The Columbus Journal.

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NEBRASKA NEWS.

Public schools in Lincln will open Tuesday, September 6.

The filing of three suits for divorce is the record in Box Butte county for one week.

The convention of the Fourteenth senatorial district will be held in Gordon on Wednesday, September 21, a call to that effect having just been issued.

Michael Fay, a car repairer on the Burlington & Missouri, was run over at Marsland, crushing one leg in a horrible manner, making amputation necessary.

A Wakefield druggist, supposed to be guilty of violating the liquor law, was "pulled" the other day, but not enough evidence was found upon which to pass a prosecution.

The Woman's club of Columbus has opened to the public a free reading room in the city hall. They have nearly 400 volumes, including some of the very best authors.

Herman Weise of Company E, Second Nebraska regiment, returned to his home at Bennington. He had been sick for several weeks and was granted a furlough of thirty days.

C. W. Lemaster, ex-mayor of Central City, and for many years a prominent business man, died at Crawford, where he had gone in search of health. Mr. Lemaster was a member of the Masonic and Modern Woodmen of America societies.

John F. Duncan of Company E, First Nebraska, whose name appears in the list of severely wounded in the dispatch from General Merritt, is a son of T. F. Duncan of David City. Being a young man of strong constitution and general good health great hopes are expressed that he will recover.

John Foster of Jansen was brought back to Fairbury from Kansas to answer to the charge of removing mortgaged property from the state. Foster and his brother bought a couple of wagons of N. B. Friessen of Jansen and left without paying for them. The property was not recovered.

Hon. L. A. Beltzer, editor of the Polk County Independent, has received a telegram from Colonel W. L. Stark at Washington saying that the official report says that Charles E. Beltzer, his son, was slightly wounded at the battle of Manila. Charles was a private in Company E of the First Nebraska.

Robert Heslop of Burr and Fred Moss of Sterling started in the creamery business at Syracuse. About a week ago they went home and left the farmers around there in the lurch for $300 or $400. They were arrested for obtaining goods unedr false pretenses. They asked for a ninety days' continuance and were held to bail in the sum of $300.

A Broken Bow dispatch reports threshing well along. Winter wheat is making from twenty to twenty-eight bushels per acre. Spring wheat is not so good. The ground is in perfect condition and the corn crop, if favored by a late frost, will be the largest for several years. The ears are exceptionally large and nearly every stalk is fruitful.

Tom Manahan of Dakota county, lost a valuable colt in a peculiar manner. He was raking hay in his meadow southeast of town and the colt was following the team. The little fellow ran up as the rake was being dumped. His foot went through the spokes above the hub and when the rake returned the colt's foot was torn off completely. The animal was killed.

Sergeant Theodore F. Knapp and Private Walton Boyd of the Second Nebraska volunteer infantry arrived home at Hastings from Chattanooga on a thirty days' furlough. Both have been sick for some time, and Boyd was so weak that he had to be taken from the train on a stretcher, but it is thought he will rapidly recover now that he is home and can receive proper care.

Neal J. Sharp, recently appointed register of the Hailey, Idaho, United States land office was formerly a resident of Nebraska. He lived at Salem, Richardson county, Nebraska, where he was admitted to the bar; was a member of the second session of the Nebraska legislature. In 1861 he enlisted in the First Nebraska volunteers as a second lieutenant, rose to the rank of captain, was twice commissioned for meritorious conduct on the field.

The people who have been green enough to give their notes for from $100 to $150 to traveling quack doctors, says the Seward Blade, have been consulting attorneys to see if there is any way for them to get out of paying them. It is surprising that in this day of cheap newspapers that there people foolish and green enough to give such swindlers their notes. We have very little sympathy for anyone who is verdant enough to be taken in by them. We understand they are still at work seeking whom they may victimize.

The particulars of the death of John Roesser have been received at Neligh. Roesser and one Ludwig were out hunting after chickens and came upon John Drayton's land. Drayton came to them and attempted their arrest. Roesser had a gun in the wagon and lifted it up and in the struggle between the men for its possession the driver, Ludwig, whipping up the horses, Drayton was thrown down under the wagon and the gun was discharged. The charge entered the lower port of Roesser's face, passed upward and blew the top of his head off, causing his instant death.

Sheriff Bonawitz of Jefferson county, who was shot in the face by Frank Ward, went to Omaha to consult a specialist about the condition of his eyes, which still trouble him from the effects of the shot.

Muskmelons of home production, says the Nebraska City Press, are now being hawked from door to door by urbane and ambitious gardeners. When the heat is extracted from them by means of cracked ice inserted in their cavity there is nothing more wholesome and delicious for breakfast. The same may also be said with respect to them for dinner and supper, as well as several times a day between meals.

Fire broke out in the grocery store of Eli Shultz at Minden, which resulted in a total loss of the grocery stock, on which there was not a cent of insurance. The inside of the store room is badly charred anod smoked up, but the fire was confined to the one room.

Judge Charles L. Hall died at Lincoln from blood poisoning and from the effects of an operation that was performed as a last resort. Judge Hall was a member of the legislature of 1887 and 1889, was appointed district judge by Governor Boyd and has twice since been elected to the same position.

INSURANCE THAT DON'T GO

Auditor Cornell Speaks in Language Most Plain to Mr. Armstrong.

"OVERHEAD INSURANCE."

It Will Not Be Permitted to Be Written in Nebraska—The President of the Mahattan Company Roundly Roasted by the Auditor of Nebraska.

Auditor Cornell is after P. B. Armstrong, president of the Manhattan Fire Insurance company of New York city. In a letter, which is herewith given, he intimates that the company of which Mr. Armstrong is president may just as well retire from business in Nebraska as not and the sooner the better as far as the auditor is concerned.

The difficulty arose over the writing of the "overhead" insurance on large properties by which the home office of the company saved commissions to local agents and also evaded paying a tax on the premiums to the state. Auditor Cornell has for some time been in correspondence with several companies in regard to the matter and they have almost to a one agreed to dispense writing insurance in that manner. The auditor in writing to Mr. Armstrong says that in securing a license for 1898, his company agreed to suspend writing that kind of policies and from correspondence which he has had he rather thinks this was not done. While Nebraska has no resident agency law, the auditor intimates that an agreement should be lived up to. He explains things in the following manner:

P. B. Armstrong, President Manhattan Fire Insurance Co., New York City —Dear Sir: Citizens of this state have frequently called my attention to the practices of eastern insurance companies doing business in Nebraska, in having insurance on property here, written through Chicago and New York brokers and agents, entirely disregarding their legally licensed agents in this state. Our statute provides that "insurance agents shall render the list of net premiums" for taxation; it is therefore urged that when Nebraska agents do not receive the premiums, our assessors do not meet with the men who receive them, and these premiums for that reason generally escape taxation in this state. This caused me to send a circular letter to eastern companies early this year, requesting that before I re-licensed them for 1898, they should agree to stop this overhead writing, and have all the Nebraska insurance written by Nebraska agents, who could under the law, "be personally holden for taxes on the premiums." All but two companies agreed to stop the practice and many of the companies spoke of it as a bad practice, which they were very happy to see discontinued. If Nebraska had a "resident agency law" there would have been no need of trying to effect this agreement between the state and the companies.

Mr. H. F. Neefue, secretary of your company, answered my letter under date of April 12, 1898, as follows: "It is not our intention, now that we have a commissioned and duly authorized agent in your state, to write business there, other than through such agent." I regarded this as all in good faith on your part and accepted it as a contract between your company and the state. I then sent you your license for 1898.

On July 22, 1898, I called attention to your violation of this agreement by insuring property in this state through New York agents. I asked if you would have the kindness to cancel this insurance and have it re-written through your Nebraska agents, so this state could tax the premium. Your reply to me under date of August 9, to say the least, is rude and in several respects it is false. You intimate that "companies pay into your treasury, taxes upon all such premiums received for this overhead insurance." You had our law in hand when you wrote this and knew its falsity quite well. Neither your company nor any eastern company you may mention, pays taxes on premiums into our state treasury.

You convey the idea that you "sent the bulk of our insurance covering the Cudahy plant, to our Omaha agents to be written," and they refused to write it because you placed the rates too low to please them. The truth of the matter is that the New York brokers controlling the line of insurance in question, placed the insurance with your New York office and your office then sent same to your Omaha agents to have the policies written; but they refused to write the policies for the reason that by doing so they would materially help the New York brokers to continue to keep the enormout line of insurance carried by the Cudahy Packing company away from the Omaha local agents, who are as justly entitled to the business, as the state is to the taxes on the premiums.

Your remarks that I have joined an insurance trust to assist in oppressing the people of this state are very silly and unworthy of the president of any great corporation. The people of Nebraska do not need the assistance of outside corporations to keep their present state officers from oppressing them. I stand enjoined by the federal courts now and have been so enjoined for many months because I was considered too active in enforcing anti-trust and anti-combine laws relating to insurance agents.

You intimate that you will withdraw from the state if I insist that you live up to your agreement of April 12. The quicker all persons and corporations that do not regard the sanctity of a contract withdraw from the state, the better for the people of Nebraska. It is plain you obtained your license for 1898 under false pretenses. It cannot be returned any too soon. Parties at South Omaha and New York can manage their own affairs, but they must also manage to pay the taxes due this state so long as I am insurance commissioner.

To this date Nebraska has been an exceptionally fine field for eastern insurance companies. If the next legislature enacts a strict "resident agency law" and imposes a severe tax upon premiums, imprudent men, like the president of the Manhattan Fire Insurance company, can feel that they are to blame for it all. The Spectator, the ablest insurance journal in the world, in its issue of August 18, speaks as follows: "Our sympathy for President Armstrong is very much weakened by the unwarranted statements in his letter to Auditor Cornell. Armstrong is by nature and education an iconoclast, more successful in tearing down than in building up, still he might refrain from attempting to prejudice the business that he relies upon for a livelihood."

You believe "there are forty other companies doing overhead insurance" in this state, and defrauding Nebraska of her just revenue. If I can secure a list of such companies I will show you that I treat all alike. If your statements are true in this regard, the quicker Nebraska puts laws on her books to compel insurance companies to deal fairly, the better it will be for all concerned.

When I wrote you July 29, I made a similar request of the Traders' Fire Insurance company of New York. Their answer is worthy of honorable men, quite different from yours. They agree the state has rights which they will respect. Such a spirit of fairness is appreciated.

You have the bad grace to give private correspondence to the press and take special pains to send it to the western papers. I will save you the trouble this time by giving this letter out myself.

Very truly yours,
JOHN F. CORNELL,
Auditor of Public Accounts.
Per SAMUEL LICHTY.

Bartley in the Laundry.

Ex-State Treasurer J. S. Bartley, says the Lincoln Journal, has been assigned to laundry work in the penitentiary by Warden Leigh. Bartley was suffering from a bad case of granulated eyelids when he entered the prison to serve a twenty years' term. He had been receiving treatment long before his trial, but after his sentence was affirmed by the supreme court his eyes became worse and it was reported that he would be unable to perform hard labor. The warden did not make the assignment until the prison physician examined Bartley and gave him a physical rating. Recently Bartley's eyes began to improve. The change was so marked that some ventured the opinion that his eyes had not been given proper treatment while he was in the Douglas county jail. It is said this is the belief of the penitentiary physician. While some believe the story and pretend to assign a motive, others are satisfied to give their opinion of doctors in general and assert that many of them would dislike to cure a patient too speedily when the patient evinced a desire to pay good round fees for treatment.

Bartley's deportment is much the same as it was while he was in the Douglas county jail. He continues to attend strictly to his own business. He has no cell mate, has received no visitors and seldom communicates with others. His work in the laundry is said to be satisfactory. He helps wash and iron. The washing is done by machinery and it is a part of his duty to place the garments in the machine and remove them at the proper time. The ironing is done after the old-fashioned manner, with big, heavy flat irons. Some skill and muscle is required in the operation. Garments belonging to convicts and guards go through the laundry and Bartley handles his share of them, whether they be coarse striped goods or fine white shirts. He still wears glasses to protect his eyes, but his poor sight does not appear to interfere with his work. He has never made a complaint to the warden and he observes the rules of the penitentiary strictly.

Nebraska Medals for Fruit.

Superintendent Youngers of the Nebraska fruit exhibit, says the Omaha Bee, is furnishing some conclusive evidence that this is not the first exposition where the state has been in the lead in the way of showing first-class fruit. The evidence is in the form of bronze and silver medals, all of which are in a case close to the fruit tables and under lock and key.

The first medal Nebraska won on its fruit was at a horticultural exhibit in Baltimore in 1871. This was on a general exhibit. The next was in Boston in 1873, and was given on account of the largest variety of pears being shown by any one state. At that time Nebraska had forty-three varieties on exhibition. The first prize was awarded in 1876, at the Centennial, when the state was given a medal for the best collection of grapes. Prior to this time the state had won medals at Boston and Philadelphia, where it had shown its fruits.

Hot and Dry.

The weather of the past week, says the last Nebraska crop bulletin, has been much like that of the week which preceded it and the results have been much the same. In the northern counties the week has been very favorable. Corn has matured rapidly and has not suffered from the hot, dry weather. The yield will be reduced somewhat in most other counties as a result of the heat and lack of moisture. Threshing from shock is about finished. The weather has been so favorable that very little or no grain has been damaged in the shock. Fall plowing is well advanced, but the ground is now getting too dry and plowing has about stopped. A very little wheat and rye have been sown, but generally seeding will be delayed till after a rain.

Big Demand for Cars.

Demands for cars are on the increase with all the western lines. This is especially true on the Burlington and the Missouri Pacific, which have more now in use than for several months. Part of the demand comes from west of the Missouri river in Nebraska, and is for corn which is going eastward via St. Louis and the Mississippi river points to Baltimore. The traffic in small grains is also enlarging. Other lines also make similar reports, and officials say that business has materially increased during the past week. They expect that there will be a steady growth from this time forward, as new grains will be marketed.

Sick Soldiers Return.

Nineteen sick soldiers, says a Lincoln dispatch, belonging to the Second regiment arrived here over the Missouri Pacific at 3:30 this afternoon. The men were in charge of Hospital Sereegant Foster of the First division, Third corps, and Private Ryons of Company F, Lincoln. All of the men were convalescents, having been suffering from fever, and though several were very weak, all were able to alight from the car and walk into the waiting room except Private Boalen, Company H, of Wilber, who had to be carried on a stretcher.

Killed at Manila.

Osceola dispatch: There have been so many reports in relation to the death of William Lewis and people here were so anxious to know the truth that a telegram was sent to the war department to have the mystery cleared up, and yesterday Postmaster Campbell received a reply from Secretary of War Meikeljohn saying that William P. Lewis was killed while in the trenches before Manila on the night of August 2 by the bursting of a shrapnell thrown by the Spaniards into the trenches.

Dennis Grimes of Saunders county, stopped to care for his horse, when the animal, presumably maddened by the flies, gave a vicious kick, the blow grazing the right side of Mr. Grimes' head, severing one ear. The blow, had it struck Grimes squarely, would have caused instant death.

TO AIR CHICKAMAUGA AGAIN

General Breckinridge Promises a Full Investigation.

MANY CHARGES TO BE FILED.

Charges of Cruelty Made Against a New York Surgeon — Brigadier General Boynton Hard at Work Trying to Clean Up the Park.

CHICKAMAUGA, Ga., Sept. 3.—General Breckinridge has determined to learn the full truth about the hospital situation at Camp Thomas, and has begun a vigorous investigation. A committee appointed by him is now at work investigating the Second division, Third corps, hospital against which numerous complaints have been made. Soldiers who have been in the hospital and others who have had an insight into its working are examined.

Discussing the investigation, General Breckinridge said that he intends to see that every point is thoroughly aired and and if it is proved that any person or persons are guilty of neglect and mismanagement the blame will be placed upon their shoulders and they will be punished accordingly.

It is likely that charges of incompetency and cruelty against surgeons in the army will follow one another rapidly. The first to be openly filed in Camp Thomas was made this morning against Major Surgeon F. D. Hubbard of the Ninth New York. The charges have been preferred by two Chattanooga doctors and were placed in the hands of General John C. Breckinridge.

The circumstances resulting in the charges were as follows: A New York soldier had a fight with a negro. The negro threw a stone at the soldier, knocking him in front of a moving train. The train mangled the leg and arm of the soldier, who was afterwards borne to the railroad station. Dr. Hubbard was in the station at the time, together with the several Chattanooga doctors. Dr. Hubbard, as surgeon of the regiment to which the soldier belonged, was requested to operate on him. This he refused to do, but sent the soldier ten miles away to his camp, against the protests of surgeons present. The soldier died on the way.

The charges are subscribed to by several of the most reputable doctors in this city, and to them are attached a large number of corroborative affidavits. Dr. Hubbard is accused of inhumanity and cowardice, and of cursing the South and Southern people.

General Boynton, chairman of the national board of Chickamauga, is trying to clean up the park. Over every sinkhole he has had a hardwood fire started and the fires will be maintained until all fifth is burned. He will not reopen the covered sinks, as he feels sure that in doing so he will precipitate an epidemic of typhoid. Refuse on the surface of the ground will be burned. Hospital filth will be deeply buried after being disinfected in a pit far removed from possible contamination of the water supply.

CUBANS REPORT TO LAWTON.

General Gomez Orders Leaders to Place Themselves Under American Command.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 3.—Major General Lawton, commanding the department of Santiago, received word to-day that the Cuban leaders, Cebreco, Lacret and Pedro Perez, have been ordered by General Gomez to place themselves under Lawton's command. General Lawton is gratified to have caarge of the Cubans under these officers and believes that the arrangement will expedite the disbanding of the Cuban forces.

He has decided to employ Cuban officers in important civil positions in the provinces of Santiago de Cuba. General Castillo will get a place and will act as General Lawton's adviser in making other appointments.

SMITH MAY GO TO LONDON.

Ambassador Hay May Be Succeeded by the Postmaster General.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—President McKinley is expected to announce his selection of Ambassador Hay's successor when he returns to Washington. It is said the arrangement by which Senator McMillan of Michigan would have gone to the court of St. James has been abandoned and that the President is considering the appointment of Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith of Pennsylvania.

McKinley at His Old Home.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 3.—A grand demonstration occcurred here at noon yesterday in honor of President McKinley and Secretary of State Day. Out of respect for the President's expressed wish that his present visit be informal, the affair was to a considerable extent unorganized and partook largely of the nature of a spontaneous outburst of enthusiasm. Between 4 and 5 o'clock they boarded a special train on the Pennsylvania lines and proceeded eastward. Major Webb C. Hayes as well as Colonel and Mrs. Myron T. Herrick were of the eastbound party leaving here.

Cubans Not at Work.

HAVANA, Sept. 3.—Advices from Guines, this province, say that the work of the field is not being resumed. On the contrary, there is great indifference shown by the inhabitants of the interior. It is almost too late now to prepare the ground for the sowing season. Thus, instead of an improvement, this section will show a continued poverty, giving rise to the inevitable thefts and robberies in the town proper, where many houses have recently been built.

Lieutenant Brennan Dead.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Lieutenant Thomas Brennan, of the Twentieth United States infantry, died of fever last night in Gouverneur hospital. Several days ago Lieutenant Brennan started from Camp Wikoff on furlough for Fort Leavenworth, Kan. He fell exhausted in the streets of this city, and was carried to the hospital.

Big Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 3.—At midnight the five-story brick building of the A. Geisel Manufacturing company took fire and within twenty minutes was totally destroyed. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

MORTALITY OF THE WAR.

About 350 Soldiers Killed in Battle and Between 1,200 and 2,000 of Disease.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—The Tribune prints statistics showing the number of soldiers who have been killed in battle and have died of disease in camps during the war with Spain. The Tribune says:

"While 350 officers and men have been killed in battle or died of wounds received, there have died of disease in camps between 1,200 and 2,000 volunteers and regulars. The Tribune has secured the names of 1,284 who died in camp, on transports, or at home after contracting the dread malaria at one of the camps.

"There is no doubt about the 1,284 whose names have be been secured. Neither is there much doubt that there are hundreds dead whose names could not be secured on account of lack of records and the inability or unwillingness of army officers to furnish lists of the dead."

The Tribune gives the following statistics of dead in each camp, giving in every instance a full list of names and the nature of diseases. The list by camps is as follows:

Camp Thomas, 352; Santiago, 341; San Francisco, 78; Camp Alger, 75; Camp Wikoff, 63; Jacksonville, 50; Tampa, 53; Miami, 76; Fernandina, Lakeland, Camp Meade and other minor camps, in private hospitals, at home, etc., 115; state camps, 36; transports and hospital ships, 90; total 1,284.

Deaths are attributed to the following causes—Typhod fever, 515; yellow fever, 84; dysentery, 63; meningitis, 47; malaria, 81; pneumonia, 61; causes reported as fever, 106, miscellaneous ailments or diagnosis not reported, 327.

Of the regular army, 290 are dead. Massachusetts is second with 130; Illinois third, with 100; Michigan fourth, with 91, and New York fifth, with 85.

INCREASE OF PENSION LIST.

Growth of Pensioners in Number Is Surprising.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The forthcoming annual report of the commissioner of pensions will show that the number of pensions allowed during the past fiscal year, including the war of 1812, was 56,737, of which 54,852 were for soldiers and 1,885 for sailors.

The number of pensioners on the rolls June 30 was 993,714; amount paid for pensions during the fiscal year ending June 30, $144,651,879; average value of each pension, $131.79. Comparison shows that more pensions for services in the war of the rebellion were granted during the last fiscal year than were allowed during the entire four years of Grant's second term, and the entire administration of President Hayes; that the amount actually paid for army and navy pensions during the fiscal year ending June 30 was largely in excess of the amount paid either during the first or second term of President Grant's administration and almost as much as was paid during the entire four years of President Hayes' administration.

WON BY AMERICAN ROADS.

Differential Passenger Rates Refused to the Canadian Pacific.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3. — The interstate commerce commission, by a decision to-day in the matter of the passenger rate disturbances of the Canadian Pacific railroad, involving the propriety of differential passenger rates between Eastern points and the Pacific coast, held that the Canadian Pacific is not entitled to the differential contended for. The case is one of the most important that has been before the commission for a long time, the American railroad lines and the Canadian Pacific having been engaged six months or more in a war in passenger tariff between the East and the West.

EXPRESS COMPANIES YIELD.

Three of the Largest Concerns Agree to Pay the Stamp Tax.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—At a special conference to-day of the representatives of the Adams, American and United States Express companies it was decided that the companies would from this date bear the expense of the war tax instead of requiring the public to stamp consignments.

RUSSIA'S PEACE CONFERENCE.

After the Spanish-American Commission Adjourns Czar Will Call a Congress.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—It is the intention of Russia, according to reliable information obtained by the correspondent here of the Associated Press to convene a peace conference at once after the adjournment of the Spanish-American peace conference.

Masses in Spain Are Uneasy.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: The lower classes are deeply, and, perhaps, dangerously, impressed by the ghastly appearance of the repatriated soldiers from Santiago de Cuba. All Catalona protests against the continuance of the special war taxes and insists upon their immediate repeal, threatening to close all factories if this demand is not complied with.

Death of Henry W. Ewing.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Sept. 3.—Henry W. Ewing, president of the Tribune Printing company and editor of the daily and weekly Tribune, died at the Battle Creek sanitarium, Battle Creek, Mich., yesterday. He went there a little over two weeks ago for treatment for liver trouble, and until a day or two ago it was hoped that the treatment would prove successful.

A Chance for Patriots.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—In order to keep the regular army up to the maximum of 61,000 men, the war department will have recruiting officers at all stations where the volunteers are mustered out, with a view to giving the men an opportunity to enlist in the regular service.

Will Not Attend Reunion.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 3.—It has been supposed that the President might return to Ohio next week to attend the G. A. R. reunion at Cincinnati, but it was definitely announced to-day that his official duties in connection with the peace negotiations will prevent him from so doing.

SHAFTER TALKS ABOUT CUBA

Heat and Rain to Blame for Fever and Starvation at Santiago.

DOCTORS SICK LIKE THE REST.

He Says the Wounded Were Well Cared For—Muddy Roads Kept Back Rations—Had Too Little Time to Equip Hospital Ships Properly.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The New York World prints an interview with General Shafter, in which the general is represented as saying: "At Santiago we had to deal with things as they are, not as they should be. Of course there was sickness. It was inevitable in a summer campaign. But nobody was neglected. The doctors were scarce at first, but we had boat loads of them as soon as they could get there. Doctors got sick like the rest. They were overworked and exhausted. But their ability is unquestionable. Look at the low per centage of deaths from wounds. It was never lower in any war. Why, in the civil war I lay on the battlefield myself until my wounds were in a horrible condition, and that was right near by, not down in a malarious, sub-tropical country, far away.

"The men who ordered a summer campaign in a fever-infested country are responsible for the natural and unavoidable consequences. None of our wounded was allowed to lie on the battle field as I was in the civil war. Nothing of the kind happened. Anaesthetics were plentiful.

"It was the heat that was so deadly, and the rains. Right in the midst of the most torrid heat a shower would fall. It would drench everybody without cooling the air. In a few minutes, under the sun again, every man would be steaming. Men of the strongest constitutions succumbed.

"Our first case of yellow fever developed at El Caney. But the army was ripe for it and it spread like a prairie fire. Many a man had yellow fever who will never know it. And to tell the truth it is not so dangerous as the calentura or heat attacks that unacclimated men have in the malarial regions of Cuba. Why, it is a common thing for a man's temperature to rise from normal to 105 in a few hours. That means death in most cases. It can give cards and spades to yellow fever in the game of death. I'd rather have yellow fever.

NOT FIT FOR FIGHTING IN HEAT.

"Our men were all unacclimated; they never had faced such constant heat. Many of them had never slept out doors before they went into camp. How could they be moulded into proper material for such a climate and such a campaign? It couldn't be done. These men you see coming back with the thin bodies and the yellow faces are suffering from the parasite of the low fever of the Santiago plateaus.

"We at the front did not wait to let the fever have its run. We wanted to save life. Now the problem was to save the most lives possible. We had never had a foreign war since 1812-14. The United States has no hospital ships It was not a question of using what was best, but what we had. We used the transports that brought the troops down.

"If I could have had a few more weeks to equip hospital ships the condition would have been better. If the war had continued we would have stayed right there, fever or no fever. The sudden ending of the war was unexpected. I made it an invariable rule to send home twenty-five less men on a transport than she had brought south. That was a fair view to take.

"I am satisfied with the Santiago campaign. When it is fully understood, all its difficulties, it will receive just place in military history. We were hurried off to Cuba. We landed and could not have got our stores back on board ship if we had wanted to. When the invasion was planned it was obvious that it must be a rush. Such it was.

"And it was a success—complete and unequivocal. Many things were done, it is true, that were forced upon us by the exigencies of the hour, but the means employed, even under such stress, proved to be wisely chosen. I was compelled to do a great many things that under different circumstances would not have been considered.

HE SIZED THEM UP RIGHT.

"I sized up the Spaniards correctly. For example, at San Juan I was sure they would not come out from their works and attack us. The El Caney fight I had hoped would be finished at 10 a. m., but it took until 5 o'clock, and I rather feel now that it was for the best. Had we taken the city of Santiago that night only the garrison then there would have surrendered to us. Whereas, later, all the troops in the region surrounding were included. The men outside of Santiago, July 2, could have gone to General Pando. I knew that the war was over as soon as Toral spoke to me about surrendering the troops in the Eastern province. I almost fell over.

"We never had on the fighting line at any one time more than 13,000 men. And with these we captured 27,000.

"Nine thousand Spaniards were fortified in the best intrenched position I ever saw. Indeed, the intrenchments were of such a character that shelling with the guns we had did not do them serious damage. Where a 13-inch shell from our ships dropped into a house in the town it demolished the dwelling; but all the occupants were gone."

"Did Cervera's men help in the San Juan fight?" was asked, to clear up a mooted point.

"Yes, indeed. He had 1,000 men ashore from his fleet in the battle of July 1. His chief of staff, Busamente, was killed. His marines and sailors suffered severely. Cervera put them all back on board July 2, and the next day tried to get to sea.

"The Spaniards were down to their last bit of rice when they surrendered, but they declined on the first day to accept rations offered them. They said that American charity humiliated them; but I noticed that they came around the second day.

A MUDDY ROAD TO BLAME.

"Why was your food supply short before San Juan?"

"I had to act quickly and shove my men right into the field, because I knew they were growing weaker and weaker every hour. We had plenty of rations, unloaded at the shore, but there was only a single road hub deep in mud, over which they could be brought to the front, and if we had a thousand army wagons we could not have got the provisions where they were needed. The pack trains saved us. They were invaluable."

"What is the condition of Santiago to-day?" was asked.

"It is in a fair state of health," replied General Shafter. "Under the military governorship now in existence it will soon be cleaned and made thoroughly healthy. It is a pretty town, but the surrounding country is in a state of wreck. You can't imagine the destitution of the island of Cuba."

"Did you see any reconcentrados?"

"Only a few. I fear that most of them are dead. But the death rate in Santiago had dropped from eighty a day to thirty-five, and most of the deaths are of old people or children who had not recovered from the starvation which they had endured."

CAVALRY MAY BE NEEDED.

"You asked me about the use of cavalry in Cuba, and I reply that if we have to go down there and fight the Cuban guerrillas, we shall want the cavalry beyond question. Otherwise not. I hope that small garrisons of infantry scattered over the country will suffice."

"How about the western part of the island?" was the next inquiry.

"Havana will certainly be guarded and everything possible will be done to render the city healthy and revive its prosperity. The Western provinces are ready for agriculture and crops can be put in any time."

General Shafter was fully informed regarding the controversy between General Miles and Secretary Alger. He was surprised and said it was the first hint he had of anything of the kind. He knew nothing about the causes or the merits of the controversy.

"What troops are left to garrison Santiago?"

"The only troops of the Fifth corps that were left were the Twenty-fourth infantry, the remainder of the Ninth Massachusetts, about 100 recruits and the last of the sick and wounded. These were to have left on the day after the Mexico sailed and are to reach here to-morrow or next day. This completes the withdrawal of the army of invasion, which was composed of the Fifth corps. The garrison duty is in other hands. The Fifth army corps' flag will fly over Camp Wikoff to-morrow."

SENATOR HANNA TALKS.

Discusses the Illness of the Volunteers and the War Department.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 3.—Senator M. A. Hanna has returned to Cleveland after a month's outing in the Yellowstone park and the Northwest. In the course of an interview concerning the reported suffering in army camps Mr. Hanna said: "I do not care to place the blame for the conditions upon anyone. I will say, however, that the governors of the different states appointed the volunteer officers and we find that the illness among the troops comes from the volunteer ranks. The places for the location of the camps were selected because of their availability and the general climatic conditions.

"Regular troops have been camped by the side of the volunteers and no sickness among them. I do not wonder that the death rate has been high in some instances. Several times I visited camp Alger and looked carefully over the place. At the edge of the camp I found banana stands annd places where beer and soda pop were sold to the volunteers. This kind of stuff never helped the volunteers.

"Look at the task which has been performed by the administration. At the outbreak of the war there was provision for but 25,000 men. I am acquainted personally with the heads of the war department and I am positive they worked from sixteen to eighteen hours each day to equip and arm this army of 275,000 or 300,000 men. The whole affair seems marvelous to me and could not have been accomplished by any other nation in the world. The war department had a most stupendous task before it and it was equal to the emergency."

FORAKER TO SEE FOR HIMSELF.

Says a "Gang" in Washington Is Giving the Cubans the Worst of It.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 3.—With a view of satisfying himself of the ability of the Cubans to govern themselves United States Senator Joseph Benson Foraker intends to visit Cuba and Porto Rico.

"I tell you that there are more Spaniards in Washington than you think. This haranguing about the Cubans' inability to govern themselves is an attempt to assassinate them, to stab them in the back. There is a gang in Washington that is doing it. It is the same Spanish gang that sent Thomas Dawley with Shafter to Santiago as official interpreter to mislead the newspaper men.

"Why, I've gone to talk with Alger and I could notice how nasty he acted. I've had confabs with Alger before and I expect to have them again."

Our Imports From Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—A complete report on the importation of sugar and molasses from Porto Rico in the fiscal year 1897-98, as well as the quantities for 1895-96, has been forwarded to the Treasury department from New York by Supervising Examiner of Sugar Jacobs. He shows that for the past fiscal year the importations from Porto Rico were: Sugar, 90,584,414 pounds; duty, $1,393,765; value, $1,854,015. Molasses, 1,371,823 gallons; duty, $41,221; value, $289,183. For the year 1895-96, the imports of raw sugar were 34,397,473 pounds.

Pension Checks Must Go Direct.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Commissioner of Pensions H. Clay Evans has issued an order prohibiting the sending of pension checks to "General Delivery." The intention of the department is to have all such checks delivered at the individual local addresses of the pensioners.

More Yellow Fever.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 3.—Ten new cases of yellow fever are reported from Orwood.

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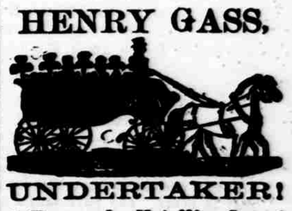

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