ANARCHISTS RELEASED

NO LEGAL EVIDENCE AGAINST THOSE HELD AT CHICAGO.

Emma Goldman Will Be Set at Liberty Today When Her Case Comes Up.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.-The nine anarch ists who have been under arrest here since the assassination of President Mc-Kinley were today given their freedom, Judge Chetlain so ordering after the prosecution had answered that there was no legal evidence against them. Emma Goldman was not a party to the proceedings. Her case is set for hearing tomor-row before Magistrate Prindeville, where she, as well as the nine men freed today are charged with conspiracy to murder President McKinley. The cases in the lawer court with reference to the men are, of course, nullified by the action of Judge Chetlain today. Miss Goldman will also be set at liberty, as Justice Prindeville has agreed to take such action in her cases of as the upper court took in the cases of

When the court ordered the liberation of the prisoners there was not a trace of jubilation in their faces. They were sent back to jail, where they collected their belongings, chiefly magazines and news-papers, and then came down stairs, where they met friends and members of their families. For the first time they showed evidence of pleasure. The party then de-parted in various directions, refusing po-

lies protection to their homes.

Emma Goldman received the news of the liberation of her friends with a laugh.

"I guess they"ll have to let me go now." she spid. "It has been shown that the men named as conspirators with me did not conspire; and I fancy they would have trying to show I conspired all by

CZOLGOSZ ON TRIAL.

(Continued from first page.)

Collins. He was objected to by the de ense and excused. Henry W. Wendt, a local manufacturer

when called announced that he had formed no definite opinion of the case; his opinion would be governed by the widence slone. He was sworn in. Horace M. Winspear, a farmer, was

"Do you believe in capital punishment?" was asked by the District Attorney. After ne hestiation, the talesman replied,

The questions asked by Mr. Lewis for The questions asked by Mr. Lewis for the defense of nearly all of the jurors were particularly as to whether or not they were present in the Temple of Music at the time of the crime. Winspear sold he was not there, but while the defense was not opposed to his acceptance on the panel, he was challenged by the

orge Kuhn, a baker, of Buffalo, born in Germany, but a critise of this country for S years, was next called. His opinion of the guilt of the prisoner, he said, was so firmly established that no evidence could change it, and he was excused. John D. Elliott, a farmer of Grand Island, was opposed to capital punish-

ment, and he was excused Silas Cramer, another farmer, living at Clarence, and already made up his mind as to the guilt of the defendant; he could give him a fair trial, however, on the evidence. He was accepted by both sides and sworn in as the fourth juror at 11:01 A. M. less than an hour after the court

Herman B. Taober, a railroad clerk, and Dennis T. O'Reliy, a life insurance agent, were excused, as they had formed and

Prisoner Seemed Unconcerned. During the examination of jurors the prisoner sat creet in his chair and gazed eir light about at the back of his senior counsel. Beyond the rapid blinking of his eyes, he seemed unconcerned. He made no effort at communication with his

nursel nor they with him. Prederick Langbine, a railroad section oreman, said he was a believer in capital "Oh, yes," was the unishment. He had not formed or extitlem, and so have I." pressed on opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant. He was excused Judge Titus.

by the prosecution, however. George Ruchl, a barber, next called. was a believer in capital punishment. Mr. Ruchi is a member of the General Assembly from the Buffalo district. He said in reply to a question from Mr. Lewis as to whether he had talked much about the case: "People have talke more to me about it than I have to them.

Walter A. Butler, a farmer of Sardinia, had formed a definite opinion, and said that the cyldence would have to be convincing to raise a reasonable doubt in his mind. Judge Lewis accepted Butler as competent, but he was excused by the

nevertheless he was excused by the de-

James S Stygall, a plumber, after a brief examination, was accepted, making the fifth jurer secured at 11:35. Frank J. Litz, a clerk, and Michael Mc

Gron, a carpenter, were excused because they had formed opinions.

William Loton, a farmer of Eden, was chosen as the sixth juror at 11:43.

Judge Sheran, of the Superior Court, and Judge Hammond, of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, came into the

Court of Massichusetts, came into the controom just as Benjamin Lang, a Buffalo grocer, was called. They were introduced to Justice White and were given sents at the clerk's desk. Lang was excused on the ground that be had un interest in a corporation owning propthough he had none in his own Walter E. Everett, a blacksmith, was

water E. Everett, a backshink, was stillafactory to both sides, and so was ac-cepted as the seventh juror, just as the bells struck for noon. After the accept-ance of this juror, Judge Lewis, on be-helf of the defense, addressed the court, saying that owing to the suddenness of their connection with the case and the fact that they had little time for prepara-tion, he desired the sessions of the court to he as short as possible. He believed the progress of the case would in no way be hindered or delayed by short hours. He suggested that court convene at 10 A. M. and close at 4 P. M. and that

Court Will Hold Short Sessions. Justice White expressed himself as helleving the request to be a reasonable one. He therefore ordered the hours of the court to conform with Mr. Lewis' re-

Benjamin J. Ralph, a 'ank cashler, was called to the stand at noon. After the usual questions of the counsel on both

sides he was accepted and took the eighth seat in the jury-box. The adjournment of court until 2 o'clock was then announced. At the same time Czolgosz was handcuffed to the deputies and hurried from the courtroom back to the jail. For the first time since he

came into the courtroom today he spoke to one of his guards. "Get my hat," he said, and the officer placed it upon his and as he walked out.
At 2 o'clock, Justice White resumed the session, and the examination of additional

grors was resumed. Samuel P. Waldo, of Alden, a farmer,

was accepted as the ninth juror. Andrew J Smith, a dealer in butter and eggs, of Buffalo, was satisfactory to counsel for both sides, and he took the tenth chair in the jury box.

The name of Truman B. Keys, of Collins, was called and he did not respond. will fine Mr. Keyes \$5," said the

Four others were called and excused. J. H. Mertens, a shoe dealer, of Buffalo, was called. He had formed an opinion, but was open to a reasonable doubt and was accepted, and sworn as the eleventh Robert J. Adams, a contractor, had

formed an opinion. He was acceptable to both sides, however, and the jury was completed by his being sworn in. The roll of the jury was then called and

"Mr. District Attorney," said the court, addressing that gentleman, "I desire to learn, if I can, how long a time you anticipate it will require for you to present the evidence of your case." Case May Be Concluded Today.

"I hope to complete it by tomorrow noon," was the reply. "And how long will it require for your defense?" Justice White said to Mr. Ti-That depends upon the turn things

We are not prepared to say," the Frederick Haller, Assistant District Attorney, began the presentation for the prosecution at 2:48. He reviewed the as-sassination of the President, his illness and his death. While the Assistant Dis-trict Attorney was speaking, the court officials were busy nailing up on a black-board a large map of the Temple of Mu? sic in which the crime occurred.

Samuel J. Fields, a civil engineer, was the first witness. He was chief engineer of the Pan-American Exposition, and visited the Temple of Music on the day of the crime to take measurements of the positions of articles at the time it oc-

Percy A. Bliss, the second witness, testified that on the day following the crime he photographed the interior of the Temple of Music at the District Attorney's request. The photographs were passed to the defendant's counsel and afterwards to the interior.

afterwards to the jurors.

Dr. Harvey R. Gaylord, of Buffalo, was then called, and testified that he performed the autopsy upon the body of President McKinley. He described the location of the wounds in the stomach and the direction of the bullet. The wound in the stomach, said Dr. Gaylord, continuing his testimony, were not neces sarily the cause of death. The fundamental cause was the changes back of the stomach. The actual cause was absorption of the broken-down matter of the pancreas. There was nothing known to medical science which would have arrested the progress of the changes caused by the passage of the bullet through the

Testimony of Dr. Mynter. Dr. Herman Mynter was the next witness. District Attorney Penney ques-tioned him closely regarding the operation performed on President McKinley at the Exposition Hospital immediately after the shooting. Dr. Mynter said the surgeons found the bullet wound in the left upper side of the abdominal cavity. The President agreed to an operation at once, which was absolutely necessary to save his life. Dr. Mann was selected with Dr. Mynter to perform the operation. The abdomen was o was opened the back of the stomach. was turned over, and a bullet hole was found in the back of that organ. They could not follow the further course of the bullet, and as the President's temperature was rising, it was agreed by the physicians that no further search for it was advisable at that time. The stomach was replaced and the oper with sutures. On the advice of the phy sicians the President was removed to Mr. Milburn's house. Dr. Mynter then described the period of favorable symptoms shown by the patient, his relapse and death. Dr. Mynter gave the names of all the

doctors who were associated with him in the case and described the result of the autopsy, saying that it proved, first, that there was no inflammation of the bowels; second, that there was no injury to the heart; third, that there was a gunshot wound in the stomach, and that there was a gangrenous spot back of the stemach as large as a sliver dollar.

The Cause of Death. "What was the cause of death?" asked

Mr. Penney.

"The cause was blood poisoning from the absorption of poisonous matter caused by the gangrene. Primarily it was the

"How could the fluid escape from the ergan if it was not punctured? "By deterioration of the tissues sur-

"What caused the infection of the "I wish you could tell me," replied the doctor. Dr. Mynter explained that this

was a question that could not be deter-mined until the results of the bacteriological examination now in process were How far, as you traced the line of this bullet, did this gangrenous substance

exist?" was asked by Mr. Titus.
"It existed all along the whole track as well as I could find out." "Why did you not continue and locate the built when you made the autopsy?"

"I did not make the autopsy." You were present and were consulted?" Yes, Dr. Gaylord performed it. They 'Yes, Dr. Gnylord performed it. They tried for four hours to locate the bul-

"Why did you stop then?"
"The family of the President would not allow them to continue any longer or to injure the corpse any more. They would not permit anything to be removed from the body for bacteriological exam-

Dr. Matthew D. Mann, another of th physicians who attended President Mc-Kinley, was called and went over the ground covered by Dr. Mynter, describing operation performed at the Exposition

"To find the track of the bullet back of the stomach." Dr. Mann explained, "it would have been necessary to remove the howels from the abdominal cavity. The performance of that operation would probably have resulted fatally, as the President already had grown very weak as a result of the first operation." "Were you present at the autopsy." asked District Attorney Penney

"Tell us what you found. evidences of gangrene. In the cavity time, but I came to the conclusion later times agreed that she was between 100 and 150 yards from us, which was a much longer distance as large as a silver dollar, were

What caused Mr. McKinley's death?" asked District Attorney Penney.

"The gunshot wound in the atomach resulting from the bullet that passed through the walls of that organ and lodged in the muscles of the back."

Dr. Main's testimony was not concluded at the burn set for adjournment.

cluded at the hour set for adjournment. Justice White addressed the jurors, giving them the usual formal instructions as to talking about the case among themselves, or allowing others to talk about it. Juror Richard J. Garwood asked

the court to permit an officer to go with him to his place of business, so as to prevent persons from talking about the matter in his presence, but the court de-clared that this was unnecessary, al-though the police would, he said, afford the juryman all the assistance possible. Court adjourned at 4:03 o'clock until to-

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.-A dispatch to the Herald from Lima, Peru, says President Romana, accompanied by an aid-decamp, has paid a personal visit of con-dolence to United States Minister Dudley and explained the non-attendance of the government officials at the memorial services in honor of the late President Mc-

President Romann Expinins.

To Care a Cold in One Day Take Laxative Brome Quinine Tablets. All Gruggists refund the money if it falls to cure E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

(Continued from first page.)

the Spanish War, was next called. He said he had heard no guns fired when the squadron approached Cienfuegos. To his knowledge no effort was made to ascertain whether the Spanish fleet was in the harbor at that point, or to destroy Spanish were withdrawn temporarily. The court then took a recess until 2 o'clock. works there, nor had there been any effort to communicate with Cubans on shore until Captain McCalla arrived on the Marblehead. He told how the fleet had proceeded from Cienfuegos to within 20 miles of Santiago.

"We had," he said, "good weather, a fres hwind and a sea that was moderate to rough. None of the fighting ships had delayed the fleet, but some of the smaller vessels had. The fleet was signalled that the rendezvous would be 25 miles south of Santiago. ommander Hellner said while the Tex-

as was not in the engagement with the Colon on May 31, he had seen some of "The Texas had been heading about within 2400 feet of each other."

covered the fleet had been closer in. He had, he said, on that day seen three cruisers inside the harbor. Asked if the opportunity was good at that time for observant the the tends of the ing the vessels, the witness replied tha after the moon set, as it did early in the evening at that time, the darkness was such that the enemy's ships could not have been distinguished at any great dis-

comparisons have absolutely no bearing

upon it, either in evidence or argument and I object to this ingenious attemp

Sampson Cannot Be Kept Out.

Mr. Raynor-This is an important part with us, and we are prepared with the

authorities to maintain it. I am not do-ing this ingeniously, but very frankly,

Notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of

stood as not saying one word in deroga-tion of Admiral Sampson, nor to censure

him, but to show the court that what we

have the right to interrupt me in an ar-

The Judge Advocate-I want to say

here, then, as an officer on this court, when I think there is an improper argu-

ment. I deem it my duty at any time to

against the Colon, and did not come in

and saw her lying there and never pre-tended to attack. Do you mean that we have not any right to justify our con-

structively from the presence of this court. You may actually, but not constructively. It is impossible.

A Most Important Fenture. After some further sparring, Mr. Ray-ner withdrew the question, saying that

Judge Wison wanted to argue it before the court, and did not wish to take it up at this time. Judge Wilson said:

case now is because I regard it as one of exceeding importance, and I do not

think we ought to precipitate this argu-ment until I have fully considered it, and until some point is reached in the

case where the court must pass upon the whole question. I may just as well indi-cate here, first as last, what I regard to

be some of the important features of this

case. Of course, your hozors know we propose to show, and I propose to show beyond all question, that Admiral Samp-

son, from first to last, was not in this fight at all, and therefore Admiral Schley had thrust upon him the responsi-

something in regard to it. If the court

the other side and my assistants, 1 pre-fer to take it up then."

The Judge-Advocate — That is perfectly

satisfactory. Mr. Hanna replied briefly to Mr. Ray-

"It is an impossibility to leave the rec-

upon the theory that he is in the case.

On redirect examination, Commander
Heilner said the squadron had made no

effort to destroy the Spanish fortifications on shore at Clenfuegos. He said that but for the delay of the Texas in the Santi-

ago battle, caused by the Brooklyn, the Texas would have been able to get fur-ther in and nearer the Colon, and ships that were on her bow would have been broadsided.

Commander Harber was recalled, and

nor, saying:

"The reason I do not care to argue this

duct and our actions by the conduct actions of the Commander-in-Chief? You will find that you can't keep Sampson out of this. You cannot keep him con-

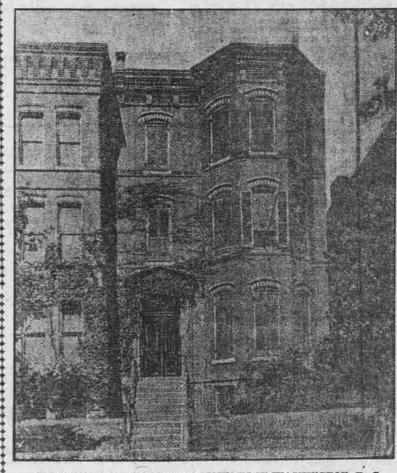
to extend the scope of this precept

Commander Hellner was then que at considerable length concerning signals

When the court convened at 2 o'clock Mr. Raynor continued his cross-examination of Commander Heliner. He asked him especially concerning the official chart of the battle of Santiago, exhibiting the chart. The witness said he had been one of the board of navigators who had pre pared the chart. He had testified that the Brooklyn was only 150 yards distant when she crossed the course of the Texas, but he stated that according to the chart distances it was about 1800 feet, when the Brooklyn was making her famous

"But," he said, "we are going through Colon on May 31, he had seen some of the shots from the enemy which had fallen short. The witness was then asked Mr. Raynor. "According to the may the to describe the battle of July 3, and said: two vessels were never nearer than

THE PRESENT MANSION OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.



RESIDENCE OF COMMANDER COWLES IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

east when the enemy was seen coming | out of Santiago. Lieutenant Bristol, who was officer of the deck at the time, rang to go ahead full speed, and put the helm hard to starboard to make a turn. When I got on deck he informed me of what had happened, and I sent him below and assumed charge of the deck. The Captain told me he had eased the helm until he could find out which way the ships Cross-examination by Mr. Titus was directed to the possible presence of microbes in the intestines.

"Have you any idea that there may have been microbes in the intestines of the President?"

"Oh, yes," was the reply, "you have them, and so have I."

were going, and he also rang half speed. He said the battery was not ready. I told him it would be ready before the ship was in position to fire, and then he said, 'All right,' and rang for full speed. When the second of the enemy's ships followed the first to the westward he put the helm hard to the westward he put the helm hard to the was to be a system of signals on the Marblehead, on May 24, that there was to be a system of signals on the Marblehead, on May 24, that there was to be a system of signals on the marblehead, on May 24, that there was to be a system of signals of the case takes that attitude, it is improper to introduce into the examination questions which proceed the pancreas broken?" asked starboard. I made several reports to him about the Brooklyn, regarding her signals. He said, 'Never mind.' I also restar to the way I thought the Brooklyn also restar to the way I thought the Brooklyn are standing up to fight—very nicely. The Captain said, 'Oh, crackie; never mind the Brooklyn, You look out for this ship.'

"We did not really any stream of signals for communicating with Cuban allies on the shore. Nor had he known until then that Cervera's fleet was not inside the harbor at Clenfuegos.

"Did you see any signals from the New York on the day of the battle?" asked mind the Brooklyn, You look out for this ship.'

"We did not really any stream of signals for communicating with Cuban allies on the shore. Nor had he known until then the shore. Nor had he shore. Nor had he known until then the shore. Nor had he known until then the shore. Nor had he known until then the shore. Nor had he shore. Nor had he

ship. "The Brooklyn then was about on her port beam, so I said, 'All right, Captain. I will look after the Brooklyn no more,' and I turned my back, looking on the starboard beam at the ships getting out. After we sheered around and got to the westward, I suggested to give her a little port helm to get closer in, and he did. Right after he gave her this helm he sang out through the sight hole to the men at the wheel and the engine-room in-dicator to slow, then stop, and I said; 'Captain, they will all get away from

"Look at the Brooklyn."

"He did not answer me, but immediately stepped back, and then I said: 'My Lord. Captain, we are out of the fight." He said: 'Look at the Brooklyn. turned around, and right ahead of us this big, gray ship loomed out of the smoke. For a second I thought my heart was in my mouth. We were steaming with a heavy beim, and she steered by us. When I saw her she was practically ahead of us. That is the first I saw. She sheered off and went to sea, I should say about 2000 yards, and then on westward, As soon as the Brooklyn cleared us we rang to go ahead, and started up forced draught again. After that we simply followed them as fast as we could on a line that was just inside the line where the Oregon was engaging the ships. Just before this turn of the Brooklyn, the Iowa and the Oregon were both close to us on our starboard helm. We contin-ued the chase until the Colon hauled down her flag, when the Captain gave the order to stop forced draught," Captain Lemly-How near was the Brooklyn to the Texas at the time you say you saw her loom up out of the

Captain Lemly-Perhaps I should have asked you in the first place the position of the Brooklyn relative to the Texas just before going into battle. "She was almost astern of us. That is, because we were headed almost east. She

should have borne west by northwest. She was heading for the land, and I thought she was stationed pretty nearly on her north course. I did not see, at first, any indications of turning, and 1 thought she was going right in."
"At what time during the battle of Santlage do you consider that the Texas was in the greatest danger?" asked Cap-

Mr. Raynor objected, contending that such opinions were shut out by a previous ruling of the court. The court over-ruled the objection, and the question was

Time of the Greatest Danger.

'Looking back," responded the witness "I know that the time of the greatest danger of the Texas was when the Brooklyn loomed up out of the smoke right ahead of us." He said in response to questions that he had never sailed with a man who had quicker foresight, or who handled his

ship to better advantage than Captain Referring to Commodore Schley's blockade of Santiago harbor, the witness said that during the day the distance was five to six miles out, but that in steaming across the mouth of the harbor at night the distance was gradually increased. On terpor the day when the enemy's ships were dis-

The witness replied that he considered the map inaccurate.

Mr. Raynor then commented quite vigorously upon the fact that the chart was an official document. After a careful inspection of the map, Commander ner revised his statement, saying the distance was about half a mile, as shown by the chart. Commander Hellner also said the chart made the Brooklyn go half a mile out to sea in making its loop; that on that point the chart also was not accurate.

"We did not receive any signals from that vessel on that day until in the afternoon." replied the witness. The wit-ness also said the New York had not come up until the last of the Spanish

ships came out of the harbor. Continuing the witness said if the New York had shown any signals he had not

seen them,
"Did you see the New York on the day
of the battle?" was then asked.
"Oh, yes; I think she was reported
coming up before the Viscaya went
ashore. She was the last ship."
Here the Judge Advents interposed to

Here the Judge-Advocate interposed to ask the purpose of this inquiry. Mr. Reynor replied that it was "to show when the ships went there. We are go-ing to show, he continued, "the position of the New York on the day of the battie." He then proceeded at some length to outline the position of the applicant, saying:

What Schley Wants to Show.

modify his testimony.

Commander Alexander B. Bates, who was chief engineer on the Texas during the Santiago engagement on July 3, was then called He testified concerning the work of the engines on that day. "I "We have the absolute right to show the situation of the New York on the day of the battle, and we have the right to went to the engine-room about 2:30, and found the engine going ahead," he said, "and I think not more than half speed, show the connection of Admiral Sampson in reference to the battle; we have a perhaps three-quarters speed."
"Do you know whether the engines were right, for example, to show that Commodore Schiey, at Santiago, maintained the same sort of blockade that Admiral Sampactually reversed?" "I was in the starboard engine-room when the signals were given, and the starboard engine was reversed; the port engine, I think, was also reversed."
"Did they continue to run astern—the engines—for sometime or not?"
"Wal I should say between 9.40 and son maintained when he got there on the first of June. So far as distances are concerned. I think we have the right to show whether or not a close or adequate blockade of said harbor, to prevent the escripe of the enemy's vessels therefrom, was established. We do not propose to bring the name of Admiral Sampson into Well, I should say between 9:40 and Well, I should say between 3-30 and 3-35 they were erunning three minutes astern. I cannot say exactly."
At the instance of Captain Parker, the witness examined the steamer log-book of the Texas and falled to find there any this controversy any more than it is pos-sible to do so. This is not a personal con-troversy. We are not here for the pur-pose of engaging in any personal con-troversy between Admiral Sampson or mention of the reversal of the engine, while he admitted that other matters that troversy between Admiral Sampson or Commodore Schley, or adherents of either. But it is absolutely necessary for this court, in order to properly investigate this case under the specifications of this precept, to let us prove that Admiral Sampson did, not that we condemn what he did, or criticise what he did. We are not here to criticise the blockade that Admiral Sampson maintained at Captain Parker characterized as comparatively unimportant were noted thereon. While Commander Bates was examining the steam log of the Texas, Lieutenant Henry B. Ward, of the Bureau of Nayigation, approached and leaned over his shoulder. Captain Parker demanded in somewhat excited tones that he be diade that Admiral Sampson maintained at rected to go away, saying he had no busi-Santiago but we are here to find out whether the blockade at Santiago was a close or adequate blockade. Now, if we can prove that it was, so far as distances were concerned, the same blockness there, and his presence was not wanted. Admiral Dewey replied that Lieutenant Ward was there under the direction of the Navy Department, Lieu-tenant Ward did not change his position. ade that the commander-in-chief maintained there, then we can justify the course of Admiral Schley, who was com-The court adjourned at 4 o'clock. mander-in-chief before Sampson's arrival. Wheelman on the Brooklyn Sum-"In other words, would Admiral Schley be censurable for maintaining the same character of blockade that Sampson main tained? There is one other point, and this is all done for the purpose of only not delaying, but properly getting at the matter. We propose to prove that on the first day of June, the Colon was in pre-

the ships, his ships saw the Colon in the same position, and instead of attacking it, steamed by and permitted her to go

further inside the harbor. Now would

tle with the Colon and the shore batteries

at Santiago if Admiral Sampson took the

rposed an objection. He said: order resulting in the "If the court please, I object to this by the executive officer.

not we be justified in not engaging in

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 23.-W. B. Adams, a warrant officer in the Navy. and a wheelman on the cruiser Brooklyn at the Santiago engagement, passed through the city tonight en route to Washington, where he has been sum-moned as a witness in the Schley inquiry. Adams was uncommunicative himself, cisely the same position inside the har-bor that she was on the 31st day of May, when Admiral Schley made the reconnoisbut from one of his companions it was ance with the Massachusetts and the New Orleans. Now we propose to show that when Admiral Sampson came up with

"LOOP" DUE TO AN ERROR.

moned as a Witness.

but from one of his companions it was learned that he will testify before the court that the Brooklyn's celebrated "loop" was due to his error in executing the order of the executive officer of the Brooklyn. Adams was assigned to duty at the wheel, and when the executive officer ordered "helm hard down," he put to port instead, thus turning the cruiser out to sei, and necessitating the loop to give the Viscaya the benefit of the broadside guns. Adams says that Schley The Judge-Advocate at this point inwas on the conning tower, and that the order resulting in the loop was given

KIDNEY TROUBLE CURED line of argument. It does not make one particle of difference what anyone else did. It is simply a waste of time. It is nowhere within the scope of the precept. This is not an inquiry between Adversely.

miral Sampson and Admiral Schley. It is a question between Admiral Schley and the morale of the service, and these General Health Greatly Improved by Pe-ru-na.



MRS. FRANCES MATOON.

Mrs. Frances Matoon, treasurer of the Minneapolis Independent Order of Good Templars, writes from 12 Sixih street,

Minneapolis, Minn., as follows:
"Last Winter I had considerable trouble with my kidneys, brought on after a hard cold, which I had neglected. One of my lodge friends who called when I was ill told me of a wonderful medicine called Peruma. I had no faith in it, but my husband purchased me a bottle, and asked me to try it. It rought me most satisfactory results. I sed three bottles before I was completely cured, but I have had good cause to be grateful, for not only did my kidney

trouble disappear, but my general health improved and I have been in good health ever since. I would not be without it for 10 times its cost."—FRANCES MATOON. This experience has been repeated many times. We hear of such cases nearly

Mrs. Matoon had catarrh of the kidnevs. As soon as she took the right rem-

edy she made a quick recovery.

Miss Johanna Lewis, 1313 N. Errant avenue. Minneapoils, Minn., writes:

"I know that I enjoy perfect health, all due to Peruna. Last Winter I suffered from general debility caused from a colo. I had almost constant dragging pains.

I had almost constant dragging pains. I had simost constant drasting pains and backache until I became so unstrong and nervous that I could not sleep a gate, and became a physical wreck. Fortunately Peruna was brought to my notice and I decided to try it. It was notated short of a blessing to me. It cured the appropriate of the nervousness removable. short of a blessing to me. It curve the cold, allayed the nervousness, renovated my entire system and brought health and youth back to me. I have advised scores of my friends to try it, and those who have used it speak of it in the highest terms."—Johanna Lewis.

A Prominent Washington Society Lady.

Miss J. E. Hoopes, Mil F street, N. W. "My system was run down and worn

out by continued colds and catarrhal trouble. I experienced no permanent re-

trouble. I experienced no permanent relief until I tried Peruna.

"Today I feel better and stronger than
for years, and I feel very grateful, attributing my restored bealth to the beneficial effects produced by Peruna."

Peruna cures catarrh wherever located,
Peruna is a specific for the catarrhal
derangements of women. Address The
Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O., for
free book on cutarrh, written by Dr. S.
B. Hartman.

LONG GRANTS REQUEST

ADMIRAL SAMPSON WILL BE RE-LIEVED OCTOBER 1.

His Ill Health Reason for Desire to Give Up Command of Hoston Navy-Yard,

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Rear-Admiral Sampson has requested the Navy Department to relieve him of his present duty as Commandant of the Boston Navy Yard on October I, on account of the bad condition of his health. bility of this battle, but I am not going to argue it now. So I venture to suggest that when we come to a witness that knows something about these things we tion of his health. Secretary Long has granted the request.

Rear-Admiral Mortimer L. Johns then deems proper that that would be the best time to argue it, and if its suits the convenience of the court, my friend on

commander of the Fort Royal Navil Sur-tion, will assume command of the Bos-ton yard on October 1.

Admiral Sampson will be retired, by age limit, February 3, 1302.

mander of the Port Royal Naval Sta-

WORSE FATE THAN DREYFUS General Hernandez, of Venezuela, Tortured in Confinement.

ord in this condition without a word fur-ther. The suggestion made is that Admiral Sampson's blockade be taken as a standard, as a model, as a type of per-fect blockade, and if Admiral Schley's NEW YORK, Sept. 23.-According to the story told here by a Venezuelan who reached New York a few days ago, General Jose Manuel Hernandez, the head of the Conservative party in Venezuela, and who is a political prisoner, is undergoing treatment even worse than that of Droyblockade comes up to that standard it is to be accepted as sutisfactory. We ob-ject to taking any imperfect blockade. One word further in regard to the suggestion just made as to the intention to show that Admiral Sampson was not in freatment even worse than that of Dedi-fus on Devil's Island. His political and military strongth was recently shown, may a the Tribune, in the organization of a rev-olutionary movement on the frontier, un-der the leadership of General Garbrane. This uprising, which President Castro this battle. I wish to say we do not un-derstand that the question whether Ad-miral Sampson was or was not in the battle of Santiago is before the court. If called a Colombian invasion, was, in re-

ality, a Hernandez movement, it is said. "Immediately following this," said on of Hernandez's former fellow-prisoners now here, "began the systematic attacks on General Hernandez, which his friends will end the veteran's career. darkest dungeon in the foul smelling fort. A huge ball was fastened to his ankle. He is not permitted to see any one, nor is he permitted to communicate with the outside world. He is even denied the usual exercise about the prison you His keepers take a flendish delight throwing live rats spiders and other vermin into his dungeon, particularly when he sleeps. The rations allowed Gen-eral Hernandez are only half those required by a man of his physical condi-

OUTBREAK IN BOCAS DEL TORO. Partienlars of the Skirmish in Which

Captain Philip's reports of the Santlago campaign were offered as evidence. Coun-sel for Admiral Schley consented to their introduction, with the understanding that the Regulars Won Easily.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22—A Bocas del
Toro correspondent of the Journal and Advertiser gives the following on the outbreak of the Colombian Revolution in their acceptance should not be considered as a precedent for the acceptance of other official reports as evidence. Mr. Raynor read from the report of Captain Philip to show that the Texas had been that section:

"When we first heard of the revolu-tionists in this neighborhood, two months ago, they were 200 miles down the coast at a place called Coole, where they tried to persuade the master of a fruit steamer only four miles cut when Commander Harber had sald that the distance was seven or eight miles. Captain Harber, however, said that he did not desire to calling there for cargo that they could make better use of the steamer than he could. He managed to keep his ship and go to sea with half a cargo. There were then about 60 or 80 of them at that point. This episode caused the govern ment to send a squad of about 25 soldlers to occupy the town of Bocan del Toro, and put it under martial law.

"About August 15 we learned that a force of 50 rebels had occupied a place called Sunset Point, 15 miles from the lagoon, and looted the Chinese shops there.
A few days later the insurgents took possession of Old Bank, situated about 1% miles from here, across the channel. From there they sent word into the town to aurrender peacefully and save bloodshed. The authorities did not surrender, but sent to Panama for reinforcements, which ar-rived Sunday, September 1. Monday, September 2, there was nothing done except to look over the ground and tell of the great things that were going to be done tomorrow. It is learned that the insurgents had captured a gazoline launch at a place seven or eight miles up the coast, so now they were supplied with better

transportation.
"Tuesday, September 3, the government officers forced into use several faunches and a small sloop. With these they took a greater part of the troops from the town, when the enemy perceived that most of the forces had been brought away from the town, they thought it was a good time to make a flush provided to the condet. to make a flank movement, so they loaded the launch with their soldiers and started to land them on the beach of Shallow Bay, above the town. This was seen by the Colonel commanding the government troops, who started four launches with the sloop loaded with mon to interest. the sloop loaded with men to intercept them. As soon as they got within range there was a brisk interchange of shots, the government force doing its best to cripple the launch so that she could not

Eczema

How it reddens the skin, itches, cores dries and scales ! Some people call it tetter, milk crust or

salt rheum. The suffering from it is sometimes in tense; local applications are resorted to-they mitigate, but cannot cure. It proceeds from humors inherited or ac onired and persists until these have been

Hood's Sarsaparilla positively removes them, has radical' ind permanently cured the worst cases, at is without an equal for all cutaneous

Hoop's PILLS are the best cuthartic. Price 25 cents

eruptions.

proceed. She suffered accerety. Wednes-day, the 4th, the government force got an old cannon that had been lying in a back yard for years, said to be a relic of the time of Morgan, the buscamer, who is credited by local tradition with having had a fort here."

Conscription in Argentina. BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 31-The Cham. her of Deputies has passed a military bill stablishing general conscription The Argenine Consul in Rio Janeiro re-ports that the Brazilian Government has announced the existence of the plague in

Move of a Small Government Force, PANAMA, Colombia, Sept. S. via Gargeston.-A force of 100 government so dlers, under General Grueso, has left for Chorrers, near which revolutionists under General Ampur are supposed to be

Rates to Livestock Show.

DENVER, Sept. 21—Chairman MacLeed, of the Western Passenger Association, taday notified the secretary of the National Livestock Association that a rate of one fare plus \$2 bad been made from all points within his territory to the fifth annual convention of the association all points within his services and a simulated convenies in Chicago December I. The Central Passenger Association, covering territory cast of Chicago, has made a similar rate. Chairman Pratt, of the Southwestern Passenger Bureau; General Passenger Lorana, of the Union Passenger Agent Lomax of the Union Pacific, and D. S. Surley of the Oregon Short Line, have promised to make the same rates as granted by the Western Association. Chairman Charitan, of Tho Trans-Continental Association, ennounces a rate of 2 cents per mile from Can-fornia, Washington and Nevada points. There will be several special delegates from the Western and Central States to Chicago,

Dyspersin and sick headache are re-moved by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the steat blood purifier.



When there is disease of the delicate female organism, it is only a question of time until the general health becomes indermined. Nervousness, sleeplessness, loss of appetite and "sinking spells" produce suffering almost indescribable. There can be no restoration of the general health until the local health of the romanly organism is re-established.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription establishes regularity, dries offensive drains, heals inflammation and ulcera-tion and cures female weakness. It encourages the appetite, tranquilizes the nerves and induces refreshing sleep.

nerves and induces refreshing sleep.

"You would be surprised if you could have seen me when I commenced taking Dr. Pheror's medicine and could see me now," writes Mrs. Isnae S. Harris, of Gayville, Yankton Cu, St. Dakota, "I had no appetite, was completely ran down. Have had stomach trouble for your and was so nervous I could not sleep. We have spent a lot of money doctoring, but there was not one thing that I took that did me any good, except for a short time; till I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Pavorter Prescription and Golden Medical Discoverty. In three days after I commenced taking his medicines I could see a change for the better, and from that time I have stendily been getting better. Can walk or ride to any place I want to, and I feet like a new person. Since taking Dr. Pierce's medicines I can sleep all night and never set up tired in the morning; can est anything and it don't hurt me."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure biliousness and sick headache.



HEADACHE Positively cured by these

Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nauses, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TOR-PID LIVER. They Regulate the Bow-

els. Purely Vegetable. Small Pill. Small Dose,

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