THE MORNING OREGONIAN, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1901.

Testimony of Witnesses Produced by Admiral Schley to Prove the Bisqualification of Howison.

WASHINGTON, Sept 12 .- It had been expected that there would be an early rush on the part of the Washington pubto secure seats to the Schley court today, but the contrary was true, and not until after 12 o'clock were all the 400 feats reserved for the public taken posemion of

The early arrivals found the tool shop, in which the court is to sit, in confusion. The building is new, and while the labor-ers had completed their preparations for the court, the cleaners were engaged in their work up to almost the hour for the arrival of the court. The man with dust broom and cleaning cloth has scarcely disappeared when Admiral Dewey and his fellow members of the court arrived. The iding liself is a large, oblong structure, and looks more like the workshop which it is intended to be than a courthouse. Indeed, while is is commodious and clean and new, it created the impression of an impromptu courthouse in a fron-lier community. With the exception of two large flags and a huge golden cagie on the lead-colored wall back of the court, the walls of the court hall were en-tirely free from decorations. The floors were innocent of carpeting; not even were the large windows shaded. The seats, ex-cept these inside the railing, were camp chairs.

Captain Lemly, Judge-Advocate-Gener-al, was the first official to arrive. He came in with his assistant, E. P. Hanna, came in with his assistant, S. P. Hanna, a few minutes after 11 o'clock, and they were soon busily engaged in unpacking two or three large boxes of books, which it is expected will be called into frequent use for reference during the sitting of the

court. The distinguished naval officers who are to participate in the proceedings beguin to put in an appearance about 12:20 o'clock, but they came quietly and with-out any outward demonstration of saluting guns and marching guards of honor. Admiral Benhum, one of the members of the court, was the first member of the court to arrive. He was in civilian dress, and carried his encased sword and a dress suit case, containing his uniform. An officer of the yard escorted him to the private room, where the full dress

of those in the court was to be donned. Admiral Dewey drove up in his carriage at just 12:30 o'clock, and was greeted at the entrance of the building by Rear-Ad-miral Terry, commandant of the navy-pard. A guard of marines also wheeled into line and saluted as the Admiral into line and saluted as the Admiral passed by. Accompanying him was his young Chinese servant who served him during the battle of Manila Bay, and who has ever since remained his body servant. The Admiral was calm and smilling as he acknowlenged the greet-ings of the officers and men and proceed-ed to the private dressing-rooms. Admiral Howison's arrival passed al-most unnoticed, as he has been here, so

semiling as he acknowledged the greet-ings of the officers and men and proceed-sed to the private Greesing-rooms. Admiral Howison's arrival passed al-most unnoticed, as he has been here so little of late that the knots of observers did not immediately recognize him. It was just 20 minutes before the court was to convene that a large automobile came up to the building with Admiral Schley, accompanied by his counsel, Messrs, Jere Wilson, Isadore Raynor and Capitali James Parker, and the witnesses who were to be offered in connection with the challenge of Admiral Howison was to his challenge of Admiral Howison as to his eligibility to serve as a member of the

Admiral Schley was the last to alight He was cordially greeted by Rear-Admiral Terry, commandant of the yard, and in return Admiral Schley clasped both shoul-ders of the commandant and gave him a hearty return of his welcome. Admiral Schley wore a sult of navy blue, of civil-tan cut with a streng schlar but, blue yes return Admiral Schley clasped both shoul-ders of the commandant and gave him a hearty return of his welcome. Admiral Schley wore a sult of navy blue, of civil-tan cut, with a straw sailor hat; his ere-gissese danged from his breast. As he passed along to the dressing-rooms he was apparently oblivious to the fact that cover eye was contered upon him. Scene is the Courtroom. The scene within the courtroom the moment the court convend was one of impressive dignity. The distidguished perticipants had laid aside their civilian dress, and apparent the berlingth the their civilian the spoke of Schley in what I would "He witness also gave in detail the ch-cumstances leading up to the publica-tion. On cross-examination he was asked by Solicitor Human if Admiral Howison had eye pressed an opinion on the points in the precept and was asked by Solicitor Human if a damiral Howison had eye not asked: "What was Admiral Howison's manner during his conversation with you?"

THE COURT OF INQUIRY PROCEEDINGS AT THE WASHING-PROCEEDINGS AT THE WASHING-

extreme regret he was obliged to chal-lenge Admiral Howison as a member of The following is the full text of Ad-

miral Schley's challenge of Admiral How-'Rear-Admiral W. S. Schley, in the ex-

ercise of his legal right of challenge, ob-jects to Rear-Admiral Henry L. Howison "1. That Rear-Admiral Henry L, Howi-

son has already formed and expressed an opinion on the merits of the case about to be investigated, and that he is therefore ineligible for service as a member of

"2. That Rear-Admiral Henry L. How 2. Init rear-Admiral Henry L. How-ison has already formed and expressed an opinion on the merits of the case about to be investigated, adversely to said Rear-Admiral W. S. Schiey, thereby indicat-ing a blas and prejudice, which renders him, said Rear-Admiral Howison, ineli-gible for service as a member of this court ourt

"3. That Rear-Admiral Henry L. Howison has, in connection with the subject matter about to be investigated, expressed matter about to be investigated, expressed an unfavorable opinion on the personal and professional characteristics of said Rear-Admiral Schley, thereby indicating a bias and prejudice which renders him, said Rear-Admiral Howison, ineligible for service.sas a member of this court. "4. That Rear-Admiral Henry L. How-issan is connection with the opinion

ison, in connection with the opinion formed and expressed by him upon the merits of the case about to be investi-gated, has instituted and announced a comparison between the acts and personal and professional characteristics of the principal parties to the present issue, viz, Rear-Admirals Sampson and Schley, to the disndvantage and disparagement of the latter, thereby indicating a bias and a prejudice which renders him, Rear-Admiral Henry L. Howison, ineligible for service as a member of this court."

Schley's Witnesses Called.

Captain Lemly then asked if there was any evidence in support of the state-ments concerning Rear-Admiral Howison, to which Mr. Parker, speaking for Ad-miral Schley, said there was. Admiral Dewey announced that this would be

card. heard. Francis A. Frost, of the Boston Record, who had reported a conversation with Admiral Howison, in which the latter was alleged to have made reflections upon Admiral Schley, was called to the stand. The winess explained the nature of his duties in securing news from the Charlestown navy-ward. He then de-Charlestown navy-yard. He then de-tailed the conversation he is said to have had with Admiral Howison. This oc-curred, he said, in the commandant's office, and while it had not been given with the distinct understanding that it should be published, there was no in-junction of secrecy. Publications had be-gun to appear concerning the credit for the victory. This had been referred to during the witness' visit to Admiral Howison, and in reply, the Admiral Howison, and, in reply, the Admiral stated, so the witness testified, that Sumpson was entitled to the credit of the

son's standing as an officer and as a man was greatly superior to that of Schley "What he said." pursied the witness "Include me to the belief that he had no use for Admiral Schley." The witness also gave in detail the cir-

disobeyed orders, he was permitted to remain. The Admiral replied: 'Because he gave the excuse that he had to go to port to coal; yet everybody knows that coaling at ease is possible.'"

to port to coal, yet everybody knows that coaling at sea is possible." The witness said that he had expressed surprise at Admiral Howison's attitude, and in reply the Admiral had said: "You would not be surprised if you were in touch with the sentiment among naval officers."

The witness said that, in response to an inquiry from himself, Admiral Howison had explained the absence of Admiral Sampson from the scene of action when the Santiago navaj battle occurred by saying: "The explanation is that there had been

"The explanation is that there had been a lack of co-operation between the land and naval forces, and Sampson was try-ing to harmonize them. The day on which the battle occurred was the last day on earth when the Spanish feet should have been expected to come out." Admiral Howison settled the matter, however, by reaching forward for his cap and whispering to Admiral Dewey. The latter than announced that Admiral

AN EXACT LIKENESS OF LEON CZOLGOSZ

An exact likeness of Leon Czolgonz, the man who attempted to assassinate President McKinley, is herewith presented. The picture given is the one ordered taken by Chief of Police Bull, of Buffalo, and Secretary of War Root. The likeness of Czolgosz which appeared in yesterday's Oregonian was from a Cincinnat photograph. Regarding the pronunciation of his name, which many seem to find hard, it is best pronounced by recollecting how the Russian always introduces a "t" into the pronunciation of the name of the Czar. Thus, the Russian says "T-zar." In the case of Czolgosz, one should say "Tschal-gotch." with the "l"

Howison would make his response at once. Thereupon Admiral Howison with-drew to the private apartments in the rear and the court took an informal re-

tion of your saying anything on that voyage to any one on the subject of the Sampson-Schley controversy? Rear-Admiral Howison-I do not re-member what I said. I may have said something on that voyage: I do not an-awer anyone's questions, if they are not asked politely, where it does not make any difference. Mr. Raynor-Do you not recollect say-ing on that voyage to anyone that if

ing on that voyage to anyone that if Schley had done certain things he ought to have been court-martialed? What Howison Said.

Admiral Sampson was not at the battle of Santiago at all, and it becomes a question of who was the commander-in-chief at the battle of Santiago. If Ad-miral Sampson was not there, then Ad-miral Schley was the commander-in-chief. And if a judge of this tribunal has all. orders and regulations, and the customs and commands of the service." Being questioned as to his statement concerning Mr. Spon's testimony, the Ad-miral replied that he did not only not re-member Mr. Spon's face, but said that he had no recollection whatever of the inci-dent occurring which that witness had tastified to And if a judge of this tribunal has al-ready made up his mind that Admiral Sampson was commander-in-chief, who won the battle becomes a very pertestified to. "I tried, while he was sitting here," the Admiral said, "to remember if I had ever seen the man before, and I positively cannot remember ever seeing him, nor do I remember the occurrence of any such drownstrances as he save did nector at a tinent inquiry under the specifications as to what was the conduct of Schley during the Santiago campaign. That will be one of the questions involved here -not a comparison between Schley and Sampson, but as to who was practically. circumstances as he says did occur at a certain point on board the Minneapolis, I did come home on the Minneapolis, but legally, officially and technically the commander at the battle of Santiago-to whom credit is due, if, as the Admiral has said, credit is due to the officer who It is not my custom to interfere with people's talk when they are talking out-side. I have had them abuse me aboard

was in charge. If there has been an opin-ion expressed on that point, of course we want to know it; and we want to know if it is such an opinion as to throw upon which the doctors gave him last night had been relished so keenly that this morning he was given solid food for us the burden of proof. New, I will ask you, Admiral Howison, whether you have not, in conversations with anybody else, not, in conversations with anybody else, at times expressed yourself upon the morning he was given solid food for the first time. He was then bathed and enjoyed a bowl of chicken broth, toast and coffee. He felt so good after this somewhat substantial meal that he asked for a mild clear. proposition that Admiral Sampson was in command at Santiago and deserved the

command at Santiago and deserved the credit for that victory? In reply to this and further questions Admiral Howison stated that he had looked upon Sampson as commander-in-chief of the squadron, but the credit for the victory would depend upon what he did or did not do. The testimony having been closed. Mr. for a mild cigar. Dr. McBurney, the head of the corps of attending physicians and surgeons, was thoroughly satisfied with the patient's condition, and went to New York at 1

the victory would depend upon what he did or did not do. The testimony having been closed, Mr. Raynor in a few words called attention to the fact that the statements by wil-nesses had not been denied. ment's notice. Secretary Root left on the

Following Mr. Raynor's arraignment of Admiral Howison as a member of the court, that body took a brief recess to consider the matter. When it returned the buoyand

A slight reaction, however, followed the buoyancy of the morning. The Presi-dent complained of being tired. The at-tending physicians at the afternoon con-mulation time to the rooming to take the Admiral Dewey promptly said: "I have to announce that the objection of the applicant to Rear-Admiral Howison

is sustained by the court. The Admiral is excused from service-for which I know he is very glad." Rear-Admiral Howison-I am, indeed. public into their confidence, chronicled this fact with scrupulous care, but they displayed no alarm. The doctors said the

The court then, at 3:45 P. M., adjourned to await the appointment of a successor

and what might be expected. "Besides, his breakfast did not especialto Admiral Howison by the Navy Departly agree with him," said Dr. Mynter, "The President is feeling the strain of his long siege without food, no nourishment.

ment at all having been administered dur-ing the first three days, and lying day and nightp ractically in the same position is fatiguing and hard for even the ex-emplary patient to bear without murmur-Roosevelt in the Adirondacks. SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 12.-Vice-Presi-deni Roosevelt reached the Tahawus Club in the Adirondacks, 93 miles north of Saratoga, at 7 o'clock last night. "The manifold responsibilities of the Chief Magistrate for four years do not ex-actly fit a man for such an ordeal as this," said one of those closest to him ing.'

A SINKING SPELL.

(Continued from First Page.) passed and the administration of the food by the mouth has been discontinued.

gies toward building up the President's strength. The interior wounds are pro-nounced healed, and so long as no com-The President continued to complain of nounced neared, and so how as no com-plications arise, the outer wound will gradually heal. Bringing up the general condition of the patient is, therefore, of prime importance. Postmaster-General Smith returned to Universe the other. fatigue, noted by the official builetin in the afternoon. His pulse increased to 128.

This is entirely too high for his temperature. Some of the consulting physicians said that, judged by medical records, his pulse should be 96. The acceleration of inet officers, Secretaries Hitchcock and the pulse was attributed partly to the Wilson, have made no plans to return. revulsions of the stomach against the food and Dr. Mann positively assured Secretaries Hitchcock and Wilson and the President's brother, Abner McKinley, and others assembled below stairs in the Mil-

burn house, that the undigested food would probably pass away during the night and that the President would be would probably pass away during the night, and that the President would be better in the morning.

tinued eminently satisfactory. "The President had a nice piece of toast their resolution and promise to keep the public fully advised of the true state of affairs in the sickroom. Docters Was-din, Stockton and Rixey remained in the "in addition to a cup of beef broth. He din, Stockton and Rixey remained in the ain, stockton and kikey remained in the sickroom throughout the night and those who left after the early evening consul-tation, contrary to their usual custom, silpped away by the side entrance. This in itself was considered significant by the liftle army of newspaper men. Heretolittle army of newspaper men. Heretofore they have not failed to give verbal interpretations of the official buildetins to interpretations of the official bulletins to ing serious."

the newspaper men. Dr. Stockton was called in for the first time tonight, it being explained that the complication that had arisen was one with which a shudded each of the first satisfactorily. Dr. Parke and Dr. Wasdin, who followed Dr. Mynter, confirmed the

stomach and they believed the President's

condition would be improved in the morn-

ceedingly gratifying.

Will Open Livestock Convention.

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 12.-President John W. Springer has received a telegram

convention of the association, which con-

SERT!

with which a physician and not a sur-



Mait Breakfast Food, that delicious combination of health-giving mait and strength - yielding wheat has captured tens of thousands who never found satis-faction in the ordinary breakfast foods now on the market. Malt Breakfast Food once used becomes a regular morning friend of old and young. One trial will convince. Grocers everywhere sell it.

The following bulletin was issued at 3

P. M.: "The President's condition is very much the same as this morning. His only com-plaint is of fatigue, He continues to keep sufficient amount of food. Pulse 126: temperature, 100.2 degrees, "P. M. RIXEY, "M. D. MANN,

ROSWELL PARKE

"HERMAN MYNTER "EUGENE WASDIN.

"GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, "Secretary to the President." The following bulletin was issued at :30 P. M.:

"The President's condition this evening is not quilte so good. His food has not agreed with him, and has been stopped. Excretion has not been properly estab-lished. The kidneys are acting well. Him pulse is not satisfactory, but has im-proved in the last two hours. The wound is doing well. He is resting quiatly, Tem.

 a doing weil. He is reading doing perature, 100.2; pulse, 125.
"P. M. RINEY,
"M. D. MANN.
"ROSWELL PARKE,
"HERMAN MYNTER,
"EUGENE WASDIN,
"GPORGUP B CORFECT. "GEORGE B. CORTELTOU, "Secretary to the President." "CHARLES STOCKTON."

The following bulletin was issued at 12

dnight: "All unfavorable symptoms in the President's condition have improved since the last bulletin. Pulse, 120; temperature, 100.2. P. M. RIXEY, 100.2.

"EUGENE WASDIN, "CHARLES D. STOCKTON, "GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, "Secretary to the President,"

New Orleans Stree-Car Comhine. NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 12.-The board of directors of the New Orleans City Rail. way Company, which controls two-thirds of the mileage of the street railways here, has voted to recommend to the stockholdhas voted to recommend to the stocknoid-ers that they accept the offer of H. H. Pearson, Jr., acting for Brown & Co., of Philadelphia and New York, representing Philadelphia capitalists, for the isase or purchase of these lines, 13 in number. Pearson has made similar offers to the New Orleans Currellion & St George tation earlier than usual, and they frank-ly announced, in their official bulletin at 8:30, that the President's condition was not so good. They are standing firmly by the Atchatolaya levee district, \$5,000,00 of the new drainage and sewerage bonds of the City of New Orleans, and pur-chased control of the New Orleans Gas Company at a cost of \$1,500,000, and has made offer for the purchase of the New Orleans waterworks.

J. S. Whitehouse has been re-elected secretary of the Tacoma Chamber of

No Gripe, Pain

Or discomfort, no irritation of the intestines-but gentle, prompt, thorough healthful cleansing, when you take





THE MAN WHO ATTEMPTED TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT M'KINLEY AS HE APPEARED BEFORE A BUFFALO CAMERA.

faintly sounded and the second "t" quite full. The average American, however, will get it as "Shawigotch," and that is about as correct as he can make it.

dress, and appeared in the brilliant full uniforms of the naval service. The confusion that had prevailed through the great hall subsided to an awe-like hush. and the uniformed guard of marines hurried strangers into their seats.

"Boom, boom," came from a great gun, just outside the building. It was both a salute and a signal that the court had opened. The first crash of the gun startled the spectators. Then they walted as the 17 guns, the number given in honor of the Admiral of the Navy, had been fired, when their ears were strained for the first word of the proceedings. At the instant that the firing began Admiral Dewey and his associates had entered through the rear doors and taken seats at the soncious table.

was a striking picture, with Admiral Dewey in the middle, Rear-Admiral Ben-ham on the right and Rear-Admiral Hown the left. Their faces were stern. were in full uniform, the fourstarred collar of the Admiral indicating his supreme rank in the Navy. His sword hung at his left side, but it was a service sword, and not that presented by Congress in remembrance of Manila

Admiral Schley sat at the table provided for him and his counsel. He, too, was in full uniform, his epaulet showing the two stars and anchor of his grade. His back was to the spectators, and with his counsel he faced the members of the court. Just across from the officers sat Judge-Advocute Lemly, the law officer of the Navy and of the court, with Solleitor Hanna, of the Navy Department, at his side. Outside of the rall, in the sea of heads, could be seen many well-known in the naval and Government services, as well as many ladies, including the wives of those taking a prominent part in

the proceedings. The court convened promptly at 1 o'clock, the hour prescribed, and when it was called to order all the members were present. Admiral Dewey occupied a position in the center of the court table, and was flanked on either side by Rear-Admirals Benham and Howison, the associate members of the court. Admiral Dewey simply said in conven-

ing the court: "The court is open."

Immediately after the court convened. the members retired, at the instance of Judge-Advocate Lemly, to decide whether the court should sit with open or closed doors, Admiral Dewey announcing that this order would be followed instead of clearing the courtroom. The court was absent about 15 minutes, and when it returned the proceedings began in view of the public, without formal announce-

Formal Proceedings Begun

The formal proceedings of the court were begun with the reading by Captain Lemly of Admiral Schley's letter requesting the convening of the court and the

Navy Department's precept. The court assumed a listening attitude, but Admiral Schley, known as "the applicant" in the case, gave only indiffer-ent attention to the document. The Ad-miral gave closer attention, however, when the Judge-Advocate began the reading of the order appointing Rear-Admiral Howison a member of the court in place of Rear-Admiral Kimberley, and he con-tinued to give careful heed when his letter to the department asking for a modi-fication of paragraph 5 of the precept re-garding Admiral Schley's disobedience of orders was read, together with the de-pariment's refusal to comply with the request. None of these documents rerelyed more than perfunctory attention from the auditors, but there was a gen-eral change of attitude when the pext orthe challenge on the part of Rear-Admiral Schley of Rear-Admiral Howison, as a

"He spoke of Schley in what I would call a sneering manner," replied the witness,

Occasionally during the examination of this witness there was slight issue between counsel, but, on the whole, there was lit-tle or no objection to the lines on which

the or no objection to the inus on which the evidence was developed. Mr. Raynor, at this point, called the attention of the court to the fact that the wlinesses' testimony had not been answered, Judge-Advocate Lemly main-taining that Admiral Howison could make statement if he desired, either before or after the arguments. There had been no announcement of the

ames of witnesses who would be intro duced to substantiate Mr. Frost's testi-meny as to Admiral Howison's attitude toward Admiral Schley, and much interest was manifested when the next witness, William E. Spon, of the firm of Spon & Chamberlain, booksellers and publishers in New York and London, made his appear-ance. Mr. Spon testified that he had been a passenger on the steamer Minneapolis, which had sailed from London for New York October 11, 1989, and that Admiral Howison had also been a passenger on

this vessel. The witness related that one day during the voyage the Sampson-Schley controversy came up, and one gen-tieman expressed himself as favorable to-Admiral Sampson. Mr. Spon had taken the opposite side, and in his effort to show that Admiral Sampson was not a fit man for that position, had remarked that the Admiral had been the jast member of the Board of Ordnance to agree to the use of smokeless powder by the Navy. Continuing, Mr. Spon said that Admiral Howison came within hearing of the con-troversy at this point, and, waiking up to the group, said: "I correct you; this is not so. You men do not know what you are talking about.

do not know what you all the about it. Sampson is very much respected, and looked up to, and especially by the younger men of the Navy." Continuing, witness said that some col-loquy had followed, after which Admiral Howien, had said.

on had said: "Anybow, Schley should have been court-marilaled. He was the main cause

of all this controversy in the newspa-

Mr. Spon added that Admiral Howison had seemed much excited during his con-versation, and that the other members of the party had listened in silence to what

"From his whole manner," the witness went on, "I infer that he was a violent went on, a line that the was not partisen of Sempson and correspondingly prejudiced against Schley. He was not content to correct me as to Admiral Sampson, but seemed willing to say bitter things almost vindictively against Admiral Schler." miral Schley."

Mr. Spon was immediately succeeded by Foster Nicholls, of Yonkers, N. Y., which is Admiral Howison's place of res-

upon Admirai Howisca in July last for the biography of the Admiral. He stated that the day on which the call was mide was very hot, and that on this account the granting an interview. Mr. Nichell proper. I will be very can also any our because this is no impeachment of your capacity or integrity, either. It is merely a question of whether your mind is made up on certain subjects in connection with this matter." Admiral had neked to be excused from granting an interview. Mr. Nicholls said that after this conversation he had produced a copy of the work which his house was getting odt, containing a sketch of the leaders in the Spanish-American War,

the ideaders in the Spanish-American war, and containing pictures of Sampson and Schley. The witness said at the sight of Schley's picture Howison said Schley had no business in the Navy, and added that if Schley were in the English Navy he would have been put out "for iess cause then there ware in his cause".""Ware

would have been put out "for less cause for of proceedings was reached. This was reached. This was in his cake." "I asked," the witness continued, "the challenge on the part of Rear-Admiral member of the court. "At this point Judge-Advocate Lemly in-"At this point Judge-Advocate Lemly in-

olls did call at my house at Yonkers on a very hot day on his own business. He

among which was the Sampson-Schley much-talked-of affair. Our talk was short, as I desired him to leave me in peace "I desire to say that am, as you know, here to obey the orders of the depart-ment to report to you for duty as a member of this court; it is not optional with me to obey or not to obey the orders. My commission requires obedience. These orders were not sought by me, nor are

they agreeable ones, but I have been taught to obey all lawful orders by my long service in the Navy. I do not pro-pose to enter into the subject of my pri-vate discussions. I do not wish to recall for the information of the public what has been said to me by acquaintances; in fact, it would be a difficult task to perform. Private utterances are not retained, particularly when there is no personal interest in the matters under discussion. I sincerely hope that during

the examination of my eligibility for membership, should there be any doubt-ful points in the minds of the unobjected-to members of this court, that all such paints be decided in favor of Admiral Schiey, who is the one most particularly concerned in the investigation to follow. I will accept my detachment as I have my orders for this duty, as an officer should. I have no personal feelings and no personal interests in the matters to

no personal interests in the matters to come before the court, except the inter-ests I have for the good of the service. I have great faith in the impartiality and justice of naval officers serving on courts and sincerely hope that the re-sults finally obtained may be satisfac-tory to our Navy and to our country. Bespectfully. H. L. HOWISON, Respectfully, H. L. HOWISON, "Rear-Admiral U. S. N." After the reading of Admiral Howison's

reply, Assistant Judge-Advocate Hanna read the Admiral's letter to Assistant Secretary Hackett, after which Mr. Raystioned the Admiral concerning

his attitude, Mr. Raynor asked permission to interrogate Admiral Howison. The examination granted permission, and the examination proved to be one of the most interesting features of the day's proceedings. Mr. features of the day's proceedings. Raynor pressed his questions persistently, but the Admiral did not at any time com-promise in his contention that he was

competent to sit as a judge in this in-quiry. Before the questioning began, Ad-miral Howison remarked that he did not

He then asked the Admiral concerning Mr. Frost's statement that he (Howison Mr. Frost's sufferent that the theorem of the credit for winning the battle of San-tiago. "I want to know," he added, "whether or not you ever said that to Mr.

Department. Mr. Frost, I think, is answered in this letter above referred to. Mr. Spon's statement is one I cannot father. I positively do not remember his face at all. Mr. Frost's face is familiar, although I have not seen him for two years or more, and Mr. Spon, by his statement, only last October. Mr. Nich-olis did call at my house at Yonkers on o years bat day on his own business. He Rear-Admiral Howison-No. I do not reto you at any time or to anybody else would not take 'no admittance' for an answer, and during his stay he did dis-cuss with me several naval matters, son's attention to the fact that in his formal reply he had not denied the state-ments of that witness. The admiral said he had never said to Mr. Nicholls

that Schley had no business in the navy, or that a man could not remain in the English Navy under such circumstances. "I never made any such remark as that about Admiral Schley. If anything of the kind occurred, it was just as stated in my answer to you before; if he (Nicholis) had stated to me that Ad-miral Schley had positively disobeyed orders or done something that he ought not to have done, that was liable to discipline. I would have said he should have which the physicians were even then prebeen brought before a court-martial paring. In it they announced that all un-That is simply one of the regulations of favorable symptoms had improved since the service.

Mr. Raynor-He said: "I expressed surprise that he should feel this way towards Schley," and he said: "You would not if you were in touch with the sentinents among naval officers." Rear Admiral Howison-Well, how in

the world could a stranger to me, com-ing to my home on his own business, get me to speak in such a way as that unpulse remained much higher than it should less it were to answer to some question or unless he misinterpreted my answers to him? I have not the slightest desire the administration of calomel and oll. to force myself on this court. I do not want to sit on it. It is not agreeable duty for me. I have no desire whatever to do it, and I am not making any ex-

cuses for myself or for any of my private discussions with any one. I think that is my own affair and nobody else is usked from Governor Yates, of Illinois, accepting the invitation of the National Live-stock Association to open the fifth annual about these private discussions. It is only this one objectiohable man. I am perfectly willing to get out, as I say in my letter. Mr. Raynor-But are you willing to ask

venes in Chicago December 3. An invi-tation has been extended Vice-President Rooseveit to address the convention. he court to relieve you? Rear-Admiral Howison-I cannot ask Among those who have accepted invitations to speak are: Secretary James Wil-son, of the Department of Agriculture; the court to relieve me, because they have got to do that upon the merits of the case.

Dr. D. E. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry; Hon. Carter Hard-aon, Mayor of Chicago: Professor C. D. Smith, Michigan; Hon. Fred V. Colville, Then ensued a long controversy between Mr. Raynor and Admiral Howison as to the qualification as judge of one who chief botanist of the Government, Wash-ington; G. M. Walden, president of the Kansas City Livestock Exchange; B. R. recognized Sampson as commander-inchief at the battle of Santiago and en-The Judge-Advocate-May I ask what festure of the precept is referred to with Mr. Raynor-It is involved in three of the specifications, I think, if you will look at these specifications. The first specification directs the court to inquire into "his conduct in connection with the If the specification connection with the specification directs the court to inquire it the specification of the Santiago compared with the specification with the specification with the specification directs the court to inquire into "his conduct in connection with the specification directs the court to inquire it the specifications. The first the specification directs the court to inquire into "his conduct in connection with the specification directs the specification with the specification directs the court to inquire into "his conduct in connection with the specification directs the specification directs the court to inquire into "his conduct in connection with the specification directs the specification directs the court to inquire into "his conduct in connection with the specification directs the specification with the specification directs the specification directs the specification directs the specification with the specification directs t

Clark Howell in Centrol. ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 12.-Announce-ment is made today that Clark Howell has acquired a majority of the stock of the Atlanta Constitution, he having pur-chased the full interest of Colonel W. A. Hemphil in the company. This, with Mr. Howell's part holdings, gives him a majority of 5000 shares of the capital stock of the company, valued at \$50,000. Mr. Howell has been in editorial control of the paper for ten years, succeeding Henry W. Grady as managing edifor, and now becomes also the president of the comevents of the Santlago campaign." Now, if the conduct of Admiral Schley at the battle of Santlago 1s not an event in connection with the Santlago campaign. I would like to know what is. The Judge-Advocate-The conduct of Admiral Schley is in question not only at the battle of Santiago, but in the whole Santiago campaign. But I may as well say here, Mr. Prosident and members of

the court, that the question of Admiral Sampson's conduct upon these occasions is not before this court in any way. This

is not a comparative question as to pany. whether some one did or did not do better than Commodore Schley. It is a question as to whether Commodore Schley did his

whole duty in the Santiago campaign and at the battle of Santiago, and the general question as to whether some other

geon would have to deal. Secretaries time. Dr. Mann, who remained for some time after the other doctors had gone. Hitchcock and Wilson, who were at the Milburn house until 11 o'clock, said when said that the patient could not be doing better. they left that there was no cause for alarm: that the trouble was out of the

"Why, he even asked for a cigar," "Did he get it?" "Well, hardly," replied the surgeon. 'He will have to wait awhile yet before

we allow him to amoke."

suitation, true to the promise to take the

President's restlessness was only natural,

said one of those closest to him

The doctors are directing their ener

Washington tonight. The other two Cab

They will remain at least several days longer. The early morning bulletin prepared by

Dr. Rixey, who remained with the patient all night, showed that Mr. McKinley had passed a comfortable night with but lit-

About \$130 the doctors arrived for the

tenight.

Doctors Wasdin Rivey and Stockton re-The bullet in the body is scarcely mentioned now, either by the President's friends or the physicians. As a factor in mained at the Milburn house during the night and were constantly in the room the President's condition it is seemingly ignored. The consensus of opinion of th of the President. For hours the President failed to respond to the treatment which physicians is that the outer wound will he was subjected to to relieve him of the not be healed for several weeks and that it will be advisable for him to remain difficulty occasioned by the fallure of the organs of digestion and assimilation. The quietly here for about a month. They will take no chances. Dr. McBurney says the President's ability to sit up is non-success of the treatment added to the depression that existed, but just at mid-

depression that existed, but just at mid-night the relief so much desired came. He had two operations of the bowels within a few minutes. This gave great encouragement and changed the character of the bulletin which the physicians may are a the bulletin

it would be safe now for the President to see an occasional visitor, but they desire to put off as long as possible the day when his friends and relatives will be ad

the last bulletin. The decreased rapidity mitted. The afternoon consultation of the phyof the pulse from 128 to 120 which folstcians was brief, lasting hardly half an hour. Dr. Parke stated thaf the patient continued to do well. The quantity of lowed the bowel movement was also ex-The physicians are not really alarmed beef extract administered to him, he said had been doubled. The President was now receiving a full ounce every hour. about the President's heart. Still the with the temperature at 100.2, The nor-Dr. Mynter informed the newspaper men mal for that temperature is about %. The that the solid food given the President this morning had not specially agreed with him. The President, he also added, had been slightly restless, but that was to be expected.

At 9:45 o'clock, Mr. and Mrs. Abner Mc. Kinley and Dr. and Mrs. Baer, who had arrived shortly after \$ o'clock, left the house. Mr. McKinley assisted his wife to a carriage, and returned to the house. When asked if there was anything he wished to say as to the condition of the

President, he replied in the negative. Secretaries Wilson and Hitchcock left the Milburn house at 10:50 o'clock. "There is nothing alarming about this," said Secritary Wilson, "and I am not con-cerned. The trouble is confined entirely

to the stomach. It had lain idle for sev eral days, and it seems natural that there would be a little trouble. One of those fully identified with every

feature of the case tonight made the fol-lowing statement of the case to the Asclated Press: "Yes, I do feel some concern about the President's case, but I think this will be

lispelled by tomorrow morning."

THE PRESIDENT'S CONDITION.

As Noted in the Physicians' Several Bulletins.

MILBURN HOUSE, BUFFALO, Sept. 12.—The following bulletin was issued by the President's physicians at 5:30 A. M.: "The President has had a comfortable

night. Pulse 12: temperature, 100.2 "P. M. RIXEY, "GEORGE B. CORTELYOU.

"Secretary to the President." The following bulletin was issued at 9:30 A. M.:

"The President has spent a quiet and restful night, and has taken much nour-ishment. He feels better this morning omes also the president of the com-

Isomeni, He feets better this morning than at any time. He has taken a little solid food this morning and relished it. Pulse, 120; temperature, 100.2 degrees. "P. M. RIXEY, "ROSWELL PARKE, "HERMAN MYNTER, "EUGENE WASDIN, "EUGENE WASDIN, WHAT SHALL WE HAVE FOR DES-

"M. D. MANN, "CHARLES MCBURNEY

GEORGE R CORTELYOU Secretary to the Presid

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