ALGER'S BAD POLICY.

He Issued the Order Establishing Division Hospitals.

BAD WATER AT CAMP THOMAS.

Evidence Calculated to Make Thoughtful Men Decidedly Serious was Given Yesterday Before the Investigators.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Dr. A. Hartwell, who was chief surgeon of the army at Camp Thomas from the 21st of April until the 27th of July last, then examined today for Col. Dudley of the war investigation commission concerning the conduct of the campaign from a medical point of view. He confined various features of the management of the camp, beginning with the location of some of the regiments in the pine woods upon general principles of a very rainy ground, but in the cases of the regiments were located in excellent shape and other were on the ground, where it was impossible to get the sinks in sufficient depth. In some cases the camp was pretty good and in most instances the men were close together. He said the men were willing to do their share, the officers contributing his own position that their medical officer, he had not been consulted in regard to the location of the camp, it formed, at the time, was it was not how.

HARTSUFF'S EMPHASIS.

Dr. Hartwell took positive ground against the establishment of division hospitals at the expense of the regiments. He said that the idea had been provided for the establishment of a hospital corps and that as a consequence there was no force for the hospital work, and that to get one was the transfer men from the volunteer ranks to the regular force and other times these men were not the most competent.

He thought a division or field hospital was a necessity, but he did not think it should be built up as at present by taking surgeons, stewards and attendants from the regiments and rather as an independent institution. He said that the regimental surgeons had been transferred to the hospital and that they were not capable of rendering good service, as many were sick themselves. He said that there was great confusion in transferring the regimental effects to the hospital. It was to call a case of confusion worse confounded.

"Did not," asked Col. Dudley, "think the establishment of division hospitals had added to it?"

"Yes, I do so," responded the witness.

"Didn't you, as chief medical officer, have consulted the matter?" he was asked.

ORDERED BY ALGER.

"No, sir. It was an order of the secretary of war, and under this order no regimental hospital could be established." He thought this order came from Alger, and said that in carrying it into effect the work of caring for the sick was greatly interfered with and the men were benefitted by it.

Dr. Hartwell also expressed the opinion that the water supply of the camp was not good. He said that when the trips began to pour in, the discovery was made that the wells which the engineers had constructed, and that he, Gen. Duke and others had set about to be drawn from, were made to take water from the Chickamauga river instead of from the wells, and consequently in the dysentery cases. He said that the water, if he took drinking he camp, he did not consider the water of the Chickamauga good for drinking purposes. He said that the water was good, even after the pipe line was established to meet the emergency, but arrangements should be made to extend the system so as to secure water from Crawfish spring. He said the men were allowed to carry canteens water, which was nothing more than drainage from the camps.

ANTI-SCALDING DUMPS.

Another feature of the hospital system which Dr. Hartwell criticized was that of sending each regiment to have a dump of its own. He said that this caused the camp very objectionable from a hygienic point of view. He had seen dumps in the camp, he said, in the vicinity of the tents. He stated that the accommodations had not been added men, and in response to a question from Davis said a medical officer could not remove, but could only recommend. He attributed the failure to carry out the recommendations to the red tape incident to the preparation of the army for the field.

Referring to numerous army surgeons who were competent, Dr. Hartwell noted that some were white men. He said that the great trouble had been in some sort of administrative ability to conduct the hospitals. He said that they had been suffering because of the inexperience and incapacity of the men to which he had found a big hospital practically out of food because the quartermaster concerned with it knew how to make a ration return.

CAUSED BY INEXPERIENCE.

Referring to Dr. Hartwell said: "In my opinion the sickness in Camp Thomas was due largely to the inexperience and in many cases the incapacity of the medical officers, and also to the inefficiency and, experience of the officers, who did not furnish the support they should have furnished to the medical department. In my opinion of any plan of operation contrary with the line officers, the defense of surgeon being largely to make the recommendations. They are, therefore, responsible to several among themselves and doubtful good spots, which is not the case, this applies to the officers of regiments as well as to general officers."

Dr. Hartwell holds the rank of colonel in the regular army and is now chief surgeon of the department of the Lakes, with headquarters at Chicago.

SOMEBODY IS OFF.

Col. L. M. R. Marcus of the First Texas, who was military today went before the investigation commission and made the following statement: "I see by the reports that Lieut.-Col. D. H. Mitchell of the Fourteenth, the First Regular United States volunteer infantry, before joining the regiment was a captain in the Fifteenth regiment. I am testifying before the investigating committee yesterday at Lexington in the effect that requisitions made by the commanding officer of that regiment upon me had not been promptly responded to. I wish to contradict that statement if it was made. Every requisition that I have made in behalf of the regiment of whatever nature has been promptly complied with.

"The requisition that I made on the quartermaster at San Francisco while the regiment was stationed in Arizona for shoes, clothing, hats and blankets, and which must have weighed several thousand pounds, was shipped to me in express, thus causing the supplies to reach us four days sooner than they would if shipped by freight.

"The medical officers of the regiment have never complained of a lack of medical supplies, nor has the quartermaster or the commissary ever failed to supply what they could and get the supplies promptly filled.

"The regiment is well equipped in every way. This fact will be patent when I say that in the early part of July the regiment was transferred into the service and numbered 1,300 officers and men. Up to the present date it has lost but three men by death and has now over 1,200 officers and men ready for duty."

STARTLING SIDELIGHTS.

Something Decidedly Novel in Denmark as Chickamauga.

CHICKMAUGA, Ga., Nov. 1.—Gen. Dodge, Gen. Boynton and Dr. Vincent of the war investigating commission reached Fort Thomas, Ky., at 10 this morning. In company with Major Mills, the surgeon in charge of the hospitals at that point, the commissioners proceeded on a general inspection of the hospitals. The regiment was not in power in the Sheridan memories and has since been recruited. Gen. Dodge put many questions to the patients concerning their treatment, but found no one complaining of neglect. He especially interested in those transported the previous day from Lexington. They were all in good condition and apparently not affected by the railroad journey. Gen. Dodge's question of the camp was discussed.

At the Grant hospital Gen. Dodge and Col. Boynton went to the mess tents and inspected the food.

Dr. Vincent and the women was occupied in healing their time mainly in the condition of the division hospital at Chickamauga. The first witness was Maj. E. F. Hodgen, of the Fourteenth Kentucky, now mustered. The death list of his regiment, he said, was comparatively small. Many died at home on furlough. The sickness in Chickamauga increased very rapidly. He said he had seen the sick lying out of cots in the hospitals as well as in tents.

HOSPITALS WERE VILE.

In answer to questions by Dr. Vincent he stated that he served on a commission appointed on account of a complaint made by one of the Fort Atlanta women to investigate the division hospitals. Dr. Ward, the witness, and Major Johnson formed the commission. The commission was appointed in the latter part of August and reported about the middle of September. The witnesses then were from the hospitals and the hospital was in a filthy condition. The sicks were as close as 10 feet from the wards and were in an unclean condition. There was a decaying gruel where some refuse was thrown. There was a spring running right through the site. The sick were in fairly good condition.

The commission examined about three hundred witnesses including commander, chaplain, privates, hospital corps, nurses and surgeons. The commission recommended that at Fort Thomas hospital was in a good condition, but that the hospital at Chickamauga was in a filthy condition, and that the hospital at Fort Mill was in a good condition. The committee found that the cause for the sickness was overcrowding. The idea of it was not intended to be more than a temporary hospital, but the sick increased so rapidly that it was overcrowded.

INCOMPETENT MALE NURSES.

Another cause was the incompetency of male nurses from regiments for service. In many instances the most worthless men were detailed for that duty. Orders had been made according to regulations. The men were in the medical department, but of the sick line.

The committee found unnecessary suffering because of lack of tents and cots, in fact the patients were on the ground. The food was of the poorest quality. The meat was the flesh of the quartermaster's department. Potatoes were not fit to eat. Bread was two to ten days and in some instances was not fitted at all.

Where there were there were many deaths resulting from these reasons, he said there was an order from the Hon. Mr. Smith to send fifty of the worst patients to Morehead's hospital. Of those two died in a short time after the removal. He was stationed by Dr. Hoff that the order was to send fifty patients, and not fifty of the worst patients. The original order was not possible. The surgeon stated that he would not charge these deaths to neglect, but to want of judgment in sending men out not fit to bear the fatigue.

SICK REQUIRED TO STAND.

The only complaint against the medical corps was in the case of one Maj. Hubbard, who was ordered by the board as "attention" while attending sick calls. The medical corps was to be commended for the disappointment because of inability to get supplies, medicines and proper nursing. The witness said that the surgeons were not given to an order to be used for taking the temperature of patients, and consequently they had to stand by the side of the sick and they did not know what it was good for, and had given it away.

As instances of neglect, the witness said his committee had much testimony that patients were allowed to remain filthy in their beds, and was given to the nurses directly. The nurses were frequently changed, and the officers in charge were also frequently changed. Some were sent to Texas, and others home. The witness said that patients and one on the ground. The wards were not all floored and in August. The medical corps was not competent, and that the medical officers were conscientious, and did their utmost to remedy the evils prevailing in the hospitals.

The witness said that the statement of Maj. Smith and of Col. Hoff made to his committee. The former was a medical officer attached of the inefficiency of the supply department. Medicines, medical apparatus, ice and drinking water were not available when they were needed and forwarded. He also complained bitterly of the incompetency of the surgeon.

In answer to a question by Gen. Dodge, the witness said he did not know the date that the medical commission had any authority to purchase any medical or surgical supplies, and he did not think the commission knew it. In all the medical corps complained of inability to get the water supply sufficient, and he said he did not be responsible for the commander that all drinking water should be boiled.

SICKNESS DUE TO MISLIGENCE.

Col. Hoff's statement before the commission that the sickness in the Sixth Illinois was due to the negligence of the officers, but intended to accommodate the sick, but the sickness increased so rapidly and

AN OPERATION AVOIDED.

Mrs. Rosa Gaum Writes to Mrs. Pinkham About It. She Says:

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I take pleasure in writing you a few lines to inform you of the good your Vegetable Compound has done me. I cannot thank you enough for what your medicine has done for me; it has indeed, helped me wonderfully.

For years I was troubled with an ovarian tumor, each year growing worse, until at last I was compelled to consult with a physician. He said nothing could be done but to go under an operation.

In speaking with a friend of mine about it, she recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, saying she knew it would cure me. I then went for your medicine and after taking three bottles of it the tumor disappeared. Oh! you do not know how much good your medicine has done me. I shall recommend it to all suffering women.—Mrs. ROSA GAUM, 726 Wall St., Los Angeles, Cal.

The great and astonishing success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in relieving every derangement of the female organism, demonstrates it to be the most efficacious of woman's happiness and bodily strength. More than a million women have been benefited by it.

Every woman who needs advice about her health is invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass.

IDOL OF INVENTORS.

But Hiram Maxim Suffered a Fall to Earth in His Recent Sensational Divorce Suit.

Hiram Maxim, the idol of inventors, suffered a fall to earth in the recent suit for his wife in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. It was a decidedly medical case all around, and the idol worshippers are not yet prepared to see the divorced Maxim crash their idol.

For years Maxim has been identified with the effort to fly. Ever since the beginning of his social career he has said that he would and would make a success of it. Other that he had originally set out to do it was to be "a lark, a good time for the men." He has spent a great deal of money in the effort.

All of the aerial machines were built with money that Maxim received for awards. The aerial machine of the future, he said, would rise in the air by the use of engines. "As will airships in the work of civilization, and both to and for pleasure and money the world over. You can fly wherever you want to go, and you can fly as long as you like." Maxim said he intend to make a trip in a balloon to the North Pole, and he said he would carry enough food and water with him to last him for years. He said he had made a balloon that could be used for carrying passengers and that he could carry 50 men in it and 2,000 rounds in a little less than three minutes.

INVENTOR HIRAM MAXIM.

The Man Who Invented the Automatic Gun.

SO FAITH CURE.

About Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

They Cure Stomach Troubles and Indigestion Anyway, Whether You Believe in Them or Not.

Most faith will not digest your food for you, will not give an appetite, will not increase your flesh and strength, will not make you fat and hearty. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will do these things, however they are taken, and the reason is, because they contain the natural digestive principles, the pepsin, lactic acid and pepsinor necessary to the digestion and assimilation of all wholesome food.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest food if placed in a jar or bottle in a test tube, or in a dyspepsia and they will do it much more effectively when taken into the stomach after meals, whether you have faith that they will or not.

They invigorate the outlook, make pure blood and strong nerves, in the easy way that entire sense do it, and that is plenty of good reasons why people should try to test what we say, but what we digest that does so good.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by nearly all druggists at 50 cents for a full sized package, or by mail from the Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

DREAMS OF MIDAS.

Golden of Yukon Country that are Beyond the Dreams of Avarice.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Capt. J. J. Healy, the president of the North American Transportation & Trading company, who has been in the Klondike country for years, is in Chicago today.

The truth about the Yukon country is that it is a country of great wealth. It is a country where men have come and gone, and with the exception of government made no discoveries of any consequence. The country is a country of great wealth, and the original gold excitement is dead, and the country is now settled.

The country is a country where men go for a year or two in the Yukon and a hundred years or more have not yet put the country properly. Mining is a business, and it is a business that would be good if it was not for the fact that it is a business that is not worth $10,000 to $15,000 a year.

The country is a country where men have gone to the Yukon to make a fortune. A man who has been there for years, and who has been in the country for years, and who has been in the country for years, and who has been in the country