TOOK YELLOW JACK TO CUBA

FOUR SOLDIERS SICK WITH FEVER AFTER REACHING SANTIAGO.

Their Battalion of the Fifth Infantry at Once Ordered Back on Board the Knickerbocker—A Quarantine May Be Established Against Tampa, Whence They Came—Hobson Arrives—Work of Saving the Maria Teresa Is Progressing Well.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 29.—Five suspicious cases of fever developed to-day among the soldiers of the Second Battalion of the Fifth Infantry, which arrived here yesterday on the transport Knickerbocker from Tampa. Four of the cases were diagnosed as yellow fever and the other as typhoid. The suspects were sent to the yellow fever hospital and the battalion was ordered back aboard the Knickerbocker immediately. A rigid quarantine has been established against the First Battalion of the same regiment, which landed from the Saratoga several days ago and is now encamped on the hills back of the city. The members of the regiment will not be allowed to mingle with the other troops in the city until the health authorities are satisfied whether there are contagious diseases among them.

The last case of real yellow fever here outside of the yellow fever hospital was in the Spanish prisoners' camp, where a man died a week ago of that disease. The body, the house in which the man died and all his possessions were burned.

The diagnosis of the case of Major Thrift, an army paymaster, who was taken from the transport Orizaba and confined in the detention hospital, is believed to have been wrong. He may be suffering from calentura (fever). Major Folger is suffering from an attack of typhoid fever. Both he and Major Thrift are improving.

Gen. Wood says that if the five cases in the Fifth Infantry develop into real, virulent yellow fever a quarantine will be established against Tampa. Army surgeons from Tampa say there has been yellow fever among the troops there for some time.

The transport Roumanian with 700 men of the Ninth Massachusetts sailed this morning for Montauk Point. Many of the men are sick and others are weak from sieges of calentura, malaria and stomach troubles.

No troops of the Fifth Army Corps, Gen. Shafter's command, now remain here except a few sick belonging to the various regiments making up the command.

Mr. Hobson arrived here to-day on the transport Segurança. He came to aid in the work of saving some of the sunken ships of Admiral Cervera's squadron. He called on Gen. Wood and Gen. Lawton soon after his arrival. He was the object of almost as much interest and admiration here as he was in New York. The work on the Maria Teresa is progressing rapidly. The wreckers are patching up a hole in her side that was made by a 13-inch shell.

The next work to be done by Mr. Hobson is on the cruiser Cristobal Colon, which was run ashore some forty miles to the westward of Santiago. He thinks from the reports received since his arrival concerning the condition of the Colon that the work of raising her will not be difficult.

The Segurança also brought Capt. Lee and thirty members of the Signal Corps. Capt. Lee will relieve Col. Greene.

The death rate has been larger here to-day, owing to the failure on Saturday night of the water supply, caused by the breaking of the main about two miles back of the town. The break was not repaired until this morning. The city was more than forty hours without good water, and the patients in the hospitals and the poor suffered a great deal.

Since the departure of the last troops of the Fifth Corps the surplus provisions resulting from their leaving have been distributed among the poor of the city.

Preparations have been made to receive 6,000 refugees who fled to Jamaica at the beginning of the war. Four thousand of them are expected to arrive here before Friday next.

The last of the Spanish troops in the city, 2,200 in all, sailed to-day for Spain. Seventeen of the number died on the wharf while waiting to be placed on board the transport. The only Spanish soldiers here now are Gen. Toral and his staff. The next Spanish troops to be returned to Spain are 1,500 sick soldiers at Guantanamo.

APPEALS TO CUBANS.

Proclamations by Dr. Dominguez, Civil Governor of Havana, and Gen. Rodriguez.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Señor Gonzalo de Queseda, Chargé d'Affaires of the Cuban republic at Washington, received to-day, in a report from the Cuban Government, a proclamation to the people of Havana, issued and signed by Dr. Francisco Dominguez y Roldan, on Aug. 15, in his official capacity as Civil Governor of Havana, which is as follows:

"To the Inhabitants of the Territory of Havana:

"The war is ended. The independence of Cuba, the aim of our revolution, is a fact. But the victory which we have gained in this heroic struggle would be lost if we did not proclaim as fundamental principles of our nationality, harmony and fraternity among all the Cubans.

"In the work of establishing more firmly in our fatherland the republican institutions, Cuba asks the aid of all her sons. With the aptitude, virtues and services of all, the ideas of Céspedes and Martí will become a reality.

"Let all suspicions disappear; let us all unite in fraternal embrace, and, respecting the laws, let us proceed to the reconstruction of our beloved Cuba."

Two other interesting proclamations have also reached the Cuban Legation, promulgated recently by Major-Gen. Rodriguez, and read as follows:

"To the Heads of Corps, Divisions and Brigades:

"More than the suffering from bloody deeds of the Spanish arms, vanquished already, the hand which cowardly strangulated 400,000 defenceless people, condemned a whole generation to extinction, and delivered to horrible stagnation all the victims left in Cuba, the hand of Weyler. It weighs upon the homes of spectres, the victims of the infamous reconcentration order. They ask us for help, they come to us sick and starving for medicine and for food to save them from certain death.

"The Cuban army, generous as it is, will try to ameliorate this heart-rending condition. It has very little, but in this labor of humanity it will divide it with those brothers who, if not in body, were in spirit with the revolution.

"This general headquarters has addressed itself to Cubans of means, asking them to establish committees of relief, so that the reconcentrados can on given days receive medicines, provisions and clothing.

"I ask my subordinates to co-operate with me in this noble work, and I appeal to all kind hearts to save the Cubans in the country.

"J. M. RODRIGUEZ."

"MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST.

"To the Heads of Corps, Divisions and Brigades:

"*Whereas*, The victorious termination of the war for independence makes it useless to destroy the properties garrisoned in the service of the enemy;

"*Whereas*, The recent orders of the enemy threaten the security of the property which they abandon;

"*Whereas*, Our desire for the reconstruction and future welfare of the fatherland demands that we protect all property, whosoever owns it, this general headquarters orders:

"The Cuban troops, under strictest penalty, will abstain from destroying any buildings or injuring trees or awnings, or taking anything which does not serve to equip the army. The forces may take the fruit of the trees and the product where they are not vegetables.

"All sugar plantations, villages and buildings will be protected from destruction at the hands of Spaniards. In case the enemy shall abandon any sugar plantations or farmers, the commanding officer shall destroy fortifications, if he considers it necessary, and will give guaranty and protection to the peaceful inhabitants.

LA JUNTA.

"HABANA, July 30, 1898."

202d May Get Garrison Duty.

CAMP BLACK, L. I., Aug. 29.—It was reported about the camp to-day that the Forty-seventh, Twenty-second, and Eighth regiments were coming here, and that the Eighth would leave their equipments here and get a sixty days' furlough, while the other two regiments would remain in camp. The report also intimated that the 201st and 203d regiments would remain here and the 202d be sent away for some duty in the new possessions of the United States.

RUSSIA'S PLEA FOR PEACE.

Washington Officials Comment on Her Proposal for General Disarmament.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Russia's proposal that there shall be a general disarmament of European nations was read with much interest in the State, War, and Navy Building, where this particular subject, as far as the United States is concerned, is dealt with. A prominent official of the Administration, who has had a long acquaintance with the international relations of the United States, said to-day:

"While the subject of reducing or abandoning altogether the armaments of the powers of Europe has been discussed from time to time within the past half century, this is the first tangible, responsible proposition that has been made to the world, and as such, of course, will attract wide attention and discussion.

"What do you think is the origin of the proposal?"

"In the absence of any information on the subject, that question is subject only to speculation. But, venturing an opinion, I should say that it was due to Russia's fear that complications in the Far East are likely to lead to that outbreak of hostilities which has been looked for ever since the close of the Franco-Prussian war, and that she is not in fit condition to go into that conflict. Whatever its origin may be, you can rest assured that its object is for the benefit of Russia."

"According to common report Russia has for several years been improving her finances. Is she not yet in condition to enable her to enter upon a war if necessary?"

"Nobody outside knows," the official replied, "just what the financial condition of Russia is. That information is kept scrupulously within the knowledge of her own officials. My belief is that she is burdened with a debt hopelessly beyond her present ability to provide for, a debt built up by the construction of the Trans-Siberian railway, not yet completed, and other internal improvements. She cannot greatly extend her credit and is in no condition to come into conflict with Great Britain on the seas, and there, for two or three years at least, the fight must take place. Russia has not yet reached the limit of the period when she must remain at home. If in the meantime, while she goes on with the construction of her great railway and other similar works, she can induce her competitors in the race for national supremacy, if not existence, to lay aside their present advantage in the matter of military and naval armaments, she will at the expiration of her stay-at-home period be mistress of the situation. The sincerity of the proposal, which seems on the surface to be genuine, can best be judged from Russia's response in the conference to the counter proposal that her concession from China to build the Siberian railway to Port Arthur be abandoned."

"Will the proposal affect the United States?"

"I do not think so," was the answer. "We are not, as yet, seriously concerned regarding the expenditures for the military and naval establishments of the country, and the proposition could have no reasonable application to our condition. Whatever may be the cost of the war and of the responsibilities subsequent thereto, I am satisfied that in ten years from now there will be no vestige of it remaining. With the installation of good government in Cuba and Porto Rico, such as will naturally follow our possession of those islands, they will be a source of much revenue to the United States. Before the hard times set in, and I mean by that prior to the beginning of the ten years war in Cuba and of the gross corruption and oppression that accompanied and followed that outbreak, Cuba paid to Spain $24,000,000 a year revenue. That was in addition to all that was stolen in transit, and to all that was paid legitimately, to the hordes of officials and hangers-on sent over from Spain to get their living out of the Cubans. With decent treatment, fair government and honest dealing Cuba and Porto Rico ought to be worth $50,000,000 a year to this country; and there are the Philippines, about which I say nothing, for their future relation to the United States has not yet been defined. Until that matter is settled, and Cuba pacified and tranquillized, no proposal affecting the energy or force of the military arm of the United States will have consideration."

The Statesman's Year Book for 1898 gives the total of the Russian debt Jan. 1, 1897, at 6,735,376,443 paper roubles, equivalent to half that number of silver dollars. The interest payment on the debt for 1898 will be $120,046,386. In the decade, 1886-96, the debt increased 1,454,000 roubles, and in the year 1896, 120,351,719 roubles.

A FOREIGN DIPLOMAT'S VIEWS.

He Believes the Czar Is Sincere in Proposing Universal Peace.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—A diplomat attached to the Legation of one of the powers most deeply interested in the proposition to put an end to progressive development of the present armaments of the world talked freely to THE SUN correspondent about Count Muravieff's communication. He said:

"It is a startling proposition and may prove to be one of the great events of history. We cannot question the sincerity of the Czar. The time and manner of its making are significant of his earnest purpose. And although diplomats generally will, I judge, be skeptical of its fulfilment, it must be remembered that the Russians have proved themselves, especially of late, a practical people, and their present ruler not a weaver of idle dreams. Neither is the proposition inconsistent with the past policy of Nicholas and his father. For a long time back, all authoritative statements of the Russian policy, whether coming from high sources or low, have consistently gone to confirm her assurances that in reaching out into Manchuria and elsewhere her actions have been regarded as most menacing, her real object was not territorial aggrandizement, but the acquisition of what is vitally necessary to her commercial development, an open, ice-free port in the south.

"In considering the possibility of the attainment of the purpose set forth in Count Muravieff's note, it must be borne in mind that the Czar would hardly take such a step without consulting at least some of the other powers beforehand. It is already confidently asserted that Germany was approached, and it is fair to assume that not only have the views of France and Great Britain been ascertained, but that some assurances of international support have been received. In a matter of such gravity not even the Czar could afford to move alone.

"It is after all a matter for Russia, Germany and France to decide. The others would be only too glad of the permission or the opportunity to reduce the enormous expenditures, which in some cases are sucking the very life blood of the nation. Every one knows how anæmic Italy and especially Spain have already become, following the increase in taxation and the transfer of more and more men from the producing to the consuming class. Austria, too, would give much to be relieved from the burden that is crushing her. Already bankrupt, she is faced by certain disruption of her empire when the great Francis Joseph dies, and is still further weakened by the strain of keeping the peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Japan's interests, too, are in assured peace. The increases in armament which she has made since the war with China have been purely defensive.

"We see from what is being said in the English press where she considers that her interests lie. There must indeed be a special welcome and augury to her in the making of such a proposition by Russia at a time when the relations between the two are as strained as they are now.

"The obstacles to be overcome in bringing about general disarmament are great; to most, perhaps, they will appear insuperable. Perhaps the greatest is that which the London *Standard* points out, the difficulty of finding a ratio for military and naval nations. Then, too, it would be necessary for the nations to constitute some sort of an international police tribunal and maintain a sufficient force to punish refractory members among themselves. But it is evident that the Czar thinks he sees a way.

"Of course the time has not yet come when the nations can hope to get along without war. But if the Czar's hope is realized it would be possible to confine the fighting to uncivilized tribes. But whatever the outcome, the proposition is of absorbing, almost startling, interest, and its results will be watched for with the keenest anticipation."

ANOTHER CAMP FOR TROOPS.

The State Agricultural Society Offers the Fair Grounds Near Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Aug. 29.—Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, President of the New York State Agricultural Society, to-day sent the following telegram to Secretary Alger:

"SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1898.

"To the Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

"I am authorized by the New York State Agricultural Society to tender, free of charge, to the Secretary of War, or to the Governor of the State, the use of the State Fair Grounds and buildings, near Syracuse, as a camp for such regiments of the army as he may designate. There are 125 acres of land, well drained, with an abundance of pure running water, modern sewerage and more than three acres of buildings. The grounds will easily accommodate from three to five regiments and are reached by three railroads running directly to the entrance gates, viz., the New York Central, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and the West Shore railroads; also an electric line to the city of Syracuse.

"B. F. TRACY, President."

He Goes to Our Porto Rican Post Office.

William L. Lawn, a clerk in the mailing department of the Brooklyn Post Office, has volunteered to go to Porto Rico to assist in establishing a Post Office at San Juan. He will sail on the Seneca to-morrow.

DEWEY IS NOT COMING.

HIS RESPONSE TO THE NAVY DEPARTMENT'S ORDER WAS EFFECTIVE.

Nothing Has Been Decided Upon Regarding His Request for an Increase of His Fleet—Gen. Merritt Ordered to Paris Without Consultation with Secretary Alger.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Admiral Dewey's response to the orders of the Navy Department to hold himself in readiness to return here by the quickest route for the purpose of conferring with President McKinley on the Philippine question was effective. Assistant Secretary Allen said this afternoon, in reply to a question on the subject:

"Admiral Dewey is not coming to Washington."

The Assistant Secretary declined to discuss the Admiral's request for an increase of the strength of his fleet by the addition of a battleship and an armored cruiser, and would not say whether or not the request had yet been received. He did say that no orders had been issued for the despatch of any additional vessels to Manila. It was rumored about the department that the Oregon and the Brooklyn would be sent to Admiral Dewey, but there was no foundation for the report other than the understanding which has prevailed for some weeks that additional force would be sent to the Philippines. This proposition was under discussion before Secretary Long left for his vacation, but nothing had then, nor has anything yet, been decided upon.

Admiral Dewey's force at Manila has been depleted by the departure of the Olympia and the Raleigh for Hong Kong, where they will be docked for cleaning and repairs. His flag is now hoisted on the Baltimore. There was a question raised to-day as to whether, while the armistice was pending, the fleet at Manila could be strengthened without violating the construction given by international law and usage of the effect of an armistice. Lieut.-Col. Clous, Assistant Judge Advocate General, one of the best authorities in the United States upon military and international law, disposed of that.

"Either party to an armistice," he said, "may do anything while it is in existence that it could have done prior thereto, and which the enemy could not have prevented, except that it may not engage in hostilities. Spain could not have prevented the journey of battleships and cruisers to Manila; therefore the United States may send them now. The transfer of troops, such as is going on at present between the United States and Cuba and Porto Rico, is perfectly legitimate during an armistice. No criticism can be raised against strengthening our force either by sea or land."

Secretary Alger told a reporter of THE SUN this afternoon that he had learned that Gen. Merritt would leave Manila for Paris this week. The Secretary did not know earlier in the day that Gen. Merritt had received instructions to do this, for the orders did not go through the War Department, and evidently were sent directly by the President during Secretary Alger's absence from Washington. The Secretary added jokingly that perhaps Gen. Merritt was going to Paris to get married.

The order for Gen. Merritt to proceed to Paris from Manila to confer with the Peace Commissioners doubtless had its origin in the discussions of the Cabinet over the terms of the protocol with Spain. It was decided, in view of the lack of information on the subject and in accordance with the views of the President, that the future of the Philippine Islands be left to the determination of the peace commission; that no satisfactory or intelligent conclusion could then be reached concerning them. Pending the meeting of the commission it was suggested that Gen. Merritt, from the force under his command, could select men capable of making a complete investigation of the conditions prevailing in the Philippines and what would be best for them. As to the political situation and necessities, Gen. Merritt and Admiral Dewey could report from their observation. This information, or as much of it as at least Gen. Merritt will take to Paris with him and give to the Commissioners for their guidance.

As evidence that the Administration has by no means decided to yield control of the Islands, either to Spain or any other power, and that the Peace Commissioners have received no instructions to that end, it may be said that Secretary Wilson has instructed Prof. S. A. Knapp of South Carolina to make an investigation of the soil and climate of the Philippines as they relate to agriculture. A similar appointment will be made for Porto Rico and Cuba by Secretary Wilson.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY DETACHED.

As Commissioner to Porto Rico He Will Hoist His Flag on the New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—These naval orders were issued to-day:

Ensign Edward McCauley, Lieut. B. W. Sells, Jr., and Lieut. J. H. Sears, from the Brooklyn to the staff of Admiral Schley, Commissioner to Porto Rico.

Admiral Schley is detached from the command of the second squadron, North Atlantic fleet and will hoist his flag on the New Orleans.

Passed Assistant Engineer E. C. Rush has been ordered from the Brooklyn home.

Lieut. J. T. Newton, from the Newport to the Constellation.

Lieut. Charles A. Clarke, retired, to the Pensacola.

Lieut. A. C. Almy, from the Dolphin to New York.

Lieut. J. M. Poyer, from the Bureau of Equipment to the Washington Navy Yard.

Lieut. Joseph Boon from the Dale home.

Lieut. S. F. S. Siddle from the Fish Hawk home.

The order detaching Admiral Schley from the command of the second squadron of the North Atlantic station occasioned some comment because of the fact that when Admiral Sampson visited Washington last week Assistant Secretary Allen said that neither he nor Admiral Schley would be relieved of their commands on account of their appointment on the Cuban and Porto Rico military commissions. When the order appeared to-day Mr. Allen was asked respecting its significance, but he frankly said that he didn't know whether there was any significance or not, whether it was a temporary or a permanent arrangement, or what would become of the Admiral at the expiration of his present assignment, and referred the inquirer to Commodore Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. That official at first said he could see no occasion for discussing the matter; that the order was plain and spoke for itself. It was stated to him that the inquiry originated in a reflection upon the statement that neither Sampson nor Schley was to be disturbed in his command.

"There is no reason for contrasting Sampson and Schley in this manner," said the chief. The questioner hastened to explain that he had no intention of doing so; he was only in search of information.

"Admiral Sampson is in command of the South Atlantic station," responded Crowninshield, "and will remain in that position even while engaged as Military Commissioner in Cuba. Admiral Schley was in command of the flying squadron, a division of the fleet in Sampson's station which has been disbanded, and there is no longer anything for him to command. The mission of the squadron is completed, and there is no longer any reason for maintaining the organization."

"What will he do now with the ships?"

"Most of them will go into dry dock; it is not settled where they will be sent when they come out."

Admiral Schley will fly his flag over the New Orleans during his stay in Porto Rico in order that he may still be technically on sea duty and draw the highest pay allowed a Rear Admiral, $6,000. Shore duty pays $5,000, and waiting order pay is $4,000. Admiral Sampson for the same reason will fly his flag over the auxiliary cruiser Resolute while in Cuba.

WARSHIPS LEAVE HAMPTON ROADS

Two Cruisers and Seven Gunboats Sail for Boston—The May Arrives.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 29.—There was a good-sized exodus of warships from Fort Monroe, seven gunboats and two cruisers sailing for Boston during the day. They were the cruisers Topeka and Detroit and the gunboats Machias, Helena, Wilmington, Marietta, Bancroft, Castine and Lancaster.

The yacht May, owned by Mr. A. Van Rensselaer, and which carried seventy tons of supplies to the soldiers at Porto Rico, arrived here yesterday with a number of the members of Battery A, the crack artillery organization of Philadelphia, which is made up mostly of college men and which is commanded by Capt. Barclay H. Warburton, son-in-law of John Wanamaker. Some of the men are home on sick leave, while others, who are prominent in college football, are off on furloughs to go in training for the coming pigskin season. Among the latter are Private Addison Kelley, Captain of the Princeton eleven for the next season; Private T. D. Overfield, who is to play centre for Pennsylvania; Joseph Knight, another player, and Corporal Sam Boyle, coach for the Pennsylvania team. Lieut. Pancoast of Battery A is off on a sixty-day furlough.

Wilson Potter and Dan Chester, privates in Battery A, are on board sick. They are suffering from an attack of malarial fever. Lieut. Workhiser of the Sixteenth Infantry, suffering from bronchitis and malarial fever, is aboard the May. Two members of Troop A, New York Cavalry, Privates Clark and Childs, are on the May on sick leave, but they are not seriously ill. Others aboard are Col. Biddle and Lieut. Fullington of Gen. Wheeler's staff and Capt. Hall of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania. These officers, all of whom left last night for Washington, had in their possession a Spanish flag captured in Porto Rico.

The May sailed for Philadelphia late this evening.

FURLOUGHED MEN NEED SURGEONS.

53 Sick Soldiers of the 14th New York Arrive—A Carload of 9th New York Sick.

A hospital train carrying fifty-three members of the Fourteenth New York Volunteer Infantry from Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, arrived in the Pennsylvania Railroad passenger station in Jersey City at 7:20 A. M. yesterday. The men were going to their homes on furlough and were not in charge of any officer, nor were they attended by any surgeon. All the soldiers were sick, and many of them were in very bad condition. They were received at the depot by friends and relatives who had been notified of their coming. Some of the waiting crowd had brought invalid chairs and food. About one-half of the soldiers were convalescent, and the other half were still suffering from either typhoid or malarial fever.

Among the most seriously sick were John Taylor, C. P. Nolan, D. M. Pierce, John J. McDonald, and Arthur Earle of Company K; Hans Bress, A. N. Gay, L. O. Eber, Hugh McEgan, George J. Fox, and Charles Medder, of Company H; C. B. Delaney and L. T. Mitchell of Company C; Edward V. Murtaugh of Company B; Hugh G. Werlem, Joseph F. Pierce, J. J. Lynch, and J. J. Madden of Company M; Harvey G. Polusan and Robert Gustagon of Company G; James Glasey of Company D, Henry Crest and C. I. Berthoth of Company A; E. E. Seaferd, Thomas Rome, Peter Wire, William Cassidy, and T. J. Doody of Company I.

Each man on leaving Camp Thomas was given $3 to use on the homeward trip.

George H. Christ, a hospital steward belonging to the Eighth Regiment, who was on the train going home on a furlough, did everything he could to alleviate the sufferings of the men on the trip. He had some medicine with him and gave it to the soldiers who needed it most. He was assisted by some of the convalescents. The train crew provided him with ice and he made the patients as comfortable as he could with the limited means at his command. Mr. Christ said:

"The manner in which the sick soldiers are treated should be brought to the attention of the public. The idea of sending fifty-three men, most of them fever stricken, and three with their temperatures at 104, on a three days' journey, without medical attendance and without any provision being made for them to secure proper medicine and food! It is no wonder that so many of them die on their way home or on arriving there. More than half of the men do not know how to take care of themselves."

Lieut. C. W. Bridges was one of those who were dangerously sick. He was taken from Jersey City to his home, at 101 Prince street, Brooklyn, in a carriage. Lieut. Bridges has been ill for ten days with a severe attack of malarial fever. He seemed to feel much better during the afternoon, but at 8 o'clock last night he became worse, and after his wife had applied ice to his head she sent for a doctor. The Lieutenant was so weak that he was hardly able to speak to his wife and children, and none of his friends was permitted to see him.

Fifty sick men of the Ninth New York Regiment arrived from Chickamauga at the Pennsylvania Railroad depot in Jersey City at 2:30 P. M. yesterday. They came from Chickamauga by way of St. Louis and were taken to Washington, where the car was attached to the regular express train. The men, who are going home on furloughs, went on board the ferryboat without any delay.

SOLDIERS IN CITY HOSPITALS.

Many of Them Received at These Institutions as Patients Yesterday.

Nearly every hospital in New York received its quota of sick soldiers yesterday. The weakened men of the Seventy-first Regiment furnished the majority of the cases, as they were thoroughly prostrated by the long march. Following is a list of the patients received at the several hospitals:

AT BELLEVUE.

COCHRANE, JOHN F., 21 years old, Cambridge, Mass., private Co. I, 71st New York; malaria.

HANLEY, MICHAEL, 22 years old, 841 West Forty-ninth street, private Co. L, 71st New York; malaria.

LEECH, PAUL, 24 years old, Co. D, 3d Inf.; malaria; residence not given.

LYNCH, WILLIAM, 20 years old, Chicago, Ill.; private Co. G, 20th Inf.; malaria.

QUINN, EDWARD, 26 years old, 526 West Sixty-sixth street; private Co. N, 71st New York; malaria.

SCHERWIN, JAMES E., 25 years old, 2201 Seventh avenue; private Co. K, 71st New York; malaria.

SCHROCK, PETER, 28 years old, Winona, Wis., private Co. G, Third Infantry; malaria.

STRANN, FRED E., 22 years old, Dubuque, Ia., private Co. I, 71st New York; malaria.

WELLS, ROGER W., 26 years old, Madison, Ind., private Co. I, 71st New York; malaria.

MILLER, OSVA, 31 years old, Kensington, O., private Co. E, 8th Ohio; exhaustion.

AT ROOSEVELT.

CARROLL, JOHN P., 35 years old, Hillsborough, Tex., private Troop K, rough riders; malaria.

CAUSBUS, GEORGE P., 22 years old, Montgomery, Ala., private Troop K, rough riders; malaria.

FIRE, JOHN F., 26 years old, assistant engineer Hotel Majestic, private Co. L, 71st New York; malaria.

HUGHES, GARFIELD, 18 years old, Albuquerque, N. M.; Sergeant Troop F, rough riders; malaria.

RICKETTS, WILLIAM, 21 years old, Phœnix, Ariz.; private Troop C, rough riders; malaria.

WALTERS, JESSE, 22 years old, Phœnix, Ariz.; private Troop K, rough riders; malaria.

AT PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL.

CHILMACK, WILLIAM F., 28 years old, 112 East 118th street, private Co. C, 71st New York; malaria.

FORDHAM, WILLIAM W. H., 20 years old, 225 East Thirty-sixth street, private Co. C, 71st New York; typhoid.

HAMMONTON, F. S., 25 years old, 1695 Broadway, private Co. C, 71st New York; malaria.

AT NEW YORK HOSPITAL.

ADAMSON, JOSEPH, 22 years old, 21 East Thirtieth street, private Co. C, 2d Inf.; malaria.

ARMSTRONG, HENRY E., 21 years old, 227 East 126th street, private Co. D, 71st New York; malaria and exhaustion.

AT HUDSON STREET HOSPITAL.

CLOWES, SAMUEL W., 27 years old, Hempstead, L. I., private 14th New York; pernicious malaria.

MACK, JOHN, 29 years old, 110 Walnut street, Cleveland, O., private Co. M, 71st New York; malaria.

MALLORY, WILLIAM, 22 years old, Port Huron, Mich., private Co F, 33d Michigan; malaria and hemorrhages.

AT FORDHAM HOSPITAL.

SIMON, ISAAC, 33 years old, 219 East Sixty-ninth street, private Co. L, 71st New York; malaria.

AT J. HOOD WRIGHT HOSPITAL.

ZEISSER, FREDERICK, 29 years old, private 12th New York; unconscious from typhoid.

SICK MEN FROM CAMP WIKOFF.

The Red Cross Yacht Brought Twelve Patients for the Smith Infirmary.

The yacht Red Cross arrived at Quarantine yesterday morning with sick soldiers from Montauk Point. The yacht tied up at Martino's dock, Stapleton, S. I., and ambulances were in waiting to take the soldiers to the Smith Infirmary, New Brighton. There were twelve patients in all, suffering from typhoid and malarial fevers, dysentery, and from lack of nourishment. The patients were examined by Dr. Frank T. Budd, who did not consider any of the cases serious. Six of the female nurses at the Smith Infirmary have left for Montauk Point to nurse the sick soldiers at Camp Wikoff.

The soldiers at the Smith Infirmary are: Andrew Brown, Troop B, First U. S. Cavalry; Swansey Swanshen, Company F, Second Massachusetts; James B. Deveaux, Assistant Surgeon, Third U. S. Infantry; William H. Farringhy, Company C, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry; Aubrey W. Marchand, Hospital Corps, Eighth Ohio; Charles H. Zimmerman, Company B, Twelfth U. S. Infantry; Joseph Kanawha, Company D, Twentieth U. S. Infantry; W. L. White, Company K, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry; Louis C. McMahon, Troop L, Second U. S. Cavalry; Stephen Music, Company H, Third U. S. Infantry; Samuel Silbermann, Company E, Fourth U. S. Infantry; Lee H. Ackermann, Company A, Twentieth U. S. Infantry.

THE SICK AT FORT HAMILTON.

Surgeon Rafferty Reports Ten Serious Cases of Typhoid Fever.

The new field hospital at Fort Hamilton will be ready for occupancy by Thursday. An ambulance, to be used in transferring the patients to the different hospitals, arrived at the fort yesterday, and two extra nurses, Miss Agwoods and Miss L. McMahon, were sent from St. Vincent's Hospital to assist the other five nurses. Surgeon Rafferty reports that there are at present only fifteen cases of typhoid fever in the hospitals, and out of this number ten are considered serious. The twenty-three convalescents who arrived on Sunday night on the transport San Marcos were sent to the main field hospital, as none of them was found in a critical condition.

SOLACE ARRIVES AT BOSTON.

She Brings Seventy-four Sick Sailors and Soldiers from Santiago.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—The navy hospital ship Solace from Santiago, with seventy-four sick sailors and soldiers on board, anchored off the navy yard at 8:40 o'clock this morning after reporting at Quarantine. An hour later Capt. Dunlap came on shore to pay his respects to Commodore Howison, commandant at the navy yard. No deaths occurred during the passage from Guantanamo, and the vessel came up with a clean bill of health. Two of the patients are army men sick with typhoid fever, one being very ill. The Solace will be docked here for repairs.

GEN. MILES AND WHELPLEY.

THE REPORTER SAYS THE RECORDS BEAR OUT HIS FORMER STORY.

The General, Also He Says, Will Stand by the Interview in Which He Was Reported as Having Criticized Alger—"He Has Simply Precipitated the Avalanche."

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 29.—J. D. Whelpley, whose interview with Gen. Miles branded as incorrect many statements made by Secretary Alger, and specified instances in which official despatches had been mutilated and garbled, telegraphs as follows to his paper to-day from New York, where he has just arrived:

"I feel confident that Gen. Miles will stand by the interview referred to. He is a very politic man at times, but he is no coward. This is not the first time he has talked freely and frankly when it would have better served his personal advantage to have remained silent.

"My talk with him was not confidential. I went to him as a newspaper reporter for the avowed and express purpose of securing an interview. There was no hint of confidences. He knows I am friendly to him. As I believe and have frequently declared he is one of the few commanders of the American army whose joints do not creak with garrison rust and whose brain works beyond the narrow confines of official red tape.

"In this instance, however, no question of veracity need arise. Gen. Miles himself, even if he so desired, could not conceal the proof of all he said. It is written in the records of the War Department and it only needs a clearing away of inconsequent matter to tell the story clearly and in full. It would not have waited for him to tell it. He has simply precipitated the avalanche which was already moving. Who will be buried under it is hard to say, but the Secretary of War, Russell A. Alger, is the man nearest to its path.

"Gen. Shafter is now lost sight of, for he finds refuge in his creator, Alger. Shafter has become merely an incident."

"Gen. Miles in his interview with me makes several distinct statements, one to the effect that he was commanding General of all the American armies, first, last, and all the time, in Washingtom, in Tampa, in Cuba, in Porto Rico, or anywhere else he might be.

"He charged Gen. Corbin with sending a secret despatch to Gen. Shafter contrary to this.

"He charged the War Department with mutilating and even suppressing part or the whole of certain messages in their transmission to the public, thus putting him and his relations to the army in false light to the people at home.

"He charged that his recommendations in regard to moving the troops from Santiago were disregarded, this disregard leading to grave consequences. He recited the fact that Gen. Shafter disobeyed orders in occupying fever-infected houses and allowing Cuban refugees to mix with the American troops. Finally he asserted that Washington allowed the plans of his Porto Rico campaign to leak out to such an extent as to render them useless and dangerous.

"These charges are the sum and substance of his interviews. It needs only the official records of the War Department to show each and every one of these charges to be truth and to throw much additional light on the situation."

Mr. Whelpley follows this with official despatches from Shafter which led Miles to go to Cuba; Alger to Miles, proving that Miles was in command; Shafter to Miles, telling him he had been informed he was not to be superseded, and Miles to Shafter, telling the latter that Miles was in supreme command.

NO MEAT IN HAVANA.

The Authorities Urged to Suspend the Duties on Imported Cattle.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

HAVANA, Aug. 29.—No cattle were killed at the public slaughter house of this city yesterday, owing to the scarcity of cattle, and to-day the inhabitants were without meat. The *Diario de la Marina* is therefore urging the authorities to decree a temporary suspension of the duties imposed upon cattle imported from abroad.

Gen. Maximo Gomez was expected to arrive to-day at the camp of Gen. Francisco Carrillo, situated near the former village of Rojas, in the province of Santa Clara.

On Wednesday Gens. Pando and Salcedo will return to Spain.

The Civil Governor of Havana has notified Commander Niskern and Capt. Niles that he will not permit them to distribute in this city the rations brought on the steamship Comal. His decision is based upon the ground that what they seek to do is one of the functions of the Government. They have agreed to ask President McKinley for authority to deliver the provisions to the Governor, that he may distribute them.

Miss Clara Barton has been invited to visit the free kitchens and the charitable institutions of Havana.

THE TWELFTH NEW YORK.

Chief Surgeon Ward Resigns—Eleven Men Ordered to the Division Hospital.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 29.—The changes in the Twelfth New York to-day came fast and were apparently unexpected. The resignation of Chief Surgeon George G. Ward was accepted and First Assistant Surgeon John W. Hayden, now in Porto Rico, was promoted to the vacancy, and Dr. Jesse Demuth was made Assistant Surgeon. Dr. Demuth has been in charge of the regiment's sick, aided by Dr. McCormick, who was sent here by Mrs. Whitelaw Reid. He has done all in his power for the boys as they fell sick. There was a larger number of sick reported to-day at rollcall than usual, but many of the boys were enjoying Kentucky hospitality yesterday and to this is attributed the increase in the sick. Eleven men were ordered to the division hospital to-day, as follows: John J. McDonald, Company C; Hugo W. Meyer, Company C; Louis A. Lipton, Company K; John Ketchell, Company K; Corporal Frank Fallon, Company B; Charles Dome, Company E; John Moran, Company D; William Buchanan, Company I; Harry Gilson, Company C; Robert Fesner, Company C; James Morris, Company L.

The men of the Twelfth are having a hard time in town with the provost guard. One New Yorker this afternoon who would not give his name kept three guards at bay and could not be arrested until after he had knocked one of them down and had himself been knocked down with a musket. Of the forty-eight arrests made yesterday, twenty-eight were members of the Twelfth. Officers as well as men of the Twelfth think the Provost Marshal, Capt. Noel Gaines of the Third Kentucky, is too severe on the New Yorkers. One of the Twelfth's officers to-night told Marshal Gaines what he thought of him. They met in a café, and for a while there promised to be a sensational difficulty.

Those of the New York sick in the division hospital seem to be getting on well. W. C. Beck, who robbed Chaplain Perry of $4,000 at Chickamauga two months ago, was dishonorably discharged to-day. He had been in the guardhouse ever since the robbery. The following privates were to-day promoted to Corporals: John A. Tucker, F. J. Wood, Company A; Ernest Beck, Harry J. Jacobs, Thomas J. Smith, M. J. Heiffemann, A. L. Beckhardt, Edward Cunningham, Company B; George W. French, F. L. Hesler, Company D; Robert M. Thurman, F. R. Gaus, Robert Myer, Marcus Cohse, Lemuel Littlefield, Louis Waldron, Frank Fallon, F. R. Gibney, Albert Noble, Company L; Louis Luitz, Company G; Joseph H. Crodel, Company M.

The division and the two city hospitals are full of sick soldiers and no more can be taken. In the division hospital there are 240 patients, nearly one-fourth of whom have typhoid symptoms. They have not been there long enough for the disease to fully develop. In St. Joseph's Hospital there are thirty-five sick soldiers, fifteen of whom have typhoid. These are doing well under the care of the sisters. At the Protestant Infirmary there are forty, of whom twenty-seven have typhoid. These are doing well, with the exception of fourteen, who are very sick men.

**More Sick Soldiers Sail from Sant