

# The News and Observer.

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RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 19, 1898.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

### A TREE IS KNOWN BY ITS FRUIT.

#### AT CAMP CUBA LIBRE

##### War Investigating Committee Taking Testimony There.

##### PRESENT CARE OF SICK

##### THE WORLD HAS NEVER SEEN ITS PARALLEL.

##### SICKNESS FROM EATING TAINTED MEAT

##### Testimony Regarding Commissary and Quarter Master Departments. An Intoxicated Hospital Nurse Sets Fire to a Patient's Bed.

Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 18.—The war investigating commission held three sessions to-day, dealing during the two day sessions 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 the chief surgeon, 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 sub-committee, consisting of General Wilson and Captain Howell, appointed to investigate the selection of Fernandina, as a camp site, returned to-night and reported their complete 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 county records as a part of their work. They failed to find his name in any of these documents and their investigation convinced them that he had never owned any real estate in that vicinity or had been in any way interested in any.

##### COLONEL MAUS TESTIFIES.

Colonel Louis M. Maus, chief surgeon of the Seventh army corps, was the first witness sworn to-day. He is a regular army surgeon and has occupied this present position practically throughout the history of the camp. He said that when the order came for the establishment of division hospitals there was some delay in getting supplies such as tents. He made his requisitions on Tampa, but finding that all efforts there were directed to getting the expeditions off, made his requisitions upon Washington direct. After this they were promptly filled. There was no suffering among the sick. Still they did not leave the luxuries at the beginning of the war that there were in the latter days of it. "Nor," added the doctor, "do I think that the history of the world has ever seen a parallel to our present care of the sick."

Taking up the present condition of the hospitals he said there were 300 trained female nurses now at work here. He said the employment of these nurses had proved entirely satisfactory.

Replying to a question, Dr. Maus said that after the first few days there had been exceptional promptitude. He had never seen such utter disregard of expense in caring for sick soldiers. As a matter of fact, the troops had a greater allowance of rations than they could use or dispose of in any way.

##### NEGLIGENCE OF SURGEONS.

He thought typhoid had been introduced into the camp by Mississippi and Virginia troops. Shallow wells and surface drainage had done much to increase the scourge. He also thought the flies had done much to disseminate fever. Dr. Maus said he had found it difficult to prevail upon surgeons in the volunteer service to learn the administrative duties of their positions. Often 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 sanitation became the principal duty of everybody about the camp. Much trouble had been experienced in keeping the public from the hospitals. In many cases they had surreptitiously carried food to the sick. Dr. Maus also dwelt upon the newspaper reports of the suffering in the camp, saying they had generally grown out of exaggerated statements from the men themselves.

Dr. Maus thought the fever was now decreasing. He mentioned one instance in which serious sickness had followed the use of tainted meat and said he had heard of a few other instances in which poor meat had been issued.

Dr. Maus was questioned in regard to the camp at Miami. He said he had investigated it and found it to be unsuitable on account of the water, which analysis had shown to be impure. He also thought Tampa unsuited to a large army camp. He said in response to a criticism from a Jacksonville lady that General Lee had given the most careful attention to the hospitals; that he made frequent calls on the sick men and did much to cheer them up.

A letter was read from Mrs. Gordon, wife of General W. W. Gordon, in relation to the hospital at Miami, in which she made serious charges, among others one to the effect that a hospital nurse had become intoxicated and set fire to a patient's bed, burning him somewhat, and another that flies were often found crawling into the mouths of dying patients. Mr. Maus had a report from Dr. Vilas, in charge of the hospital, read, admitting the statement concerning the burning of a patient's bed, but denying all others. Dr. Maus expressed the

opinion that the charges were exaggerated.

##### COL. WOOD TALKS OF FOOD.

Colonel Oliver E. Wood, chief commissary at Camp Cuba Libre, under General Lee, was before the commission at its afternoon session. He had occupied this position since the 21st of May and he had been able during all this time to fully meet all requisitions made upon him for supplies, and there had never been any lack of them. As a rule also the quality was excellent. At first there had been trouble with the bacon and about 150,000 pounds of it had been spoiled and therefore condemned and ordered destroyed. There had also been weavils in some of the hard bread, but it had never been issued when found to be bad. All the fresh beef was secured from Armour & Company and was brought to the camp in refrigerator cars.

As a rule the meat was excellent, and in case where the meat was not good the contractors had replaced it without requiring official condemnation. Yet it was necessary either to cook refrigerator meat or put it on ice in order to prevent its spoiling in this climate. In this connection Colonel Wood read a letter he had written to General Lee in response to a complaint made by Colonel William Jennings Bryan concerning the beef. In this letter he said that if beef was spoiled it was generally due to the almost criminal negligence of regiment and company officers. He said also in the letter that the beef must be inspected when issued; that this inspection must be final and after this no complaint could be entertained.

##### COMMAND SHORT OF STORES.

Capt. Chauncey V. Baker, chief quartermaster, was also examined during the afternoon session. He had been in Jacksonville from the beginning of the camp on the 21st of May, but at that time was quartermaster for the Second corps. He said that when he arrived the command was short of all kinds of stores, and that he had been unable in the beginning to meet all requisitions for supplies when made by the regiments as they arrived. There had for instance been some trouble in securing tents. There was also shortage in clothing, and in most cases he had assumed the responsibility of making purchases, and his course had afterwards been approved. The first clothing received was not of good quality, but it was afterwards improved. However, the men were, as a rule, glad enough to get anything and there was no complaint. Indeed the troops had manifested a disposition to be satisfied with whatever they received. Captain Baker said that he attributed whatever delay had been experienced to the necessity of equipping so large an army in so brief a time, and he thought that under the circumstances it was no greater than was to have been expected.

Explaining General Lawton's selection of the first camp here he said it was due to the fact that the railroad company could offer good facilities here and to the additional fact that water could be secured conveniently. Where the site was lowest men were moved when the rainy season began. General Lawton had expected the troops to be ordered almost immediately to Cuba, and this circumstance controlled him entirely in the selection of the site for the first encampment. He said that the volunteer regimental quartermasters had all worked hard to learn their business and that their service had been satisfactory.

##### COL. GUILD ON VOLUNTEERS.

Captain Baker was followed by Colonel Curtis Guild, Jr., inspector general of the corps. Colonel Guild said he had been on duty in Jacksonville since June 1st. He said he had made it his business to make an early morning inspection of the camp each day with regard to sanitation and he knew that this had been the custom of others in his department.

He had also invented a form of weekly report which had given excellent satisfaction. Colonel Guild said he had found the officers of the volunteer forces willing to accept suggestions and in many cases he had been thanked for them. He had also 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. The witness testified to the devotion of the medical department and in referring to the interest of all in the care of the sick, he instanced the fact that in the recent cyclone here not a single hospital tent had been blown down. In some instances in this emergency an entire brigade turned out to protect the hospitals and held them down.

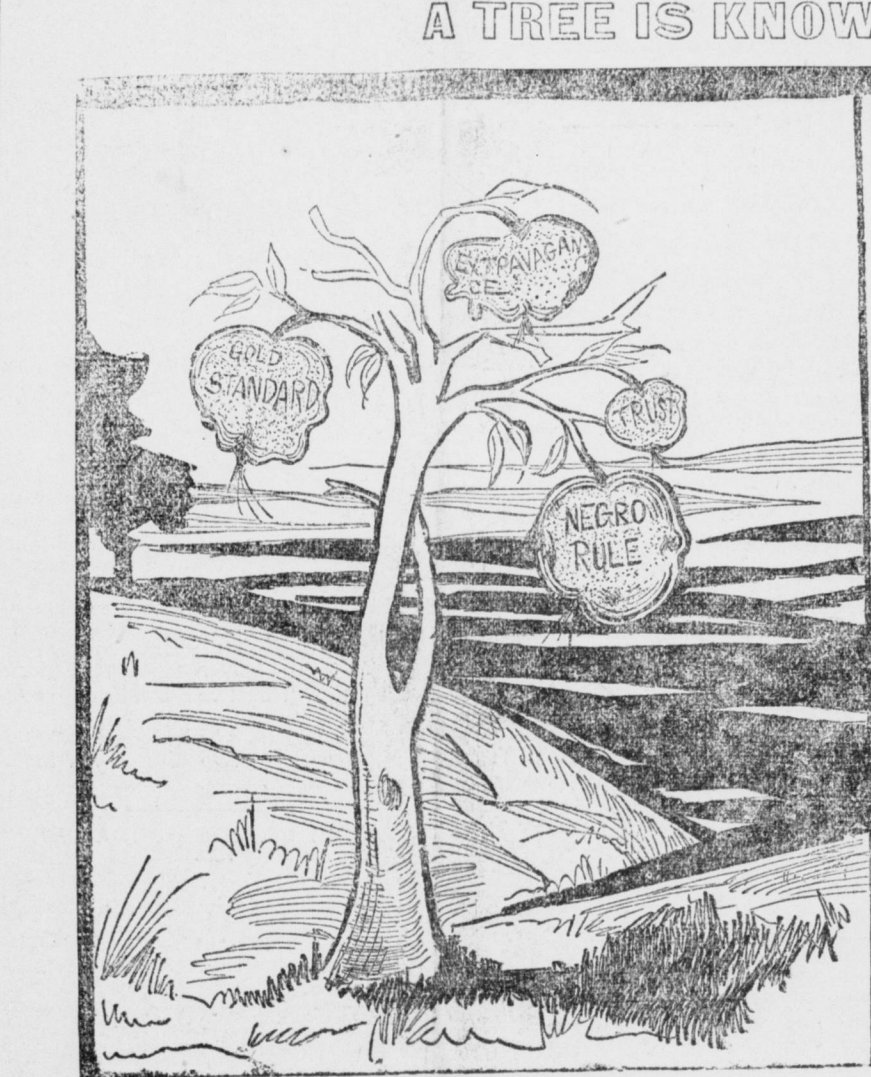
Colonel Guild mentioned some cases in which goods had been received in poor condition. In one case a large lot of canned beef had been received which was putrid and effervescent, but the contractors had replaced it with acceptable goods. The Second New Jersey had suffered on account of the frequent changes of the commissary, and they appeared to experience the want of food because of the ignorance of the officers of the regiment.

Colonel Guild said that he had never found a case of deprivation due to the failure of the Government to furnish proper supplies. He was also unable to recall any case in which there had been any suffering in a hospital on account of neglect and was satisfied that all had been done for the sick that was practicable.

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, Colonel Guild said he had changed his opinion somewhat as he had since learned that steps might have been taken to secure Government supplies, but he was still of the opinion that there would have been delay. Here the commission adjourned for dinner.

##### COLONEL JONES' COMPLAINTS.

The evening session of the War Commission was given to Colonel Jones and



Tree of Fusion.



Tree of Democracy.

others of the Second South Carolina infantry. Colonel Jones repeated his complaint about the fresh beef. He also complained of the location of the camp as swampy and said that the water was bad. He said that of 934 men in the regiment 186 were now sick and that about two-thirds of those were typhoid cases. He thought that other regiments in the vicinity were just as badly off in point of health as his own command.

Lieutenant Colonel Thompson said he had seen spoiled meat only on one occasion, and that it was badly discolored. The men went without meat that day. He complained that when men were sent to the division hospital it was impossible to locate them. He thought the sickness of the regiments was due to the proximity of stagnant water.

Lieutenant Alexander C. Davis, commissary for the regiment, said the beef was good, when it was issued to the regiment, but that there were cases in which the meat issued to companies had spoiled, owing to the failure of the company commissaries to come for it promptly, thus leaving it exposed.

Lieutenant Edmund B. Tompkins, acting quartermaster for the regiment, complained that the clothing issued to the regiment was of very inferior quality. He spoke especially of the shoes and trousers and complained of the difficulty of getting proper sizes in underclothes for the men. He also complained that the tents occupied looked, and that he had failed to get requisitions for others approved.

Captain Daniel O. Herbert, of this re-

giment, complained of the monotony of the rations. He said much of the beef had to be thrown away because it was spoiled. A number of non-commissioned officers and privates were also sworn. All the members of this regiment expressed their dissatisfaction with the issue of four days' travel rations to the regiment when they left their State, which had made a shortage in other rations for two weeks. Sergeant Mooney, of company A, complained that very little fresh meat was issued.

##### RIOT IN A SALOON.

After the Riot Soldiers Set fire to the Saloon.

Newport News, Va., October 18.—A riot occurred at a saloon in Phoebus late to-night. Five regulars from Fort Monroe were shot, one being killed and another mortally wounded. No civilians were hurt. The names of the soldiers and other details are unobtainable to-night. It is understood that the men were shot by the proprietor or employees of the saloon which is owned by P. E. Ezgao. After the shooting soldiers set fire to the saloon. At midnight the town was in a turmoil, the civil authorities being powerless to preserve order.

After continuing their threatening demonstrations for some time, the riotous soldiers were taken in custody by a detail from Fort Monroe.

## HIS EYES OPENED

### W. H. Chadbourn, Postmaster, Now Sees the True State of Affairs.

## ANOTHER LETTER TO PRITCHARD

In Which the Attempts to Put Himself Aight Before the Community. Possible Erroneous Impressions of his Former Letter Corrected. The Intense Feeling Against Negro Domination--Not the "Usual Political Cry," but a Determination of Tax Payers, Property Owners and Business Men to Control the City and County.

(Wilmington Messenger.)  
Wilmington, N. C., October 18th, 1898

Dear Sir: Since writing you on September 26th, events have taken place in this community which necessitate some further explanation on my part in order to put myself right before the community here and also to correct any mistaken impression I have made in your mind.

For the sake of any fancied political advantage I cannot afford to make a one-sided presentation of the situation in this city and county, and by naming only the white officials and leaving out the colored doubtless some advantage has been taken, and a false color given to the actual situation, to which the business people and tax-payers regardless of party may have made serious objections.

As a matter of fact, there are in this county thirty-six colored magistrates and a colored register of deeds and various other minor officials besides some Presidential appointees, and the property owners, tax-payers and business men seriously object to this state of affairs, and there now exists here the most intense feeling against any sort of negro domination.

There is a greater feeling of unrest and uncertainty about the maintenance of order than I have ever seen and many, even the most conservative, feel that a race conflict is imminent, than which nothing could be more disastrous not only to this city and county, but to our party in the State, and rather than have riot, arson and bloodshed prevail here, I, Republican though I am, advise giving up the local offices in this county, as there are no National political principles involved in this conflict.

I had thought at first that it was merely the usual political cry and the fight for the offices, but I am now convinced the feeling is much deeper than this, as it pervades the whole community, and there seems to be a settled determination on the part of the property owners, business men and tax-payers that they will administer city and county government.

Your Friend,  
W. H. CHADBOURN.

## OUR NEW TROPIC GEM

### Star Spangled Banner Ripples Over San Juan.

## OUR OFFICIALS' HOPES

### HIGH TIDE OF SPANISH OPPOSITION IN PARIS.

## THE COMMISSIONERS' ADROIT ATTACK

Their Animating Purpose to Enlist Sympathies of Cuban Bond Holders. Our Real Purpose Touching the Bonds. Will Spaniards Recede?

San Juan, de Porto Rico, Oct. 18.—Promptly at noon today the American flag was raised over San Juan.

The Eleventh regular infantry, with two batteries of the Fifth artillery, landed this morning. The latter proceeded to the forts, while the infantry lined up on the docks.

Rear Admiral Schley and General Gordon, accompanied by their staffs, proceeded to the palace in carriages. The Eleventh infantry regiment and band, with Troop H of the Sixth United States Cavalry, was then marched through the streets and formed in the square opposite the palace.

At 11:30 a. m. General Brooks, Admiral Schley and General 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 behind the soldiers were thronged with townspeople, who stood waiting in dead silence. At last the city clock struck the hour of 12, and the crowds, almost breathless and with eyes fixed upon the flag-pole, watched for developments.

At the sound of the first gun from Fort Morro, Major Dean and Lieutenant Castle, of General Brooke's staff, hoisted the stars and stripes, while the band played the "Star Spangled Banner."

All heads were bared and the crowds cheered. Fort Morro, Fort San Cristobal and the United States revenue cutter Manning, lying in the harbor, fired twenty-one guns each.

Congratulations and handshakings among the American officers followed. Ensign King hoisted the stars and stripes on the Intendencia, 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 commission is now over and all the reports will be forwarded to Washington on Thursday next. The labors of both parties have terminated with honors to all concerned.

## HOPES AT WASHINGTON.

That Spaniards Will Not Oblige Us to Proceed to Extremities.

Washington, D. C., October 18.—It is hoped, though hardly expected by the officials here that yesterday's proceedings before the peace commission at Paris marked the high tide of Spanish opposition and that from now on the Spanish commissioners will retire gradually from their extreme position. It is recognized that their attack upon the American position was marked by the

greatest cleverness and adroitness. The opinion prevailed that the animating purpose of the Spaniards is to work upon the sympathies of other European nations while appealing to the interests not only of the holders of Cuban bonds but also to the holders of purely Spanish securities which would be affected by sympathy.

The Spanish argument directed to showing that the United States must assume sovereignty, else the islands will be left without legal status, is interpreted as being a distinct bid for the intervention of the foreign bond holders. The latter, according to Spanish hope, might be expected to call upon their Governments to aid the Spanish cause by protesting to the United States against the destruction of the large values represented by the Cuban bonds owned by their own citizens. Considerations based upon equities like these have at times had great weight with international tribunals, but back of it all is apparent, in the eyes of the officials here, a purpose to influence, not so much the American peace commissioners as the Government at Washington directly.

## WILL NOT REPUDIATE THESE.

There has never been any question as to the status of municipal and other local obligations based upon Cuban assets. As the proceeds of the bonds issued by the municipalities have presumably gone to benefit the localities, it has never been contended here for an instant that these obligations should be repudiated. Whatsoever may be the outcome of the negotiations at Paris relative to the general debt of Cuba, the bonds of the municipalities and such securities will retain their validity.

The proposition alleged to have been made yesterday by the Spanish commissioners to surrender to the United States the entire Philippine group rather than Spain should be responsible for the Cuban debt did not take the officials here by surprise. It was recognized immediately as only another phase of the Spanish effort to connect the Philippines and Cuba in some way in the negotiations. The American commissioners at the beginning refused to permit any such association; holding that each subject treated in the protocol must be dealt with separately and in order, and in so far as the State Department knows they have not changed their view on this matter since.

While it is realized in official circles that the negotiations in Paris have reached what probably will be the most critical period to be passed over until the commission is face to face with the question as to what disposition shall be made of the Philippines, there is an abiding confidence that the Spanish commissioners will not oblige the Americans to resort to extreme measures and that the negotiations will proceed with greater expedition from this point.

## THANKS TO THE G. A. R.

Acknowledgments to Sedgwick Post for Escort Furnished for Miss Davis' Body.

Wakefield, R. I., October 18.—Sedgwick Post, No. 7, G. A. R., has received a number of communications from Camps of Confederate Veterans Associations, Sons of Confederate Veterans and Chapters of U. D. C., thanking the Post for furnishing escort to the body of Miss Winnie Davis, the daughter of the Confederacy, from the Rockingham House, Narragansett Pier, where she died, to the funeral car that conveyed it to Richmond. Among those who acknowledged the kindness of Sedgwick Post were:

R. E. Lee Camp, Confederate Veterans; Manly Camp of Fredericksburg, which will reciprocate the attention by placing a floral tribute on the stone that marked the spot where General Sedgwick fell; Camp A. R. Jones, U. C. V. A., of Selma, Ala.; Jefferson Davis Camp, S. C. V., and Richmond Chapter United Daughters of the Confederacy.