The Wilmington Messenger.

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FULL REFUTATION

Of the Sensational Rumors as to Condition of Hospitals at Camp Thomas.

GENERAL BOYNTON'S REPORT

After a Thorough Examination of These Hospitals---He Finds the Hospitals Clean and Provided With Necessary Conveniences---The Patients Have Milk, Ice, Delicacies and Proper Food---The Starvation Sensation---The Surgeons and Nurses Faithful and Diligent---General Terry Answered.

Washington, August 31.—Secretary Alger received the report of General H. V. Boynton upon the state of affairs in the hospitals at Camp Thomas. The report is dated August 29th.

The general says that his instructions were to report the number of sick, character of illness, number of tents, floor space per patient, the adequacy and suitability of attendants, and whether the 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 22nd of this month, when the breaking up of this camp began. Between these dates, including regulars and volunteers, fully 75,000 troops have been in camp in Chickamauga park."

THE PERMANENT HOSPITALS.

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 into a hospital, receiving the worst typhoid cases from the camp. Each patient has abundant room, woven hair mattresses and abundant bed clothing. The fixtures are complete, the plumbing entirely new, and the 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.

Major 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 what ever 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 Gifford, 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 especial 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:

CAREFULLY POLICED.

"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 patients get nothing but distilled water to drink. From three to five tons of ice are used daily. Three hundred gallons of milk 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."

HOSPITAL REFUSE CREMATED.

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 typho-malaria character than typhoid fever strictly, the death rate being very low, only about 8 per cent. of the worst cases.

THE FIELD HOSPITALS.

The first division field hospital, in charge of Major Drake, is floored with planed lumber and it is as clean as is possible, being scrubbed with carbolic acid and treated with bi-chloride of mercury every other day. All the patients are on cots and never have been on the ground for any length of time. None of the 60 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.

HOSPITAL CONVENIENCIES.

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 thirty 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 conditions, 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 fifty-three 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.

ORIGIN OF STORIES ABOUT STARVATION.

"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 as constantly denied everything except the 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 the 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 the medical of the 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 concert themselves to secure the comfort of the patients.

MEDICAL OFFICERS AND NURSES FAITHFUL.

"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.

GENERAL TERRY'S CHARGES TAKEN UP.

"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 of 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. This stuff is what the men drink daily, and is declared to be the chief causes of the sickness. General 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 be found a place so filthy and dirty. He said he would insist on the Eighth regiment being returned to New York, and had wired Governor Black and the secretary of war of the situation. Camp Thomas hospitals are unclean and badly located. Nourishing food is lacking as well as proper medical attention.'

"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 pertinent to remark in passing that this regiment had at the time of its moving, and had maintained, one of the filthiest and most disgusting canteens to be found in the entire camp. From personal observation of this canteen, some two weeks since, I am prepared to assert that it was little better than serving beer to the soldiers of the Eighth New York in a hog pen. It is also true that the reports show that since this regiment moved its health conditions have improved.

"Instead of there being no water within five miles of this regiment, two of the largest and finest springs of clear water in this entire country pronounced by competent medical and chemical authorities to be pure water, are less than two miles from their camp. The Eighth New York has been camped upon the ground where General Terry observed it, less than ten days. It was perfectly clean ground when they occupied it and had not been previously occupied by any troops.

"Whether General Terry means that twenty-four died in the camp of the New York or twenty-four in the entire camp in one day, and that nearly as many would die the day of his departure, cannot be exactly determined by his form of speech, but on the day that he is quoted as making this remark, the deaths in the entire army encamped here were seven, and the deaths in the Eighth New York, two days before his visit (being the last report) numbered only one, which had been the rate for some days."

Truth wears well. People have learned that DeWitt's Little Early Risers are reliable little pills for regulating the bowels, curing constipation and sick headache. They don't gripe. R. R. Bellamy.

Base Ball.

Boston 2, Cleveland 5.
Pittsburg 2, New York 3.
Louisville 3, Baltimore 10.
Cincinnati 9, Washington 5.
St. Louis 6, Philadelphia 10.

Second District Democrats.

(Special to The Messenger.)

Wilson, N. C., August 31.—The democrats of the Second congressional district met in convention here today. Delegates were present from all the counties in the district, except Northampton and Green. Hon. B. F. Aycock was made chairman and opened the convention with a ringing speech for white rule. Resolutions endorsing the Chicago and state platforms were adopted. It was resolved to adjourn subject to the call of the chairman. No one was put in nomination.

George White, the negro congressman, will be defeated in the coming election.

THE SECOND REGIMENT.

How the Liliputians Bound Gulliver.

Upon the signing of the protocol there was a published intimation from the war department that there was to be a large body of our volunteer troops mustered out, and that the department would consider the wishes of the respective commands in the matter.

As soon as this intimation reached St. Simon's Island, a council of war was called to formulate plans whereby the officers might continue to draw from the government a stipulation of which they are not deemed to be worthy. After some debate as to the best plan to "retain the regiment intact," and after they had frozen out the only officer (Captain D. MacRae) who advocated fair dealing, the following message was addressed to the adjutant general of the army:

"St. Simon's Island, Ga.,
"August 18, 1898.

"Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

"Acting on the published intimation from your department in regard to ascertaining the wishes of the volunteer troops, I beg leave to state that my regiment, recruited to the war, maximum since July 11th, desires to remain in service and is ready for any duty you may assign it. See letter through military channels.

(Signed) "BURGWYN,
"Colonel Commanding."

It is plain, to every one that the intimation above referred to did not state that the department would consult the officers alone of a command, but if it has any meaning at all, it means that the department would consider the sense of the whole command. After the meeting of the "Liliputians" the colonel allows his name to go out to a statement which was not authentic; if I am mistaken in this (and I know I am not) it was the colonel's duty to ascertain the will of the whole regiment before sending the above message. Having failed to do this, he was negligent of the truth, a negligence which was inexcusable.

Having ascertained the sense of the enlisted men of this regiment, I can state, and substantiate the fact, that there is not less than 90 per cent. of the enlisted men desirous of being mustered out immediately, and say further that there has been an effort made on the part of some of our commissioned officers to intimidate the enlisted men and restrain them from expressing their wishes in this matter.

Were the enlisted men desirous of garrisoning Cuban territory they prefer service under officers whom they can respect and under whom they can perform their duties with enthusiasm which at least insures faithfulness.

After this "job lot" of demagogues had met and constituted themselves a board of survey "to retain the regiment intact," Lieutenant Colonel Cowles was dispatched to Washington post-haste to inform the war department of the wishes of the command to be retained in the service, but before he left, the officers were asked to contribute enough money to defray his expenses to Washington and back—all this done, as they thought, with the most complete secrecy. Why did they not call on the enlisted men to help defray Cowles' expenses, since they say "my regiment desires to remain in the service"? Are they too poor? The colonel has out a special agent selling pictures of himself to the enlisted men. They are not too poor to buy them. When there is a Young Mens' Christian Association tent to be bought, with what enthusiasm they send forth an orderly to solicit subscriptions from the enlisted men.

Why the officers the only ones interested in this great movement? If they believed the enlisted men were desirous of staying in the service why all this wire-pulling? This stands for itself.

This is an argument in itself:

"Washington, D. C., August 25, 1898.

"Colonel W. H. S. Burgwyn, St. Simons' Island, Ga.:

"Our retention certain. Senator Pritchard's request did it. Will go via Raleigh to-morrow evening. Inform officers, but keep from newspapers.

(Signed) "A. D. COWLES,
"Lieutenant Colonel."

"Inform officers but keep from newspapers!"

How often do we see under the robes of the patriot, the cloven hoof of the politician!

When the hospital tent—fly episode becomes generally known the commanding officer will have to answer.

The ways of these Liliputians are dark.

Respectfully,
J. H. GORE, Jr.,
Late of Second Regiment.

Drowned at Norfork.

Monday morning when the excursion of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers left here for Portsmouth by way of the Seaboard Air Line, one of the excursionists from Wilmington was Joe Cook, colored, who has been employed about three years at the office of the Singer Manufacturing Company, in this city. Yesterday morning Thomas Brinkley, colored, a friend of Cook's, received a telegram stating that Cook had jumped overboard and was drowned.

The excursion returned from Portsmouth this morning a few minutes to 2 o'clock, and from some of the excursionists it is learned that Cook was drowned Tuesday night at 8 o'clock. The excursion reached Portsmouth Monday night, and on Tuesday Cook spent the day in Norfolk and vicinity with some friends. That night they intended to go over to Portsmouth to spend the night, and when they went to get on the ferry boat on the Norfolk side the steamer had pushed away from the wharf. Two of the party succeeded in getting on board and shouted to Cook to jump. He leaped from the wharf to get on the stern of the boat, but he missed and went into the water. He immediately sank and was drowned, although life preservers were thrown to him. His remains had not been recovered up to the time the excursion left Portsmouth on the return yesterday morning at 8:30 o'clock.

Cook came to Wilmington from Augusta, Ga., about three years ago. He was 28 years of age.

Change of Schedule to the Ocean.

Attention is called to the change of schedule of the Wilmington Seacoast railroad, to be found in this morning's Messenger. Trains will now leave the city at 6:30 a. m., 10:10 a. m., 2:30 p. m., 5 p. m. and 7:15 p. m. Trains will leave Ocean View at 7:30 a. m., 11:30 a. m., 3:45 p. m., 6:00 p. m. and 10 p. m.

On Sunday trains will leave the city for the ocean at 10:10 a. m., 2:30 p. m. and 7:45 p. m., and will leave Ocean View at 11:30 a. m., 6:00 p. m. and 9:30 p. m.

Excursionists Return from Portsmouth

The excursion of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers which left here over the Seaboard Air Line Monday morning for Portsmouth, returned here this morning a few minutes to 2 o'clock. About 300 Wilmington people took in the trip. They report an enjoyable trip, barring the drowning accident which is mentioned elsewhere in this morning's Messenger.

The New House of worship for South Side Baptist Church

The building committee of South Side Baptist church gave out the contract last night for the erection of its new house of worship. The contract was awarded to Messrs. Millis & Savage, and they will commence work right away. The building is to be a pretty one and a concrete walk is to lead up to its front.

THE KILGO-CLARK FIGHT

The Investigation Begun Yesterday.

CUTTING FREIGHT RATES

Proceedings Before the Railway Commission—Some Second District Populists to Vote For a Negro Candidate in Preference to Their Own Nominee. Mr. Barringer's Good Luck—Norment's Argument Against Dockery. Railway Free Pass Reports.

Messenger Bureau,
Raleigh, N. C., August 31.

The claims of the various railways for transporting volunteers to the camps here and at Fort Macon are coming in. That of the Southern railway is for $5,800.

The republicans are circulating a report that the democrats will make no congressional nomination in the Second district, but will endorse J. B. Lloyd, the populist nominee. There are populists in that district who will not vote for Lloyd, but who will vote for George H. White, the negro republican nominee, so firmly are they united to the republicans. A populist state committeeman is authority for this statement. United States Marshal Henry C. Dockery said today: "I say in my speeches that the republicans and populists are half-brothers."

The railway commission today reduced the rate of freight on cotton on the Raleigh and Gaston railway, so as to make it conform to that on the North Carolina railway. The joint freigh rates on the Raleigh and Gaston are higher than on other roads, and later these will be reduced, it is stated by the commission.

A letter from Senator Butler says he is now in Montana.

Henry M. Bagley, who has been city editor of The Press-Visitor here, leaves tomorrow for Washington, D. C., to become one of the correspondents of The Providence Journal.

The Kilgo-Clark controversy is attracting much attention once more. The regular hearing began at Durham last night, in the presence of twenty-six out of thirty-six trustees of the college. The evidence chiefly introduced was to prove that while in South Carolina Dr. Kilgo was a wire-puller and manipulator of Methodist conferences."

The argument of Dr. R. M. Norment, independent republican nominee for congress in the Sixth district, is that Oliver Dockery, the other republican candidate, was not regularly nominated and is not a republican but a populist.

Governor Russell appoints David M. Clark, a son of Associate Justice Walter Clark, captain of Company M, Second regiment, vice J. W. Cooper, resigned. Clark has been battalion adjutant. Great pressure was brought to bear to have the governor appoint Lieutenant Rowland, who had the endorsement of all the officers.

It is learned that Mr. Moreau Barringer, son of the late Hon. Daniel M. Barringer, of Raleigh, has by a lucky hit become the owner of a mine in Nevada, for half of which he is offered $80,000, and which is yielding him an income of $22,000 a year.

The railway commission declines to grant the request of the Wilmington Tariff Association for a 2,000 mile ticket for $40, interchangeable on various railways. It says it has given a 1,000 miles ticket for $25 to be used by a family or a firm, and that to this the railways assented. The interchangeable ticket will not be ordered, as prayed for.

Unginned cotton in lots of over 2,000 pounds, but less than car load lots, is lowered in rate from 5th to 6th class.

The report on free passes issued by the railways to attorneys and agents shows that during the year the Southern has issued 65, Atlantic Coast Line 47, Seaboard Air Line 22, Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley 5.

One Minute Cough Cure surprises people by its quick cures and children may take it in large quantities without the least danger. It has won for itself the best reputation of any preparation used today for colds, croup, tickling in the throat or obstinate conghs. R. R. Bellamy.

TO REOPEN DREYFUS' CASE

On Discovery of Forged Evidence.

FAMOUS SECRET LETTER

Which Played Such a Part in His Conviction Confessed by Colonel Henry to Have Been Written by Himself—The Anti-Dreyfus Party Dumbfounded. His Friends Jubilant—The Cabinet Decides to Reopen the Case—Suicide of Colonel Henry.

Paris, August 31.—Lieutenant Colonel Henry, who had been arrested on the discovery that he was the author of an important letter that figured in the Dreyfus case, has committed suicide.

It appears that so soon as M. Cavaignac assumed the office of minister of war, he charged the official bureau to make a thorough research of the Dreyfus case, and it was this inquiry which resulted in the discovery of documents, lately read in the chamber of deputies by M. Cavaignac, showing that proof of the guilt of Dreyfus was forged. When Colonel Henry was summoned to the ministry of war and questioned by M. Cavaignac, in the presence of General Boisdeffre and others, he at first affirmed the authenticity of the incriminating document; but when discrepancies were pointed out, he at first admitted adding sentences and finally confessed to fabricating the whole letter. It is affirmed, however, that while this discovery has not changed M. Cavaignac's belief in the culpability of Dreyfus, the minister is determined to punish all the guilty parties, no matter what their rank or position may be.

Colonel Henry confessed to having committed forgery "owing to the absolute necessity for finding proofs against Dreyfus." It is understood that the document in question is the letter which he hitherto been alleged to have been written by the German military attache to the Italian military attachee in October, 1896.

It is also said that when the interpellation in the Dreyfus case was coming on in the chamber of deputies this letter was secretly communicated to the court-martial and was the chief evidence upon which Dreyfus was convicted.

The anti-Dreyfus papers are dumbfounded at the turn of events, while, on the other hand, the papers which have been supporting the proposition to re-open the case are jubilant. They now demand the immediate release of Colonel Picquart, who is imprisoned on charges connected indirectly with the Dreyfus affair, and they also insist upon a review of the Dreyfus trial.

It is reported that at today's cabinet meeting, the ministers admitted that a revision of the Dreyfus trial was absolutely unavoidable and a public announcement that the ministry has decided to initiate such a revision is expected soon.

10 p. m.—General Lemouton de Boisdeffre, chief of the general staff of the French army, has tendered his resignation to the government. In his letter of resignation, he explains that he resigns owing to his misplaced confidence in Lieutenant Colonel Henry, which led him to present as genuine what was forged evidence.

M. Cavaignac, the minister of war, in reply asked General de Boisdeffre to remain to "see justice rendered in the matter."

General de Boisdeffre thanked M. Cavaignac for proofs of his esteem, but persisted in his resignation. He will be replaced, therefore, by General Renouard, director of the military college.

Colonel Henry was attached to the war department when Dreyfus was convicted and he was one of the prominent witnesses who testified unfavorably to H. Zola during the latter's sensational trial on the charge of libeling military officials.

Nacy, France, August 31.—A court-martial here has just sentenced a private soldier to three months' imprisonment and 500 francs fine for shouting "Vive Zola."

More than twenty million free samples of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve have been distributed by the manufacturers. What better proof of their confidence in it's merits do you want? It cures piles, burns, scalds, sores, in the shortest space of time. R. R. Bellamy.

IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE DAY.

Two Troopships Reach Montauk from Santiago. Of 625 Soldiers on One, 145 Were Sick. Fourteen Died and Were Buried at Sea.

The Prisoners Captured from Cervera's Fleet are Ordered Released.

Schley and Gordon Sail for Porto Rico.

The Rough Riders Will be Mustered Out of Service Today,

General Boynton Makes a Full Report on the Condition of the Hospitals at Camp Thomas, Refuting the Sensational Stories as to Their Conditions.

The Montgomery and Four Monitors Sail from Ponce.

Miss Barton Will Have to Pay the Duties and Fines Imposed at Havana.

Spain Will Clear Havana Harbor of Mines and Torpedoes.

Democrats of the Second North Carolina District Meet and Adjourn Subject to Call of the Chairman. No Nomination Was Made.

Colonel Henry, Arrested in Connection with the Dreyfus Case Commits Suicide. He Confessed to Having Forged the Letter on Which Dreyfus was Mainly Convicted. The Case Will be Reopened.

Slander of White Women by Negro Editor.

The statement that nine-tenths of the Populist voters belong to the Farming element will pass unchallenged, and that is the class referred to in the following article, copied from the Daily Record of August 18th, published in Wilmington, N. C., by negroes and the organ of the Republican-Populist Fusion political crowd. This is the way your new friends regard yourself and families.

Every White Man in the State, having any regard for the purity of his mother, sisters and daughters, must take this matter into consideration and determine that henceforward he will act as a White Man should.

"Poor white men are careless in the matter of protecting their women, ESPECIALLY ON THE FARMS. They are careless of their conduct toward them, and OUR EXPERIENCE AMONG POOR WHITE PEOPLE IN THE COUNTRY TEACHES US THAT WOMEN OF THAT RACE ARE NOT MORE PARTICULAR IN THE MATTER OF CLANDESTINE MEETINGS WITH COLORED MEN, than are the white man with colored women. MEETINGS OF THIS KIND GO ON FOR SOME TIME UNTIL THE WOMAN'S INFATUATION or the man's boldness, bring attention to them, and the man is lynched for rape. Every negro lynched is called a 'big, burley, black brute,' when, in fact, man of those who have thus been dealt with had white fathers, and were not only not 'black' and "burley,' but were SUFFICIENTLY ATTRACTIVE FOR WHITE GIRLS OF CULTURE AND REFINEMENT TO FALL IN LOVE WITH THEM, as is very well known to all."

The above is the opinion of the editors of a Negro paper, and endorsed by the action and votes of a number of prominent White Men in Wilmington.

Is there another place in North Carolina where a publication of this character would be allowed to pass unnoticed and the authors without punishment Our country friends are invited to visit our office to see the original copy of this scandalous sheet.

THE STORM AT SAVANNAH.

It Raged Furiously all Tuesday Night. Heavy Damage to Buildings and Shipping—The City in Darkness—North Carolina Soldiers Moved From Tybee

Savannah, Ga., August 31.—While there was no loss of life from last night's storm which swept Savannah, the damage to property will foot up close to $500,000.

The storm began early Tuesday night and raged with increasing violence until 8 o'clock this morning. It was at its height between 4 and 5 o'clock, when the wind reached a velocity of eighty miles an hour. It was then the heaviest damage was done. When daylight came the streets were impassable from debris. Probably one hundred buildings were wholly or partially unroofed and as many more were damaged in other ways. The roof was torn half off the Savannah theatre and the auditorium of that building was transformed into a lake. The First Baptist church is among the most heavily damaged buildings. The entire western half of the roof was lifted from the walls and carried into the street below. The handsome organ was filled with water and the rich frescoing was ruined. St. John's Episcopal, the First and Independent Presbyterian and the Lutheran church of the Ascension were also damaged. In the business part of the city dozens of stores were unroofed and windows were broken in and the interiors were flooded.

There was no telegraphic communication during the day until late in the evening when the Western Union and Postal Cable lines were in partial working order. Street car travel is blocked and tonight the city is in darkness. The streets are a network of tangled wires.

In the harbor and at quarantine at Tybee the damage to shipping is heavy. The British bark Breamer from Demerara, was blown on a jetty during the night and is heavily damaged. The Italian bark Maria Raffo broke loose from her moorings at quarantine and went ashore on Daufuskie island at the mouth of the Savannah river. Her crew of twelve men was rescued by the tug McCauley. She is a total wreck. Between fifteen and twenty naptha launches in the river and at the Savannah Yacht Club anchorage at Thunderbolt and as many more small sloops and schooners doing a coasting trade with the islands, were sunk or lost. The steamers Alpha and Doretta drifted their anchors and went ashore and are heavily damaged. The steamer Eulala broke her moorings at Wilmington island, about ten miles from Savannah, and sank. Mrs. J. E. Lucas, wife of the owner, was on board and was rescued with difficulty, by the captain and a deck hand. She was taken to the top of the wheel house and thrown inshore and was caught as she struck the water and was carried safely to land. The revenue steamer Tybee, in command of George Gordon, went to the assistance of the stranded vessels in the harbor before daylight and rendered valuable aid in saving life and property. The cutter Boutwell was in Wilmington river and is safely anchored.

At Tybee island the hotels and cottages were heavily damaged. The North Carolina troops passed a terrible night there, but were all brought safely to the city today.

All of the railroads suffered severely by washouts and trains have run with difficulty all day.

The rice and cotton crops have been heavily damaged. It will be impossible, however, to estimate the damage for several days.

The storm covered a comparatively small territory. It extended in the interior not more than thirty miles and hardly that distance north and south. It is believed to have been severe at sea and fears are felt for vessels off the coast.

The White Government Unions.

The White Government Unions of the Second ward, and the Second division of the Fourth ward met last night and transacted important business.

The latter union decided to meet every Wednesday night and invited the union of the First division of the Fourth ward to meet with them. A resolution was also adopted, favoring the nomination of county officers at a primary election.

Farewell Supper.

Mr. Thomas C. DeRosset has gone to Atlanta, Ga., where he will have his headquarters as state agent of the Bell Telephone Company.

Last night two of Mr. DeRosset's friends, Messrs. Joe Yates and John D. Bellamy, Jr. 2nd., gave him a farewell supper at The Orton Hotel, which was very much enjoyed.

You invite disappointment when you experiment. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are pleasant, easy, thorough little pills. They cure constipation and sick headache just as sure as you take them. R. R. Bellamy.

Georgia and Alabama Cotton Crops

Atlanta, Ga., August 31.—Commissioner of Agriculture Nesbitt estimates that the cotton crop of Georgia will run from 10 to 20 per cent. less than it was last year. He gives the reasons for this estimate as based on the conditions reported from all sections of the state. The estimate is based, however, on the conditions at the present time, which are the result of too much rain.

Montgomery, Ala., August 31.—The state commissioner of agriculture today made public the condition of the cotton crop in this state as per reports received at his office. He puts it at .74 as against 1.12 per cent. July 31st.

The Knights of Pythias

Indianapolis, August 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.

Abuse of Americans

New York, August 31.—The London Saturday Review which recently said that Chauncey Depew was a "painted puppet and snob," expresses the views held below, and which candid expression is being quoted in English financial and other newspapers averse 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 metods of its political parties are no better. 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."

ALGER'S REASONS

For Deprecating Unfounded Reports as to Condition of Military Camps.

THEY MAKE EUROPEANS LAUGH

At Our Lack of Soldierly Qualities---Monitors Leaving Porto Rico---Miss Barton Must Pay Duties and Duties Imposed at Havana---Spain to Remove Mines in Havana Harbor---Spanish Naval Prisoners to Be Released---The Olivette Sunk---Sick Soldiers from Camp Thomas at Montauk. Maryland Hospital Train.

Washington, August 31.—The navy department has received a cablegram from Ponce, Porto Rico, announcing that the Puritan, Amphitrite, Terror, Hannibal and Montgomery sailed from Ponce this morning. They will go to Newport, R. I. The main object is to get the crews of the vessels away from the tropical climate to northern waters.

MISS BARTON MUST PAY THE FINE.

Miss Clara Barton probably will be obliged to pay the duties and fines imposed by the Spanish officials of Havana upon the cargo of the relief ship Comal if she desires to secure the admission of the supplies to Havana and their distribution. This information that reached our government as to the imposition of these charges came from the British consul at Havana who is charged with the care of United States interests. After considering the matter the officials here have decided that until the United States military commission, which is to arrange for the evacuation of the island of Cuba has discharged that duty, the administration of the Spanish officials must be respected, and so long as it appears that there is nothing unusual or unlawful in their action they must be allowed to conduct the custom house in their own way.

ALGER DEPRECATES REPORTS AS TO CONDITION OF CAMPS.

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.

The following dispatch was sent to General Wheeler this morning:

"Washington, August 31.

"To the Commandant, Camp Wikoff:

"The president will pay your command an informal visit on Saturday, accompanied by the secretary of war.

"CORBIN."

TO CLEAR HAVANA HARBOR OF MINES.

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.

SPANISH SAILORS TO BE RELEASED.

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.

RUMORS OF GARCIA'S DEPOSITION.

Senor Albertini, in charge of the Cuban legation here during the absence of Senor Quesada in New York, said tonight the legation either here or in New York had no information tending to confirm the reports that General Calixto Garcia has been removed from command of the Cuban troops in Eastern Cuba and that General Lacret had been appointed his successor.

SHAFTER'S SANITARY REPORT.

The following is General Lawton's daily health report received at the war department tonight:

"Santiago, August 31.

"Adjutant General, Washington:

"Total sick 348, total fever 289, total new cases fever 9, returned to duty 54, deaths 5."

Santiago de Cuba, August 31.—Eight hundred and fifty men of the Twenty-third Kansas volunteers arrived today on the steamer Vigilancia. They are all well.

Prominent Cubans here decline to believe the report that General Calixto Garcia has been relieved of his command by General Maximo Gomez, under instructions from the Cuban insurgent government.

SICK SOLDIERS FROM CAMP THOMAS.

New York, August 31.—Two car loads of sick soldiers of the Ninth New York volunteers arrived today from Camp Thomas, Chickamauga.

The men were convalescent from rheumatism, malaria and typhoid fever and were in fairly good condition. Orderly Robert Stanley, in whose charge the men were, was especially bitter against some of the surgeons at Chickamauga. He said they did not show any respect for the dead. The orderly declared that when Private Charles Nunn died between 7 and 8 o'clock last Saturday evening his body was not permitted to rest in quiet. He declared that before 10 o'clock p. m. the surgeons were at work cutting up his body to perform an autopsy. The orderly also cited the case of Private Graham and declared that an autopsy was being made on his body an hour after his demise.

Chickamagua Military Park, August 31.—The exodus of the Third corps from Chickamauga park began today, only one regiment, however, the Second Nebraska, getting away. The first of the artillery batteries also got away. Battery B, of Georgia, goes to Griffin. The First Missouri received orders to proceed on Friday to St. Louis and report at Jefferson barracks.

RECRUITS ORDERED TO MONTAUK.

Atlanta, Ga., August 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 starting for Long Island as soon as transportation can be arranged.

MARYLAND HOSPITAL TRAIN.

Atlanta, Ga., August 31.—The Baltimore hospital train provided by the state of Maryland to bring home its sick soldiers, reached Fort McPherson today. Twelve patients from the Maryland regiments were taken on board, six men unable to travel were left. The train left tonight for Huntsville, where several other Maryland men are in the hospital.

Fernandina, Fla., August 31.—The government transport steamship Olivette sunk at 3 o'clock this morning while taking on coal at the quarantine station. She suddenly made a heavy list to port, water poured into her portholes and she went to the bottom in twenty feet of water. She is entirely submerged, excepting her upper deck. No one was injured.

Washington, August 31.—It is stated at the war department that the sinking of the Olivette was not the fault of United States officers. The steamship company owning the vessel already has offered to raise her. An explanation has been asked for from the officer in charge of the Olivette.

MORE SICK SOLDIERS.

Reach Montauk from Santiago. Fourteen Die and are Buried at Sea.

New York, August 31.—A Brooklyn Eagle special from Montauk Point says:

The transports Allegheny and Panther arrived this morning from Santiago. The Allegheny cast anchor in the bay about 9 o'clock. She left the south coast of Cuba on August 24th and made a slow voyage. On board are Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, half of the Ninth Massachusetts, in all 625 soldiers, of whom 145 are sick. Fourteen men died on the voyage and all were buried at sea. 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, making a comparatively fast trip. She carries 106 members of Companies I and M, of the Ninth Massachusetts and fifteen are on the sick list. Private Dadden, of Company M, died and was buried at sea.

Review of the Seventh Corps

Jacksonville, Fla., August 31.—The parade of the Seventh army corps today was the most magnificent military pageant ever seen in Jacksonville. Nearly 30,000 men were in line and every regiment presented a fine appearance. Fortunately good weather favored the soldiers and not a drop of rain fell during the day. The procession started past the reviewing stand occupied by General Lee and staff at 3:10 o'clock and it was 5:30 o'clock before the last regiment marched by. The streets along the line of march were lined with thousands of people who cheered and applauded the soldiers, each regiment seemingly getting its full share of applause. Colonel William Jennings Bryan, in command of the Third Nebraska regiment, received a continuous ovation all along the line of march. The march was a very tedious one for some of the regiments that are encamped outside of the city limits and the ambulance carried a good many men back to camp. So far as reported, however, there were no serious effects as the result of the parade.

The soldiers made a splendid appearance in their khaki trousers and blue shirt. All carried their ponchos as well, but for the first time in a great parade in the city had no use for them.

Another Record Breaker