

## INSPECTING THE CAMP

### The War Commission at Jacksonville.

## A FULL INVESTIGATION

Made into all Departments of the Camp. The Commissioners Visit Commissary Departments, Kitchens and Hospitals—They Talk With Soldiers, Sick and Well—Everything Found in Good Condition—No Complaints Made from Any of the Soldiers.

Jacksonville, Fla., October 17.—The war investigating commission spent this afternoon inspecting the camps in the immediate vicinity of Jacksonville. A heavy rain was falling during part of the tour, but the commissioners performed their self appointed task of going through the camp from one end to the other in a very painstaking manner. They took carriages from the depot immediately after arrival of the train at 12:30 o'clock and did not return until after nightfall. The commission separated into divisions of three members each, but the carriages kept pretty closely together in the main. They were escorted from point to point by General A. K. Arnold, who, in the absence of General Lee, is in command of the corps, while Colonel Curtis Guild, Jr., inspector general, led a cavalry detachment which accompanied them on their rounds.

The party drove first to the headquarters of the first division commander, General Lloyd Wheat, and after leaving this point made a quite thorough inspection of the camp of the first brigade of this division, including the First Texas, the Second Louisiana, and the Third Nebraska regiments. While here the members of the commission made a call upon Colonel Bryan, who is personally acquainted with most of them. They found him almost completely recovered from his recent illness, but very much occupied in arranging for the mustering out of the men in his regiment relieved by the order of the war department reducing the size of the companies of his regiment to the minimum of eighty men. He said he was making an especial effort to relieve the men who had families depending upon them.

A portion of the commission also made special inspection of the Fortyninth Iowa regiment as a compliment to General Dodge, who found in the colonel an old confederate. The regiment, which attracted particular attention, was the Second South Carolina, because it was the newest regiment in the camp.

The commissioners interviewed officers and privates alike and made personal visits to the quarters both of the men and their commanders. They lifted the covers from commissary stores, went through the kitchens, visited the drug stores, inspected the apparatus, talked with physicians and nurses and made special inquiry into the method of conducting the hospitals. All three of the division hospitals were visited and inspected, the commissioners going through the tents and in some instances where conversation was allowable, talking with the patients. They found the patients to be apparently well cared for and so far as could be discovered, they were as contented as sick men generally are. Many of them were reading books and magazines, but in a greater number of cases the men either held before their eyes or clasped closely in their arms letters which had evidently been received from home. The patients were all found occupying clean looking beds or cots and in no instance was a hospital tent or pavilion found to be without a floor. Indeed, almost all the tents in the camp were floored. In many cases the hospital tents were effectually screened against flies and mosquitoes.

But one complaint was heard in the entire round and this was evidently not made in a spirit of fault finding. Colonel Jones, of South Carolina, found fault with the climate, saying that fully 20 per cent of his men were ill largely on this account. He also said some rations of refrigerator beef had been received in bad condition, which was due to the weather.

Summing up the result of the inspection, General Dodge said: "We have compared notes after the day's work and find that complaint was made from but one regiment during the day. This was the objection made to the climate—made by Colonel Jones. We saw both officers and men, sick and well, and we gave all an opportunity to be heard, asking the men in the absence of their officers if they had any criticisms to make. We shall tomorrow begin the inquiry by examining men under oath and we hope if there are any shortcomings to thus uncover them. We find the sick doing exceptionally well and we are pleased to congratulate their physicians on the excellent arrangements made for their care."

This statement was made in the presence of the members of the commission and was endorsed by them.

Sub-committees of two each were appointed to inspect camps, and, if necessary, take testimony, at Tampa and Fernandina, the committee for Tampa being composed of Messrs. McCook and Sexton and that for Fernandina of Messrs. Wilson and Howell. The sub-committees for outside points leave Jacksonville tonight or tomorrow.

## ANOTHER MARINE DISASTER

### A British Ship Burned While Being Towed to Port—Many of Her Crew Perished

Margate, England, October 17.—The British ship Blengfell, Captain Johnson, from New York, September 19th, for London, was destroyed by a sudden fire off this place early this morning. Nine of her crew, the captain, his wife and children, the first and second mates and a pilot perished.

The Blengfell was passing here, in tow, on her way to London, at about 6:30 o'clock a. m., and was about four miles off the coast. Suddenly she was enveloped in flames and smoke poured from her hatchways. Two life-boats immediately put off to her assistance, but before they were able to reach the burning vessel her masts fell and she was burned to the water's edge. Her hull eventually drifted upon the Goodwin Sands.

The Blengfell had a quantity of partha on board. The smell of it was strong during the voyage, especially aft, so much so that the officers of the ship had to shift their quarters last evening. An explosion occurred just as the captain of the ship had engaged the services of a tug, which saved the survivors.

The Blengfell was a iron vessel built at White Haven in 1876. She registered 1,117 tons, and hailed from Liverpool. Truitt wears well. People have learned that DeWitt's Little Early Risers are reliable little pills for regulating the bowels, curing constipation and sick headache. They don't gripe. R. R. Bellamy.

## First Blizzard of the Season

Kansas City, Mo., October 17.—The earliest storm in the southwest in twenty-five years and the worst early storm on record, has almost completely shut Kansas City off from wire communication with the south, the west and the north. An opening on the east has alone kept the city from being totally isolated.

It had been raining for the past twenty-four hours. Shortly after midnight last night the rain turned to snow and the temperature dropped perceptibly. Steadily since then a dense, wet snow driven by a north wind, at points reaching the velocity of a gale, has fallen.

The storm came up with great suddenness and caught many unprepared. Numerous cases of suffering to men and beasts will doubtless be reported when communication shall have been resumed.

Lawrence, Kas., October 17.—From daybreak to 3 o'clock this afternoon communication with the outside world was impossible, as a result of the present storm. A damp, heavy snow, driven by a strong north wind, has fallen steadily all day.

Pittsburg, Kas., October 17.—A cold rain in this section was followed by a storm which covered the ground with snow to the depth of nearly an inch by daybreak. It continued snowing until about 10 o'clock, when a cold rain began falling.

More than twenty million free samples of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve have been distributed by the manufacturers. What better proof of their confidence in it's merits do you want? It cures piles, burns, scalds, sores, in the shortest space of time. R. R. Bellamy.

## The American Christian Missionary Society

Chattanooga, Tenn., October 17.—The annual convention of the American Christian Missionary Society, the largest organization of the Christian church, began here today. About 2,000 delegates are in attendance. At 9 o'clock preliminary to the convention, a service of prayer and praise, led by E. Shelmutt, of Atlanta, was held. At 9:30 o'clock an address of welcome was delivered by Mayor Watkins, of Chattanooga. F. D. Power, of Washington, president of the society, followed with an address. The annual report of the board came next. It showed an extension of work all along the lines. In the largest cities gratifying results were reported. Cincinnati was selected as the next place of meeting.

An address, "Our Opportunity for Mission Work in the City," was delivered by R. S. Latimer, of Pittsburg. An hour of prayer for America, led by S. D. Dutcher, of Cincinnati, followed and closed the morning session.

This afternoon was given over to papers and addresses on various subjects connected with the work.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve has the largest sale of any salve in the world. This fact and its merit has led dishonest people to attempt to counterfeit it. Look out for the man who attempts to deceive you when you call for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, the great pile cure. R. R. Bellamy.

## Surgeon Seaman Contradicted

Washington, October 17.—The substance department of the army has a statement refuting some of the testimony of Major Seaman, a surgeon, before the war investigating commission. Major Seaman said no one could get supplies for the sick from the commissary of subsistence, yet when he left Ponce, the chief commissary there had at his disposal \$24,000 subject to requisition of surgeons for such supplies as Seaman said he wanted. Major Daly, surgeon, who came with troops about the same time, made a requisition and secured \$3,600 for the purchase of supplies for the sick and turned the unexpended balance into the department here when he arrived.

## HIS EYES OPENED.

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

## ANOTHER LETTER TO PRITCHARD

In Which he Attempts to Put Himself Aright 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, N. C., October 18th, 1898.

SENATOR J. C. PRITCHARD,

DEAR SIR: Since writing you on September 26th, events have taken place in this community which necessitates some further explanation on my part in order to put myself right before the community here and also to correct any mistaken impression I may 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 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 contest.

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.

## FRENCH WAR PREPARATION

### Rush Orders for Preparation of a Number of Warships—Gunnery Officers to the Fore.

Paris, October 17.—Incessant made today at the offices of the French ministry of marine confirm the report, published by The Soleil in a dispatch from Toulon, saying that Vice Admiral Fourrier, who is now in Tunis, with the minister of marine, M. Lockroy, will return immediately to Toulon, where orders have been received to speedily prepare the armored cruisers Admiral Trechouart, Jeanne Jermannes and Vainy for active service, and that in addition, orders have been issued to send the largest possible number of gunners to Brest without delay, to man the forts and batteries there. The vessels are to be promptly placed on a war footing and to be sent to Brest.

Humor connects the French naval preparations with the question in dispute with Great Britain as to the possession of Ashoda, on the Nile. The Paris papers, they also chronicle the movements of the British fleet in the Mediterranean, announcing that three British ironclads are engaged in gun practice at Bizerta, the French naval station in the Mediterranean, on the African coast. A semi-official note issued this evening says that the statements to the effect that the French warships which are being placed on a war footing have been ordered to meet are incorrect and it is added that undue impatience has been attached to the incident.

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.

## THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

### Holds Its First Session in Washington, Committee on Permanent Organization Appointed

Washington, October 17.—The industrial commission created at the last session of congress held its first meeting today at the capitol and outlined the general work before it. The commission is made up of five United States senators, five members from the house of representatives and nine persons from private life, who according to the act, "shall fairly represent the different industries and employments."

The senators on the commission, Kyle, Mantle, Penrose, Mallory and Daniel, all of whom were present today except Senator Mantle. The representatives in congress are Gardner, Lorimer, Otjen, Living and Bell, the absentees today being Lorimer and Bell.

All the members from private life were present, viz.: A. J. Harris, of Ohio; S. N. D. North, of Massachusetts; A. A. Smythe, of South Carolina; E. V. Conger, of Michigan; T. W. Phillips, of Pennsylvania; J. M. Farquhar, of Buffalo; J. J. Harris, of North Carolina; and M. D. Hatchford, of Indiana.

At the meeting today a committee on organization was named as follows: Phillips, Gardner, North, Daniel and Livingstone. Later in the day this committee met and arranged a plan of organization.

Most of the time of the meeting was devoted to general discussion on the scope of the work ahead. The meeting was behind closed doors, but it is expected that the hearings to come later will be public.

## AGUINALDO'S REPRESENTATIVE

### In Paris Speaks About the Attitude of the Philippines

Paris, October 17.—Philippo Agoncillo, the representative of Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader of the Philippine Islands, was interviewed today by the correspondent here of the Associated Press. Agoncillo's apartments at the Hotel Continental are on the same floor as the rooms occupied by the United States peace commissioners. He is desirous of seeing the commissioners and placing Agoncillo's views of the future of the Philippines before them.

"Would the Philippines accept annexation or a protectorate of the United States?" Agoncillo was asked.

"We want independence, but the Philippines have a recognized government of which Agoncillo is president, and it will determine its attitude toward a protectorate or annexation."

"Should the United States take all or any part of the Philippines would the Philippines fight the United States as they have fought Spain?"

"I cannot answer without possible error, but I think it would be unwise for the United States to divide the Philippine islands. They should take all or none."

"If the United States gives up the Philippine islands will the Philippines continue to fight the Spanish?"

"I think so."

"Is it true the Philippines do not object to the continuance of the native priests?"

"Yes, but the religious orders should be abolished."

Agoncillo, contrary to the generally accepted version of his visit in the United States and elsewhere, says he has not come here to seek a hearing before the commission, but to learn the determination of the commissioners regarding the Philippine islands and to communicate it to Agoncillo. Agoncillo, thus far, has not communicated with the commission, and the Spanish commission, while urging, naturally, to summon Agoncillo, is exceedingly anxious to know what representations, if any, he will make to the Americans.

## SPANISH PRESUMPTION

### Assumed Contempt of Our Army.

## OUR OFFICIALS UNEASY

### Over the Likelihood that this Feeling Will Cause Our Troops Much Trouble When they Take Possession of Cuba. The Newspaper Attacks on the War Department Cause the Spanish to Register that they Gave up the War so Soon.

Washington, October 17.—Information has reached the war department that a high officer of the Spanish army very recently made a statement that had not been made aware of the commission of the American army, its inability to withstand the hardships of a long campaign, its lack of medical and other supplies and general inefficiency, as shown in the American papers, the Spaniards would not have given up, but would have continued fighting for a long time to come, fully believing that they would have been able to prevent the capture of Cuba by American troops.

This statement is known to have been made to the American officers now in Cuba and caused some uneasiness among officials here, as it may mean that the Spaniards are not yet ready to yield the island under the terms of the protocol.

It is believed by officials in Washington that had it not been for the outcry regarding the army and the conduct of the war there never would have been any question raised by the Spanish peace commissioners regarding the Cuban debt. It is pointed out that under the protocol the sole question left for the commission was the settlement of the Philippines, and that nothing was said about the Cuban debt in any other Cuban question. It is asserted that the Madrid government was aware when it asked for peace and when negotiations were opened that it was useless to ask that the Cuban debt be taken into consideration by any commission and that it is only since the reports of the bad condition of the United States army has reached Madrid that the question has been raised.

Another matter that causes grave concern in the war department is the temper of the Spaniards in Cuba, and the fear that the impression which now prevails there may lead them to regard American troops of not much account and act accordingly after the occupancy by the United States.

The matter has been discussed in the war department and it is probable that when the troops are sent to Cuba they will be a force of such size and character as to give the islanders a different impression of United States soldiers than they now entertain.

"An impression among the Spaniards of Cuba," said an officer in position to know what is going on, "is that the American soldiers are weak and petty, incapable of withstanding hardship and whom it will be an easy matter to vanquish. This feeling may make it difficult for the Americans at first. This impression is due to the charges that have been made against the war department with such virulence and insistence during the past few months."

It has become evident that the troops, when sent to Cuba, must be isolated for a long time in their camps to avoid the danger of infection and the department is not quite clear that any useful purpose will be served by placing soldiers where their services cannot be available. While the wet season has not almost reached its end in Cuba, it is said that the yellow fever is more prevalent and more dangerous in type, just now than at any time during the year. These conditions, however, will not continue long. A proposition that is now under consideration looks toward the employment of the Cubans as light pandames, it being urged that they would be more serviceable in maintaining order in the towns than American soldiers unacquainted with the Spanish language and Cuban customs. The United States government in this way also would be able by the payment of small salaries to these men to considerably relieve the distress that exists on the island without breeding a class of professional paupers or lowering the pride of the Cubans.

Chief General Lee specifically asks to be relieved from that duty he is to command the first expedition, seconded by Generals Greene and Arnold.

The Soleil is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes over and over than any other brand.

