Advertise Your HELP "Wants" FREE IN THE JOURNAL'S EMPLOYMENT DIRECTORY.

WEATHER.

FOR NEW YORK CITY: Showers in the afternoon; stationary temperature.

For New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Eastern Pennsylvania: Increasing cloudiness, showers in afternoon; high easterly winds.

The highest temperature yesterday was 77 degrees at 3 p. m.

The lowest temperature yesterday was 62 degrees at 8:30 a. m.

NEW YORK JOURNAL

AND ADVERTISER.

NO. 5,800. Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.—NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1898.—14 PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

CLUBMAN IN PITY BUTCHERS A HORSE

Its Owner Obtains a Warrant for H. S. Page's Arrest.

amous Gentleman Jockey Was Unskilful With an Axe.

HE STRUCK FIVE BLOWS.

Then Was Obliged to Mount and Gallop Away to Escape a Hackman's Vengeance.

ARREST IN SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

Mr. Page's Act Was Inspired by a Humane Desire to End the Sufferings of the Horse, Which Was Diseased.

Harry S. Page, clubman and sportsman, is to be arrested. With the best motives in the world he killed another man's horse—killed it deliberately, to put it, as he thought, out of misery.

But the affair was a butchery, and a clumsy one. He beat the horse to death with an axe, and was probably as filled with horror at his own act as his women friends of Fifth avenue would have been had they seen it. Then he was obliged to jump on a horse and gallop away to escape the vengeance of the horse's owner, who has since obtained a warrant for his arrest.

Member of Many Clubs.

Harry S. Page is a member of the Metropolitan Club, of the Essex County Country Club, and of the Meadowbrook Hunt Club. He is one of the most skilled and daring gentleman jockeys in the country, and has a deep love for the horse kingdom. The complainant against him is James Johnson, who has been plying his trade of hackman at Camp Black all the Summer.

Johnson bought a horse at Hempstead, a few days ago. On his way home with it, he says, the animal fell lame, and he discovered that a nail had been driven into its foot. It was a rusty nail, and must have poisoned the horse very quickly, for within a short distance of Johnson's home it collapsed at the roadside.

Covering the suffering beast with a blanket, Johnson went home for assistance. During his absence Mr. Page rode by and, seeing a horse in agony, dismounted and examined it. He says that it was in a terrible condition, diseased beyond recovery, and suffering torment—a statement which throws some doubt on Johnson's verdict of how the animal came to succumb.

Battered the Horse's Skull.

Determined to put the horse out of its agony, at all hazards, Mr. Page tried to procure a firearm, but no such thing was to be borrowed in the neighborhood. Exclaiming in indignation at the absent owner of the horse, and threatening to have him proceeded against for cruelty to animals, the gentleman jockey hastened to the country sat of Sidney Dillon Ripley and borrowed an axe. With this implement he essayed to crush the animal's skull at a single blow; but he was unused to such work, and his blows were not well directed. Five times did the axe rise and fall before the horse ceased kicking, and thn its head presented a horrible sight.

It was then that Johnson returned, having seen the butchery from a distance. He was running at the top of his speed, screaming threats of swift vengeance. To avoid an encounter with the enraged hackman, Mr. Page jumped on his horse and rode away.

Trouble for Page.

Johnson drove to Wantagh, several miles from Hempstead, and told his story to Justice Seaman, who issued a warrant against Mr. Page in a civil action to recover damages for the loss of the horse. Johnson also threatenes to report the manne of the killing to the superintendent of the Bergh Society in Brooklyn, in the hope that Mr. Page will be further harassed.

ENGLISH TURF IS SLOANE MAD.

American Syndicate Wins $90,000 Backing His Mounts and Bookmakers May Unite Against Him.

L 35

Special Cable to the Journal.

(Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.)

London, Oct. 2.—Tod Sloane's great successes have so enriched the American betting contingent that the bookmakers are seriously contemplating some united action against him. The raising of odds on his mounts had no effect in stopping their losses, so it is possible they may refuse to accept any bets on horses ridden by the American jockey.

The most successful betting has been done by a syndicate of four Americans, headed by Charles Quinn, partner of Riley Grannan. The started with a capital of £1,000, bet every time on Sloane's mounts at the Manchester and Newmarket meetings, with the result that they now have £18,000 in winnings.

Just to see what could be done with a small investment, they placed £5 in a separate account, won on the first race and kept on betting its winnings until at the close of the second week the original £5 grew to £3,500.

Frank Grey bet £20 on each of Sloane's seven races last Friday, and won £400. Tom Ochiltree came over from Paris and backed Sloane's mounts vigorously, winning large amounts. The turf has gone Sloane mad, and the coming week will probably witness some exciting scenes.

DEATH'S ALLIES AT CAMP THOMAS.

DR. STERNBERG.

No Attention Paid to Sick and Dying.

GEN. CORBIN.

Startling Report Made by a Committee Appointed at Sternberg's Suggestion.

Washington, Oct. 2.—The War Department was startled to-day by a report received from Camp Thomas most severely arraigning its methods. The report was made by a committee of surgeons appointed at the suggestion of Surgeon-General Sternberg to examine into the condition of affairs at the camp. Brigade Surgeon M. D. Ward is chairman of this committee, and its report has caused much anxiety among War Department officials, since it must go before the Investigating Committee early this week.

The report makes the strong point that military discipline could well have been relaxed when necessary in the cause of humanity. Accompanying the report is a mass of proof. Following is an extract referring to the general hospital management and lack of supplies:

"The testimony herewith covers the ground relative to the care of the sick so completely that we do not consider it essential to comment extensively on it. There are, however, some features regarding the management of the hospital that we think demand especial attention.

"There was a great deal of unnecessary suffering and many deaths resulting from lack of proper attention to the sick. It is our unanimous opinion that the basic causes for this unnecessary suffering may be found in the principles governing the management of a hospital of this kind. It is not conceivable that men taken from the ranks promiscuously and with no previous preparation and put in charge of helpless sick men could do justice to them, and especially so when forced to do so against their wills.

No Excuse for Lack of Supplies

"The next cause for ill treatment of the sick in this hospital came fom lack of supplies of every nature.

"We can find no reasonable excuse for the lack of supplies, which could have been easily obtained, and were not, by those responsible, and they should be held strictly accountable.

"So far as the officers directly in charge of the hospital are concerned, the evidence proved conclusively that in most instances they did the best they could under the circumstances. There was a demoralization of the medical corps. There is no doubt this caused the feeling of indifference which led to actual neglect.

"The officers in charge of the hospital convinced the board that they had not failed to make the necessary requisitions for supplies, but could not get them. It is not possible for this board to say whether they did all that was possible to be done to get supplies, but that they did not succeed is apparent.

"It certainly appears that those higher in authority, those who were in positions to insist upon the proper equipment of this hospital, should have employed some means, whether in keeping with the strictest military discipline or not, to have furnished the comforts for every sick man sent to the hospital. That they did not is apparently evident.

"The location of the hospital was in a very unsanitary portion of the park. It was on the lowest point of a slope of the hill and in close proximity to the very lowest ground that could be found in the entire park. All that has been stated by witnesses regarding the unsanitary conditions of the hospital wards and sinks is true during the earlier history of the hospital, but there was much improvement of late, although there was much to be desired under the most favorable state of the institution."

This statement was referred to-day to General Sternberg. He said:

"I do not now propose to discuss this matter. The report will take its course and go to the committee."

Who Are "Higher Authorities?"

General Sternberg was asked if the Board, by its use of the term "those higher in authority," did not directly criticise the Surgeon General's office in the War Department. The Surgeon General said to this that the higher authorities in the field were referred to.

General Corbin said, referring to the report: "I have not read it and I cannot comment on it. I am of the opinion, however, from what you have submitted, that the remarks of the Board refer to certain officers at the camp."

The chief officers here are not disposed to talk about facts given as officially and pointedly as in the present report.

STERNBERG WILL BE HEARD TO-DAY.

Surgeon-General to Present His Defence to the War Inquiry Board.

Washington, Oct. 2.—The War Investigating Committee expects to open at its meeting to-morrow several budgets of defence from the bureaus of the War Department. Among these will be data prepared by the Quartermaster's Department relating to the transportation of supplies to Tampa and from Tampa to Santiago. This information is required in advance of the oral testimony to be given by General Shafter, General Wheeler and, perhaps, General Miles.

Surgeon-General Sternberg was hard at work to-day, as he has been for a week, preparing statements for the committee. Two important abstracts were finished this afternoon and will be in the hands of the committee to-morrow morning.

General Sternberg has outlined the defence of his department to the committee on the lines of the committee's suggestions as to what would be required. The most grievous of all the charges have been made against the medical officers, not only in the field, but in relation to the condition of the troop ships which arrived in New York.

General Sternberg claims that he sent out full instructions as to the sanitation of camps early in the preparations for war. One of his most explicit circulars, which he will submit, is of date April 25. In this circular he suggests the punishment of those who evaded or disobeyed orders with reference to sanitary precautions. General Sternberg maintains that he is not responsible for the failure to carry out instructions, and that those directly and immediately in charge in camps and at hospitals should make the accounting for whatever was wrong.

General Sternberg has already stated that some of the camp sites were selected without consultation with the medical department. He will show from appended reports how ships were overcrowded, and that this was not chargeable to the medical department.

The question of inadequate medical supplies, insufficient nurses and other medical assistants, is also entered into in detail.

General Wheeler arrived in the city today and is at the Arlington. He declines to discuss his prospective testimony. He assumes that it will relate to the conduct of the Santiago campaign and to more recent events in camp and hospital at Montauk Point.

ALL THESE NEW CHURCHES AND RELIGION DYING?

Dr. De Costa told his congregation yesterday that blatant infidelity prevails throughout the land; that 50,000,000 of the 70,000,000 American people are out of the church. What will the pastor say of this evidence of church growth:

The handsome new church edifice of the Church of the Divine Paternity (Universalist) was dedicated yesterday. The church is at Central Park West and Seventy-sixth street. It has been building for two years and cost over $500,000.

The corner stone of the Church of the Holy Rosary, in One Hundred and Nineteenth street, between First and Second avenues, was laid yesterday afternoon. The Rt. Rev. John M. Harley was in charge of the services, and the Rev. Peter Clancy officiated at high mass.

The corner stone of the new St. Luke's Roman Catholic Church, on Eleventh avenue, Whitestone, L. I., was laid in the presence of 2,000 persons yesterday afternoon by Bishop McDonnell, assisted by twenty-four priests, including the Rev. Sylvester Malone. The sermon was preached by Father Malone, and speeches were made by Bishop McDonnell and Father O'Hara, the pastor of the parish.

The new parish church of St. Ambrose, in West Fifth-fourth street, near Tenth avenue, was dedicated yesterday morning, in the presence of a large congregation, by Archbishop Corrigan. The mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Jackson, pastor of St. Paul's Church, in East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, assisted by the Rev. E. F. Leonard as deacon, and the Rev. Joseph V. McDonnell as sub-deacon, and a choir of forty voices. The sermon was preached by Vicar-General Mooney.

The Highland Park Reformed Church, at New Brunswick, N. J., was dedicated yesterday afternoon. The historical sermon was delivered by the Rev. J. Bodine Thompson, D. D., of Trenton, formerly pastor of this church. At the dedicatory service, which was in charge of the pastor, the Rev. C. S. Van Dyck, the sermon was preached by the Rev. D. Sage Mackay, D. D.

RELIGION DYING OUT,

Says Dr. Da Costa.

"Blatant Infidelity," He Declares, "Prevails Throughout the Land."

SECTARIANISM THE CURSE.

Fifty Million of Our People Hostile or Indifferent to the Church.

THERE MUST BE UNION OR RUIN.

A Combination of All Existing Bodies in One Grand Body Which Will Win the Confidence of the Land.

THE Rev. Dr. Benjamin F. De Costa, rector of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Waverley place and West Eleventh street, in beginning his discourse yesterday morning said:

"I want first to tell you what I am not going to talk about. I am not going to preach about the failure of Protestantism. I wish to consider the fact this morning that the religious bodies of this country have failed to accomplish what they ought to have accomplished, and if they ever are going to accomplish what they ought to accomplish, instead of working against one another, they must work together with this one thought, one Lord, one faith, one baptism.

"The time has come to think. It is simply criminal to attempt to shut our eyes to the facts presented by the census, showing the spread of irreligion in the land. Millions of young men of three generations have gone down to unsanctified graves. Morally, denominationalism has not saved the people. It has not saved religion or morality. This morning Christianity is ignored by the masses of the people. Sectarianism has played a high game and it has lost. Even among its membership, if reports be true, there are men who reflect little or no credit upon its work.

Fifty Million Godless.

"What is the prospect? Take the fact this morning that there is no plan for the conversion of the people from irreligion. **One hundred years ago there were one million people out of the Church; to-day there are fifty million. How long is it going to take at this rate to convert the nation?**

"They say the old church was not fit to live; that it was not a success. **I want to call attention to the fact that denominationalism is not a success.**

"Denominationalism does not hold the people, and to-day there are fifty million out of the seventy million people in this land who are either hostile or indifferent to the teachings of the Church.

"There is a set of reformers who would reform the Bible, and rid it of what they call myths. They would have us believe that Christ was blind, leader of the blind, that He did not know as much about the Old Testament as they do. So the reform goes on, and I ask this morning if it is not time that every rational man, not wholly given over to denominationalism, to pause and ask whither are we drifting?

Infidelity Is Rampant.

"It is something pitiful to see the secretaries of church societies prepare figures to show an increase in the membership of their organizations, when the masses are drifting further away from the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour. You can count the gains on your fingers, while the census counts up the losses by millions. Blatant infidelity prevails throughout the land.

"Now comes in higher criticism, which only asks to be let alone. Thank God, it is not to be let alone. We must take care of the Bible at all hazards. The one thing we have got to do is to remember that sectarianism has nothing in accord with Christianity.

"What we need is a combination of all existing bodies animated with the spirit and thought; one Lord, one faith, one hope, one baptism, in one grand body, which will win the respect and confidence of the people of the land. If those who call themselves Christians cannot stand together in such a work, in a short time they will not be able to stand at all."

"HOLD THE PHILIPPINES!"

—MAJOR GENERAL MERRITT, U. S. A.

"GIVE THEM BACK!"

—MARQUIS DE COMILLAS—SPANIARD.

MERRITT BRINGS DEWEY'S REPORT.

IMPORTANT Messages to the Journal from Creelman, European Commissioner.

Philippines, he declares, a menace ahead.

He calls annexation a 'leap in the dark.'

Spain's largest individual creditor at Paris.

Believes Peace Commissioners think so to.

Wants a man from the spot, and lo, here is one.

MAJOR-GENERAL WESLEY A. MERRITT.

Governor of Philippines reaches Marseilles.

On his way to the Paris Peace Commissioners.

Speaks right out on the problem of annexation.

Issues a timely confutation of Spanish plea.

Quotes Dewey, and says, hold what we have won.

(Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.)

MARSEILLES, Oct. 2.—While the Peace Commissioners were twiddling thumbs in Paris this morning, General Merritt landed on French soil and declared that the United States alone can govern the Philippines properly, and that to abandon the vast island empire to Spain will mean inevitable intervention and annexation by the European powers.

General Merritt carries to the Peace Commissioners in Paris a report in which Admiral Dewey says that if the American Government has made its mind up to surrender the Philippines, the Island of Luzon should be retained. Merritt denounces as a pure falsehood the story spread by the Spanish and pro-Spanish press to the effect that the Philippine population is hard to govern or that the United States would be unequal to the task.

The General and his party arrived on the Arcadia at 7 o'clock this morning. With him were Major Strother, aide-de-camp; Major Hale, Captain Nott, Secretary Howell and an orderly. The General wore a dark tunic, with gold buttons; a cap, with the American eagle in front and two golden stars on his shoulders. While talking to me the General smoked an enormous cigar, and in reply to my question whether it was a Spanish weed, he said, significantly:

"No; it is an American cigar now."

Dewey's Battle Unparalleled.

General Merritt said to me:

"Dewey's battle was all that it has been described. I do not think that it has any parallel in history. It would have been harder to win had the Spaniards shown any inclination to fight. No aloofness between the army and navy can ever induce me to think of Admiral Dewey's fight otherwise than as a most brilliant victory.

"The Filipinos are not difficult to govern. In spite of misgovernment they are still quite tractable. They have been grossly misrepresented by writers. It has been said of them that they do not know what gratitude is, and they have no word for 'kind.' This statement, which is accepted as an axiom by Spanish writers, is gravely unjust. Doubtless, it would be easier to govern them in future had they been justly treated in the past. In the Philippines there is a great variety of races, and not so much fusion between the natives and the Spaniards as in Cuba. Spain did not regard the rights of these people till they arrested attention by revolution.

Unconquered for 300 Years.

"Spain has never completely conquered the Philippines, although she has been trying to do so for over three hundred years. Oppression and injustice will drive even a peace-loving people to revolt. The Philippine Malays stand well mentally and physically. The men are obedient and affectionate, the women deeply interested in their domestic duties.

"I did not meet Aguinaldo, but I have been told that he was troublesome and arrogant before my arrival. However, he gave me no trouble. My object in not meeting him was to leave myself wholly free to treat him according to his deserts in case he tried to make trouble. I doubt very much whether or not he could form a stable government, even if he were given an opportunity, but this is unthinkable, for few want him to try. **All foreigners, Spaniards, Americans, Portuguese, English and Germans, favor the annexation of the archipelago by the United States.**

Germans Made a Mistake.

"I have been told of the attitude of the German fleet at Manila, that while not technically hostile it was decidedly unfriendly, and that the action of Admiral Diedrich was clumsy and annoying. If this be so, and if Germany's object were to get a foothold in the Philippines she could not have set about it in a fashion less likely to succeed. It is only fair to add, however, that so far as relations with me were concerned, the Germans were quite courteous, and the officers visited me frequently. It is noteworthy that the commercial interests of the islands, all of which are controlled by English, American, German and Chinese houses, look hopefully for annexation with the United States. **Joint government is impossible, and would be like trying to make a union of light with darkness.** There are diseases, such as malaria, smallpox and cholera, but sanitary science would soon put a stop to these.

"My men fought splendidly. Their bravery and behavior are beyond all praise. This is all the more remarkable considering that most of them were volunteers and none of them veterans. In my official report I shall endeavor to impress upon the Government the faultless behavior of our army of the Philippines.

Admiral Dewey's Epigram.

"Admiral Dewey's opinion is that if only one island is to be held it must be that of Luzon. Its value as a strategic basis he holds to be enormous. This is obvious if you look at the map and see how easy it is to carry on operations against other powers from this point.

"The Admiral believes that with San Francisco, Honolulu, Guam and Luzon, Americans can step through the Pacific Ocean without wetting their feet, as it were.

"From the Ladrone group I believe the United States will select Guam. This opinion is based upon the only feasible point of view—namely: The strategic one. The defences of Guam are antiquated and useless, but they can be easily replaced by modern ones. It has a good harbor."

The Six Conclusions.

From my conversation with General Merritt I draw the following conclusions:

First—Spain has lost the Philippines because she had not statesmen sufficiently courageous to tell the Spanish people the obvious truth that they could not fight the United States.

Second—It would be no kindness now to Spain to hand her back the Philippines.

Third—Aguinaldo could not govern the islands.

Fourth—Condominium or joint government of the islands by Spain and the United States is senile drivel from prostituted pens.

Fifth—If the United States should withdraw, then the European Powers will intervene to protect their own interests and will ultimately annex the islands.

Sixth—There is no nation more competent than the United States to solve the problem of governing the Philippines.

General Merritt and party are now visiting the historic scenes of the city of Cicero's exile. Late this afternoon a reception will be held and a dinner be given in his honor by the American Consul. He leaves for Paris this evening, and on arriving there he will at once confer with the Peace Commissioners.

Special Cable Dispatch.

(Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.)

PARIS, Oct. 2.—The Marquis de Comillas, who yesterday arrived in this city from Madrid, is negotiating with the French Transatlantic Company and with the Chargeur Reunis Navigation Company for steamers provided with adequate hospital accommodation for transporting the Spanish troops and material from Cuba and Porto Rico to Spain. He is the principal owner of the Spanish Transatlantic Company, and, consequently, the largest individual creditor of the Spanish Government.

In conversation to-day with the correspondent of the Journal the Marquis made the following statement:

Spain Full of Confidence.

"The people of the United States seem to forget that Spain is still responsible to the powers for the safety of life and the property of foreigners in those portions of the Philippine Archipelago not occupied by the United States forces. I can assure the readers of the Journal that the greatest confidence prevails in Spanish official and commercial circles that as soon as the United States Commissioners are in possession of all the facts concerning the situation in the Philippines they will realize the enormous responsibilities involved by annexation. They will then see that the United States must decide either to be content with a coaling station and port, or else they must take over the whole archipelago outright.

"There is nothing compatible with practical statesmanship in a third measure. There is no middle course between these two extremes which any one at all familiar with the Philippines would dare to pronounce feasible.

Only Two Courses Open.

"But, as I have already explained, there are only two courses open for the United States—namely, a coaling station and port with all the advantages compatible with Spanish sovereignty or else outright annexation pure and simple, with all its responsibilities.

"The idea of the United States claiming a reversion or option on the ultimate disposal of any of the Philippine Islands and at the same time shrinking from the responsibilities of establishing and maintaining an orderly government is simply ridiculous.

'Ware a Leap in the Dark.

"Unless I am greatly mistaken, when the United States Commissioners have fully considered the reports that have no doubt been carefully prepared by Admiral Dewey or by some of the able and practical minded Federal or military officers who have had an opportunity of judging of the situation on the spot, **they will be convinced not only of the injustice toward Spain which would lie in annexing the Philippines, but will see the wisdom of declining to make such a leap in the dark, with all its vast responsibilities and grave political consequences.**