

MR. WHITE'S HOPEFUL VIEW.

THE AMBASSADOR COMMENTS FAVORABLY ON GERMANY'S ACTION IN THE WAR.

Berlin, Aug. 16.—Andrew D. White, the United States Ambassador, before starting at noon today for Hamburg, where he will take the waters, made the following statement: "So far as I can see, the state of things between Germany and the United States remains satisfactory. Throughout the war the German Government has treated us fairly, and so far from seeing any cause for complaint on our part, it seems to me that the fairness of the German Government's attitude requires recognition."

"With regard to their sending forces to the Philippines, that matter has already been fully explained. There was nothing whatever in it to show ill-will toward the United States, nor was there any purpose of interfering with our war operations."

"With regard to Germany's reaching after colonies or centers of influence in the Far East, I have never hesitated to avow myself as heartily in favor of such undertakings. I regard every establishment of such spheres of influence by great civilized Powers, if they feel they can administer them without injury to their people, as a benefit to the world at large."

"Every part of the barbaric world brought into touch with civilization by an enlightened Power like Germany is a clear gain, not only to Germany, but to the United States, and to all other civilized Powers."

STRENGTH COMMANDS RESPECT.

"I rejoice in the return of peace, and I believe that the conduct of the war, with such amazing vigor and effect, considering America's unpreparedness, and the deeds of heroism that marked it will do much to bring back the old German feeling of respect for the United States. "A large proportion of the Germans had come to regard the scum thrown up to the surface during the ebullition of American activities as the entire contents of the cauldron. They had taken too seriously statements regarding American life made by sensational correspondents, and had come to believe that American patriotism was dead, that the men controlling our public affairs were wretchedly incompetent, that a contemptible 'dollar worship' had destroyed all noble aspirations, that the capacity to conceive noble deeds had vanished, and that all these qualities had yielded to the passion for money-grubbing. But the Germans are thoughtful and honest, and when they ponder on the war now happily closed they will find that the qualities displayed in the American Civil War are to-day as active as ever against American commercialism. But the Germans are thoughtful and honest, and when they ponder on the war now happily closed they will find that the qualities displayed in the American Civil War are to-day as active as ever against American commercialism."

AMERICA'S HUMANITY

"The full and free acceptance by the United States at the beginning of the war of the regulations established by the Paris Conference of 1864, and the fact that the American Government went even further, by imposing upon itself additional humanitarian rules, despite the declarations of Spain that she intended to resort to the practices of war against American commerce, and American interests generally, cannot fail to gain for us the favor of all publicists worthy of the name. "As to the public at large, if it ponders the subject, it can hardly fail to be struck with the desire of the United States to be fair and just to Spain, even to be kindly, and to avoid everything that can injure her pride and sensibility. Of course, there are always current questions of some quite difficult growing out of the commercial, manufacturing and agricultural rivalry between the United States and Germany, but I think the peace will leave us in a better frame of mind for dealing with them in a manner satisfactory to both."

NOT AFFECTED BY PEACE.

OFFICIALS OF THE ENGINEER AND ORDNANCE BUREAUS WILL CONTINUE ACTIVE.

Washington, Aug. 16.—The cessation of hostilities will not make any difference with the Engineer and Ordnance bureaus of the War Department in the matter of pursuing work on the fortifications. The engineers will be as active as ever, and the ordnance office will continue its work in manufacturing and mounting the big guns on the fortifications. The Ordnance Bureau will not be as active as heretofore in getting together a supply of small arms for the infantry and cavalry and field artillery. In fact, it has enough of such arms at present, and has discontinued operations in this direction. No further definite reports have been received as to the number of Mauser rifles which were captured at Santiago, or details as to the condition in which they were found. It is generally believed that the Spanish troops in Cuba, which had not surrendered at the time the protocol was signed, will be allowed to retain their arms and take them back to Spain. Indefinite reports have reached the Ordnance Bureau, indicating that the Spanish troops have had a great deal of trouble with the Mauser guns on account of their complicated features, which the men have said are such as to render them liable to get out of order very frequently. The Ordnance Bureau is awaiting with some interest reports for the Army regarding the firearm drills, especially as to the new Krag-Jorgensen rifle, with which the Regulars are armed. Some doubts have been expressed regarding it, as all magazine guns subject to the high pressure, which these rifles have, are a less effective than they have been represented. Many Army officers have been of the opinion that the 45-calibre rifle, with smokeless powder, is one of the best and most effective small arms that can be used. The Ordnance Bureau is now waiting to see what the merits of the different arms used, with a view to having the Army equipped with the best weapon that can be obtained.

WORK OF THE QUARTERMASTER.

Washington, Aug. 16.—Since the declaration of war the Quartermaster's Department has bought sixteen large vessels and eleven small boats, and has chartered sixty-six ships and boats of various kinds for the transportation of troops and supplies to Cuba, Porto Rico, Honolulu and the Philippines. Upon this Department has also devolved the duty of equipping the entire volunteer force with all articles of clothing. It has also had to provide for all camp and garrison equipage, arrange for camping grounds, water supply and sewerage facilities. It bought and supplied all the artillery, cavalry and draught horses, mules and wagons, ambulances, harness and forage and grain for the animals. Thousands of these animals and equipment for them have been purchased during the brief war, and about 1,000,000 pounds of hay and grain are now needed to feed the animals. All the transportation of troops by rail, as well as by ships, is under the direction of the Quartermaster's Department, and in this connection it has had to deal with railroads in every part of the Union, as the troops have been transported from every State and Territory to the different general camps, and from these camps to the reconcent. Some criticism has been passed upon the Quartermaster's Department, but the officers believe that in view of all that has been done in so short a time a great deal has been accomplished in a most satisfactory manner.

DEATH OF PRIVATE GIESMANN.

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TWO COMMISSIONS NAMED.

MILITARY BOARDS TO SUPERVISE THE EVACUATION OF CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

Washington, Aug. 16.—The President to-day appointed the two commissions to supervise the evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico. They are as follows: For Cuba—Major-General JAMES F. WADE, Major-General WILLIAM T. SAMPTON, Major-General MATTHEW C. BUTLER. For Porto Rico—Major-General JOHN R. BROOKE, Rear-Admiral WINFIELD S. SCHLEY, Brigadier-General WILLIAM W. GORDON.

The announcement of Admirals Sampson and Schley as members of the military commissions for Havana and San Juan, respectively, will have the effect of taking these officers from their duty on shipboard for a time. The Navy Department will relieve them from their commands temporarily while the commissions are in session. In the absence of Admiral Sampson, Captain Philip, who is the senior officer, will probably be in temporary command of the fleet.

MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES F. WADE.

Major-General James F. Wade's war record began in 1861, when he became a first lieutenant in the 6th United States Cavalry. Like so many of the West Point men of that day, he entered the volunteer service and reached the grade of colonel and brevet brigadier-general in 1862. He became a captain in the regular army in 1866, lieutenant-colonel in 1870 and colonel of the 5th Cavalry in 1874. He was an organizer-general came ten years later. At the close of the Spanish-American war he was appointed major-general of volunteers.

REAR-ADMIRAL WILLIAM T. SAMPTON.

Rear-Admiral William T. Sampson was born in New-York, and entered the Navy from this State on September 23, 1857, and attended the Naval Academy at Annapolis. He became a master in 1861, and a lieutenant July 10, 1862, and served during the war on the practice ship John Adams and the monitor Patapsco, being on the latter when she was destroyed by a torpedo in Charleston Harbor, January 15, 1862. From 1862 to 1867 he served on the flagship Colorado, of the European Squadron, in the course of which period he became a lieutenant-commander. After service at the Naval Academy and another cruise in European waters, he was commissioned a commander on August 3, 1874, and as such commanded the Alert in 1874-75, and the Serrano in 1875-76, and the Albatross in 1876-77. He was superintendent of the Naval Academy from 1880 to 1883, becoming a captain in 1883, and commanded the San Francisco from 1880 to 1882. From January, 1882, until last year he was Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, and was in command of the Iowa from June 15, 1887, until he succeeded Admiral Sigsbee in command of the fleet at Key West just before the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. He was recently appointed a rear-admiral.

MAJOR-GENERAL MATTHEW C. BUTLER.

Major-General Matthew Caldwell Butler, Senator from South Carolina from 1873 to 1882, is about sixty years old. He is the son of William Butler, who was a Congressman from South Carolina, and is a nephew of General Pierre M. Butler, who fell at Churubusco at the head of the Palmetto Regiment on his mother's side. He is a nephew of Commodore O. H. Perry. When he broke out he entered the Confederate service as a captain of cavalry, and lost a leg in the battle of Brandy Station. His skill and daring in service were the causes of his advancement to the grade of major-general. He was a member of the Union Reform Society of South Carolina on the Union Reform ticket of 1850, but what he considered to be a failure to secure responsible representative government by means of the Republican party caused him to return to the Democratic side. He received the Democratic vote for United States Senator the same year. When there were two contending State governments in 1855, General Butler was elected Senator by the Democratic Legislature. David T. Corbin, elected by the Republican Legislature, then Governor of South Carolina, was admitted to the seat on December 2, 1855. In 1858 he was re-elected for the term expiring in 1860. On May 28, 1861, President McKinley commissioned him a major-general of volunteers.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN R. BROOKE.

Major-General John R. Brooke, who was in command of the camp at Chickamauga, and is now in Porto Rico, was born in Pennsylvania on July 21, 1838, and entered the service of the country as a private in the 69th New York Infantry, November 7, 1857. He made rapid progress and rendered valuable service. He was promoted to the grade of captain in 1860, and to that of major in 1861. In July of the same year he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 27th United States Infantry. He was promoted to colonel in 1862, and to major-general April 6, 1868, and major-general May 22, 1870.

REAR-ADMIRAL WINFIELD S. SCHLEY.

Rear-Admiral Winfield S. Schley is a Marylander. He commanded the cruiser Baltimore at the time Hon. G. M. Davis was killed and many injured by a Chilian mob in Valparaiso. He entered the Navy from Maryland on September 9, 1856, and saw a great deal of active service during the Civil War in the West Gulf blockading squadron and in the engagements which led to the capture of Fort Fisher in 1865. He was promoted to the grade of lieutenant-commander in 1864, captain in March, 1868, and commander in February of this year. He was promoted to the grade of rear-admiral in 1887, and to that of admiral in 1889. In the early part of the present war he commanded the Flying Squadron at Hampton Roads. The President recently appointed him a rear-admiral.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL W. W. GORDON.

Brigadier-General William W. Gordon is a prominent Georgian, but not a relative of General John B. Gordon. He served in the Civil War, and was in the Savannah National Guard regiment when appointed brigadier-general of volunteers at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war.

CARTRIDGES ORDERED IN ENGLAND.

London, Aug. 16.—The Kynoch Company, of Birmingham, is reported to have received to-day an order for ten million military cartridges, to be promptly delivered to the United States Government.

CANARY LIGHTS AGAIN BURNING.

Tenerife, Canary Islands, Aug. 16.—The lights in the harbor here, which were extinguished shortly after the declaration of war, have been relit.

MINNEAPOLIS TO GO TO LEAGUE ISLAND.

Newport News, Va., Aug. 16 (Special).—The protected cruiser Minneapolis is under orders to proceed to League Island Navy Yard, and she will start there to-morrow morning. There a portion of her crew will be transferred to the Yosemite, which proceeds to Newport News, and the remainder of her crew having been ordered discharged from the service.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF RICHARD S. PALMER.

At the office of Richard S. Palmer, who is now in Colorado Springs suffering from an aggravated form of lung disorder contracted while in the Army service in Cuba, it was stated yesterday that he had not had received from him saying that he had not improved in health as had been expected when he went West. Monday night his mother started to join him. While his case is looked upon as being serious, it is not considered likely to end fatally. It was upon the Cuban advice of his physician that he started at once for Colorado.

IMMUNES TO GO TO CUBA.

New-Orleans, Aug. 16.—Riche's Texas Regiment, which was to have gone to Santiago on the transport Berlin, has been ordered back to Galveston, while Cuba's negro immunes will sail on the steamer Orange from Cuba ports. No reason for the change was given to the officers here.

MAJOR PERRY BELMONT RESIGNS.

Washington, Aug. 16.—Major Perry Belmont has tendered his resignation as major and inspector-general of United States troops, which was accepted by the War Department. His resignation was caused by a rush of other business.

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MUSTERING OUT VOLUNTEERS.

THE ARMY TO BE REDUCED ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN WITHIN A FEW WEEKS.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Washington, Aug. 16.—The strength of the Army will be maintained above one hundred and fifty thousand until Congress meets, but in the mean time, unless unexpected international complications occur, about one hundred thousand volunteers will be mustered out of service, the reduction process beginning next week and progressing as rapidly as possible, with a view to its completion before October 1. The first regiment to lay down its arms will probably be the Vermont Infantry, which has already been ordered from Chickamauga to Fort Ethan Allen, for that purpose, where it will be joined by Major Stephen P. Jocelyn and First Lieutenant William C. Wren, who have been detailed to wind up its affairs. Three New-York regiments, now at Hempstead, the 201st, 202d and 203d, will speedily follow, and many, if not all, of the incomplete regiments under the President's second call for troops of May 25, will not be permitted to see active service. Adjutant-General Corbin said to-day that the reduction of the Army would only be undertaken after mature deliberation and under strict and comprehensive regulations, to avoid a repetition of the unfortunate experiences of the past. In the first place, regiments are not to be disbanded in a wholesale manner until it is absolutely certain that no further immediate necessity exists for their services, and in the second place the accounts of every command are to be settled before they leave the Army, and the record of every individual will be completed before relieving him from the restraints of military discipline. The physical condition of every recruit was determined when he was accepted, and in order to protect the United States pension roll, as it has never been protected before, the precise condition of every man upon mustering out, as well as details of every injury and illness he may have suffered during his term of service, will be set down in detail. His process is apt to be tedious, and doubtless many complaints will be made by volunteers who are anxious to get back to their former occupations now that active hostilities are over. But General Corbin points out that the responsibilities undertaken by the United States for the protection of life and property in Cuba and the islands recently acquired make the demands of garrison duty fully as important and imperative as the considerations which call the volunteer arm to service, and although the war is over, the urgent need of troops is as great as ever, and merely personal considerations have got to give way before National necessities.

The first general order reducing the force will provide, as far as possible, for such distribution of the mustered-out regiments among the States that the State quotas, according to population, will be preserved in the troops retained until Congress meets, and provides for the further expansion of the Regular Army to meet the new conditions. According to the present calculations not over 75,000 men will be needed in Cuba for the six months following October 1, and not over 10,000 in Porto Rico after the Spaniards have evacuated, but General Merritt's entire command will have to be retained, and perhaps augmented as soon as possible. In all probability the division of six brigades that was assigned to General Wade two weeks ago will go to Cuba next month with the recuperated Regulars from Montauk Point. The three regiments of Rough Riders, including two which have not yet had active service, as well as the Roosevelt regiment, only half of which left the United States, will also go to Cuba, and some of the seasoned troops from Porto Rico will do garrison duty there. Beyond these no definite plans have been matured.

PLANS FOR CONNECTICUT TROOPS.

ARTILLERY HOPE TO BE MUSTERED OUT IN FANTRY PREPARED FOR GARRISON DUTY.

Camp Haven, Niantic, Conn., Aug. 16 (Special).—A day or two ago officers of the artillery batteries here received an intimation that the command of the 1st Artillery, which is now at Camp Haven, was to be disbanded shortly. Most of the men will be glad when the order comes to muster out, and several members of Battery A, who left lucrative places to enlist, have already taken steps toward securing their discharge at an early date.

An officer of the 3d Regiment declares that one of the Connecticut Congressmen has assured him the regiment will not be mustered out with the first fifty thousand, but is slated for service in the West Indies. This Congressman says that, by sending the 3d to Cuba or Porto Rico, the Government hopes to pacify the "connection" politicians, who have complained that this State is being neglected in the matter of military equipment. The fact that since the protocol was signed the regiment has received a complete outfit of cooking utensils, and that the commissary has provided for each man seems to indicate that garrison service is in prospect.

Two of the men arrested in New-London, New-Haven and other cities for leaving camp after payday last Saturday at about passes have been brought back by colored guards.

FERNANDINA LACKS HOSPITAL TENTS.

MRS. GIBBS TELLS WHAT THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT NEEDS.

Cincinnati, Aug. 16.—Mrs. J. J. Gibb, of this city, who has made a tour of inspection of the Army camps of the South under the auspices of the Army and Navy League of Cincinnati, for the purpose of ascertaining the wants of the troops in the way of hospital supplies, has just returned from a three weeks' inspection. While commissioned especially to look after Ohio regiments, she extended her observations through the camps of other troops.

She reports an immediate and crying need in the camp of the 69th New-York, at Fernandina. Mrs. Gibb found that regiment entirely destitute of hospital tents, and with not one-half enough medical supplies. The sick are occupying their own tents, which are without floors, and fever patients have the carpets of their tents. The sick men have no clothing except their uniforms.

There are, she reports, no sheets, coats, shirts, tubs or towels, and there is a shortage of the most ordinary appliances for the sick. The only fund for the purchase of milk, lard and other things for the sick is, she adds, derived from the profits of the suffering from lack of the conveniences of the hospital. The urgent needs of the soldiers can be supplied.

Mrs. Gibb has accomplished much good by ascertaining the wants of the various regiments and reporting them to the League, which has acted promptly upon her suggestions. This has led to the destitution of the 69th New-York, but the funds at her disposal were not for the Ohio troops. She hopes by making their wants known to find a way for their relief.

LARGE FORCE TO BE NEAR HARRISBURG.

Harrisburg, Aug. 16.—Sixteen thousand troops will be encamped near this city within the next ten days. Colonel James M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster-General of the United States Army, is here personally directing the arrangements for the camp. A trainload of three hundred mules from Thoroughfare Gap reached the camp to-day, and a long train of cooking wagons and other quartermaster stores pulled into the camp. Major-General Graham and staff arrived late this afternoon to establish the Second Corps headquarters. Among the first troops to arrive will be the 16th Pennsylvania Infantry, the 15th Ohio and the 3d Battalion of the 16th Pennsylvania Regiment.

PREPARING TO LEAVE FERNANDINA.

Fernandina, Fla., Aug. 16.—As there has been no official countermarching of the order to move to Huntsville, General Carpenter to-night sent Division Quartermaster Captain Charles M. Augur to take a long train of cooking wagons and other quartermaster stores to the new camp. Captain Augur's train, then occupied by General Grahm and staff, departed for the new camp to-day. The 16th Pennsylvania Infantry, the 15th Ohio and the 3d Battalion of the 16th Pennsylvania Regiment, are now being issued to a number of the military officers intended to

READY TO PARADE AT CHICKAMAUGA.

GENERAL FRANK WILL COMMAND THE COLUMN OF FORTY THOUSAND MEN TO-DAY—NO TROOPS MAY GO TO LEXINGTON.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 16 (Special).—Every detail for the grand review is now ready, and to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock the commands will march at a signal, from a gunshot, fired from Rodgers Hill. Brigadier-General Frank will be in command of the column of forty thousand men, and he will be the first to pass the reviewing stand, followed by the infantry and Signal Corps. As soon as the last of the infantry passes, the cavalry will pass the second time before the reviewing stand, this time at a trot.

Below is the official order of General Breckinridge, which gives in detail the order of the review. The troops of this command will be reviewed at 8 o'clock, and will march from the picket guard and three men to provide water, and two cooks from each company, will be paraded with their companies.

All the troops will move in time to arrive upon the first line of formation at 7.45 a. m. The First Corps will be in the rear, the Second Corps in the middle, and the Third Corps in the front. The troops will be turned out in light marching order, carrying a rubber blanket, the white side robe, and a hat. The march will be on the left of the Mullis Road, the right resting on the Mullis Road.

The First Division (General Frank), Third Corps, will be in the front, the Second Division (General Sanger), Third Corps, will be in the middle, and the Third Division (General Sanger), Third Corps, will be in the rear. The First Division will be in the front, the Second Division in the middle, and the Third Division in the rear.

Staff officers will indicate the point of rest of each company arrival on the ground. The Signal Corps will form on the left of the Second Division, First Army Corps, followed by the artillery. After passing the reviewing stand, the troops will be turned out in light marching order, carrying a rubber blanket, the white side robe, and a hat. The march will be on the left of the Mullis Road, the right resting on the Mullis Road.

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