

# The News and Observer.

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## LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

### HOW THE SICK WERE CARED FOR

#### General Boynton's Report on Hospitals at Camp Thomas.

#### DEATH LIST OF THE CAMP

ONLY ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHT MEN

OUT OF SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TROOPS

Number in Camp Between Middle of April and Last of August. Floored Tents, Distilled Water, Cooks, and Other Details of Report.

Washington, Aug. 31.—Secretary Alger today received the report of General H. V. Boynton upon the state of affairs in the hospitals at Camp Thomas.

The General says that his instructions were to report the number of sick, character of illness, number of tents, floor space per patient, adequacy and suitability of attendants, and whether medical officers have discharged their duties faithfully and with intelligence, and to make any recommendation in the interest of all concerned. He says that he visited all the hospitals in the camp, without giving notice of his purpose.

Says General Boynton: "Believing the death list of this camp to afford an excellent standard by which to measure its conditions as to health and hospital service, a full report was obtained of all deaths in the camp, and in its hospitals since its establishment the middle of April last. The result shows a total death list of 198 up to the first of this month, when the breaking of this camp began. Between these dates, including regulars and volunteers, fully 75,000 troops have been in camp in the Chickamauga Park."

The report takes up in detail first the two permanent hospitals, Leiter and Sternberg, and states with the greatest minuteness the exact accommodation afforded by each. The first is at Crawfish springs under charge of Major Carter and was converted from a large summer resort hotel into a hospital, receiving the worst typhoid cases from the camp. Each patient has abundant room, woven wire and hair mattresses and abundant bed clothing. The ventilation is perfect, plumbing entirely new and bathing facilities ample. The number of attendants, when all are well, is entirely satisfactory and attendants are on the way to take the places of those who are broken down.

Maj. Carter has secured a herd of cows and has arrangements for pasturing them without expense to the government. He has sufficient money from the hospital fund to buy whatever is wanted in the way of milk, ice and other delicacies. There has been at this hospital full supplies of ice, milk, commissary stores and delicacies, such as the sick ought to have. The entire hospital is furnished with distilled water, and the ice used is made from distilled water.

The sewerage of the hospital is excellent, and, contrary to persistent assertions, none of the sewage has ever drained into the Chickamauga River or approached it at any point.

Major Carter has a corps of doctors which he regards as amply sufficient to care for all the patients in the hospital and reports them as faithful and efficient in the performance of their duties.

Taking up the Sternberg hospital in charge of Major Giffen, General Boynton shows that it is one of the most complete field hospitals ever seen according to veterans of the last war. All the tents are closely floored and they are separate; at present only four men are in any tent, and in addition to the tents there are nine large board pavilions. Every tent and pavilion has woven wire mattresses, iron bedsteads and hair mattresses. There are special diet cooks, five cold storage rooms for delicacies, separate refrigerators for each row of tents, and every proper measure of sanitation is observed with respect to the sinks. Further the report says:

"The whole place is most carefully policed daily, and the whole establishment within and without its permanent buildings and its tents is in the most perfect order.

"Since the establishment of this hospital everything asked for in the way of supplies of every kind has been promptly furnished. Sixteen to twenty four barrels of distilled water are purchased daily, and 150 gallons furnished by the Red Cross Society.

"All money necessary for the purchase of delicacies of every kind suitable to the sick has been furnished by order of General Sternberg. A careful inquiry developed the fact that all varieties of medical supplies required or asked for were furnished both from Washington and from medical headquarters at the camp with the greatest promptness."

It is stated in addition that all the hospital refuse is burnt in a crematory, and according to Major Giffen all but 1,000 patients, now sick in the entire camp, could be safely moved now. The diseases are more of a typhoid-malaria character than typhoid fever strictly, the death rate being very low, only about 8 per cent. of the worst cases. The First division field hospital, in charge of Major Drake, is floored with planked lumber, and it is as clean as possible, being scrubbed with carbolic acid and treated with bichloride of mercury every day. All the patients are on cots, and never have been on the ground

for any length of time. None of the sixty cents allowance per man for delicacies has been used as it was not needed.

The report states that in times when the hospital was crowded there was a lack of nurses, the deficiency being supplied by details from the regiments, which were not as satisfactory as trained nurses.

General Boynton shows that there is a full refrigerator capacity for this hospital, porcelain lined baths, sterilized and iced water, and every convenience. In the malignant typhoid ward there have been but two deaths out of 30 cases in three weeks. He says that both the medical officers and the hospital attendants at this hospital have undoubtedly performed their duty with energy and efficiency, and the best test of all this is shown by the fact that so many of them have thoroughly exhausted themselves and fallen sick under their labors.

The next hospital inspected was the Third Division hospital, First corps, in charge of Major Thomas Clark. Here the attendants were found sufficient, though in the earlier days there were not enough surgeons or attendants. The grounds were in excellent condition, the tents clean, most of the tents floored and all floored between the cots and in the aisles.

Taking up the last of the field hospitals, that of the Third corps, Second division, under Major Smith, the report states that the 53 tents are at present not all occupied, though during the epidemic of measles they were crowded.

Leaving the details about the hospitals the report proceeds to treat the whole subject, generally as follows:

"In two of the hospitals opportunities occurred for discovery of what undoubtedly originated many of the sensational stories which have been printed over the country to the effect that patients in the hospitals lacked sufficient food, and in many cases had been on the verge of starvation. In the wards where the convalescent typhoid fever patients were found many of the men were constantly asking for food, and, as a matter of course, were constantly denied everything except lighter forms of food, which can alone be safely administered to recovering typhoid patients. This refusal of food throughout the hospitals, by which care alone, as is perfectly understood, can the lives of typhoid convalescents be saved, has been distorted into the cry which has been spread throughout the country that patients were being starved in the government hospitals.

There has been no lack of proper food in these hospitals, and competent cooks for preparing it have been present, and the only reason for depriving the patients of what so many of them have clamored for has been the necessity of such dieting as the disease demands. "I am constrained to believe that there has been no neglect on the part of either medical or quartermaster departments to furnish such supplies as have reached the camp.

"Undoubtedly there have been serious inconveniences and at times of the greatest crowding, lack of conveniences and full attendance which go to make up that painful condition of affairs, which as every veteran knows, are inseparable from the field hospitals of great armies, even when all concerned exert themselves to secure the comfort of the patients. These are conditions which, in times of rapid increase of disease—a condition which was reached at this camp solely in my judgment from the fifth which too many of the regimental officers allowed to dominate their camps, in spite of the orders which would have prevented all this trouble from the surgeon general and from the commanding officers of this camp—create a situation which cannot be immediately ameliorated.

"So far from believing, as a result of my observations, that medical officers have been heartless or negligent, I believe that these officers and the hospital attendants, as a whole, have exerted themselves to discharge their duties faithfully. It would seem as if this were sufficiently shown by the fact that they have worked unceasingly until a quarter of the whole force has itself been stricken by disease resulting from their exhausting labors.

"My attention was especially directed, in the order which I received, to some remarks credited to General Terry, surgeon general of the State of New York, in reference to the condition of the camp of the Eighth New York. General Terry is reported in the New York Herald to have said, as he was leaving Camp Thomas:

"General Terry found the camp in a bad sanitary condition. It is situated in an open field in the hot sun, with no water to be found within five miles. The water the men drink is hauled in barrels, and is of a kind that in New York would be refused as bathing water. The stuff is what the men drink daily, and is declared to be the chief causes of the sickness.

"Gen. Terry told me that it was the most terrible sight he had ever witnessed; and that not in the slums of New York city could he find a place so filthy and dirty. He said he would insist on the Eighth New York regiment being returned to New York, and had wired Governor Black and the Secretary of War of the situation.

"If the soldiers are not soon taken from Chickamauga Park they will soon follow the twenty four who died yesterday and nearly as many today.

"Camp Thomas hospitals are unclean and badly located. Nourishing food is lacking as well as proper medical attention. The food is regular army rations, badly cooked. More than two hundred patients have often been made to get along with 150 narrow cots. They are simply laid on litters not six inches from the ground. Few, if any, of the hospital tents have plank floors.

"This camp was removed to the open field at the special request of the officers concerned, as they were inclined to think that their camp in the open woods had something to do with the increasing sickness of their men. Here it may be right to remark in passing

(Continued on Second Page.)

### HENRY DOCKERY DOWNED AND DUMBFOUNDED.



Before Reading the Report.



After Reading the Report.

The Pompous Pee Dee Pie-Eater Knocked Out by Jim Young's Official Report of Institution in Sunday's News and Observer.

### THE BIRTHDAY OF HOLLAND'S QUEEN

Attains Her Majority and Issues a Proclamation.

ACCEPTS GOVERNMENT

THANKS HER PEOPLE FOR TENDER LOVE SHOWN HER.

CONSCIOUS OF HER RESPONSIBILITIES

Desires to Contribute to the Increasing Intellectual and Material Welfare of her People—Grand Pageant at the Great Church in the Hague.

The Hague, Aug. 31.—Upon the occasion of her birthday and the attainment of her majority today, Queen Wilhelmina Helena Pauline Maria, issued a proclamation to the people of the Netherlands. It was worded as follows:

"On this day, so important to you and me, I desire before all else to say a word of warm gratitude. From my tenderest years you have surrounded me with your love. From all parts of the kingdom, from all classes of society, young and old, I have always received striking proofs of attachment. After the death of my venerated father, all your attachment to the dynasty was transferred to me. On this day I am ready to accept the splendid though weighty task whereto I have been called, and I feel myself supported by your fidelity. Receive my thanks. My experience hitherto has left ineffaceable impressions and is an earnest of the future. My dearly loved mother, to whom I am immensely indebted, set me an example by her noble and exalted conception of the duties which beneficent devolve upon me. The aim of my life will be to follow her example and to govern in the manner expected of a Princess of the House of Orange. True to the Constitution, I desire to strengthen the respect for the name and flag of the Netherlands. As sovereign of possessions and colonies east and west, I desire to observe justice and to contribute so far as in me lies to the increasing intellectual and material welfare of my whole people. I hope and expect that the support of all, in whatever sphere of official or social activity you may be placed, within the kingdom or without, will never be wanting.

"Trusting in God, and with a prayer that He give me strength, I accept the government. (Signed) WILHELMINA."

Queen Wilhelmina, accompanied by the Queen Mother, attended divine services in the Great Church here this morning. The Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg, the Prince and Princess of Weid, the diplomatic corps, the civil and military authorities and four thousand other persons were present.

The Papal Nuncio, Mgr. Tarnassi and the Ministers from Catholic countries attended divine services in the Catholic church.

THANKSGIVING SERVICES. Amsterdam, Aug. 31.—Some thanksgiving services were held here today in all the churches, as well as in the churches throughout Holland, upon the

occasion of Queen Wilhelmina attaining her majority.

The Queen and her mother will proceed to Amsterdam September 5 for the coronation and will be met by all the dignitaries of the Dutch government, with an imposing military escort. There will be more music and more feasting, and a great drinking to the health and long life of the Queen.

The coronation ceremonies will be extremely simple. The following is the oath which the Queen will take:

"I swear to the Dutch people that I will observe and always maintain the constitution. I swear that I will defend and guard with all my power the independence and the territory of the empire; that I will protect public and private liberty and the rights of all my subjects, and that I will use every means confided to me by the law to foster and uphold the national and individual well-being as a good Queen should do. And may God help me."

Then comes the enthronization at the hands of the states general, whose oath, taken first by the president and then by each member individually, closes the ceremony.

TO REMOVE THE MINES.

The Spanish Authorities at Havana Will Attend to it at Once.

Washington, Aug. 31.—The French Ambassador, acting for the Spanish government, has notified the State Department that orders have been issued to the Spanish authorities at Havana to remove the mines and other obstructions to navigation in that harbor as rapidly as possible.

ROUGH RIDERS GO OUT.

They Will Be Mustered Out of Service Today.

New York, Aug. 31.—General Wheeler received a telegram from Adjutant General Corbin today directing him to "muster out the Rough Riders at Camp Wadsworth at once."

The cavalrymen will accordingly be mustered out of the service tomorrow.

ALLEGHENY A CATTLE SHIP.

New York, Aug. 31.—In explaining the fourteen deaths of Massachusetts men on the voyage from Cuba, the surgeons said that the Allegheny brought all the seriously sick of the regiment. Dr. Magruder and inspecting officers say the Allegheny is a cattle ship not even fit for well troops, much less for sick soldiers.

PROF. PHILLIPS' NEW POSITION.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 31.—Prof. E. Phillips, formerly Professor of Pedagogy at the State Normal school, has been elected to a chair in the University of Denver and will take charge of his new work in a few weeks.

ORDERED TO MONTAUK POINT.

The Recruits for the Regular Army in Department of the Gulf.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 31.—The Department of the Gulf was today ordered to send all the recruits for the regular army now in this department to Montauk Point at once. The general recruiting station for the regular army was located at Fort McPherson until the demands of the general hospital there made it necessary to move the men to three smaller camps near Atlanta. The men, numbering 4,400, will be started for Long Island as soon as transportation can be arranged.

M'DUFFIE BEATS BUTLER.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 31.—At Charles River Park tonight McDuffie beat Frank Butler, one lap in a ten mile paced pursuit (tandem) paced. Time 20:46.4-5, which breaks the world's record for this class of race of 28:38 held by Harry Elkes.

### CERVERA WILL LEAVE US NOW

Release of Officers and Men Ordered.

TERMS OF THE RELEASE

TO BE RETURNED TO SPAIN AT HER EXPENSE.

ALGER FEARS THE EFFECT ABROAD

Of Many Complaints of Hardships Endured by Our Troops in Camp—Many of Our Boys Die and Find a Grave in the Sea.

Washington, August 31.—Acting Secretary Allen has authorized the release of all the Spanish naval prisoners captured in the battle of July 3rd, from Cervera's fleet. These are now at Annapolis, Seavey's Island, Portsmouth harbor, and Norfolk, the officers being at the academy and the sailors at the island.

The prisoners are to be returned to Spain at the expense of the Spanish Government. That was the condition upon which our government agreed to release them without parole or other restrictions.

ALGER FEARS EFFECT ABROAD

Complaints From the Camps Give Impression of Lack of Soldierly Qualities.

Washington, D. C., August 31.—It cannot be said that Secretary Alger is indifferent to many sensational stories that are printed as to the conditions that prevail in the great military camps, for his first interest lies in the welfare of the individual troops. But he said today that with a full knowledge of the lack of foundation for most of these he deprecated such publications, not because of fear that the American people would be mistaken in their understanding of the actual facts, but rather from an apprehension of the evil effect such publications would produce abroad. There the people, who with their full military training knew just what hardships must be encountered by troops in a campaign, and especially in military camps and maneuvers, would regard with amused surprise the innumerable complaints that are pouring forth upon the Government here upon pretexts that would be disregarded entirely in Europe, and they could scarcely fail to gain the impression that the American people are lacking in soldierly qualities.

THEIR GRAVE THE OCEAN.

Arrival of Allegheny and Panther—Deaths of Troops at Sea.

New York, Aug. 31.—A Brooklyn Eagle special from Montauk Point says: "The transports Allegheny and Panther arrived this morning from Santiago. On board the Allegheny are Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H of the Ninth Massachusetts, in all 625 soldiers, of whom 145 are sick. This is the largest number of deaths at sea on any of the

incoming transports and the deaths were mainly in the cases of those who were critically ill when placed aboard at Santiago. The soldiers were in command of Captain Sullivan.

"The Panther left two days later than the Allegheny and got in shortly after 1 o'clock this morning. She carries one hundred and six members of Companies I and M of the Ninth Massachusetts and fifteen are on deck on the sick list. Private Dadden of Company M, died and was buried at sea."

HE GOES TO PARIS.

C. D. Woodward, as a Commissioner to the Paris Exposition.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 31.—President McKinley this afternoon appointed C. D. Woodward as one of the commissioners to represent this government at the Paris exposition. The title is that of Assistant Commissioner General and the position is one of trust, requiring great executive ability.

Mr. Woodward is a professor at Columbia University in New York and is well known in art and literature.

HOT STUFF THIS, M'LUDS.

If You Are Sensitive to Abuse, Please Don't Read It.

New York, Aug. 31.—The London Saturday Review which recently said that Chauncey Depew was a "painted puppet and a snob," expresses the view here below and which candid expression is being quoted in English financial and other newspapers adverse to American interests in Great Britain and to English interests embarked in this country:

"There are, of course, many worthy private persons in the United States; but what we have to think of now are the people of that country as represented in their social, civil, and political customs. Socially it is sordid to the last degree; its courts of law and all its civil institutions are corrupt; the methods of its political parties are no better than those of long firms. It has contributed nothing to the self-respect of humanity. On the contrary, it has shown all the world to what a depth of public depravity civilization is capable of descending."

CHARGES WERE NOT TRUE.

Report of Committee Appointed by Knights of Pythias.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 31.—The special investigating committee appointed by the Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias to investigate charges made against the officers of that lodge and also find out, if possible, where the information had come from, made its report this morning.

The committee paid special attention to the discovery of the author of the charges but the report fails to show that it was successful in this. The committee found that the charges were not true.

The committee appointed to recommend the time and place of holding the encampment, Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias and the convention of the Supreme Lodge has reported in favor of Detroit and set the date of the meeting as the second Tuesday in September, 1900.

LAWTON'S SANITARY REPORT.

Washington, Aug. 31.—The following is General Lawton's daily health report posted at the War Department tonight:

"Santiago, Aug. 31. "Adjutant General, Washington: "Total sick, 348; total fever, 280; total new cases of fever, 9; returned to duty, 54; deaths 5."

RIOT IN GALVESTON.

Galveston, Tex., Aug. 31.—In a riot which occurred on Mallory docks in this city today one man was killed and six injured. No names are yet obtainable. The riot grew out of labor troubles.