary of State William R. Day, of Ohio.

Senator Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota. Senator William F. Frye, of Maine. Assistant Justice Edgar Douglas White, of Indiana.

Whitelaw Reid, of New York. The President some time ago asked Justice White to accept a place on the Commission. The President regards him as one of the best-fitted men for the place.

Mr. White is a sound money Democrat. He was appointed to the Supreme Bench in 1894 by President Cleveland. The others are Republicans.

The first meeting of a majority of the American Peace Commissioners took place Thursday at the State Department, when Secretary Day was joined by Senators Davis and Frye. Prior to this the Senatorial membership of the Commission had a conference with the President.

Assistant Secretary Moore, who is likely to accompany the Commission to Paris in an advisory capacity, was present part of the time.

At the meeting the general plans of the Commission as to proceeding to Paris were discussed, and an understanding reached that the start be made between September 15 and 20. The exact day was left open in order to permit further conference with all the members of the Commission. No definite arrangements have been made thus far as to securing quarters in Paris, but this will be left to Ambassador Porter; the plans of meetings to be arranged between Mr. Porter, the Spanish ambassador at Paris and the French officials.

It is not yet decided whether the negotiations with the Spanish Commissioners will be in the English or French language will not be determined prior to the arrival of the Commissioners in Paris. It is a matter that must be decided by the commissioners, and will not be determined arbitrarily by the American Commissioners in advance of the meeting.

### SECRET SERVICE REPORT.

Hundreds of Plates for Counterfeiting Money Seized—Spanish Spy System Broken Up.

The report of Chief Wilkie, of the Secret Service, is the first of the bureau offices of the Treasury Department which has been made this year to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Missouri led the States with the largest number of cases, 66; Pennsylvania, 63; New York and Illinois, 58 each; Texas, 55; Ohio, 51; Arkansas, 47; Indiana, 26; Alabama, 25; Nebraska and Virginia, 23 each; Georgia, 23; Michigan, 21, and the other States less than 20.

Representative value of counterfeit notes recovered, \$117,243; representative value of coin recovered, \$10,021. Total, \$127,264.

Over 1,000,000 in "flash" notes—Confederate facilities, etc.—were seized and destroyed. There were recovered 514 plates for the printing of counterfeit and "flash" notes, 17 1/2 sets of dies for counterfeiting coin and 25 1/2 sets for molds for the same purpose.

Nineteen new counterfeiters appeared during the year, only five of which were in any degree dangerous. The maker of three of them was arrested and convicted. One had an intricate circulation as to be of general menace, while the fifth, the \$100 silver certificate, the most dangerous ever placed in circulation, still threatens the business community, with its makers unknown.

The outbreak of hostilities between this country and Spain, the division was called upon by the War Department to investigate numerous cases of persons suspected of furnishing information to the enemy. The demand for this service was so great that the regular division, an emergency force was organized outside of the regular division, and the operatives were so active and successful in their investigations that numbers of Spanish agents were arrested and the principals of the spy system were driven from the neutral territory in which they had taken refuge.

The President's Vacation. President and Mrs. McKinley left Washington last Saturday for a week's vacation. The president first visited Camp Meade, near Middletown, Pa., where he received a royal reception from the troops. The president expressed himself as well pleased with the condition of the camp. Saturday evening the presidential party arrived at Somerset, Pa., the home of Abner McKinley, the president's brother. Sunday the party attended service at the Methodist church. At 11 o'clock Monday morning the party left for Cleveland where they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Myron T. Herrick. Tuesday the president left for his old home at Canandaigua, N. Y., where he is now returning to Washington the president will make an inspection of the military camp at Montauk Point. Although the chief executive received ovation on ovation along the entire route, no speeches were made.

Fattest Man Dead. J. A. P. Fisk, better known as Uncle John, and supposed to have been the fattest man in New York, died a few days ago. He weighed 580 pounds. He was president of the fat men's club and for over 40 years conducted a well-known restaurant. The funeral will take place in Jamaica, L. I. As he heard in New York was of sufficient size a wagon was used to transport the body.

Disposal of the Philippines. A very unfavorable impression has been caused in Madrid by telegrams attributing to President McKinley the intention of instructing the peace commissioners to insist upon the cession of Luzon, that American commerce should have the same footing as Spanish in the Philippines, and that Spain should pledge itself that none of the Spanish colonies should be ceded to European powers.

He Differs From a United States General. It is reported that General Calixto Garcia, after entering Gibara, assaulted the custom house administrator, slapped his face, and afterward ordered a negro to beat him with a machete. It is also said that he demanded money from the Gibara merchants. The merchants refused to comply with his demand, whereupon he ordered that they should pay double the amount he had first asked. General Garcia also ordered the arrest of over 1,000 Spanish residents.

# PLACING THE BLAME.

Men Who Are Directly Responsible for the Present Condition of Our Troops.

In view of the criticism of the war department for its general misconduct and neglect in regard to the comforts and health of the soldiers, and in view of the investigations which will certainly be made by properly appointed committees, it may be interesting to know the men who are directly responsible for the management of the army.

They are: Brigadier General M. I. Ludington, Quartermaster General; Brigadier General Charles P. Eagen, Commissary General, and Brigadier General G. M. Sternberg, Surgeon General.

The Quartermaster General provides transportation, clothing, equipment, horses, mules, wagons, vessels, forage, stationery and other miscellaneous stores and property for the regular army and clothing and buildings for the volunteers; constructs wharves, wharfs, roads and bridges at military posts and repairs the same; furnishes water, heating and fighting apparatus; pays guides, spies and interpreters and is in charge of national cemeteries.

The Commissary General has control of rations, the purchase and distribution of articles authorized to be kept for sale to officers and enlisted men, the examination of accounts of subsistence funds preliminary to their settlement by the accounting officers of the Treasury, and the examination and settlement of returns of subsistence supplies.

The Surgeon General, under the immediate direction of the Secretary of War, is charged with the administrative duties of the medical department, the designation of the stations of medical officers and the issuing of all orders and instructions relating to their professional duties. He directs selection, purchase and distribution of the medical supplies of the army.

JUN WITH FATAL RESULTS. Trooper at Cavite Discharges His Gun, Causing a Stampede Among the Natives.

On Wednesday a corporal and two troopers of Battery B of the Utah artillery, after disembarking at Cavite, were sent on an errand. While passing through the streets Trooper Hudson discharged his revolver. It was all mere fun, but the natives in the immediate locality were much alarmed for the time.

The natives immediately began firing. Dismounted cavalry were sent to quell the disturbance, but the natives did not stop firing. The firing became general. Trooper Hudson was killed and Corporal Anderson mortally wounded. Troopers Laydon, Nachbar, Conoly and Doyle of the Fourth cavalry were wounded. Four natives were killed and several wounded. Gen. Aguinaldo has expressed his regret at the encounter, and promises to punish the offenders. No further trouble is expected.

### GREAT ARMY OF PENSIONERS.

More Than a Million Receiving Assistance From the Government—Few Claims Under the Recent War.

In the forthcoming annual report of the commissioner of pensions, Mr. H. Clay Evans, it will be shown that on June 30, 1897, there were on the rolls of the pension bureau 876,014 pensioners. To this must be added 6,852 original claims granted, but not recorded, and 72 restorations which were not entered at the time on the books. Commissioner Evans granted 83,648 original claims during the past year, and restored 4,089 pensioners to the benefits of pensions. The pensioners now aggregate 1,040,556.

There is absolutely no means of even approximating what the claims will be under the recent war. The pension office has done nothing with the claims that have been filed up to this time. They do not aggregate a hundred, and for the most part are claims of widows and representatives of the soldier boys who fell before Santiago.

### AGUINALDO WILL PROTEST.

Favors an American Protectorate to a Return of Spanish Rule.

Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader of Manila, will send delegates to Paris to attend the Peace Commission sitting. A meeting of Filipinos is now in session at Cavite to discuss the proposition to act on Aguinaldo's proposal.

He says that if the Filipinos do not agree to the proposal he will send delegates to the Peace Commission to make a proposition for a republic under American protection. They will vigorously protest against the Spaniards again controlling the Philippines, preferring American ownership to re-established Spanish rule.

### Crushed in a Tunnel.

Eight men were killed Tuesday night in the tunnel of the Charters branch of the Panhandle railroad, between Carnegie, Pa., and Woodville stations. They were part of a gang of employes at the top of the tunnel, and making it a through cut at that point when the sides caved in. Many others were injured. The dead are: John Jones, foreman, married, and lived at Ashton, Va.; Felix Mills, laborer, married, and lived at Glendale; These men boarded in a boxcar at Glendale, and went by numbers, instead of names on the contractor's time-book.

### TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.

There were four deaths from heat in Chicago Tuesday. The President will visit the Omaha Exposition in October. The Omaha exposition has thus far been a financial success. The cost of running the City of New York next year will amount to \$77,551,222.

James Davidge, a wealthy resident of Binghamton, N. Y., dropped dead last Tuesday morning. Theodore Lerner's expedition has returned to Hammerfest without having found any trace of Andre.

Barnett Prusan, a Kansas City commission merchant, is organizing a Jewish colony for Porto Rico. The infant son of John Grelsmann, of New York, died from the effects of a mosquito bite a few days ago.

The state department has been notified by Minister Sewall of the raising of the American flag over Hawaii. The Canadian-American arbitrators have organized at Quebec and the commissioners are now ready for hard work.

Harold M. Sewall, United States minister to Hawaii will be the first governor of the islands recently annexed. The death of a dog after having caught a biscuit saved the entire family of Revenue Collector Logwood, of Decatur, Ala., from being poisoned. The cook was arrested.

Spanish will soon be taught in Chicago schools. The opening of our new possessions in the south will necessitate a knowledge of this language. Argues the superintendent of schools.

# CEZAR TAKES A STEP TOWARD PERCE.

POWERS APPEALED TO.

Emperor Nicholas Proposes That a Reduction in Armed Forces be Made—Cost of War Related—Prosperity—A Conference Called.

By order of Emperor Nicholas, Count Muraviev, the foreign minister, on the 24th inst. handed to the foreign diplomats at St. Petersburg a note declaring that the maintenance of peace and the reduction of the excessive armaments now crushing all governments is the ideal for which all governments ought to strive.

The czar considers the present moment favorable for the inauguration of a movement looking to this end, and invites the powers to take part in an international conference at St. Petersburg of this insuring real and lasting peace and terminating the progressive increase of armament.

The czar's proposition for an international conference for the purpose of securing real and lasting peace among the powers and the termination of the progressive increase in armaments is likely to produce a sensation throughout Europe, and, coming from such a quarter and with such evident sincerity of purpose, it is likely to have important effects.

There is no doubt that with Russia taking the lead in such a step, Germany, France and the other nations will be ready to follow. The text of the note follows: "The maintenance of general peace and the possible reduction of the excessive armaments which weigh upon all nations present themselves in excellent conditions to the whole world as an ideal toward which the endeavors of all governments should be directed. International discussion is the most effective means of insuring all peoples benefit—a real, durable peace; above all, putting an end to the progressive development of the present armaments."

"In the course of the last twenty years the longing for general appeasement has grown especially pronounced in the consciences of civilized nations; the preservation of peace has been put forward as an object of international policy. It is in its name that great states have concluded among themselves powerful alliances. It is the better to guarantee peace that they have developed in proportion hitherto unprecedented means of military forces and still continue to increase them without shrinking from any sacrifice. Nevertheless all these efforts have not yet been able to bring about the beneficial result desired—pacification. The financial charges following the upward march strike at the very root of public prosperity. The intellectual and physical strength of the nations' labor and capital are mostly diverted from their natural application and are unproductively consumed. Hundreds of millions are devoted to acquiring terrible engines of destruction which though to-day regarded as the last word of science, are destined to-morrow to lose all their value in consequence of some fresh discovery in the same field. National culture, economic progress and the production of wealth are either paralyzed or checked in development. It appears evident that if this state of things were to be prolonged, it would inevitably lead to the very catastrophe which it is desired to avert and the horrors thereof make every thinking being shudder in advance. To put an end to these incessant armaments and to seek the means of warding off the calamities which are threatening the whole world—such is the supreme duty to-day imposed upon all states. Filled with this idea, his majesty has been pleased to command me to propose to all the governments that would inevitably be acceded to the imperial court, the assembling of a conference which shall occupy itself with this grave problem. This conference will be, by the help of God, a happy presage for the century which is about to open. It would converge into one powerful focus the efforts of all states sincerely seeking to make the great conception of universal peace triumph over the elements of trouble and discord and it would, at the same time, cement the agreement by a corporate consecration of the principles of equity and right, whereon rest the security of states and the welfare of peoples."

### PROVISIONS FOR CUBA.

One Million Rations Sent to the Island—Spanish Authorities Glad to Have the Food.

In accordance with the determination of the administration, the Comal sailed from Tampa to Havana a few days ago with 1,000,000 rations for distribution to the starving people of Cuba. These rations will be distributed by Lieutenant A. D. Nickerson, under the direction of Captain Lotus Niles, of the artillery, in conformity with the orders of the President and Secretary of War. Supplies will be furnished to the other provinces in the island under the direction of officers of the army as emergency may demand.

It has been learned that there will be no difficulty regarding the entry of the supply vessels to Cuban ports or their distribution under the direction of United States army officers. It is stated that the Spanish authorities at Cuba are glad to have the provisions sent in.

### CABLE FLASHES.

Three hundred miners were drowned by the flooding of the Kasimer coal mine, at Menze, Silesia, a few days ago. The German press continues to praise the United States for the moderation she has displayed towards Spain as a result of the war.

London is in the throes of a reign of terror from the lawlessness of gangs who defy the police and murder and rob with impunity. Frau Danneberg, a talented portrait painter, has committed suicide because she could get no news of her son, who fought with the American army in Cuba.

At Vienna, the pianist Blevking refused to salute a priest with a crucifix, was rebuked by the priest, insulted by a mob and on threatening to shoot, was arrested.

A blacksmith found a shell in a field after the maneuvers at Ivan Gorod, Russia, and took it home, where it exploded, killing the blacksmith and seven of his family.

Wilhelmina was crowned queen of the Netherlands on Wednesday. The ceremony took place at Amsterdam. The queen is but 18 years of age and will receive \$1,000,000 yearly.

It is announced that the German Navy Department has secured, for "important technical purposes," 1,500 photographs of the new cruiser Hertha when traveling at a speed of 19 knots. The photographs were taken in a few minutes by a new instrument.

# BUSINESS BOOMING.

Peace Brings Prosperity to the Philippines—Wealthy Residents Desire American Annexation—Admiral Dewey's Great Victory.

There is a growing sentiment among the Philippine Islanders that the territory captured by Admiral Dewey should be retained by the United States. According to a wealthy Filipino, now in London, the Filipinos in Europe are all well-to-do people. Hitherto they have held aloof from the insurgents, but they now realize that their interests demand action, and they are about to form a committee to open negotiations with the junta in London. They are all in favor of having the archipelago retained by the United States.

So strong is their conviction of the desirability of this course, that they had contemplated approaching the British foreign office to invite Great Britain to intervene, and in any event, to prevent the islands being returned to the control of Spain. They decided, however, to wait American action.

The rumors of troubles between the natives and the Americans are for the most part unfounded. The fact is that the insurgents have been unwilling to disarm until assured of the permanence of American protection.

The distrust felt as to the Spanish bank, which originated in rumors as to an excessive note issue to aid the Spanish authorities, led to a run on the institution, but the British banking houses came to its assistance and averted a failure.

Business is now booming. The obstructions in the river Pasig, which flows through the town, have been removed, and the water works have resumed operations. According to the junta's advice, the insurgents for a time regarded Gen. Merritt and Gen. Anderson as martinet and feared they would adopt harsh methods, like the Spaniards toward the Filipinos, but the insurgents, from the first, have had the greatest confidence in Admiral Dewey, whom they regard as a sort of father and the most important American at Manila.

The junta is satisfied that all friction will soon disappear and that there will be no trouble from the insurgents if the Americans decided to retain the Philippines.

### A STANDING ARMY NEEDED.

So Argues a Great London Newspaper—American Chivalry Commented On.

Henry Labouchere, in London Truth, says that a large standing army would be necessary if the United States were to embark on a spirited foreign policy of annexation. "This army," he declares, "would soon crush out the democracy at home and in the end make our country a mere tool of the President as the Constitution never contemplated."

"The Old World," he continued, "in its dealings with the new assumes an attitude of condescension and ridicule as it is unwarranted. One of the salient features of the late war was the manly, honest, generous and chivalrous conduct of the United States Government, forces and people, from the beginning to the end of the campaign. It is only just to express the general feeling of admiration which the new chivalry has created throughout Europe."

### SHIP BUILDERS INCREASING.

Many Expenses Made to the Government's Request for Bids as Tended Results.

Bids were opened recently at the navy department for the construction of 22 torpedo boats, authorized by the last congress. The department has received communications from ship builders and iron foundries in all sections of the country asking for information regarding the construction of these vessels, showing that the ship building industry has a phenomenal activity during the past few years. Therefore when bids for war vessels have been opened at the war department they have been confined to two or three ship building firms on the Atlantic and Pacific coast. Now, however, bids are coming from all directions, and not only have they been received from many new industrial centers on the two coasts, but builders on the great lakes have also asked for the privilege of constructing the boats.

### BURNING REMOVED.

Thousands of Uniforms and Other Articles Being Destroyed in the Interest of Health.

Tuesday morning at Montauk Point, L. I., 10,000 campaign uniforms and some 12,000 bundles or bags, which were taken from the soldiers who came up from Cuba were consumed in several bonfires, which were built on the shore of the bay. The officers were not allowed to keep even their shoulder straps and several hundred prized mementoes of the Spanish war were destroyed. When the stevedores from New York arrive an outdoor crematory will be established on the west shore of the bay and put under guard, and all the condemned blankets and uniforms will be reduced to ashes as fast as they are unloaded from the ships.

Another work which goes on with persistent regularity is the digging of graves at Prospect Hill. There are a dozen diggers, and as fast as graves are filled others are dug. With 225 cases of typhoid fever in the hospitals and the number increasing almost daily by jumps of 10 or 15, there will be a need of graves unless the spread of the disease is stopped.

### English in Santiago Schools.

Gen. Wood had a conference with the commissioners of schools at Santiago, in regard to the opening of the public schools to the 4,000 children of the city of school age. The result of the conference is that the schools will be opened early in September. It was also decided that the salaries of the commissioners should be reduced and those of the teachers increased. Secularism is to be eliminated from the course of studies.

### A Welcome in Washington for Soldiers.

The welcome proposed for the District of Columbia troops who have returned from the war promises to be a notable event in Washington. Commissioner Ross has issued a call for a mass meeting at which Postmaster-General Smith, Rev. Dr. D. J. Stafford and Corporal Tanner will speak. The president has promised to lend his presence to the occasion.

### Two Soldiers Killed.

While passing through Philadelphia on their way home Tuesday afternoon two regular soldiers were killed in a horrible manner, both having their heads crushed while leaning out of car windows by abutments of a Pennsylvania railroad bridge at the Ridge avenue station. The men were William Chester, 31 years old, of Jersey City, N. J., and John P. Mack, of St. Louis. They were privates in Company K, United States Artillery.