WHY MANLY FLED

Refugee Colored Editor Tells His Story.

RACE-QUESTION EDITORIAL

Garbled by Democrats for Political Effect.

New York, Nov. 14.—A special from Asbury Park, N. J., says:

A. L. Manly, editor of the Wilmington (N. C.) Record, whose office was destroyed by white citizens on Thursday, is now in Asbury Park with his brother-in-law, Rev. L. N. Giles. He fled from Wilmington to escape probable lynching at the hands of the mob, which had sworn to have his life. It was through an editorial in the Record that the recent rioting in Wilmington and the attendant loss of life came about.

When seen Manly said that while he was perfectly willing to tell the story of his troubles as far as he himself was concerned, there were some features of the case he could not make public at present, as the safety of others might be affected.

Manly said that the trouble all grew out of the fact that the much-talked-of editorial in the Record had been misquoted by the press of North Carolina, and only parts of it had been reprinted, with editorials tending to inflame the whites of the south. This, he said, had been done to try to scare the white voters for political effect. He did not seem to think that the editors of the papers which started the blaze of riot realized the harm which would follow the articles printed in their papers.

The editorial which appeared in the Record, Manly said, was called forth by a speech made by Mrs. Felton before the Agricultural society of Tybee Island, Ga., early in August. During her speech, Mrs. Felton said the money which was collected for foreign missions could be spent to a better advantage at home in educating young white girls. She said that owing to the carelessness of poor white men of the south their girls are left victims of colored men. Then she spoke, according to Manly's statement, of the low moral standing of the colored race. He says she advocated lynching as the only means of eradicating these evils.

Manly's editorial in the Record was a reply to Mrs. Felton's speech. This editorial inflamed a large portion of North Carolina. Manly says he did not intend to attack any class or race, but simply wrote as he did to defend the defamed colored man. In this editorial Many said:

"Poor white men are careless in the matter of protecting their women, especially on the farms. They are careless of their conduct toward them, an dour experience among poor white people in this country teaches us that women of that race are not more particular in the matter of clandestine meetings with colored men than are the white men with colored women. Meetings of this kind go on for some time, until the woman's infatuation or the man's boldness brings attention to them and the man is lynched."

The very long editorial from which the above is taken was published on August 18. Manly says that for nearly a week after it was printed nothing was said to him about it by the residents of Wilmington or vicinity until the white press took up the matter a week later. From that time until now they have attacked him and his paper in every conceivable way, until at last he was compelled to flee for his life.

When asked as to the present situation at Wilmington, Manly said that as he had been absent for several days, he would rather not be quoted as expressing an opinion on that subject.

When asked if he intended to return to North Carolina, he replied that that was another question which he could not answer at present. There were facts connected with that part of the story which might affect others, and he thought it would be best not to say anything as to his future prospects.

Manly would no tellHe -nkfl.ldshrdlu

Manly would not tell how much his losses were at the hands of the mob. All he would say was that he had lost everything he owned in the world. He had carried an insurance on his property, but he said that there was no clause in the policy which insured against the fury of a mob.

THE CAUSE OF THE TOLBERTS.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 14.—R. R. Tolbert, whose family suffered so much in the South Carolina riots, had a long interview with President McKinley this afternoon. With Tolbert were three refugees from that state. They are: M. Collins, postmaster at Ninety-six; James W. Tolbert, postmaster at McCormick, and R. L. Henderson. It is claimed that the mob ran James W. Tolbert away, but permitted his wife to continue the postoffice. She is his assistant. Tolbert said that R. L. Henderson had been run away from the bedside of his mother and was not permitted to attend her funeral. All of the men are followers of the Tolbert family.

Tolbert refused to disclose the object of his conference with the president. It is said that he made a request for interference. From the White House he and his party went to the postoffice department to confer with Postmaster General Smith.

THE WILMINGTON REFUGEES.

Three of the Wilmington, N. C., refugees have arrived in Washington and today called at the department of justice, and an appointment with the officials was made for this afternoon. They are A. H. Bunting, United States commissioner and justice of the peace; John F. Holton, chief of police, and C. H. Gilbert, superintendent of city carts. According to their statements, they were all seized without warrants and escorted to the station by an armed and jeering mob, who shouted all sorts of insults after them as they marched along. "White niggers" appeared to be the least of the insulting names with which the crowds greeted them at every step. Once on the train, they were told in forcible language that if ever again they set a foot in Wilmington they would be shot on sight. When their train arrived at Newborne it was boarded, they say, by former Mayor Ellis and a lawyer named Guynas, and they were informed that it would not be safe for them to remain there any length of time, and so they took the first boat to Norfolk. Brown, a negro from Wilmington, who did not leave at the same time with them, they had since heard, was set upon by a crowd and terribly beaten in the city postoffice. At other points they were warned not to stop. The three men are at present staying at a small hotel on Pennsylvania avenue, and what they will do, or where they will go, is a serious question with them. They say they will not return to their homes in Wilmington, as they feel certain the threats of the mob would be carried out and they would be shot. They plead not guilty to every charge made against them and insist that they were run out of the state for the single reason that they were Republicans and refused, at the bidding of an irresponsible mob, to surrender their right of franchise.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. NEW YORK, N.Y.

FIRST PRIZE MONEY PAID

Goes to Captain Sigsbee on Account of the Restormel.

New York, Nov. 14.—A special from Washington says:

Captain Sigsbee, who commanded the Maine, will be the first officer of the navy to secure an allotment of prize money on account of the war with Spain. The judge advocate general of the navy has transmitted to the fourth auditor of the treasury the legal documents in the case of the British collier Restormel, which was captured by Captain Sigsbee, the in command of the auxiliary cruiser St Paul, off Santiago, to which port the steamer was bound in an attempt to deliver coal to Cervera's squadron. Had the mission of the Restormel been successful, it is not likely that the Spanish vessels would have remained so long as they did in Santiago harbor, and probably they would have escaped before Admiral Sampson had an opportunity to establish the systematic blockade which eventually resulted in their swift destruction.

Although the Restormel was released by the American prize court, her cargo was declared within the prize statutes, and was appraised at $12,000. According to the law half of this amount goes to the government and the other half to the officers and crew, making the capturesbridu and crew of the vessel making the capture. The treasury department is fully prepared to make the payments at once, and within a few days it is expected that government checks will be mailed to all aboard the St. Paul entitled to participation in the money, including the employes of the American line, who volunteered for service on the steamer when she was commissioned in the navy.

As Captain Sigsbee, at the time of the capture, was acting independently of any superior officer, he will receive the maximum share ever allowed to a commanding officer of the prize, amounting in this instance to $933, the remaining $1,525 being divided among all others borne upon the books of the ship at the rates of their respective pay. Had the Restormel been of equal or superior force to the St. Paul some of the money would have been decreed to the United States, but the entire prize would have gone to the St. Paul.

The navy department is rapidly completing the adjudication of the numerous prize awards resulting from the war, and in a few weeks most of them will be paid. The case of the Restormel was finished first, because it was the simplest, the more complex being those covering the destruction of the Spanish fleet in Manila harbor by Admiral Dewey's squadron, and that of the battle of July 3, the latter involving for the greatest amount of money, and presenting the greatest difficulty. Admiral Sampson will get one-twentieth of the bounty for Cervera's fleet and Admiral Schley one-fifteth.

Washington, Nov. 14.—A dispatch has been received at the war department announcing that the hospital ship Scandia has sailed from Manila for San Francisco with about seventy sick soldiers on board.

Cupid is usually pictured as a frolicksome, playful little fellow, always smiling or laughing, but with just a trace of malice in his make-up.

This is the artist's ideal. In reality, Cupid in these days is a matter-of-fact little chap. He is beginning to learn that life is not all a summer holiday. He is fast learning that sick men and unhealthy women have no right to tamper with love or matrimony. It is best for themselves and best for the human race that they should not. It is not a hard matter for men and women to preserve their health if they wish. It is far from impossible for them to restore it after it has been lost. That being the case, the modern Cupid is right in looking with disfavor upon matrimonial matches between sick men and unhealthy women. Ill-health in a woman is generally the result of some weakness or disorder of the distinctly feminine organism that is slowly sapping her vitality. At first, a little pain and slight indispositions which seem to her quite unimportant. They grow steadily worse until she suffers all the time from burning and dragging sensations, and occasionally has to take to her bed. Finally they completely unfit her for wifehood and motherhood. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is an unfailing remedy for all ments of this kind. It acts directly on the delicate and important organs concerned in maternity and makes them well and strong. It transforms weak, sickly, nervous invalids into healthy, happy wives and mothers. Medicine dealers sell it. No honest druggist will recommend a substitute.

"Since I wrote you we have had a baby girl born to us," writes W. R. Malcolm of Kimbel, Clay Co., Ark. "My wife took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription during the expectant period and until confinement, and she had no trouble to mention. A stouter, healthier child was never born. Our child will be one year of age on the 8th inst. and she has not been sick a day. Has not had so much as the colic."

MUTINEERS IN HAVANA

Orden Publico Demands Its Arrears of Pay.

GENERAL AROLAS' TEMPER

Causes Him Big Trouble and Gets Him the Horse Laugh.

Havana, Nov. 13, via Key West, Fla., Nov. 14.—The mutiny of the Orden Publice forces, which for two days threatened the peace of this city, has resulted in the dissolution of that body today, when, after the payment of some arrears and the promise of a full liquidation, the revolting troops laid down their arms. Captain General Blanco then ordered all the foot and mounted regiments of the Orden Publice to be disbanded, that organization ceasing to exist from this date.

As originally planned, it was intended that the mutiny should have extended to the Guarda Civil and the artillery regulars, and it would in that event have assumed much graver importance and might perhaps have inaugurated a reign of terror and bloodshed in the island.

SOLDIERS' PAY STOLEN.

For some time past the uprising of the troops, in consequence of the non-receipt of their pay, has been feared. Not only is their pay owing for months, and in some cases for years, but the reserve pay of the soldiers, their savings since the date of their enlistment, which was looked upon by them as sacred, have been appropriated or stolen, as the men say, by the government, which now turns a deaf ear to their protests.

What amount this reserve pay reaches, it is impossible to estimate, but it is known that it aggregates millions. This is what has been precipitating riots, causing mutiny here, impelling the men to insubordination at Neuites, and which may yet give rise to further widespread disturbances in the island.

GENERAL AROLAS STARTED IT.

The Havana mutiny, which was started yesterday, was precipitated by General Arolas, the military governor of the province, whose fiery temper and brutal treatment of officers is the source of daily spreading discontent. At midnight on Wednesday General Arolas, at the head of a battalion of regular infantry, having been apprised of the intention of the troops to join in the mutiny and demand their pay, surprised the artillery outpost stations along the Vedado road, including the Santa Clara and Reina Chorrera batteries, disarmed them and placed them under surveillance.

The next morning (Thursday) the Third company of the Orden Publice, numbering about 150 men, drew up before the captain general's place and demanded their overdue pay. The men were ordered to retire but refused. General Arolas, who arrived on the scene almost simultaneously, in an excess of rage lifted his baton of office and savagely attacked some of the onlookers, seriously hurting a government employ, who had rushed out of the palace from curiosity. By this time the Plaza de Armas was filled with wildly excited crowds, who loudly condemned and cursed General Arolas.

TROOPS CONCILIATED.

At that period of the excitement, the Orden Publice, with fixed bayonets, assumed an attitude of deep hostility toward General Arolas, whom the men considered responsible for the disgraceful way in which they had been treated. That moment General Solano, Captain General Blanco's chief of staff, appeared at the palace door and commanded the attention of the men. He addressed them in conciliatory tones, upbraided them for their insubordination and condemned the ill-advised course they were pursuing.

Then placing himself at their head, General Solano himself marched the men back to their quarters, where he again addressed them, promising them they would be paid Thursday. The day passed quietly without any further incident until dusk.

AROLAS' TRICKS DISCOVERED.

The mutinous Orden Publice had then learned that General Arolas had called over 4,000 regulars in from the suburbs. Believing that General Arolas meant to disarm them, the Orden Publice again left their quarters, each man with 150 rounds of ammunition in his belt, and lined up in the street opposite the armory, ready to offer resistance if necessary.

Shortly after nightfall, General Arolas, at the head of the regulars and preceded by a band of music playing national airs, arrived before the Orden Publice's headquarters, where he halted. Before him stood the mutinous Third company, grim and sullen. Turning to the men General Arolas reminded them that they were regulars and veterans, not mere policemen, as they had been tauntingly referred to.

THE HORSE LAUGH DE ESPANA.

The Orden Publice then gave three cheers for Spain and the army, which were lustily answered. To the disgust of General Arolas, however, right on the heels of these "vivas" the soldiers cheered their comrades, and the Orden Publica answere in turn.

General Arolas, mad with rage, ordered his men to charge, but they refused to obey. He then ordered them to fire, which they also refused to do.

General Arolas then realized he had lost his moral influence over the men, and, after calling the officers aside and conferring with them for a few minutes, he left for the palace, accompanied by his staff and seven officers.

AROLAS KILLS AN UNARMED MAN.

About two blocks from the scene of the mutiny, General Arolas' party came upon an innocent and unsuspecting member of the Orden Public, who was unarmed. Mad with fury, General Arolas drew his sword and savagely attacked the man, inflicting on him severe wounds, from which the victim of the assault died this morning.

In the mix-up Lieutenant Matta, General Arolas' aide-de-camp, had his hand cut, supposedly by General Arolas' sword, as it was the only one drawn.

Toward 11 o'clock General Arolas, who had been informed that further uprisings had taken place among other companies of the Orden Publica, returned to where he had left the troops and ordered them away, leaving a guard stationed in the building adjoining and facing the barracks of the Orden Publica, who by this time had been persuaded by their own officers to withdraw within their quarters.

Toward midnight most of the regiments of the Orden Publica, both cavalry and infantry, throughout the city had mutinied and turned out, fully armed, into the streets.

SAME THING OVER AGAIN.

General Arolas, with the regulars, met them at the Calzada del Monte, where a repetition of the earlier incidents occurred, the troops again refusing to obey orders to fire when commanded to do so. A conference the mtook place between the officers and the men and the mutineers disbanded and retired for the night.

At 2 o'clock the following morning General Arolas ordered the troops to their quarters and hold themselves in readiness for any emergency.

The palace was heavily guarded all night and extreme precautions were taken to deal with a possible general revolt. The night, however, passed without any further untoward incident, bringing about today the result before mentiined, namely, the disbanding of the Orden Publica forces.

The city continues to be patrolled by regulars, who are quartered in the principal thoroughfares, parks and squares of the city.

This uprising, which has been settled on the only possible basis, that of cash, affords a palpable illustration of the condition of affairs here and of the utter demoralization of even the army, where the officers have lost control of the troops.

Although the possibility of further uprisings is scouted among the military authorities, there is reason to believe that trouble is anticipated among the Guarda Civil, artillery and even other regular forces, as proved by the fact that the troops continue to be confined to their quarters and that the city of Havana is practically in a state of siege.

ALL QUIET IN HAVANA.

Havana, Nov. 14.—A battalon of the Orden Publica was shipped this morning on board the steamer Alicante with its officers. There was no opposition made and all was quiet here. Regular troops were stationed along the streets leading from the Plaza de Armas to the wharf. They were under the command of General Aralas. Previous to their being led back to their quarters the troops defiled on the Plaza de Armas before General Solaro, Captain General Blanco's chief of staff.

Detachments of troops are still guarding the pasce, parks and principal streets, as a matter of precaution against further trouble and also in order to preserve public order, in view of the disbanding of the Orden Publica. Colonel Pagller, the chief of police, has resigned. It is believed the captain general will not accept the resignation.

It is understood that the Cuban commission will visit the American evacuation commission today.

SPANISH FINANCIERING.

Havana, Nov. 13, via Key West, Fla., Nov. 14.—The disturbances here are momentarily over. Everything is quiet and regular Spanish troops are patrolling the city.

The Spanish government, yesterday offered to market here drafts for 25,000 pounds at three days, on London in order to apply the proceeds to the payment of the troops. The Spanish bankers took 120,000 pounds but the foreign houses refused to touch the paper unless first advised that the necessary funds had been deposited in London banks to meet the drafts.

The paper is being offered at one or two points below commercial rates, showing how far Spain's credit is impaired.

It is reported that forty-five rank leaders and the chief promoters of the mutiny of Thursday have been arrested and imprisoned in Morro Castle but it is understood that none of them will be court-martialed.

MUTINY AT NEUVITAS.

Kew West, Fla., Nov. 14.—Private reports from Puerto Principe and Nuevitas, Cuba, say that 7,000 regular soldiers mutinied, demanding their pay before embarking for Spain. About 4,000 armed soldiers, the report adds, presented themselves in front of the palace, calling on their military governor for their overdue pay. Thereupon General March drew his sword and ordered them to disband. The soldiers, however,, refused to obey and some of them, armed with rifles, threatened the life of General March, who returned his sword to its scabbard crying out: "Do you wish to kill me? Well, kill me."

The soldiers, in reply, shouted: "No, no; we only want our pay before embarking for Spain."

General March promised them that they would be paid and the soldiers returned to their quarters peaceably.

The steamer Alava left Havana four days ago with $150,000 with which to pay those soldiers, who were to embark immediately for Spain.

The cruiser Alfonso XII and the gunboats Conde de Venadito and Infanta Isabel have proceeded for Neuvitas to compel the soldiers to embark, after which they will proceed to Gibara for a like purpose and will then go to Spain unless new orders are received.

The fall is a good time
To take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

FIRE AT CANONSBURG, PA.

Wipes Out a Third of the Business Portion of the Town.

Canonsburg, Pa., Nov. 14.—This town was visited this morning by a furious fire, which, before it could be got under control, wiped out fully a third of the business portion, two of the principal hotels, many dwellings and did damage amounting to damages estimated at $150,000. No lives were lost as far as can be ascertained. The section devastated included West Pike street and efferson avenue.

The flames were first discovered in the dwelling house of Reed Williams and before they could be stopped burned these places: Gowern's brick carriage works, Cochran & McEwen's furniture ware rooms, three dwelling occupied by Mr. McEwen, W. F. Fulton and H. Ingram, Weller & Son's livery stable, Michael Egan's dwelling, W. P. Fulton's livery stable, Waller & Son's store building, Manufacturers' Natural Gas building, E. T. Baker's restaurant, Commercial hotel, McNary & Kennedy's feed and livery stable, the Canonsburg hotel, the two city council buildings, McDowell & Dickinson's lumber yard.

The approximate insurance is $50,000.

All the buildings but one were frame and burned like tinder under the force of the wind. The volunteer fire department with bucket brigades could make no headway, and the telegraph operator had barely time to raise by wire Washington and Pittsburg calling for aid before being driven from the building by flames.

COLORADO TROOPS TO RETURN

As Soon as Other Troops Now on the Way Reach Manila.

Denver, Col., Nov. 14.—Governor Adams has received a telegram from Adjutant General Corbin to the effect that the volunteer regiments now doing duty in the Philippines are to be ordered home as soon as the troops now enroute for the islands reach there to take their places. The governor had written the adjutant general requesting the discharge of a young son of a prominent Denver family. In reply General Corbin says:

"I have the honor to inform you that it is the purpose of the war department to return to the United States within a few months the volunteer regiments now serving in Manila, other volunteer regiments now being on their way to relieve them. It is believed this will have been accomplished and the soldier for whom you write will return to you about as soon as though his discharge was ordered immediately."

Governor Adams is of the opinion that the troops will be home some time in January.

ANDERSEN MUST HANG

Federal Supreme Court Confirms His Sentence.

HEINOUS MURDERS AT SEA

In Revenge for Alleged Atrocious Cruelties.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 14.—The United States supreme court today affirmed the judgment of the lower court and denied a writ of habeas corpus to John Anderson, convicted and sentenced to be hanged after a trial in Norfolk, Va., for the murder of the mate of the Olive Pecker. Chief Justice Fuller in announcing the decision held that Anderson had not been denied a constitutional right in not having counsel of his own choice at the trial.

The court adjourned for two weeks and when it reassembles it will announce its decision in the bankruptcy bill.

The Andersen case has attracted widespread attention, being a sea tragedy of singular romance and atrocity.

The schooner Oliver Pecker sailed from Boston, laden with lumber, for a point on the River Plate, Brazil. When one hundred and fifty miles off the coast of Brazil Andersen, a Swede, had an altercation with the captain. When the latter retired to the cabin, Andersen followed and shot the captain dead. He then armed himself heavily and went on deck, where, mounted on the forecastle, he terrorized all on board. The mate, who was aloft, was called down, and, while pleading for his life, was shot four times. Then the crew were ordered to throw the dying mate overboard, and on protesting that he was not dead were assured that he was "dead enough." That done, the crew were marched below at the point of a pistol and ordered to throw the captain overboard. Then Andersen directed that oil be thrown over the lumber, after which the oil soaked ship was set afire and the murderous crew took to the boats. Anderson was apprehended at Bahia, Brazil, and sent north on the United States bunboat Lancaster. He was tried and convicted in the United States court at Norfolk, Va., and a stubborn fight was made up to the supreme court, the conviction being confirmed. The last movement was in the present application for a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that Andersen's constitutional rights were invaded when the lower court assigned him counsel instead of giving him counsel of his own choice.

Chief Justice Fuller, in announcing the court's opinion, said the records of the case showed that no fundamental right had been denied Andersen, but that he had been represented from first to last by able counsel. The time when counsel was not present was at a preliminary hearing of Andersen, but this was not used in the subsequent trial. The decision of the lower court was affirmed.

The effect of this will be to have the execution, which had been stayed until December 9, carried out.

The chief justice announced that the court would take recess until the 18th inst., at which time it was hoped the rules in bankruptcy procedure would be announced.

Activity of Vesuvius.

Much anxiety has been caused in Naples by the renewed activity of Mount Vesuvius. An overwhelming danger of this description produces universal terror. As a matter of fact there is little likelihood that Mt. Vesuvius will do any serious damage. On the other hand thousands die daily from stomach and digestive disorders, who might have survived had they resorted to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It is the greatest of known tonics for stomach and digestive organs. It cures kidney, liver and blood disorders.

BOARD OF INQUIRY AGAIN IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from First Page.)

bility rested for the poor conditions in the camp, but the latter said he had never attempted to locate the responsibility, devoting himself particularly to remedying the evil.

"We all recognize that the condition was abnormal," he said, "and the question was how to meet it. The point was to get to each man what he needed. This seems simple enough to do, but as a matter of fact it was not simple. The chief trouble seemed to be that the hospital attendants were not familiar with their duties and that there was not a sufficient number of men in the supply department to follow up the hospital attendants and instruct them."

He said that apparently up to the time of his arrival the first duty had been conceived to be to prepare for war. He had changed this by turning the attention of all to taking care of the sick, and if he deserved any credit in his administration it was for this change. He said the war department was apparently as unprepared for the epidemic as were the men on the ground.

HOW ABOUT GENERAL BROOKE?

"If you could do what you did, could not General Brooke have done the same thing two months before?" Dr. Conner asked.

"I don't think he had the sick" the witness responded.

Later, General Wilson asked practically the same question and General Breckinridge replied more elaborately, as follows:

"I have no doubt that if aroused as I was to the necessity, he could have done as much as I did. The indications were probably more marked to me than to my predecessor, because my experience as inspector general prepared me especially for detecting conditions which might escape others. Consequently there was a condition there which I did not believe was conceived of by those preceding me."

Returning to the question of passes to visit Chattanooga, Dr. Conner asked if the conditions in that city were not such as to injure the morale of the army. General Breckinridge replied that such was the case; "but you can't make a prison of a camp." Continuing, he said the town was run "wide open" and it was impossible to keep the men in their camps under the circumstances.

JUMBLED REGULATIONS.

General Breckinridge said there was such a division of duties and responsibilities that it was difficult at times to know to whom to give instructions. He gave an illustration of the defects of a system in which authority was not well defined, which had occurred when he was there on an inspection tour in May. He found a typhoid fever patient lying in a wagon outside the hospital who was refused admission for two hours, until an order could be secured from Surgeon Harinoff, chief surgeon of the camp, notwithstanding General Wilson, in command of the division, had ordered the man's admission. The relation of this incident led to a line of questions concerning the duties of inspection, which brought out replies of considerable interest because of the fact that General Breckinridge is inspector general. He stated that previous to the beginning of the war an order was issued requiring inspectors general to make their reports to the adjutant general, instead of the head of their own department, leaving him nothing to do until he went into the field, and making a high status in the work. As a consequence conditions were not made plain. As a matter of fact, he said, the commission is now doing what the inspector general should have done three months ago.

General Breckinridge had not concluded his testimony when the commission adjourned for the day.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

NOT UP TO CHRISTIANITY

Major Woodson Won't Let Lo Go to Campmeeting.

El Reno, O. T., Nov. 14.—(Special.)—Rev. Hamilton, of Watonga, called on Major Woodson a few weeks ago and asked his permission to take a number of Cheyennes and Arapahoes which was to be held at or near Anadarko. The major was willing, provided Mr. Hamilton would furnish him with a list of those who wished to participate in the religious exercises. The list was promptly furnished, and in looking over the names the major discovered that a number of them had not as yet conformed to the rules of the agent, consequently he would not let them go. Major Woodson stated the reason why he refused his permission was that the Indians whose names appeared on the list were not as yet civilized and he thought when they came it was soon enough to think of making Christians out of them. "No," said the major, "I will not let them go, and let the red man, Mr. Hamilton, whose names are before me have no the slightest notion of becoming your kind of Christians. What they want is to get permission from their friends at the other agency, make with them, and swap horses. When you want them for prayer they would be engaged in another kind of knickers."

Friends on the office staff will think Major Woodson is a barbarian, but he is not. He understands the Indian's nature, that is all, and knows by long experience how to handle him.

I began to use Ripans Tabules about two years ago. Up to that time I had been troubled with indigestion since five years previous. After eating my stomach would become distended and food become sour, with frequent belching. I was also troubled with palpitation of the heart. While my appetite was usually good, I dreaded to take food. I was induced to try Ripans Tabules by seeing them so much advertised in the papers. After I had taken two or three Tabules that fullness disappeared, my bowels became regular and I have never felt the least symptoms of palpitation of the heart. I have taken them twice a day after meals up to about fifteen days ago, when my supply gave out. Though I have taken nothing since then, my digestion has been all right. My present occupation is farming, although I spent several years teaching. My age is thirty-one years.

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent ——— 60 tabules can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., Park Place, No. 10 ———, Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents. RIPANS TABULES may also be had of grocers, general storekeepers, news agents and at liquor stores and barber shops.

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Jake McKnight as Public Prosecutor

El Reno, O. T., Nov. 14.—(Special.)—J. M. McKnight, known as Jake, out in Custer county, was in the city yesterday looking after an interest he has in a bunch of steers. Jake has been elected county attorney by Custer county, and will make the best prosecutor the county ever had. He is one of the very best criminal lawyers in the west and the man who has the misfortune to get caught in the toils will have an exceedingly hard row to hoe. Jake was not at the convention that nominated him, being in this city at the time. The people of the county wanted him like the people of the territory wanted Dennis Flynn, and they elected him.

TOM REID OF CANADIAN

Has Friends Who Have Sprouted Him a Speakership Boom.

El Reno, O. T., Nov. 14.—(Special.)—The election is over, but now comes the tug of war. The senate and lower house of the legislature will be Republican, and in order to have the proper persons recognized, when a bill is presented, it is best to have live men in the chair who are qualified by nature and education to preside over the deliberations of both houses. Canadian county elected a Democrat, George W. Bellamy, to the senate, she also elected a staunch Republican, Tom R. Reid, to the lower house. George can present a bill and of course vote on any bill that comes up, that is all he can do. He can never be president of the senate.

Tom Reid is a lawyer by profession, and like his namesake from Maine, he is a statesman of no mean ability. He has lived in Oklahoma long enough to know what laws are good for the people and what laws are not. He is qualified by talents and education, having served with distinction in the Illinois legislature. He is busy on the same plane and specifications as the man from Maine, and will, when elected speaker of the lower house, be able, in the quiet and unostentatious way, to control without the aid of the sergeant-at-arms the deliberations of that body.

Tom Reid is Canadian county's choice for speaker of the house and she will use all honorable means to see that he is elected.