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MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1898.

What is our status? It is not surprising that the Spaniards should question our status in the Philippines. It would be gratifying to Americans if they could make out just what it is.

The English journals may be deplorably ignorant of American geography, but they are not so far off on American biography. They are not so far off on American biography. They are not so far off on American biography.

Another detachment of thirteen hundred soldiers has sailed for Manila. Probably the insurgents will be subdued and the Spaniards once more in control by the time the men reach that port.

The Spanish troops at Manila will need their guns to bring the people of the Philippines into their old place. It is for a long time that a complaint has been brought out a statement as to the medical service in General Lee's corps.

The eternal Dewey has volunteered to serve as the agent for an explanation of the causes that led to the suffering in Gen. Shafter's army. In his brief, Secretary Alger says the War Department did all it could to supply the troops with everything necessary.

There is no satisfactory explanation, however, of the neglect of the wounded. In General Lee's corps a sufficient

force of enlisted men is detailed for hospital service. These men are provided with litters for carrying the wounded, and able-bodied men have been trained to the work; they have compresses and bandages, and know how to use them for checking hemorrhages, and it is their business to follow up the line of battle to pick up the wounded and take them to the rear.

Concerning the suffering on the transports Secretary Alger says it was perhaps due to carelessness and negligence, contrary to positive orders—but largely on account of not having the medical force to spare, many of the doctors being sick. Many of the medical officers sent with the transports were taken sick on the way home.

It is not necessary to repeat the story of the transports, but it is apparent that the War Department has not been fully informed on this point. One of the transports had two young contract surgeons, who were not equal to the work demanded of them; another had only a doctor who was sick before leaving Cuba, and who was not in the service of the department.

Accepting the statement that if the attack on Santiago was to be made when it was, the troops must suffer from hunger and exposure, which made them peculiarly susceptible to climatic diseases, there is still the appalling and inexcusable inefficiency and indifference of the highest medical officers, or else a complete absence of such officers, at Santiago, leading to infinite suffering from the lack of a system.

It appears that only the firmness of the President rescued our army at Santiago from an opera bouffe climax. It is a pity he was unable to send directions to Gen. Merritt, also.

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By some strange oversight, the train dispatcher whose miscalculation caused the rear-end collision on the Old Colony, did not get a command in the army. However, he was not greatly missed.

Evidently Admiral Dewey did not know the terms of the friendly agreement between the American and Spanish forces when he sent his message saying we had taken several thousand prisoners. The document, indorsed by General Merritt, distinctly says the Spanish are not prisoners, but are to be fed by the Americans as though they were.

Perhaps General Merritt is a telephatic and had unimpaired advice that the war was over when he made that agreement with the enemy. Still, it is not certain that the war is over. Sagasta evidently thinks it isn't and Blanco takes the same view. But we are about to discharge many of our troops.

ON THE RAFFAGE

Cousin George Dooley still fighting the Spaniards. On hearing the news from Manila, Mr. Dooley, who remarks as recalled in the Chicago Journal, concluded that Admiral Dewey did not care to hear from Washington.

"If they don't catch up with him pretty soon," said Mr. Dooley, "he'll fight his way around the world and come out through Bar-salooa, or Cades." "Who's that?" asked Mr. Hennessy.

"Who's that?" asked Mr. Hennessy. "My Cousin George, he's a," said Mr. Dooley. "I suppose you think he's a war on an' peace has returned just because Tiddy Rosenfeld is back home again."

"How are they going to stop him?" Hennessy asked. "The way they stop him," said Mr. Dooley, "is by the shore-bawlin' orders. 'Come back,' he says, 'Come back, I command ye,' he says, 'George, come back,' he says, 'We're not here of the war,' he says, 'George, he says, 'George, he says, 'Lave up on him,' he says, 'Hivins an' earth, he's a bloomin' George, George, ye break me heart,' he says.

"But George Dooley, he gives the wink to his friends," he says, "What's that 'man yellin' on the shore about?' he says, 'Sing it,' he says, 'Write it to me on a postal card at Madrid,' he says, 'Don't stop me now,' he says, 'This is me busy way he finis' a letter, he goes with a piece of lead pipe in his hand and a couple of pins in his other."

Seven Killed and Twenty-eight Injured in a Collision. Sharon, Mass., Aug. 22.—Seven persons were killed and twenty-eight injured, more or less seriously, in the rear-end collision which occurred here last night on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. The dead are: Franklin M. Waters, Somerville, Mass.; Mrs. W. J. Flinn, Boston; Mrs. C. B. Frye, selectman, of Revere; Mary Fitzpatrick, ten years old, and her brother, five years old.

The collision occurred at 7:15 last night. The train from Providence and due in Boston, and the train from Boston was an accommodation, and the rear section an express. At Sharon the forward section was twelve minutes late. The forward section had just come to a stop at the station, and the rear section, running about thirty-five miles an hour, came around the curve, shrieked a warning blast, and a second later crashed into the rear car, passing clear through it and poked its battered front about five feet into the next car. The crash was heard all over Sharon and hundreds of people were on the scene in a few minutes.

The work of rescue was begun at once and soon five bodies and all of the injured were taken out of the wreck. Relief trains with surgeons arrived and after caring for the wounded sent them to the Boston hospitals. Mrs. J. H. G. just as the special started for Boston, and C. B. Frye died after he reached a Boston hospital. Engineer Getchel and Fireman Holmes, of the express, saved their lives by jumping. They sustained severe bruises.

The locomotive is a wreck. The accident is thought to have been caused by the failure of the signals to work properly. Bismarck and Beer. (From the London Chronicle.) Sir Charles Dilke is accustomed to tell a very amusing and interesting story of his visit to him by Bismarck himself. When Bismarck was in London in 1848 one of the places of interest he visited was the brewery of Barclay and Perkins, and his host, having heard of his reputation as a beer-drinker of great prowess, had a tankard of old ale in the confident expectation that he would be obliged to admit himself vanquished by it.

JACK TAR ASHORE

The Most Popular Station in New York Shows How. New York, Aug. 22.—Jacky ashore was welcomed yesterday wherever he went. Some of the tars pleased the bowery crowds by the manner in which they handled rifles in the shooting galleries.

The Bowery restaurants the waiters spent much of their time asking questions of the salaried men. They wanted to know just how Curves's fleet had been sunk, and got loads of the Oregon's men into an argument over the subject with some of the jacksies from the Massachusetts.

A group from the Iowa who assembled in a saloon near Chatham Square were called upon by the crowd to give an exhibition of "gawgawing." The crowd had wired until their arms were tired a man in the saloon "gawgawed" a song for the amusement of the crowd. The bartender sent free drinks to the jacksies. Then the jacksies gawgawed their own songs, and the crowd "gawgawed" some of them going to Coney Island, where they had passed blades on the concert hall stage singing songs about Uncle Sam's new hat.

The appearance of 200 or more Jack Tars and soldiers late in the afternoon caused much enthusiasm at Coney Island. The parade, which was in triumph, was a number of the Oregon's crew, a few New York, Indiana, Oregon and Brooklyn, and a number of Rough Riders also came to be in the sights early in the evening. Both the soldiers and sailors were greeted with a shout of "Hooray" and everything their own way. No policeman interfered with their sport.

A COSTLY BOOK. The Government History of the Great Civil War. The present war with Spain has stirred up many an otherwise indifferent boy and girl to read the histories of our naval and military exploits. There is one history, however, which will be read by all the avid readers, and in the present crisis some facts about this most expensive book in the world may be of general interest.

The book to which I refer is the official history of the Civil War. Before it is finally completed it will have cost our Government about \$2,000,000. Probably no other book in the world has cost so much. The history is a masterpiece of the pen, and the illustrations are of a high order. The book is a masterpiece of the pen, and the illustrations are of a high order.

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HEAVY SHIPMENTS OF COAL

Largest Coal Shipments to Various English Stations. Newport News, Va., Aug. 22.—Eighteen thousand tons of coal were shipped from Newport News last week for the British admiralty, consigned to various coaling stations. According to the best-informed shipping agents here, this is only the beginning of immense sales of fuel to the English navy by coaling agencies operating from this port.

The "big week" Newport has been doing for the admiralty for the British, but from now on Newport News will be an important factor, as a test of the famous Kanawha and New River coal has resulted in the satisfaction of the admiralty experts, who heretofore would have nothing but Welsh and North Country coal. According to the masters and engineers of the ships that loaded the coal, the Kanawha and New River will be the means of giving the American coal a place in the navies of the world.

Biennial Encampment of the Order Opens at Indianapolis. Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 22.—Over 5,000 members of the Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias have already arrived for the biennial encampment and it is believed that from 50,000 to 75,000 will be here during the week.

Rev. J. E. Freeman Explains His Action. Reading, Pa., Aug. 22.—Rev. J. E. Freeman, of Boyertown, the minister who created a sensation by preaching a sermon from the pulpit of Sassafras Church in his shirt sleeves, has this to say in explanation: "When I preached the sermon coatless it was oppressively hot. The thermometer registered 85 in the shade. I would have been under similar conditions, even in a city pulpit. I did not more sin than do the city preachers who wear in a pulpit a dress coat, slippers and a shirt and tie, and 'gown' at the time, nor any comfortable garment. We country preachers must give our people a good sermon, even on a hot day, while city congregations are satisfied with a coat."

A BATHER STRICKEN. Attacked With Heart Failure and Taken Dead From the Water. Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 22.—Joseph Knipke, aged fifty-two years, a wandering musician, engaged this season at the Fortunate pavilion, went into bath yesterday afternoon and was floating at a considerable distance off Arkansas Avenue when he was observed by the crowd of spectators who were gathered up his arms and sink. Life Guards Peck and Berke at once went after him, but he was dead when they picked him up. Dr. R. H. H. pronounced it a case of heart failure.

County Officials Appeal for Birds of Passage. Hagerstown, Md., Aug. 22.—Mr. William H. Armstrong, of Hagerstown, deputy game warden for Washington county, has determined that the new game and fish laws passed by the last legislature shall be enforced. He has issued an appeal to the people to observe the laws. Consisting of a list of birds, the "guardians of fields and orchards," he says in part: "A momentous crisis has come. Are the fowls of the air to be exterminated? The bonnet of the grandmother was simple, sensible and civilized. Its decorations were composed of a few ribbons and feathers. But the bonnet of women today is a grotesque illustration of a zoological museum.

Here Honored in Church. Trenton, N. J., Aug. 22.—Willard Kelly, a gunner on the Brooklyn, attended the First Baptist Church with his sister yesterday morning. Desiring to escape attention, he was in civilian dress, but old acquaintances soon recognized him and the deacons went to the pulpit and whispered to Rev. J. C. Killian the news that one of the country's heroes was in the church. The congregation was singing a hymn at the time when it had finished Rev. Mr. Killian announced to those present that they were favored with the presence of a very distinguished gentleman in the light at Santiago. As it would be unseemly and out of place to give three cheers, he asked that the Chautauque song be sung. The pastor drew his handkerchief from his pocket and instantly there was a waving of white linen and silk from every part of the church.

Sick Soldiers En Route Home. Jersey City, N. J., Aug. 22.—The South-ern Express train which arrived at the depot here at 7:20 this morning brought two carloads of convalescent soldiers from Chickamauga. There were nearly one hundred men. Many of them were in a very weak condition. The men being in Syracuse, N. Y., and are on their way home to enjoy months of recuperation and recuperation of their lost strength. Some of the men were so weak that they languished under the weight of their equipments as they passed from the train to the ferryboat.

The Queen's Oath. The following is the oath which the Queen of Holland will take at her coronation: "I swear to the Dutch people that I will always maintain the constitution. I swear that I will defend and guard with all my power the independence of the territory of the empire; that I will protect public and private liberty and the rights of all my subjects, and that I will use every means to do so by the law; to foster and uphold the national and individual well-being, as a good Queen should do. And my duty shall be to enjoy months of recuperation at the hands of the state general, whose oath, taken first by the president, and then by each member of the cabinet, is as follows: "I am not at hand. "All is lost, we have lost."

SIEGE TRAINS OF THE ARMY

Possibility of an Artillery Drilling Post at Washington. In the early days of the war it has just been suspended with the hope that perfect peace is to result from the order to "stop firing," there was much talk about the siege train that was organized at Tampa under Gen. John I. Rodgers, chief of artillery. The object of this particular siege train was to batter down the walls of Havana in the fall, if the American forces had not before that period received siege train operations in that direction unnecessary. Much good may result from these operations. The work began at Tampa by Gen. Rodgers and vigorously prosecuted up to the time when no necessity for rushing matters appeared on the surface of events, and possibly be transferred to this city. The suggestion has been made to the War Department, and there may be a siege artillery post established within the District, so that the work begun at Tampa will be continued in Washington. It has also been suggested among the officers that a number of instruction batteries, no matter what disposition may be made of the other batteries, it is known that the batteries will be ordered to Washington.

Very few people knew what a siege train was, how it was composed, how many officers were necessary to work it, or in fact, anything about it. It is now known that the outfit of Gen. Rodgers was intended to be a very formidable one. It was got together with great care and, very quietly, one battery after another was sent to Tampa. That was the last that was heard of the battery. If possible, the batteries were sent in sections, so as to attract as little notice as possible.

It was learned yesterday that when Gen. Rodgers got all his force at Tampa he had about thirty batteries, averaging men each. The arms of each battery were either five 5-inch rifles, five 7-inch howitzers or five 7-inch mortars. It is not definitely known how many batteries of each were in the train, but it is believed there were four batteries of rifles and three each of howitzers and mortars. Among the battery commanders were Capt. Coffin, Capt. Sage, Capt. Reed, Capt. Whistler, Ennis and Cummins.

The guns were shipped by fast express from different parts all along the Atlantic coast. The majority, however, went from the Sandy Hook proving ground. When they reached Tampa the rifles and howitzers were packed in boxes, and the muzzles and horses had to be provided. Then came the work of training the men and horses. Not since the civil war had there been a battery of artillery, and it was new work for officers and men. The field drill each day lasted for six hours, and then there was target practice. The horses were trained in the morning, in standing under fire, and in getting used to the bugle calls, got almost as much drill as the men.

The train was ready for active service by July 1. The drilling, however, was kept just as it had from the beginning. When the surrender of Santiago made it probable that Havana would be attacked by Gen. Rodgers, the batteries were ordered to Porto Rico. Finally the order came to take transports. The order was recalled, but the batteries were ordered to Porto Rico. The officers and men packed up four times to go to Porto Tampa. One battery, that of Capt. Lomia, who returned yesterday to Montauk, was ordered to return to Sandy Hook. A day or two ago two of the batteries, those of Capt. Coffin and Capt. Sage, were ordered to Washington Barracks.

Denied by Mrs. Botkin. Stockton, Cal., Aug. 22.—Mrs. M. A. Botkin showed considerable indignation yesterday evening when a report reached her that an effort was being made to bring about her arrest in connection with the death of Mrs. J. P. Dunning and her sister at Dover, Del. She answered with evident readiness all questions concerning her acquaintance with Mrs. Dunning, and she said that she had been financially embarrassed and was much interested in her. She intimated that Mrs. Forcand and her daughter, of New Franklin, were the authors of the anonymous letters to Mrs. Dunning. Beverly Botkin, her son, was an intimate acquaintance of Mrs. Dunning. She said her son was responsible for introducing Mrs. Dunning into the family, but declared that she knew nothing that could throw any more light on Mr. Dunning's life than had already published. W. A. Botkin, the woman's husband, said: "Though Mrs. Botkin and I had not lived together for more than two years I know her character well and I am sure the belief that she is in no way mixed up in this affair; more than that, she knew J. P. Dunning when he went East. She had asked that Mr. Dunning write to her and he had written."

Major Conrad. To the Editor of The Times: Major Conrad, U. S. A., left after gallantly leading a regiment, Eighth Regular Infantry, in the battle before Santiago, succumbed at last to a complication of diseases, and died at his home in this well-beloved city. It was a dreadful shock to his many friends in Washington, and wherever he was known. When he left for the war he stated to the writer: "I have not yet recovered from my illness, but if I were to plead sickness and stay in the rear I should be unworthy of the position of a soldier, therefore I shall go to the front and my duty, though I believe it will be my last campaign, and if I die it need be no surprise to me. I have a wife and a child, and I leave them to God's care. I am a man, and that's enough! Of splendid appearance, handsome, noble, brave, genial, kind, beloved by all; a man of high character, well-versed in military and civil affairs, and a veteran of the late war, it is indeed hard that he, with such splendid qualities, should be taken from this world. His wife and little daughter, and his two sons also in the army, while others who are incompetent and unworthy should be permitted to live. His family have the heartfelt sympathy of all. Although his tomb is in the sea, may his soul be in the keeping of his God!" J. E. W. August 21, 1898.

Not at Hand. "All is lost, we have lost." "The higher the water rises, the higher the boat sinks." "And even boats, seemingly, are not at hand." "I am not at hand."

CHAMBER FOR SECOND PLACE

Urged in Tammany as Candidate for Lieutenant Governor. New York, Aug. 22.—Capt. William Astor Chamberlain is being urged in Tammany Hall for Lieutenant Governor, on the theory that his service in the war would strengthen the Democratic ticket, and to some extent at least, neutralize the popularity of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, should the Rough Rider head the list of Republican nominees.

Capt. Chamberlain is now a member of assembly. He was elected on the Tammany ticket to represent the Fifth district. When the war began he at once set to work to raise a regiment of volunteers. He recruited it up to its full strength of 500 men, paying all the expenses out of his own pocket. He disbanded his regiment, but he did not give up the idea of getting into the fighting. He offered his services to the Government, and was told that he was to go to war but had better enlist as a private. This did not suit Mr. Chamberlain's views. With half a dozen of his friends he purchased a cavalry equipment and slipped away to Tampa to join the Cuban army. He was made a colonel on the staff of Gen. Laceret.

In June, in Washington, however, obtained for him an appointment as assistant adjutant general, with the rank of captain, on Gen. Kent's staff, and he went to the front with the American army. In Gen. Wheeler's report on the promotion before Santiago he was commended for bravery under fire. Capt. Chamberlain, like Col. Roosevelt, is of independent fortune. Before he entered politics he was known chiefly for his explorations in Africa.

Adherents of Lee and Merritt Getting Ready for Work. Richmond, Va., Aug. 22.—Virginia politicians now have a good deal to think about. The horizon already indicates a coming storm, and the next twelve months will witness the marshaling of the forces of two powerful leaders—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and Gen. Robert E. Lee. The bones of contention will be the seat the latter now holds in the upper branch of Congress, and the contest will mainly be fought in the legislature of the Old Dominion.

On one side there is the eclect of a splendid family name, and additional popularity; on the other there is complete organization, and absolute system that once before won on the home stretch. To say that the Lee is a universal favorite in Virginia is but to express it mildly. For years he has been the idol of his people; but that does not always signify success in politics. The gentleman against whom he will contend has not half of Lee's magnetism, nor is he a ready speaker, but in his quiet way he has a power of persuasion that is primarily a lawyer and a business man, going and coming without ostentation, but in the matter of politics he is a master—a man who looks at every detail and foresees every contingency.

North Carolina Politics. Negro Aggressiveness Not Likely to Aid Republicans. Raleigh, Aug. 22.—Some of the Republicans are so greatly annoyed at the political outlook that they express disgust at the slowness of their State chairman, A. E. Halton, in coming here to open headquarters. They say the Democrats are working like beavers, while Republicans are idle. The Republicans admit that the Democrats have drawn the color line so tightly as to make things uncommonly hot for the Populists and white Republicans in the eastern and southern part of the State. Senator Russell's administration has certainly aroused the Democrats.

Populist politics have taken a new turn in this the fourth district, and it appears that Sheriff Jenkins, of Chatham, is likely to get the nomination for Congress, as a reward for his fight against Senator Butler in the State Populist convention last May, at which time he held the Chatham delegates against the proposition for fusion with the Democrats. A Republican leader says he expects 5,000 negroes will this year fail to vote the Republican ticket. He says Senator Butler can hurt the Republicans this year by keeping his Populist followers from the polls.

New Jersey Democrats. They Defer Their State Convention Until the Republicans Nominate. Trenton, N. J., Aug. 22.—The Democratic State Committee failed to fix a date for the State convention at the meeting called for that purpose on Friday. It is the first time that the State committee of the Republicans intended to do at a State convention. The sub-committee to name the date and draft a platform is headed by Col. E. L. Price, the State chairman and United States Senator Smith's lieutenant. It is now said that everything else is to be sacrificed in the attempt to save Senator Smith. To counteract the effect of a few of the State Populist leaders circulating a rumor that he will not seek re-election, but will retire from politics to look after his gas interests in Newark, it is said that he will get \$20,000 a year from the newly organized committee of which he is president.

Among Republicans the opinion is growing that only Voorhees and Pitney will be considered by the Republican State convention. Major Conrad. To the Editor of The Times: Major Conrad, U. S. A., left after gallantly leading a regiment, Eighth Regular Infantry, in the battle before Santiago, succumbed at last to a complication of diseases, and died at his home in this well-beloved city. It was a dreadful shock to his many friends in Washington, and wherever he was known. When he left for the war he stated to the writer: "I have not yet recovered from my illness, but if I were to plead sickness and stay in the rear I should be unworthy of the position of a soldier, therefore I shall go to the front and my duty, though I believe it will be my last campaign, and if I die it need be no surprise to me. I have a wife and a child, and I leave them to God's care. I am a man, and that's enough! Of splendid appearance, handsome, noble, brave, genial, kind, beloved by all; a man of high character, well-versed in military and civil affairs, and a veteran of the late war, it is indeed hard that he, with such splendid qualities, should be taken from this world. His wife and little daughter, and his two sons also in the army, while others who are incompetent and unworthy should be permitted to live. His family have the heartfelt sympathy of all. Although his tomb is in the sea, may his soul be in the keeping of his God!" J. E. W. August 21, 1898.