

GEN. BOYNTON'S REPORT.

Condition of Affairs at Camp Thomas as Learned from Actual Personal Observation.

SERVICES AND APPLIANCES THE BEST.

No Pains or Expense Spared to Make the Sick Soldiers as Comfortable as Possible, and to Restore Them Speedily to Health—Gen. Terry's Report Shows to Be False.

Washington, Sept. 1.—Secretary Alger yesterday received the report of Gen. H. V. Boynton upon the state of affairs in the hospitals at Camp Thomas. The report is dated August 29.

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 Gen. Boynton:

An Excellent Standard for Judgment.

"Believing the death list of this camp to afford an excellent standard by which to make sure its conditions as to health and hospital service, a full report was obtained of all deaths in the camp and its hospitals since its establishment the middle of April last. The result shows a total death list of 198 up to the 22d of this month, when the breaking up of this camp began. Between these dates, including regulars and volunteers, 75,000 troops have been in camp in the Chickamauga park. The record of burials in the national cemetery at Chattanooga shows a total of 120 volunteers and two regular soldiers. Of these latter one was killed by falling from railway train.

The Two 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 Maj. 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 clothing. The ventilation is perfect, plumping 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 places of those who have broken down.

A Herd of Cows with Free Pasture.

Maj. Carter has secured a herd of cows and has made 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, and the funds have enabled him to buy all that has been needed in the way of canned and potted goods, soups, clam juice, sago, malted milk, eggs, koumiss, jellies, preserves, relishes, gin, ginger, oil, champagne and claret.

Distilled Water and Ice Made from Distilled Water.

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.

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

The Sternberg Hospital.

Taking up the Sternberg hospital, in charge of Maj. Griffin, Gen. Boynton shows 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:

The Whole Place is Most Carefully Policed Daily.

"The whole place is most carefully policed daily and the whole establishment within and without its permanent building 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.

Ordered to Procure Everything Necessary for Comfort of the Sick.

"All money necessary for the purchase of delicacies of every kind suitable to the sick has been furnished by order of Gen. Sternberg.

"Soon after the hospital was established he telegraphed as follows to the surgeon in charge:

"Do not fail to procure everything necessary for the comfort of the sick. Apply to me for additional female nurses and for money to buy delicacies when required."

"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."

Refuse Burned in a Crematory.

It is stated in addition that all the hospital refuse is burned in a crematory, and according to Maj. Griffin all of the 100 patients now sick in the entire camp could be safely moved now. The diseases are more of a typho-malarial character than of typhoid fever strictly, the death rate being very low, about eight per cent of the worst cases.

Floored and Clean as Possible To Be Kept.

The field hospital, in charge of Maj. Drake, is floored with planed lumber, and it is as clean as is possible, being scrubbed with carbolic acid water 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 allowed per man for delicacies has been used, as it was not needed.

The report says of this hospital: Preferred to Remain in the Hospital Being Sent Home.

"There have been in this hospital at various times 161 patients from the Eighth New York volunteers. The reports show that in a great many cases it was difficult to tell that anything was the matter with them. Only ten per cent of the cases of sickness from this regiment were reported as in any way serious, and when it was rumored that the regiment was to be sent home, several of those in the hospital asked not to be sent, but to be allowed to remain throughout their convalescence."

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.

The Nurses are Overworked.

"As a result of this inadequate force," says the report, "the force provided has been hard worked, but in all cases they have stuck to their posts and performed their work with great energy, until sickness overtook a considerable number. The places of the sick have been filled by nurses from the surgeon-general's department. The exhausting character of the work performed by these nurses is shown by the fact that about one-fourth of them have thoroughly exhausted their strength and are now resting in quarters.

Gen. 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.

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. It is also true that many of them have continued to work after they had been pronounced sick.

The Emperor Has an Eye on Palestine.

Syria is a division of Asiatic Turkey, which includes Palestine, estimated to cover an area of 146,000 square miles. It has a population of about 350,000 Greek Christians, 260,000 Maronites and Roman Catholics, 175,000 Jews and 48,000 Druses.

Emperor William of Germany has for some time past been planning a trip to Palestine, and he is expected to visit Jerusalem this fall, in order to dedicate the German church there and lay the corner-stone of the German school, parsonage and hospital.

An Imperial Undertaking.

His majesty has also undertaken to regain for the Roman Catholics the possession of the Coenaculum (In Zion), the "Chamber of the Last Supper," and the sultan of Turkey is said to have intimated his willingness to meet the wish of the emperor in this matter.

FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

Insurgent Activity in the Southern Islands

—Gen. Rio, the Spanish Commander, Acting Energetically.

Manila, Philippine Islands, Sept. 3.—Several shiploads of insurgent troops have invaded the southern islands, with the view of seizing everything possible prior to the settlement of the peace conditions.

Gen. Rio, the Spanish commander, with a flotilla of gunboats, is acting energetically, but the insurgents have captured the outlying islands of Romblon and Palawan, where they found treasure to the amount of \$42,000. The prisoners captured have arrived here.

Delegates from the Hong Kong insurgent junta are to have an interview with United States Consul Williams, and it is thought this possibly may result in a settlement of the insurgent question.

BIG FIRE AT ST. LOUIS.

The A. Geisel Manufacturing Co.'s Plant

Destroyed—The Loss Estimated at \$180,000.

St. Louis, Sept. 3.—The A. Geisel Manufacturing Co.'s plant on the northwest corner of Clark avenue and Second street, was totally destroyed by fire that started shortly before midnight Thursday. The loss was estimated to be \$180,000—\$100,000 on stock, \$40,000 on tools and machinery, and \$40,000 on building. Insurance on stock, etc., \$80,000; on building, \$25,000.

The building was five stories high, and Fire Chief Swingley declares it was one of the hottest fires he has ever seen. It was with difficulty that buildings in the immediate vicinity were prevented from taking fire, as everything is as dry as tinder.

German Naval Force at Manila to be Reduced.

Berlin, Sept. 3.—A semi-official note, just issued, says: A state of peace having been re-established between the United States and Spain, orders have been given that the naval force at Manila be reduced to one or two ships, which, pending the complete restoration of order in the Philippines, will suffice for the protection of German subjects and interests in that region.

Fire Among the Coal.

New York, Sept. 3.—The transport Catania, just arrived from Montauk, landed a number of sick soldiers of various regiments from Santiago.

During the voyage from Santiago to Montauk the engineers of the transport

found the coal in the after hold to be on fire. The hatches were closed, and the fire was kept under control until the steamer reached Montauk and discharged her sick troops, when the chief engineer reported the coal again on fire. The transport was then ordered to proceed to this port to unload the burning coal.

GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

CONDITION OF MR. BAYARD.

Admitted by Those in Attendance that the End of a Great Career is Not Far Off.

Dedham, Mass., Sept. 4.—The condition of Thomas F. Bayard, former ambassador to England, who is at Karlstein, the home of his daughter, Mrs. Warren, was critical yesterday. So pronounced had been the change the past two or three days that it was thought the patient would not survive many days.

Mr. Bayard came to Karlstein, the summer home of Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Warren, about three weeks ago. His health was not good, and during the first two weeks it did not improve. A week ago a change came which appeared to be a gradual breaking up of the system, combined with kidney trouble.

At first it was not thought likely that his case would prove serious, although it was admitted by those in attendance that the end of a great career was not far off. The extreme heat of the past few days had a depressing effect upon the patient, and on Friday anxiety was keenly felt. A consultation of physicians was held. Late on Friday a favorable turn was noted, but Saturday the change was for the worse. Yesterday he was semi-conscious, with a fair pulse.

HORRIBLE DEATH.

A Soldier Dives Into Shallow Water and Breaks His Back—Accidentally Shot by a Guard.

Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 5.—While bathing with several companions in Trout creek, near the city, yesterday, Private Ernest Pullman, of Company A, One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Indiana regiment, dove from a high place into shallow water. Assistance was rendered to him and he was taken to the hospital, where it was ascertained that his back had been broken. He died from his injuries.

Mrs. William Jennings Bryan, wife of Col. Bryan, left last night for her Nebraska home, after a short visit to her husband.

Accidentally Shot.

James Armstrong, Company L, First Alabama regiment, on guard duty accidentally shot Chas. C. Cox, a young white man, in the left arm. The arm had to be amputated above the elbow. Leonard L. Saulsbury, of the same regiment, is under arrest also, but was not directly implicated.

Armstrong claimed that the negroes in the vicinity of the place were taunting him because the two Alabama regiments here are to be sent home and a negro Alabama regiment take their places, and he had the rifle loaded to defend himself. He has served 17 years in the British navy.

COMPROMISE EFFECTED.

The Miners' Strike at Colerain, Pa., Ended and the Men Will Return to Work Monday.

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 3.—The three local assemblies of the United Mine Workers held long meetings at Colerain Friday night with the result that the announcement has been made by President Duffy of the organization, who interceded for the strikers, that the strike is at an end, and work will be resumed at the colliery on Monday morning.

Superintendent Roderick, representing the company, has agreed to allow the discharged Hungarian to return to work in the capacity of a contract laborer, in which position he will not be subjected to the company directly, but to the miner with whom he is to work. The discharge of this man being the chief cause of the difficulty, the strikers are satisfied and will hold out no longer.

YELLOW FEVER INCREASING.

Nine New Cases at Orwood, Miss., and One at Waterford—One Death Has Occurred at Orwood.

Jackson, Miss., Sept. 4.—Nine new cases of yellow fever were reported by the board of health from Orwood. One case has developed at Waterford, a small village five miles east of Water Valley. The board regards the situation as rather serious.

Surgeon Cather, of the United States marine hospital service, left Taylors station and Orwood on a special train. There are now 22 cases at Orwood. One death has occurred.

NOT ALLOWED TO PARADE.

Gen. Miles' Porto Rican Troops to be Rushed from Transports to Trains in a Hurry.

Washington, Sept. 4.—Gen. Miles and his army of between 4,000 and 5,000 volunteers now en route to this country from Porto Rico, will not parade in New York city or elsewhere as a body upon their arrival. The official announcement of this fact is made by the war department.

When the transports arrive in New York harbor they will be met by officers with orders for the troops to proceed directly from their ships to the trains. The officers will have with them transportation for the entire command.

The Latest Addition to the Holland-American Line.

New York, Sept. 5.—The steamer Statendam, which arrived yesterday from Rotterdam and Boulogne, is the latest addition to the Holland-American line. She is from the yard of Harlan & Wolff, Belfast. The Statendam is a twin-screw steamer 530 feet in length, 60 feet beam and 45.6 feet depth of hold. Her gross tonnage is nearly 11,000 tons. She has superb accommodations for a large number of cabin and steerage passengers. Her average speed is about 16½ knots an hour.

Has Not Slept for Five Years.

It is reported that a man in Indiana has not had an hour's sleep for five years. He constantly walks about, unable to rest, and is now little more than a skeleton. There are thousands of men and women who are unable to sleep more than an hour or two a night because of nervousness, weakness, dyspepsia, headache and constipation. A certain remedy for these disorders is Hood's Stomach Bitters. Alldruggists sell it.

Nothing gives one such a feeling of wasted time as to get up real early to go somewhere and then find that the trip is not necessary.

—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

What is the Use

of making up clothes that go to pieces before the end of the season or fade and get limp and sleepy after the first washing? One of

Simpson's Prints will wear three of the

inferior calicoes. The colors are absolutely

fast, and any fabric bearing the name of

William Simpson & Sons is guaranteed of

the highest standard of quality and finish

and will give perfect satisfaction.

Nothing gives one such a feeling of wasted

time as to get up real early to go somewhere

and then find that the trip is not necessary.

—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

Pimples

Are the danger signals of impure blood.

They show that the stream of life is in bad

condition, that health is in danger of wreck.

Clear the course by taking Hood's Sar-

parilla and the blood will be made pure,

complexion fair and healthy, and life's journey

pleasant and successful.

Hood's Sarapilla

In America's Greatest Medicine. \$1 six for 35.

Hood's Pill's cure indigestion, biliousness.

The Best BOOK on the WAR BEAUTIFULLY