HOLIDAY IN SAN JUAN.

Enthusiastic Ceremonies at the Raising of Stars and Stripes.

WORK OF EVACUATION COMMITTEE.

It is Now Completed—All the Reports Will be Sent to Washington on Thursday.

San Juan de Porto Rico, Oct. 18.—Promptly at noon today the American flag was raised over San Juan. The ceremony was quiet and dignified, unmarred by disorder of any kind.

The Seventh regular infantry, with two batteries of the Fifth artillery, landed this morning. The latter proceeded to the forts, while the infantry filed up on the docks. It was a holiday for San Juan, and there were many people in the streets. Rear Admiral Miller and Gen. Gordon, accompanied by their staffs, proceeded to the palace in carriages.

The Seventh infantry regiment and band, with troop H of the Sixth United States cavalry, then marched through the streets and formed in the square opposite the palace.

At 11:40 a. m. Gen. Brooke, Admiral Sampson and Gen. Gordon, the United States evacuation commissioners, came out of the palace with many naval officers and formed on the right side of the square. The streets leading into the square were thronged with townspeople, who stood waiting in deep silence.

At half the clock struck the hour of 12, and the crowds almost breathless and with eyes fixed upon the flagpole, watched for proceedings.

At the sound of the first gun from Fort Morro, Maj. Dean and Lieut. Carter of Gen. Brooke's staff hoisted the stars and stripes, while the band played the "Star Spangled Banner." All boats were heard and the crowd cheered. Fort Morro, Fort San Cristobal and the United States revenue cutter Manning, lying in the harbor, fired twenty-one gun each.

Senor Manos Rivera, who was president of the recent autonomous cabinet of ministers, and other officials of the late insular government, were present at the proceedings.

Congratulations and hand-shaking among the American officers followed. Shops filled the Stars and Stripes in the backgrounds, but all other flags on the various public buildings were hoisted by military officers. Simultaneously with the raising of the flag over the captain general's palace, many others were hoisted in different parts of the city.

The work of the United States evacuation committee is now over, and all the reports will be forwarded to Washington on Thursday next. The labors of both parties have terminated with honors for all concerned. The Americans considerably worked without the last delay and in the most thorough and effective manner.

PROLOGUE AT PONCE.

Enthusiasm, Speeches, General Goodfellowship and Mutual Congratulations.

Ponce, P. R., Oct. 18.—Today's ceremonies in the formal surrender of the island of Porto Rico were, as had been expected, most enthusiastic. After the parade the bands and various trade-organizations went to Gen. Henry's headquarters to be introduced to him. Gen. Henry, in the course of a brief speech, said:

"Alcalde and citizens—Today the flag of the United States floats as an emblem of undisputed authority over the island of Porto Rico, giving promise of a foretaste of its of liberty, prosperity and right to worship, God is witnesses with the Declaration of independence, which forty-five years ago proclaimed to the civilized world on the 4th day of that day, units in wonderful harmony, you prosperity and happiness as citizens of the American union.

"Your future destiny rests largely with yourselves. Honest, industrious and with the exception of the Spanish and Porto Rican people, the greatest number in the population. I congratulate you on the recognition of commercial interests. I congratulate you in beginning your public life under new auspices, the French government opposition and with a Republican government your own country's interests to your offering."

The Alcalde replied in part as follows: "Today during last written the last chapter of Spanish dominion in Porto Rico and the prologue to the entrance of the public American Republic, whose life is a story of a new era. We have in no another and spectacle of our property and our membership of the great Republic. Porto Rico has accepted American domination as a mater of force. Therefore the people of Porto Rico hoping based it best, with the greatest of all reputations to advance in civilization and progress and to become part of the Republic to which we judge our faith forever."

The town was profusely decorated with American flags.

A PROBLEM.

What Becomes of the Citizens of Porto Rico Permanently?

Washington, Oct. 18.—In view of the fact that at noon today, with the acquisition of the island of Porto Rico by the United States, about 10,000 inhabitants of that island lost their Spanish citizenship, the question as to what shall become of these people politically becomes of importance.

Middle advices report that leading citizens in Porto Rico have already taken steps to become naturalized as United States citizens. This is an error, for existing law provides no way in which this change of citizenship can be effected by the residents of the island. There is no United States court there before which a declaration of intention can be filed, and, in fact, no machinery at all which can be put in motion to effect citizenship.

Inquiry into this subject at the state department discloses the fact that it has been found impossible to provide for the change of people transferred as those in Porto Rico, in the treaty of peace which terminated the war. It may be product for the commission at Paris to avoid any references to Porto Rico again, in which case Congress will be called upon by the President to confer citizenship upon the Porto Ricans in the same way as that which must be passed to provide a status form of government for the island.

Should either of these courses be found impracticable hereafter it is said in the department that international law in the operation would confer American citizenship upon these Porto Ricans in the general principle being that where a treaty of cession is silent upon the subject of citizenship it changes with the soil.

In the case of the acquisition of New Mexico, the residents of the territory were given the citizenship by specific provision of the treaty.

MORE CONUNDRUMS.

Complications Galore Confront the Guardians of Porto Rico for Solution.

London, Oct. 18.—The San Juan correspondent of the Times says: The remodeling of the currency and banking system is among the most serious Porto Rican problems confronting the United States. The attempt of the military authorities to establish exchange on the basis of two Porto Rican dollars for one American has occasion discontent among the French railway company in Porto Rico. Many of the existing concessions are susceptible of being construed to the American Constitution, but legal opinion demands that they be respected.

Education is the most difficult problem of all. A great majority of the Porto Ricans are in favor of secular schools. The native priests do not favor instruction, believing that it tends to alienate the youth from the Spanish Catholic church. If the United States can obtain the friendly cooperation of the priesthood many troubles will be removed, but it will be necessary for the American authorities to act in such a manner toward the church in Porto Rico as to eradicate the strong prejudices against Americans now very widely held there.

RETURNING THE ORDER.

Captain of the Herschel Abandons His Crew and Leaves the Wreck First.

Alpena, Mich., Oct. 18.—The crew of six aboard the schooner Herschel, ashore on Sulphur Island Reef is in the greatest peril. The captain escaped to shore this afternoon in the yawl boat. The line parted to the yawl boat before the rest of the crew could get into it, and it was quickly driven out of reach. It is deemed certain that the schooner will soon go to pieces as the wind is blowing fifty miles an hour and great seas are rolling over the vessel. Heroic efforts are being made to save the men.

Cuban Breakaways.

Washington, Oct. 18.—The commissioner of internal revenue has received a ruling of the attorney general that transactions in grain and provisions by members of the board of trade in Havana, before and the regular board house, in the office of the parties to such transactions and also at times on the sidewalks in the vicinity of the board. In his reply the commission holds that transactions of this character between those specially engaged therein at any business place and for such purpose without regard to location or designation, where they may meet and make their arrangements are subject to tax. The construction of the law however, is held not to apply to the casual transactions which may occur on the sidewalks, street corners or other public places where they may occasionally happen.

This ruling is in accordance with the recent opinion of the attorney general.

SIFTING THE EVIDENCE.

Surgeon Mass Says Sick Soldiers Were Well Looked After.

UNEQUALLED IN HISTORY OF THE WORLD

Tainted Meat Was Furnished in But Two Instances—Flies Had Some Much to Spread Contagion.

Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 18.—The war investigating commission held three sessions today, dealing during the entire day session with the general staff officers of the Seventh army corps, and at night hearing the testimony of officers and men of the Second South Carolina regiment. The general officers examined included all the chief surgeons, the chief commissary, the chief quartermaster and the inspector general of the corps, and all gave detailed information as to their respective departments of the service. The second South Carolina regiment, which left today, was held in the camp, but the moving trains made so much noise that it was found necessary to hold other quarters, and here after the meetings will be held in the city council chambers.

The subcommittee, consisting of Gen. Wilson and Capt. Hobson, expected to investigate the selection of Fernandina as a camp, returned tonight and reported their approval of the selection. They made special inquiry into the report that the camp had been located there for the purpose of enhancing the value of land owned by a son of Secretary Alger, going through the military records as part of their work. They failed to find any trace of these documents, and their investigation convinced them that he had never owned any real estate in this vicinity, or had been in any way interested in it.

SURGEON MASS TESTIFIES.

Col. Louis Mass, chief surgeon of the Seventh army corps, was the first witness sworn. He is a regular army surgeon, and has served in the medical practically throughout the history of the army. He said there was only a small field hospital at Tampa in June, May, and there were not very many sick men. Subsequently developed slowly and there was no trouble in July. He said that when the order came for the concentration of division hospitals, there was some delay in getting supplies, such as tents. He made his requisitions on Tampa, but finding that all offices were deserted at the expedition off, he made his requisitions upon Washington direct. After this they were soon delivered. There was no suffering among the sick, and they did not have to wait at the outset of the war that there were in the latter days of it. "Not," added the doctor, "do I think that any society of the world has ever met a parallel to our present care of the sick."

Taking up the general condition of the hospitals, he said there were no trained female nurses now at work here.

NO LACK OF SUPPLIES.

Replying to question, Dr. Mass said that after the first few days there had been no refusal of supplies, and all requisitions had been filled promptly. He had never seen such utter disregard of expenses in caring for sick soldiers. He also said the Red Cross society has given so much that it was often unnecessary to ask the government for supplies. There had been no restrictions in the matter of fitting out the camps.

He thought the typhoid had been introduced into camp by Montauk and Virginia troops. Shallow wells and surface drainage had done much toward the sickness, but he was confident that the regular water supply of the city had not been in any way responsible for it. He also thought the flies had done much to disseminate fever. From the beginning strict attention had been given to the sinks. He had never in his life seen such attention given to sanitation in any camp, but despite this a case typhoid fever broke out and became the principal sickness here.

INEFFICIENT SURGEONS.

Dr. Mass said he had found it difficult to prevail upon surgeons in the volunteer service to honor the disciplinary duties of their positions. As a matter of fact, these duties were entirely neglected, and for this reason the volunteer physicians were not as efficient as they should have been. Often also in the early history of the war, some of the volunteer regimental surgeons had been found negligent in the matter of inspection, but later on mentation became the principal duty of everybody about the camp. Much trouble had been experienced in keeping the public from the hospitals, to many cases they had surreptitiously carried food to the sick.

Dr. Mass also dwelt upon the newspaper reports of the suffering in the camp, saying they had generally grown out of exaggerated statements from themselves.

BS-SLE MEAT.

Dr. Mass mentioned one instance in which serious illness had followed the use of tainted meat, and said he had heard of two or three instances in which meat had been seized. Still these cases were rare and no more frequent than should be expected from chance.

Dr. Conner questioned Dr. Mass about the acceptance of outside aides, quoted a report from Col. Dodge, inspector general, saying that but for the action of the Red Cross society the sick would have been without essential supplies for two months.

"That statement," said Dr. Mass, "is utterly false. The government would have supplied them if the Red Cross had not." Dr. Mass also denied the truth of a statement made by the governor of Illinois that but for the action of the Red Cross society the sick would have been without essential supplies for two months.

"That statement," said Dr. Mass, "is utterly false. The government would have supplied them if the Red Cross had not." Dr. Mass also denied the truth of a statement made by the governor of Illinois that there was only one man in charge of canteen typhoid patients. He said, however, that the nurses sent by the governor of Iowa had been accepted, not because the government was indigent, but because they could be utilized.

Dr. Mass also commented in regard to the camp at Miami. He said he had investigated it, and found it to be unsuitable on account of the scarcity of water, which he believed had shown to be impure. He also thought Tampa unsuited to a large camp. He in his response to a telegram from a Jacksonville lady that Gen. Lee had given the most careful attention to the subject of the sick men, frequent visits to the sick men and did much to cheer them up.

NURSE ON TRIAL.

Mrs. Gordon, wife of Gen. W. W. Gordon, in relation to the hospital at Miami, said a nurse to which she made serious charges was there when she left, other than that the hospital nurse had been intoxicated and set fire to a patient's bed, burning the patient's bed, another that flies were often found crawling into the mouths of dying patients. Dr. Mass said he had seen Dr. Vose, in charge of the hospital, rock admitting the statement, subsequently the nurse was found in a patient's bed, burning all others. Dr. Mass expressed the opinion that the charges were exaggerated.

Dr. Olive B. Ward, chief commissary at Camp Cuba Libre, under Gen. Lee, said she had made a complaint to the officers, saying that the food was rotten, and subsequently met all inquiries with a shrug of the shoulders and a smile. Some men died from eating the food, and there had never been any lack of them.

At first there had been trouble with the tents, and some 300 mattresses had been spoiled and therefore condemned and ordered destroyed. There had been no lack of water in the camp. The bread and some of the hard bread, but it had never been issued when found to be bad.

As a rule the men had excellent care in camp where they speak well of their treatment. Dr. Mass said that in answer regarding certain complaints "It was necessary either to lock refrigerator meat of poor 3, to be used in order to prevent it spoiling, in this climate, or to condemn it." Dr. Ward said it was to be used in order to feed, low in number, to a company made for the W. C. T. U. Dr. Mass said he had never heard of it, but he said it was quite due to the almost criminal negligence of regiment and company officers.

RELAYS IN DELIVERY.

Captain Chauncey V. Baker, chief quartermaster, was asked whether during the afternoon session, he had been in Jacksonville from the beginning of the camp, and he said he had, but at that time was quartermaster of the Second corps. He said that when he arrived there there was a great deal of all kinds of stores, and that he had been alarmed in the beginning to meet all requisitions for supplies which came by the regiments when they arrived. Capt. Baker said he attributed whatever delay had been experienced to the necessity of equipping so large an army in so brief a time.

Capt. Baker was followed by Col. Curtis Guild Jr., inspector general of the corps. Col. Guild said he had found the officers of the volunteer forces willing to accept suggestions as to sanitary precautions, and in many cases he had found thanked for them. He had made frequent inspections of the hospitals. In the beginning there was a lack of government supplies for these institutions, but the deficiency had been supplied by the Red Cross.

THINKS WAR AN ERROR.

Without confined to the division of the medical department, and said that he had never found a case of deprivation due to the failure of the department to furnish proper supplies. He was also asked to point out any case in which there had been any inefficiency in a hospital on account of neglect. Col. Guild, in an official paper, had expressed the opinion that the medical supplies were not sufficient, and he said this opinion was based upon the unhealthy condition of the public mind, but he believed that as a rule the attendants would not give the proper attention.

Asked if he was still of the opinion that there would have been a shortage of supplies for the sick but for the great activity of the Red Cross, Col. Guild said he had changed his opinion somewhat, as he had since learned that stores would have been taken to sick hospitals in preference but for was and of the opinion that there would have been delay.

Woman and Home.

Mrs. Pinkham Tells About the Relation of Woman's Ills to Home Happiness.

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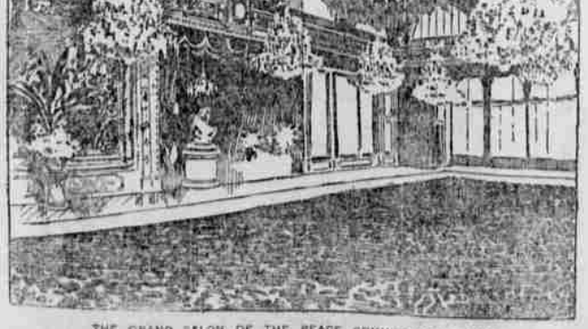

THE GRAND SALON OF THE PEACE COMMISSIONERS' SUITE.

In this illustration the readers of this newspaper are enabled to count the exact line of Le Grande Salle, or the principal meeting room of the peace commissioners' suite. The colors are reserved to the most delicate tints. The walls are adorned with the productions of famous French artists, and the chandeliers are of gilt and cut glass. Statues of noted models stand at frequent intervals around the room, and one can almost behold his own image in the highly polished floors. This picture was taken just after the salon had been put in order for a grand banquet at which President Faure presided.