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WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1898.

Before the Commission as to Camp Life.

Again the Subject of Investigation. Equipment Testimony as to Quality and Quantity of Food Served the Soldiers Dr Seaman Makes a Correction in His Former Testimony Not Doctors Enough in Cuban Campaign.

Anniston, Ala., October 24.-The war investigating commission began its segmon today with Major Otto H. Falkon the stand. He was the chief quarmaster of the Pirst division of the Third gray crops while in Chickamanga park and he how occupies the position of chief quartermaster for this camp. He said the most serious complaint in the early history of Camp Thomas was from the First Missouri, whose men claimed that their trousers were hothings more than rags and threatened to appeal to charity at home to supply their wants. There ing of the Spanish troops, Colonel Biswas also a shortage in tents which be- bee said: "I think about three-fourths came quiet serious at the time of the beginning of the rainy season. Previous to that time men had slept under the than their own government did. I am trees and under their shelter tents satisfied their own officers were swind; there was never a sufficient supply of and apparently underfied.", tentage and it was necessary to put. He did not believe there was a sufsix men in a tent. Continuing, he said ficient number of doctors in the Cuban the division had never been completely equipped until the present time, espe- they were not familiar with army methcially in the matter of transportation ods and did not know how to get the facilities. He said; however, that there had been no refusal to honor requisitions. He thought, upon the whole, that there was too much red tape in the quartermaster department. "I doaway, with it whenever I can. I have succeeded so far," he said, "even though I semetimes violate regula-Ulustrating, he said he had to

cess of paying a bill of \$20. Dr. Chas. M. Drake, in charge of the general hospital here, and who was in command of the hospital of the First division of the Third corps at Chickannauga was the next witness. He told of various improvements he thad found it necessary to make in the hospital at Chackimanga. "There was," he said. "such a flood of disease that it was almost impossible to meet the demand for tentage and quite out of the question to anticipate it." As fast as he would pitch new tents they would fill them up. He stated that the medical supplies had been ample from the beginning, but the hospital corps had proved inefficient as nurses, "They were as a class," he said, "the yeryworst material that could have been found out of which to make nurses." However, he thought there had been said that his command had never durno more serious results than discom- ing the Santiago campaign suffered for fort to patients caused by the ineffi- want of supplies. Men had sometimes ciency of nurses. He was positive at night felt the want of covering, but there had been no death from starva- net food. Not more than half the men tion of deprivation. Ten per cent, of in the regiment were fit for duty at the typhoid cases of the hospital had died, and compared with hospitals generally the percentage was phenomenal- and castor oil were the only medicines ly low. He was of the opinion that patients in this hospital received better

Replying to charges made by a sigthe nospital, but never on patients. Of - sick. ten the men came there lousy. but they did not remain so.

country receives at home.

Major Joseph H. Meatwole, chief commissiony of subsistence, said the quality of the rations had been excelleng. As to the quantity a man would First: Private Feltus, of the First: have to be a gourmandizer to eat it. After Major Heatwole was excused General Dodge read a letter from Dr. Seaman, of New York, who was before the commission in Washington in which he corrected an error in his only the army rations for the convalescents on the steamer Obdam from Porto Rico for New York. He says that such supplies as had been supplied up to the night previous to sailing had been received from the relief societies during the night. He said: 'The hospital ship Relief arrived and early the next morning I boarded her and personally secured without any requisition the additional supplies enumerated in the receipts signed by me. Nn. throughout. til my conference vesterday with Maor Bradley I believed these supplies, the sargeon general of the army.

The war investigating commission day and examined about a dozen witnesses, including a number of volunteer officers. It is now expected that, ing: the commission will leave for Huntswille temorrow night.
Major David Vickers, who was in-

spector general for the Second division of the Third corps at Chickamanga, attributed the troubles in that Camp to the shallowness of the sinks. He said also that some of the regimental officers insisted on making poor selections of camp sites and in one instance a Mississippi coloned syho had put his men in a swamp, had insisted upon remaining on the ground. That Mississippian had a natural *ffinity for swamps. Nevertheless, his men were taken sick, Major Vickers also complained that the deinking water was poor, He thought the camp site nont for so large an army, but, so far New York, October 24. Tommy Ryan, as food went, the privates were fed of Syracuse, met Jack Bonner, of Sumbetter than the officers. He said that mitt Hill. Penn., in a 20-round Dout at the beds of all the patients \$1,000,000 would cover the work of raiswere on the floor and that there were New York Athletic Club tonight and, some cases when there were some on although the contest went the limit of the ground. Asked as to the compet twenty rounds Ryan was never in dif-

pital whose proneness to profanity unfitted him for the service. This man was Major Hubbard, surgeon of the Ninth New York. His profanity was of such a villainous character, said Major Vickers, as to pretty nearly make him sick and I know it could not have had a pleasant effect upon

Lieutenant Colonel Bisbee, in command of the First infantry, told the story of transportation of his regiment to Santlago, briefly describing the fighting about Santiago. He spoke of his experience in Cuba, of the return to Montauk point and of the stay at that place and the transfer south. Asked if the landing at Santiago couldhave been accomplished if opposed, he replied: "The facilities were so poor that I think not, at least I should say if I had been on shore no enemy would Army Surgeons Testify us to Their have been permitted to land. I cannot saw how it was with the Spaniards. He said there was considerable difficulty in getting food in front of Santiago, but we had enough. He said if there had been more to eat the men would probably have been sicker. He thought the rations contained too much fat meat for the climate.

Colonel Bisbee stated that himself and sixteen men were the only members of his regiment who had not been. ill at some time during the Santiago campaign. 'It had been impossible to secure medical supplies," said the witness, "and if we had them we could not have carried them." He added that the army was badly broken up in that prect and it did not get into shape vere just beginning to break in health for some reason. He said the men when Santiago surrendered and the capitulation came just in at the right time. After the surrender of the city there was plenty for all to eat. Speaks of them would have been enlisted but for their home ties. They found that we were giving them better treatment ling them. The officers were fat and ht complaint. Indeed, he said slick, but the men were ill and pale

> campaign. He thought the contract surgeons were capable doctors, but necessary medicines. Speaking generally of his Cuban experience, he expressed the opinion that the supplies had been as liberal as could have been reasonably expected.

Colonel Bisbee said he had not comtlained of the voyage north. The regiment was held at the detention campfor three days.

He said in reply to questions from General McCook that a distress signal had been put out for food while they lay out at sea and when some vessel came alongside he said he had called out to those aboard to bring them food. He stated in explanation that the food was wanted for the officers mess. "The men had enough," he said, "such as it was." After this and while at Montauk they got more than they needed. "We got it from the people of the New York Relief Associations and citizens. They sent us everything, including whiskey and champagne, far more than we wanted." He said he knew of no deprivation at Montauk. "The raw recruits were howling to get

into a house, but that was all." Major Dempsey, of the Second regular infantry, covered very much the same ground as Colonel Bisbee. He the time of the surrender of Santiago. He heard a doctor say that quinine he could get.

Major Dempsey said the only defiattention than the average man in this ciency he had discovered at Montauk was in the matter of transportation facilities which seemed to be taxed. He nal corps patient in the Chickamauga + had also heard a doctor say there were hospital, Dr. Drake said he had seen not sufficient beds in the regimental maggots on one occasion in a box in hospital for the accommodation of the

Other members of the two regiment of regulars stationed here who were examined were Captain Waring, of the First: Lieutenant Lutz, of the Second; Quartermaster Sergeant Katz, of the Quartermaster Sergeant Stable, of the Second, and Private Hounchell, of the Second. All testified that while there was a deficiency in the rations issued while the troops were in the trenches in the vicinity of Santiago there was no testimony. He stated that he received, real suffering on the part of the men on this account, but for the rest they expressed themselves as satisfied that they had received as good attention as they had expected under the circum-

Colonel Bullard, of the Third Alabama, which had been stationed at Mobile previous to coming to Anniston. said his command had received al necessary supplies and that the health of the command had been good

You invite disappointment when you the many others, were bought by the experiment. DeWitt's Little Early outside contributions and were not Risers are pleasant, easy, thorough government supplies. The letter is little pills. They cure constituation dated October 16th and is directed to and sick headache just as sure as you take them. R. R. Bellamy.

sat from 9 o'clock until 5:30 o'clock to- The Last Spaniard Leaves Porto Rico Washington, October 24.-The navy department today received the follow-

"San Juan, October 23. Secretary of the Nevy: "Evacuation of Porto Rico completed by the sailing of the last detachment of Spanish troops today. "SCHLEY."

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. Bel-

Ryan Given the Decision

tency of the surgeons at the hospital, ficulty and clearly outclassed his ophe said there was one man in the hos- ponent. He was given the decision,

FEDERAL TROOPS

Asked for by Republicans for Intimidating Democratic Votes.

THE NEGRO RIOT AT ASHPOLE.

After a Conference Between Pritchard and Russell the Former Asks the President to Send Troops to this State for the Election...The

Question Before the Cabinet-Boyd Comes to Spy on His State...The Attack of Lawless Negroes on the Town of Ashpole --- The Mob Urged to

(Special to The Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., October 24.—Special to The Morning Post from Washington tonight says:

Deeds of Murder by Their Leaders.

Senator Pritchard has suggested bringing United States troops into North Carolina, ostensibly to preserve the peace, but, as the democrats here believe, to influence the coming congressional and legislative election in the state. He has written two letters here, one to the president, and one to Chairman Babcock, of the republican congressional committee. Both are of similar tenor.

In the letter to the president, which formed the subject of a special cabinet meeting today and which was written last Friday and received this morning, Pritchard says the democrats have raised the race issue in this campaign; that the most intense feeling exists; that the democrats have instituted a system of intimidation of negroes that threatens the peace of the state; that the whites are arming, and that the negroes are buying weapons wherever purchaseable, although the merchants, a majority of whom are democrats, will not sell weapons to the negroes; that most serious tropple is looked for in counties where the negroes predominate. It is charged that the democrats are buying weapons in these counties to intimidate the coered voters and to keep them away from the polls.

A general discussion of Senator Pritchard's letter followed its reading by the president, who handed it to Attorney General Griggs. The gravity of the situation was admitted by members of the cabinet after the meeting adjourned. During the session of the cabinet Che rman Babcock called but when informed that the president had laid Pritchard's letter before the cabmet did not send his letter in, feeling, as he said, that the matter would receive the consideration it demanded. He said he was fearful the president might overlook it in the accumulation of matters.

Attorney General Griggs, was seen by a Post correspondent this afternoon. He produced Pritchard's letter, two typewritten pages beginning: "My Dear Mr. President:

"This is a private political letter" said Mr. Griggs, in response to a request for a copy, and it would be manifestly improper for me to make it public." He said it referred to the North Carolina situation which he said was represented as threatening.

"Will you send a deputy Unite. States marshal to preserve peace?" he "Marshals have authority to appoint additional deputies if the necessity

arises and I will approve such appointment when made," he replied. Mr. Griggs said no United States troops would be sent into the state inless called for by Governor Russell, unless United States mails were interferred with. In that case he said troops will be sent whether the governor

Reflecting a moment, Griggs said the people of North Carolina, South Carolina California or New Jersey may as well understand, now as at any other time, that where riot and violence is threatened and the governor ask for troops of the general government they will be sent and will preserve peace if they have to overrun the entire state. Order must and will be main-

Attorney General Griggs, has the entire matter in charge and if Governor Russell should deem the situation to be so critical as to demand troops, he will communicate with Mr. Griggs, upon whose advice the president will act.

The object of Governor Russell's recent mysterious visit to. Senator Pritchard, in the light of Pritchard's letter to the president is now made clear. As there are no state troops in service should armed force be necessary, national troops will have to be sent.

Inquiry at the war department develops the fact that the Second regiment will be mustered out by October 29th. There is no probability that even in an emergency this regiment will be retained for possible service, as it is believed to be in sympathy with the white movement.

Adjutant General Corbin said this evening he had no official knowledge of contemplated trouble in North Carolina and had not been asked for

Boyd left Washington today for North Carolina, to remain until after the election. He will keep Griggs posted.

THE ASHPOLE RIOT

Lumberton, N. C., October 24 - The trouble at Ashpole, in Robeson county, in which white men were shot today by a negro mob, as has been heretofore reported, has about subsided. The trouble originated from the failure of a negro to apply for registration on the day fixed and the consequent refusal of the registrar to allow him to register on the day on which he applied. It was followed up by serious trouble and attacks on white men by negroes, culminating in the burning last Thursday night, of the store of Stubbs & Floyd in the town of Ashpole.

Threats made by the negroes after this and communicated to the citizens of Ashpole to the effect that the whole town would be burned and the citizens murdered caused the white people to assemble in the town Saturday night to provide against further offences on Saturday night. While the white men were guarding the town a mob of negroes appeared in the town, and upon making demonstrations, were requested by the white men to withdraw. They at first refused, but on being addressed by the sheriff did withdraw from the town a short distance. Arms and ammunition had been stored by the negroes in a house near the town, After the negroes had withdrawn the white men returned to a building for the night, leaving a few of the number to keep watch. About I o'clock while the white guards were standing around a fire they were fired upon by the negroes in ambush and three white men were wounded. The fire was returned by the whites, but

A special train was dispatched for blood hounds, and telephone messages were sent to Lumberton and other places for help.

About 10 o'clock Sunday the bloodhounds arrived and the posse started in pursuit. During the day a number of negroes were caught and placed in a box car for safe keeping until the others could be gotten. Up to this time ten regroes have been caught and one is now in fail here. On preliminary trial most of the negroes confessed to the shooting and

THE WARRENT TO THE PARTY OF THE burning and implicated others. The town of Ashpole is now quiet and it is hoped that the trouble is about over. One of the threats made by the negroes was that the damned democrats ought to be killed and that the negroes were going to rule this country. The leaders advised them to shoot all the white men they could and not go home to get justice but to kill the white men and run.

It is clear that by the prompt and determined action of the white men great bloodshed was prevented and the lives of many prominent citizens saved. The whites displayed great coolness and moderation under the circumstances and they saved the county from a terrible race riot. 'It is a fact that the negroes of the county are greatly inflamed by recent

speeches made by republican and populist speakers. News has just reached here that one of the leaders has been arrested and is now in jail at Whiteville. He is the man who furnished whiskey to the crowd and said the negroes would burn Ashpole with bullets, starch,

DOCKERY AT LUMBERTON

Notified that no Incendiary Speech Would be Tolerated - A Conservative Speech Made

(Special to The Memenger.) Maxton, N. C. October 24-Colonel Fi mness of Our P H. Dockery spoke here today to 140 persons, 125 black and fifteen whites. A committee waited on him and asked for a division of time, which was refused. He was then nelified that a speech of an incendiary gature would ot be tolerated. The speech was conservative. There was no enthusiasm, and in conversation with everal of the negroes afterwards it was found that t did more good than harm.

A dozen red shirts from here rode down to Ashpole last night, returning this morning. The reports are still excited and high. Six Regroes have been captured and the posse is after

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 sho attempts to deceive you when your call for De-Witt's Witch Hazel Salve, the great pile cure. R. R. Bellamy.

THE FASHODA QUSTION

England Showing No Intention to Give Way - Rush Work of Her War Ships

London, October 24 - The British adpiralty issued a number of significant rders this morning. The dockyards t Portsmouth, Davenport and Chatham have each received instructions to les before the first of the year and prepare six 30-knot to bede boat de- he ki arded the extension of time as four hours. Overtime hours have begun on the first-class craisers Europa and Andromeda, so as to have them ready for service.

The British government will issue nother blue book tonight; the most inportant feature of which will be dispatch dated October 12th, from the marquis of Salisburge to the Brith ambassador at Paris Sir Edmond Monson, reporting the previous interview with Baron de Councel, in which the latter wished to ascertain what solution of the question was possible. In this dispatch the marquis of Salisbury

"I generally insisted that the Nile ing. to Egypt and that what ver diminu- guil tion her title had suffered by the Mah- indir itions given our evacuation dis had been retrieved by the victory compressioners at Havana covered all at Omdurman."

The marquis of Salisburg then pointd out the helplessness of Major Marhand's position, which Baron de Coured denied, and, finally, the British stend is impedimenta would be perpremier, in response to Haron de Courcel's suggestion, offered to supply Major Marchand with food and ammunition in order that he might be able to reach French territory.

Baron de Courcel then said France wanted an outlet to the Nile and the the whole proposition be made in writ-

The Salisbury dispatch said in conclusion: "The extreme indifference of Baron de Courcel has made it impossible for me to express or form an opinion relative to the territory claimregion. Under the circumstances the discussion has been fruitful of misapprehension. I informed him that it was in no way my duty to discuss the heir validity."

One Minute Cough Chire 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 conghs. R. R. Bellamy.

Spain Concedes Guam to the United | Spain of commissioners are purposely

Paris, October 24.—The adjournmen the joint commission was until clock in the afternoon of Wednesday next. Gaum, in the Ladrone islands, has been chosen by the Americans for Philippines. Up to this point the enthe United States, under the terms of tire one of the commissioners has the protocol and its cession has been been been posumed in repeated efforts on confirmed by the Spanish commission, the that of the Spanish commissioners Details of minor importance alone re- to o be the Cuban debt question upon main to be decided upon in connect the sention of the joint commission formal transfer of which practically And commissioners. The latter accomplished. The chief matter con- has related as positively as they could sidered at today's session was the that inder no circumstances would American reply to Spain crevised and they assume sovereignty over Cuba. renewed propositions for the last meet-Cuban question will be disposed of this in the copinion of the American comings, and the indications are that the out by either side regarding Spain's presentment of Friday last, or the American answer to the same submit-

Truth wears well. Meople have learned that DeWitt's Little Early Risers are reliable little fills for regulating the bowels, curif g constipation and sick headache. They don't gripe. R. R. Bellamy.

Spain Will Project

Madrid, October 24.-The Imparcial ay says: "No victor ever treated vanquished as the United States treating Spain. The government has redeived a grave dispatch from Porto Rito, announcing that the American general there is acting toward Spain as the European nations have treated China. He ordered a Spacish steamer to embark the remainder of the Span-ish troops at Porto Ricos in spite of the protests of her captain, who had orders to go to Havana to embark sick soldiers. Our government will probably protest against such action.

Beware of imitations Use Elastic

PRICE 5

Commissioners.

NG SIGNS OF BACK DOW!

Old Shelr Part as to the Refusal to Ass se the Indebtedness of Any of the nish Provinces Spain Must Givo or Renew Hostilities Spain Be hably to Propose a Compromise. Sain not to be Allowed to Remove wy Ordnance from Cuban Forts.

shington, October 24.- The presi-

della an exceedingly busy forencom Attorney General Griggs, and Servaries Long, Hay and Alger call-ed a sut 10 o'clock and the president is resped with them several matters with he found awaiting his attention on la carrival from the west. A telegrin General Wade, at Havana, wass and recommending that the limit of a allowed the Spaniards to vaca saba be extended from December Ist January 1st. He said that it weak she physically impossible for the 124 Cas Spanish troops on the island sable and just: After the matter had been discussed at some length an graduent was reached and General Wade was telegraphed that his recommens tion was approved. In the means ime, however, the United States treon now in Cuba and others to be dikes hed will take posession of the terris ry as fast as the Spaniards vacash probably leaving Havana till

a begard to the reported purpose of the Saniards to dismount and remove to Spen the heavy ordnance of the forts and arsenals about Havana, it was ated in positive terms that nothing the kind would be permitted and this movement had already begun would be stopped at once. The these ruestions and explicity provided that raly the arms in the hands of the troops and what are generally undermitter to be taken away.

dos ing of special importance has been Deceived recently from our peace colam sioners at Paris. It was again reign ed today that under no circurismaces would the United States marquis of Salisbury requested that assure any part of the so-called Cuban dele at the debt charged against the Philitine Islands. It might be possible that the United States would assuttle ir guarantee the municipal obligation of Havana or other Cubant cities for at least would not permit ed by France in the Bahr El Ghazal them o be repudlated. The same mish we true of Manila, but as to the national debt which Spain had seen fit to his ge against Cuba and the Phil-French claims now, but that in ab- ipring, neither would be assumed or staining therefrom, I must not be un- in an assense guaranteed. This policy derstood as in any degrie admitting it salleclared, our peace commissioners to a understood and it would not be re ded from in the slightest degree. PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

Respected that at today's meetas the peace commission in Paris the Afferican commissioners delivered to slar adversaries something very lose is approaching an ultimatum. The sesident is satisfied that the delay ag the negotiations. This is the believed the American commission als the time has now come to cut office false pleas and to come directly to be main issue left open by the protoc. It namely, the disposition of the on with the cession of Festo Rico, the again the firm opposition of the invol mg an assumption of the Cuban deta. aid the time has now come when,

ontinued on Fourth Page.) ;

