

MORE TESTIMONY

Before the War Investigation Commission as to Condition of Camps.

CAMPS THOMAS AND CUBA LIBRE

Under Investigation by the Commission--Hospital at Former Overcrowded--Defects in Laying Out the Camp--Groundless Complaints of Soldiers at Camp Cuba Libre--The War Record of the World Broken by Our Small Casualties in the Navy During the Recent War--General Lee's Corps to be Reorganized.

Washington, October 8.--The war investigating commission examined two witnesses today. They were Doctor Giffin, who is in charge of the Sternberg hospital at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga park, Ga., and Captain Baldrige, a brigade commissary of subsistence at Camp Cuba Libre, Jacksonville, Fla. Both contributed much information in regard to the two camps. The commissioners have practically decided to start on the night of the 15th on a round of the various camps. They will go to Camp Meade or to Jacksonville first, but are not yet decided which. All the camps will be visited in succession, but the understanding is that the trip to Camp Meade will not be made until some time in November. Next week will be given largely to the inspection of official reports and to other statements, which have been furnished in reply to letters from the commission.

Major R. Emmet Giffin was a brigade surgeon at Camp Thomas and told of his visit to the Second division hospital in duty last, when he said it was overcrowded. In each tent and under its flies there were eight or nine men, when there should have been but from four to six. There was a sufficiency of physicians and Major Giffin was sure they were competent men. The majority of patients were suffering from typhoid fever and venereal diseases, about 20 per cent. being of the latter class. He thought the crowding of the hospital was from lack of sufficient tents. In fact, he had the surgeon in charge, Dr. Giffin made his visit to the division hospital to see a man of his brigade who had been shot in the leg. He found him in a tent with typhoid fever patients and consistent with him removed. The division hospital surgeons were competent in their profession, some of them being the most competent in the United States, but they were not men of executive ability. None of them were added to duty. He considered the water supply good. He thinks the wells were poorly located. They were too near the kitchens and were too shallow. Many of them were only seven or eight feet from the company kitchens and were not covered. He then had them moved farther back and gave directions for daily disinfection and covering. By this time, however, the regiments were all infected, as he thought, by the flies, going from the sinks to the mess tables.

Dr. Giffin was satisfied that the typhoid fever had been brought in by the troops, the first case coming through a conscript regiment. The location was a healthy one, but he made an investigation and found that previous to the arrival of the troops there had only been one case of typhoid fever in the vicinity for nine years. There had been about 5,000 cases of typhoid fever in the camp. Dr. Giffin had no complaint of neglect or inefficiency to make against any of the bureaus of the war department and he had heard of only one complaint against the commissary for twenty-four hours. He thought the contract surgeons should have been examined before they were appointed. The doctor also expressed the opinion that the complaints of starvation had arisen from the fact that it was necessary to put convalescents from typhoid fever on a sparse diet. He thought many deaths had been caused by overfeeding after convalescents had returned to their homes. Orders were given to his knowledge, for prompt measures looking to the suppression of the fever when it broke out, but the orders had not been obeyed. He knew of more cases in which the sinks were at least within twenty feet of the kitchen. In the cases of the Fourteenth Minnesota and Ninth Pennsylvania regiments the sinks were crowded near the kitchens, when there was a quarter of a mile of open field back of them. He thought that it had been a mistake to locate so many men together as were at Camp Thomas. Requisitions had been honored promptly. He got everything he asked for.

AT CAMP CUBA LIBRE.
Captain James C. Baldrige, commissary of subsistence for the First brigade, Seventh division, Seventh army corps, now at Camp Cuba Libre, Jacksonville, occupied the attention of the commission during the afternoon. He reached the camp on August 2nd and made an immediate inspection of the kitchens. He found some of them hot well managed as all of the army cooks were not experts. He believed that for an army in camp green coffee was preferable to the roasted, as it was stronger and fresher. The meat he considered good and it was received on time, except in one instance. Upon complaint by the Second New Jersey regiment he investigated the meat which had been rejected by it. Some of this meat was eaten by the brigade officers and found to be wholesome. The next day the same regiment rejected a consignment of corn beef, but this also he found to be eatable. The men were liberally supplied with food and the location of the camp was good. Still there has been an increase of disease, which he attributed to the

climate and to the assembling of a large body of men. He also thought decaying fruit and the canteen beer had had an influence in producing disease. General Dodge read a letter to the witness from a member of the Second New Jersey regiment, saying some of the regiment were dying of starvation and others were completely broken down.

Captain Baldrige said there had been a great deal of complaint from this regiment. They received their full rations and he attributed their troubles partially to the fact that they had an inexperienced man as commissary of subsistence. The regiment had also made a contract with an outside baker, which gave each company only forty-one and one-half loaves of bread per day. The full ration would have given them twice as much. Captain Baldrige said he had no complaint to make of the officers of this regiment, except that they were without experience. He instanced the fact that when the regiment was ordered to Pablo Beach, with the exception of two companies, the main body took all the rations, leaving nothing to eat for those left behind.

OUR NAVAL CASUALTIES DURING THE WAR.

Seventeen sailors killed and eighty-four casualties, all told, was the total loss suffered by the United States navy during the war. The figures have just been compiled at the navy department. In Dewey's great fight in Manila bay not a man was killed and every one of the nine men wounded was able and did return to duty. In the battle of July 2nd off Santiago, one man was killed and there were eleven casualties. In that fight also every one of the wounded returned to duty. The loss suffered in the attack upon the forts at the entrance to Santiago by the American fleet June 22nd was one sailor killed and eleven men wounded, three of whom only seven were able to return to duty. The heaviest loss of the navy was at Guantanamo. There were twenty-two casualties in that 100 hour fight and of the list six marines were killed. Of the sixteen wounded, nine returned to duty, three were invalided from the service and four continue under treatment. Next after Guantanamo, the battle with the forts and gunboats off Cienfuegos caused the greatest number of casualties, the list aggregating twelve, with one man killed. Another man died subsequently from wounds, nine returned to duty, and one continues under treatment.

More fatal in its results, was the battle between the torpedo boat Winslow and the revenue cutter Hudson with the Spanish land batteries and artillery forces at Cardenas. Of the eight casualties, five were deaths, the list aggregating twelve, with one man killed. In the bombardment of San Juan, the casualties numbered eight, with one man killed. One of the wounded men was invalided home, while six returned to duty. There were four other casualties occurring in as many separate engagements, and that completes the list of naval losses. Of the sixty-seven men wounded in the war, fifty-four were returned to duty, one died of wounds, six were invalided from the service and six continue under treatment. Considering the results obtained, this list is said to be the most remarkable in the naval history of the world.

LEE'S CORPS REORGANIZED.
General Lee has been ordered to reorganize the Seventh army corps now under his command at Jacksonville, so as to make it consist of two divisions of two brigades each.

One Minute Cough Cure surprises people by its quick cures and children may take it in large quantities without the least danger. It has won for itself the best reputation of any preparation used today for colds, croup, tickling in the throat, or obstinate coughs. R. R. Bellamy.

Receptions to Candidates in New York.
New York, October 8.--An estimate of the number of enthusiasts and well wishers that thronged the streets leading to the Union League Club and the club house itself tonight at the reception tendered to Colonel Theodore Roosevelt is 20,000. When the colonel was about to depart shortly after 10 o'clock the crowd began clamoring loudly for a speech. He finally decided to say something from the front steps. A mighty roar went up when he appeared and was introduced as "The Governor." His short address was tumultuously received.

Justice Augustus Van Wyck, the democratic nominee for governor of the state, has given a rousing reception at the Manhattan club tonight, as were several other candidates on the state ticket who were present. The occasion was made significant not only by the presence of a great crowd, but by the presence of many gold democrats, prominent among them John G. Carlisle.

THE EPISCOPAL COUNCIL

Question of Choosing a Bishop for Abolishing the Missionary Diocese of Western North Carolina--Amendments to the Constitution

Washington, October 8.--Various petitions and resolutions were included in the preliminary routine business which came up before the house of deputies of the Episcopal council today. Among the resolutions was one by Rev. Mr. Taylor, of Los Angeles, expressing the sense of deep gratitude of this nation at the many manifestations of friendly feeling shown by Great Britain in the recent war with the Spaniards, and praying that the time may arrive when the United States and the mother country shall stand shoulder-to-shoulder to defend the liberty of mankind and the Christian civilization of the nation's of the earth.

Delegate Stoutenburg, of Indiana, offered a resolution which was referred to the committee on canons, restoring the office of evangelist to the Episcopal church. The bishops resolved to consider in addition to the election of missionary bishops, next week, the question of the election of a missionary bishop to the great jurisdiction of Asheville, N. C. Originally North Carolina was divided into two dioceses, but the building of Biltmore at Asheville by Mr. Vanderbilt, who is an Episcopalian, led to the idea that there would be an immediate upgrowth of population in that section, which could not be thoroughly cared for by the original diocese. Therefore the missionary jurisdiction of Asheville was established several years ago, but no bishop has ever been consecrated. As a matter of fact the expected growth did not materialize and there has never been felt the need of a bishop there. The whole question will be gone over by the bishops, and the vacancy may be filled, although there is considerable belief in the house that the best thing to do would be to abolish the jurisdiction and divide the state as before.

Then the house resumed consideration of the amendments to the constitution. Delegate Packard, of Maryland, in the chair, the pending proposition being the incorporation into the constitution of the canonical provisions requiring the sanction of the stand-

THE SAXTON MURDER

Mrs. George Still Retires--Rumors of a Decoy Letter--The Coroner's Investigation Begins

Canton, Pa., October 8.--M. Barber, the father-in-law of President McKinley, received a telegram from Washington tonight stating that 2 o'clock would best suit the president and Mrs. McKinley as the hour for holding the funeral services over the remains of George D. Saxton. Mrs. McKinley's brother, who was assassinated last night as he was approaching the house of a friend. Accordingly, that hour Monday afternoon has been selected. The services are to be private for the family and immediate friends, but will occur at the Barber home where the body was taken. This is the old Saxton homestead and was the Canton home of the McKinnleys during the president's career in congress. The Washington message also announced that the president and his party will reach Canton over the Pennsylvania lines at 10:25 o'clock Sunday morning.

Mrs. Abbie E. George, the woman suspected of firing the fatal shot, is in jail, the coroner's charge by the grand jury made today not admitting her to bail. She is closely confined so far as communication with friends is concerned, although she is not restricted in her consultations with her attorney. She seems to be comfortably established and the officers say that either her appetite has increased or she is better under the conditions in which she is placed. She is cool and collected and still maintains silence on every point connected with the tragedy or with herself while it was being enacted. The fact that her attorney objected to assignment when she was taken into the justice's court today, indicates that they propose to attack the grand jury's indictment. They secured an adjournment of the arraignment until 10 o'clock Monday. Officers here are making special efforts to find the weapon with which the crime was committed, but they are all around the scene of the shooting, the lead through which she is said to have walked last night and other places in which she is thought to have been but to no avail. There is some gossip that Saxton

IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE DAY.

- The Indian Troubles in Minnesota are Considered by no Means Over. The Governor of the State Wants no More Federal Government Protection.
- The War Investigation Commission Examines Two More Witnesses, One Regarding Camp Thomas and the Other as to the Camp at Jacksonville.
- Two Transports and a Hospital Ship Arrive at Newport News With Troops From the West Indies.
- The Losses in Our Navy During the Recent War Were Seventeen Killed and Eighty-four Casualties All Told.
- In the Episcopal General Council the Question is to be Decided Whether There Shall be Consecrated a Bishop for the Missionary Diocese of North Carolina or Whether to Abolish the Diocese Shall be Done Away With.
- The Peace Commissions Have Gotten Far Enough Along for Each to Understand the Position of the Other and They are Widely Apart.
- The American Tobacco Company Buys the Drummond Tobacco Plant.
- There are no New Developments in the George-Saxton Murder Case.

ing committees of all the dioceses to the election of bishop. This proposed amendment led to a long debate during the session of the house on Thursday, the Rev. Dr. Taylor, of Indiana, having moved to strike it out. Dr. Taylor's motion was lost by an overwhelming viva voce vote. The coroner began taking testimony this afternoon and examined a dozen of the neighbors who heard the shooting or saw the dead man. The only development of the inquest so far is a statement by Henry Bedermin that he saw a woman in black in front of the Althouse home five or six shots at a man. After the first shot she had walked away and then there came from the man a faint call for help. She turned abruptly, walked back and fired several more shots and then ran away. He could not tell who the people were, but on approaching, recognized Saxton's body. The most important witnesses will not be examined until next week.

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The President Leaves Washington.
Washington, October 8.--President and Mrs. McKinley left here over the Pennsylvania railroad at 7:30 o'clock tonight for Clifton, where they will attend the funeral of Mrs. McKinley's brother, George Saxton, who was assassinated last night. With them were Miss Helen McKinley, Mr. and Mrs. Bowman, Mr. Barber and her son, Mr. John Barber, and Major Webb Hayes. The party traveled in the private car Campania, which was attached to the rear of the regular west-bound express.

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General Brooke's Sanitary Report.
Washington, October 8.--General Brooke's telegram to the war department tonight gave the number of deaths among the American troops at Porto Rico for the past four days at seven.

THE WAR NOT OVER.

Further Fighting With the Hostile Indians May Occur at Any Time.

WAR DEPARTMENT WAKED UP

By a Spicy Telegram From the Governor of Minnesota--The Telegram Submitted to the President and Troops Ordered to the Place of Danger--One Thousand Men Necessary to Completely Subdue the Indians--The People Still Alarmed--General Bacon's Report of His Action With the Indians.

Walker, Minn., October 8.--At the Indian council held at the reservation a demand was made by the government through Indian Agent Sutherland that the men concerned in the killing of soldiers near Bear island be given up to answer the charge of murder.

St. Paul, Minn., October 8.--A Walker (Minn.) special to The Dispatch says:

General Bacon received from United States Marshal O'Connor today a request in writing to move his entire force to the Leech Lake reservation to reinforce Lieutenant Humphrey there. A great many Red Indians are gathered around the lake and the troops will be in a better situation at the agency to pursue those who are the cause of the present trouble. It is a mistake to say or think that the trouble is over or the end in sight. H. Beaulieu, who has all along taken the Indian side of the controversy, admits today that the Indians are far from pacification. Gan Ah Mah Go Shig, chief of the Bear Islanders, told me last night that he feared the withdrawal of General Bacon from the scene of fighting would make it impossible to control his young men, who were responsible for the trouble. The Indians think they can drive the troops away from the woods and prevent them from pursuing the Indians into the forests. General Bacon will keep his headquarters at Walker and Colonel Harbach will be in direct communication with the forces in the field. Four Indians were turned over to Marshal O'Connor at the agency today for Gus H. Beaulieu. Today the Indians at the agency began a conference among themselves and will keep it up for three days.

Two hundred men of the Third Infantry, under command of Colonel Harbach, went aboard the steamer Flora and Lella D. with the large barges in tow for the agency. The entire command will go into camp and await developments. General Bacon has placed sixty men of Company No. 1 for guard duty in town.

General Bacon says that while the Indians retreated to Bear island after the fight, he is not at all satisfied that they have had enough. He says it may take 1,000 men to fully subdue the savages.

St. Paul, Minn., October 8.--The following telegram was sent by Governor Clough today:

"H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.:
No one claims that the reinforcements were needed at Walker. I have not been asked for assistance from that quarter, though I do not think that General Bacon has won the victory he claims. The people generally believe that the Indians are not to be trusted. That is my opinion. The people all along the Fosston branch of the Great Northern railroad are very much alarmed and are asking for assistance. The soldiers are here and are willing to go to the front, but you have revoked your order of yesterday. You can do what you like with your soldiers. The state of Minnesota will try and get along without assistance from the department in the future."
D. M. CLOUGH, Governor.

Washington, October 8.--Upon receipt of Governor Clough's message, General Corbin visited the White House and showed it to the president. An order was sent to General Bacon, directing him to confer with Governor Clough and to station troops along the line of the railroad in the vicinity of the recent trouble in such number as will prevent any danger to the people and to allay their alarm.

Minneapolis, Minn., October 8.--A special to The Journal from Walker says:

There are now about 250 soldiers encamped at the agency. Troops landed about noon, but met with no opposition. The soldiers were taken into camp in a square overlooking the Indians, which they have named Camp Wilkinson. A number of friendly Indians came in cañoes from Bear island this morning. They refuse to talk of the hostilities and disclaim any knowledge of their whereabouts. It is difficult to see how this matter is any nearer a solution than it was a week ago. All the men but two for whom warrants are out are still at large on Bear island, where dancing continues. These men Marshal O'Connor is determined to have and the soldiers apparently must get them for him.

Batteries A and B, Minnesota national guard, left this morning for Deer river and Cass lake via Duluth. They are in command of Major E. C. Libbey. One battery is from this city and one from St. Paul. They are all that is left of the state militia. The infantry companies having been all mustered into the volunteer service. They are equipped with a Gatling and a field gun for each battery and each man carried a sabre and revolver. The trip will be made in eight hours.

Washington, October 8.--The following dispatch has been received at the war department:
Walker, Minn., October 7. "Adjutant General, United States Army:
"Replying to yours this date, report that I telegraphed you on the 5th, 6th and 7th, forwarding Special Telegram report. Accompanied by eighty men,

the Third infantry, United States national deputies and Indians, and police on the 5th to mainland north of Bear island, Leech Lake. After attacking leading Indians my command was attacked by a force of Bear island Indians. The fighting lasted from daylight until dark, the Indians being on the back and presumably left the island during the night of the 5th. On Saturday a few stray shots were fired at camp from surrounding undergrowth. The marshal, Indian agents and some of the civilians left by steamboat at the beginning of the fight. My casualties are killed, Captain William S. Sergeant Butler, Privates Zeigler, Sergeant Lowe, Schwaensticker and the Indian policeman, and eleven wounded. The Indian policemen conducted themselves at the opening of the fight and were shot by mistake by a man in a canoe. Commissioner of Indian Affairs William A. Jones, left to see the scene of the Indian trouble at Minnesota. He will have a personal conference with the disaffected men and endeavor to induce them to disperse and submit to the regular provisions of law. Commissioner Jones is believed that a talk with the leaders will assure them that they are protected and rightly treated regarding about a cessation of hostilities.

St. Paul, Minn., October 8.--Nearly 500 additional troops will be scattered about the scene of disturbance near Leech Lake within a few hours. Reports from the scene of trouble indicate considerable uncertainty as to the authority for the statement that their loss in the fight of yesterday was six killed and two seriously wounded.

ECONOMY FOR PORTO RICO

The inhabitants anxious to secure it--Means rapidly securing possession of the island

(Copyright by Associated Press.)
San Juan, Island of Porto Rico, October 8.--The leading politicians of the island are very much concerned about the proposed government of Porto Rico. After a prolonged struggle they succeeded just before the opening of the war in securing from Spain the outbreak of a complete autonomous regime. The result of the war, the transfer of sovereignty to the United States, acceptable as it was to all classes generally, of course upset the plans of many of the leading natives who had ambitiously striven to rise to the position of independence.

The correspondent here of the Associated Press had an interview with Don Munoz y Rivera, the president of the insular government under the autonomous regime, in which he made it plain that the people of the island would not take kindly to any measure which destroyed their individuality. The American forces occupied the island of Carolina and Canovanos on October 5th and Caguas was taken possession of by them the following day.

It is said that by October 10th San Juan, Porto Rico, Rio Piedras and Bayamon will be the only places remaining in possession of the Spaniards. It is believed that the American commanders are making a strong effort to speed up the completion of the transfer of the island to the United States, apprehending that acts of violence may be committed by the insular government if the formal delivery does not take place soon.

A Decree by Blanco
Havana, October 8.--A decree of Captain General Blanco, dated October 5th, has been published. It provides that a full discharge be granted to every enlisted man who has the right to it and who desires to remain in Cuba.

Secondly, for the transfer to the second reserve of those who, possessing the necessary qualification, wish to remain in Cuba.
Thirdly, for the return to Spain of those who may have previously lost their right to a return passage.

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