

## CONDITIONS HORRIBLE.

### Testimony as to State of Camp Thomas.

## STRONG IMPRESSIONS

### Made Upon the War Investigation Commission by one of the Witnesses. A Sick Soldier Found Lying in the Rain With No Covering of Any Kind Over Him—Dr. King, to Whom Soldier Complains of Their Food, Tells Them to Go to the Devil and Eat their Food

Anniston, Ala., October 25.—Dr. R. D. Boss, assistant surgeon of the First infantry, was the first witness before the war investigating commission today. He was with his regiment and with the Fourth infantry in Cuba. He found the medical supplies short in Cuba and was unable to secure any of them for several days, until he learned how to get them from this division hospital. There was a shortage of quinine, but a shortage of morphine. However, he had all of this latter remedy that was absolutely necessary. He was able to secure ship stores by "hunting for them," getting them from the Red Cross Society and then going to Santiago for them. He had made a requisition on the chief surgeon of the division for these supplies, but had been unable to secure them because they were not there. He had no serious illness in the command.

Dr. Connor asked if the government could not have gotten these supplies to Santiago as promptly as the Red Cross and Dr. Boss replied that while he had no information he thought it could have done so. He had left Santiago with the Fourth infantry and gone to Montauk point in the Seneca. When they left Cuba, he said, the command was "all broken up" and every man of the command was sick on the way north. The doctor himself was sick and held in the details. He stated that the conduct of that last supervising the supplies was an effort to get attention was all that could have been desired.

Colonel Fife, of the Third Tennessee, having been requested to supplement his statement of yesterday, gave some particulars concerning the sinks used by his regiment. He said they were very near the tents and that it was impossible to remove them further, owing to the proximity of other regiments. One of them being in a stone's throw from another instance, the sinks of another regiment were within twenty paces of the tents of the line officers. The character of the soil also had rendered it impossible to put the sinks down more than a few feet, rendering it necessary to renew the sinks every two or three days. Thus the soil became honeycombed with sinks. Nevertheless, the sinks were carefully looked after and his regiment had been specially commended by the brigade commander for the condition of its camp.

Other witnesses examined were Lieutenant Reed, of the Fourth Wisconsin; Lieutenant West, of the Third Alabama; and Lieutenant Halley, of the Third Tennessee.

Lieutenant West is the commissary and quartermaster of his regiment and Lieutenant Reed was commissary for his regiment for a time. West said the supplies were ample and excellent, but Reed complained somewhat of the meat supplied before the regiment left Wisconsin.

Lieutenant Halley is commissary of his regiment. He said that there were a few complaints that the rations were not sufficient, but he thought the complaints were caused by the return of men on furlough.

Other witnesses of the forenoon session were Fountain Garland and Edward Simmons, two colored men of the Third Alabama; H. C. Lemke, a quartermaster sergeant of the Fourth Wisconsin; the commanding colonel, Colonel of the Fourth Wisconsin; Lieutenant Colonel Cabell, of the Second Arkansas.

Colonel Cabell said in reply to questions put by Dr. Connor that he had observed a condition of affairs at the hospital of the Second division of the Third army corps in June which he considered horrible. He had himself seen one sick man lying in the rain without the protection of a tent fly and he had been informed by other officers that several others had been left in the same way. He thought the doctors were honest enough, but they did not know how to get supplies. He said Dr. Scholer was the division surgeon at the time. Colonel Cabell is a lieutenant in the regular army and his testimony made an impression upon the commission.

Major Charles F. King, surgeon of the Fourth Wisconsin regiment, was one of the first witnesses of the afternoon. Dr. King said the medical supplies of his regiment were insufficient and that there was much delay in getting requisitions filled. He thought there was a sufficient quantity of food, but said some of the men would not eat it, preferring to buy food for themselves. General Wilson asked if the men had ever complained to him as surgeon of the regiment, and Dr. King replied that they had.

"What did you say to them?" asked the general.

"I told them to go to the devil and eat what they had," he replied.

"I think that a very improper reply for you to have made," said General Wilson, and he declined to further continue the examination.

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 its merits do you want? It cures piles, burns, sores, etc. In the shortest space of time. R. R. Bellamy.

## THE CUBAN ASSEMBLY

### It Holds its First Session—Question of the Island's Independence—Complimentary to General Wood's Executive Ability

Santiago de Cuba, October 25.—The first session of the Cuban assembly was held yesterday at Santa Cruz del Sur. A majority of the delegates, each of the six army corps being represented by eight were present.

The sensation of the assembly was the appearance of General Calixto Garcia as one of the delegates from the Fifth army corps, a fact which practically renders him supreme at the assembly's session. His election to preside over the proceedings is considered a foregone conclusion, as it is conceded that he controls a majority of the delegates. The Cespedes faction is defeated.

The principal question for consideration will be the question of disbanding the army. It is thought the assembly will oppose disbanding until, in the words of one of the military delegates, "some assurance has been received from President McKinley that he intends to observe the resolutions of the United States congress regarding the absolute freedom of Cuba."

Another proposition to be brought before the delegates is the division of Cuba into four states, to be called, Orient, now the province of Santiago; Camaguey, now the province of Puerto Principe; Las Villas, now the province of Santa Clara; and Occident, now the province of Matanzas, Havana and Pinar del Rio. Between the proposed states of Camaguey and Las Villas will be a space of land which would be a special district or territory, where the capital would be built—a new inland town for this specific purpose.

The Santiago board of trade, representing the commerce of the province, sent a special committee to wait upon General Wood, military governor of the department of Santiago, and to congratulate him on the work he has already done. The committee also informed him that the board of trade had subscribed \$100,000 for harbor improvements and that the amount had been placed at his disposal, to use as he might see fit. This action was entirely voluntary and is considered to reflect the opinion of business men here as to American predominance.

Colonel Ray and his men left Manzanillo early this morning on board the United States transport, Rumanian, with the Bessie in tow for Guantanamo, where the Rumanian will land Colonel Ray's men.

## TRAIN'S NARROW ESCAPE

### At a Terrific Speed for Twenty Miles With a Dead Engineer at the Wheel

Susquehanna, Penn., October 25.—On the night express train No. 12, eastbound, arrived at this station at midnight last night the engineer, Henry Kingsley, of Susquehanna, was found dead in the cab with his head crushed. After the train left Binghamton, twenty-three miles west of here, trainmen and others noticed that the engineer failed to give the usual signals at crossings and at small stations and that the train was running at an unusual speed. Fireman Cowell noticed that the whistle was not blown for this station and going forward into the cab found the engineer dead. The train had run at a terrific speed twenty miles without an engineer. There were over 200 passengers on board. It is supposed that the engineer was hit by a water crane at a point just east of Binghamton. Engineer Kingsley was one of the most reliable engineers on the Erie road. He leaves a widow and several children.

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.

## Cubans Favorable to the United States

Havana, October 25.—Manuel Sangrullu, the well known author and orator, who was a distinguished soldier in the ten years' war, will represent the Second, Third and Fifth corps of the Cuban army at the Cuban assembly. He has considered the establishment of a permanent Cuban government. His choice by these troops, including the Holguin, Tunas, Bayamo, Manzanillo, Camaguey, Matanzas and Havana divisions, is highly significant as indicating the sentiment of a large number of Cubans now under arms.

Sangrullu has made several speeches of late that have caused a profound sensation in which he has urged upon the Cubans the imperative necessity of placing full confidence in the United States government and has censured those who have shown distrust of the Americans. He has advocated the disbandment of the Cuban troops and their return to the arts of peace, dwelling long and earnestly upon the importance of the Cubans' securing the confidence of the United States.

He even went so far as to declare that if the Cuban revolutionary leaders should assume a hostile attitude toward the Americans, he would enter the ranks of those opposed to such a course. His selection at this juncture in view of such sentiments, indicates that a rational judgment is making headway in certain quarters. The volunteers in Havana are gradually being relieved of garrison duty and are now only doing sentry duty at the palace of the captain general, the palace of the military governor, the customs houses and the Spanish bank. Other posts are covered by the Spanish regulars. The volunteers at Cienfuegos have been entirely relieved of duty there since Friday last. The city is now patrolled by regulars.

## THEIR LAST CARD.

### Republicans Driven to Extremities in Attempt to Carry the State.

## A PROCLAMATION BY RUSSELL.

### Official Recognition Given to the Absurd Plea of Threatened Intimidation and Violence—The Desperate Effort of the Negro Party Leader to Infuse Confidence into the Rank of his Minions.

### Pritchard's Letter to the President—He Denounces White Supremacy Tenets as Incendiary Speeches by the Whites.

Raleigh, N. C., October 25.—Governor Russell this evening issued the following proclamation:

Whereas, The constitution of the United States in this union republican form of government, guarantees protection from invasion and freedom from domestic violence and

Whereas, The constitution of North Carolina guarantees to all people of the state the inherent right to fully regulate their own internal government; to peacefully assemble for the purpose of consulting for their common good; to hold peaceable and quiet elections, and to discharge and exercise in an orderly and quiet way the manifold duties and privileges of good citizenship, and

Whereas, The constitution of this state and the laws made in pursuance thereof forbid that any citizen shall be deprived or restrained of his liberty but upon indictment for and conviction of crime and

Whereas, It is ordained in the same constitution and laws of this state that writs for the protection of citizens and processes of the courts for the protection of society shall never be suspended, neither by usurping executives, nor by turbulent mobs, using weapons of intimidation and violence, and

Whereas, It has been made known to me by the public press, by numerous letters, by oral statements of divers citizens of the state and by formal written statements that the political canvass, now going forward has been made occasion and pretext for bringing about conditions of lawlessness in certain counties in this state, such for example as Richmond and Robeson counties and

Whereas, It has been made known to me in such direct and reliable way that I cannot doubt its truthfulness that certain counties lying along the southern border of this state have been actually invaded by certain armed and lawless men from another state; that several political meetings in Richmond and Halifax counties have been broken up and dispersed by armed men using threats of intimidation and in some cases actual violence; that in other cases property has been actually destroyed and citizens fired on from ambush; that citizens have been taken from their homes at night and whipped; that in several counties peaceful citizens have been intimidated and terrorized by threats of violence to their persons and their property, until they are afraid to register themselves, preparatory to exercising that highest duty of freemen—the casting of one free vote at a ballot box for men of their own choice in the coming election.

Now, therefore I Daniel L. Russell, governor of the state of North Carolina, in pursuance of the constitution and laws of said state and by virtue of the authority vested in me by said constitution and laws, do issue this my proclamation, commanding all ill disposed persons whether of this or that political party or of no political party, to immediately desist from all unlawful practices and all turbulent conduct and to use all lawful efforts to preserve the peace and to secure to all people quiet enjoyment of all their rights of free citizenship.

And I do further command and enjoin it upon all good and law abiding citizens not to allow themselves to become excited by any appeals that may be made to their passions and prejudices by the representatives of any political party whatsoever, but to keep cool heads and use their good offices to preserve public peace and to protect even the humblest citizen in all his rights, political and personal. And I do further command and enjoin it upon all judges and other civil magistrates and upon all solicitors, sheriffs and other officers of law to use their best efforts under the constitution and laws of the state to apprehend and bring to speedy trial all offenders against persons and property and the political and civil rights of any and all persons in this state whomsoever.

And I do further command and require that all persons who may have entered this state from other states in pursuance of any unlawful purpose instantly to disperse and leave this state upon pain of being arrested and dealt with accordingly to law.

Done at our city of Raleigh this 25th day of October in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety Eight and in the One Hundred and Twenty-third year of our American Independence.

By order of the Governor  
BAYLUS CADE, Private Secretary.  
DANIEL L. RUSSELL

Senator Pritchard said this afternoon he had made no request to have troops sent to North Carolina; that his letter to President McKinley simply sought to present the true situation as it exists. He says he told the president he was opposed to the use of troops; that it was proposed to exhaust every means at Governor Russell's command to secure peace and harmony among the people and a fair expression of the people at the ballot box; that he simply wanted to prepare the president for any emergency that might arise in North Carolina and let him understand the matter; that no request had been made to the war department to have troops sent and that he does not think Governor Russell will make such requisition. He then said "there is intense feeling among the people as a result of inflammatory and incendiary speeches which have been made by democratic speakers throughout the state during the present campaign, but as our people are law abiding I do not anticipate any trouble. If the people are permitted to vote at the ensuing election we will carry the state and secure both branches of the legislature. I do not approve of the sending of troops into any state except where the civil arm is powerless to preserve order. I take it that the governor will take all steps in his power and do not believe he proposes to ask for any troops if he can preserve order without them. I told the president that unless the feeling subsided and unless something was done to allay it I feared we would have disturbances caused by the speaking going on in the state and inflaming the minds of the people. I believe the statements sent out are exaggerated and that we will not have any serious trouble. If the republicans go quietly along they will sweep the state. As to congressmen I cannot say how many the democrats will elect, as I have not been able to make a thorough canvass of the situation, but I think the republicans will make a gain of two—that is the Fifth and Sixth districts. Dockery in the Sixth is, I believe, a silver republican."

## FOR WHITE SUPREMACY

### Major W. A. Guthrie Cannot Stand the Call for Troops—He will Preside Over the Democratic Meeting at Goldsboro. He Takes the Stump for White Man's Rule

(Special to The Messenger.)  
Raleigh, N. C., October 25.—Major W. A. Guthrie wrote the following letter today to Chairman Simmons:

"Hon. F. M. Simmons, Chairman:  
"Your invitation tendering to me the honor of presiding over the 'White Man's Convention' at Goldsboro, on the 28th instant, has been received and under the circumstances, I accept the same with pleasure. Up to the present time I have not taken any active part in this campaign, and my intention was to refrain from doing so until I read today's dispatches from Washington to the effect that the president and his cabinet are being importuned by men in high official position to send federal soldiers to North Carolina to uphold by aid of federal bayonets those who would perpetuate, if they could, the present disgraced condition of our local state government.

"Time was thirty years ago, at the end of the civil war, when such things had to be tolerated, but no true-hearted southern man, who lives through the reconstruction period, can wish to see a repetition of those dark and stormy days, when the civil law was dominated by military strength to uphold parties in local government. It is high time now for all true North Carolinians to arouse themselves from their lethargy and come together as one man, with one mind, determined that our Anglo-Saxon civilization shall be preserved.

"True white men of North Carolina, who love our state, should come together regardless of past party affiliations, and go to the polls on the 8th day of November with fixed resolution that the present conditions of public affairs in our state shall be changed, so that men whose chief business in life has been demonstrated to be that of trading on party fealty as the means of getting for themselves personal gain, shall be driven from power and place and that those who succeed them shall be worthy and competent to guide the future destiny of our good old state."

Major Guthrie will make his first speech at Statesville.

## Supreme Court Decision

(Special to The Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., October 25.—The supreme court filed the following opinions today: Goodwin vs. Caraleigh Mills (two cases) from Wake, appeals dismissed; Robinson vs. Robinson, from Wake, reversed; Lyle vs. Telegraph Company, from Wake, affirmed; Konegay vs. Morris, from Wayne, remanded to court below for additional parties to be made; State vs. Booker, from Wake, affirmed; Mahoney vs. Stewart, from Nash, modified and affirmed, with costs against plaintiff; S. Latta vs. Stewart, from Edgecombe, modified and affirmed; with costs against plaintiff; Howard vs. Warehouse Company, from Edgecombe, reversed; Collins vs. Pettit, from Halifax, reversed; Wilcox vs. Cherry, from Halifax, affirmed; Wilcox vs. Leach, from Halifax, reversed; Batts vs. Stanton, from Edgecombe, new trial; Bank vs. Lumber Company, from Beaufort, new trial; Stanton vs. Spruill, from Wake, motion to docket and dismiss the plaintiff's appeal, allowed.

Truth 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.

## Verdict Against the City of Raleigh

(Special to The Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., October 25.—The supreme court gives Miss Mattie Dillon \$3,000 damages against the city of Raleigh. Two years ago while she was riding in a buggy the horse ran away and into a post supporting the railway track and she was thrown out and received injuries of head and spine.

Tomorrow is confederate veteran reunion day at the state fair. United States Marshal Henry Dockery does not intend to appoint any special deputies for duty election day.

You invite disappointment when you experiment. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are pleasant, easy, thorough little pills. They cure constipation and sick headache just as sure as you take them. R. R. Bellamy.

## Senator McLaurin to Speak

(Special to The Messenger.)

Bennettsville, S. C., October 25.—United States Senator John L. McLaurin, of South Carolina will deliver a democratic speech at One Hundred, Richmond county, next Friday at 11 o'clock. Special trains will accommodate the public.

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 cure. R. R. Bellamy.

## OTHER FRENCH CHIEFS

### The Military Against Civil Forces.

## THE CABINET RESIGNS

### Meeting of the Chambers—Stormy Session in the House of Deputies—Opposition to the Cabinet's Declaration to Maintain Civil Power Paramount in the Army—Want of Confidence in the Administration Expressed—Fall of the Cabinet.

Paris, October 25.—Strong bodies of force were stationed in the neighborhood of the Palais Bourbon and the place de la Concorde today, to prevent the projected demonstrations at the opening of the chamber of deputies.

There was considerable disorder at the approaches of the Palais Bourbon when MM. Doruolou, Millie, and other deputies arrived, accompanied by a crowd of supporters, members of the League of Patriots who were crossing the Place de la Concorde shouting "Vive L'Arme," and the republican guards were obliged to clear the passage. A band of anti-Semites attacked and injured a commissary of police with loaded sticks. The ring-leader, Mr. Guerin, president of the anti-Semitic league, was arrested.

When M. Drumont, the anti-Semite leader arrived there was further disturbances, with cries "Down with the law," and cheering for France. A detachment of cuirassiers charged and dispersed the mob. Several arrests were made. The session of the chamber had sooner opened than M. Doruolou made a violent attack upon the ministers of war, General Chanoiné, whereupon the latter arose and explained the conditions under which he accepted the portfolio. In so doing he declared that he was of the same opinion as his predecessors, evidently referring to the question of re-opening the Dreyfus case, a remark which was greeted with cheers and protests, the uproar lasted five minutes. When General Chanoiné was able to assume speaking he asserted that he was the guardian of the honor of the army and concluded by saying: "I place in your hands the honor of this tribunal. The government was received with loud serenade."

General Chanoiné then left the chamber of deputies and the premier, Brisson, ascended the tribune. There was greeted with shouts of "Brisson," while the leftists cheered him wildly.

M. Brisson said General Chanoiné's declaration was a complete surprise to him as the general had been present at the cabinet meeting which decided to submit the documents in the Dreyfus case to the court of cassation. The general, M. Brisson, continued, did not raise any objection. Continuing the premier said that the government was fully determined to uphold the civil power against the military and asked for a suspension of the business of the chamber, which was granted.

During M. Doruolou's speech two deputies, M. Bagley and M. Pauguary, engaged in a personal encounter, which caused intense excitement among the members of the house, and the crowds of spectators in the galleries. Finally the deputies rose in body and protested against the conduct of the fighters.

The senate after a brief session adjourned. By 4 o'clock in the afternoon about 100 arrests had been made. The crowds were continually augmented until the unity of the chamber of deputies was black with people cheering General Chanoiné and the army. The cuirassiers had the greatest difficulty clearing a way around the Madeleine and the Rue Royal. There were many encounters between the police and the people. About ten thousand people sang the Marseillaise around a table made of the Dreyfus papers "Droits de L'Homme" (The Rights Man). All the stores in the neighborhood were closed in anticipation of the riot.

The cuirassiers, assisted by the mounted republican guards, succeeded in driving back another crowd which was shouting "Spit upon Brisson."

After the chamber of deputies had adjourned business at 5 o'clock M. Brisson announced that the "irregular resignation" of General Chanoiné had been accepted and that his successor interim would be appointed this evening.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

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