THE MORNING OREGONIAN, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1901.

Attempts to Use the War Department to Further the Scheme-The Major's Price.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 .- In the Colonel Heistand investigation today William C. McIntyre who was attorney for Major Hawkes at the time he made his settlement with Colonel Heistand, related the substance of an interview with General Corbin conterning the settlement. Hawkes, it appears, desired an appoint-Hawkee, it appears, desired an appoint-ment in a way of settlement, and General Corbin ordered him (McIntyre) to Assist-ant Secretary Meiklejohn. The latter, disclaiming any connection with the hemp combination, said he would be glad to do something for Hawkes. The details of the something for Hawkes. The details of the settlement effected, according to McIn-tyre, included the appointment of Hawkes to a civil position. McIntyre wanted a promise that Hawkes should be retained in the office, but Mr. Metklejohn had said he could not give such assurances. He added that nothing ever was said by Mr. Meiklejohn indicating that the appoint-ment was made as a consideration of the

Major Hawkes was called and ques-tioned regarding the bill of expenses he had presented, and concerning copies of letters written by Hawkes to Heistand. The witness said he had no knowledge of copies having been made at the time of settlement. These copies were made by a, friend, who had the papers for a time

sithout his knowledge. Senator Harris questioned him concern ing a letter he had written to Colonel Heistand, which conflicted with his present statement. He declared that his present statement was correct. The witness had written James E. Boyd, of the company, releasing him from any claim, because Boyd was the witness' personal friend. Major Hawkes also said that he never learned from any of the persons named-Boyd, Allen, Corbin and Meiklejohn-that they were in the company, all such rep-resentations coming from Helstand.

Captain H. R. Wharton testified concerning a meeting in Dudley & Miche-ner's office, when Heistand and Hawker were present. The talk was upon the subject of the profits of the hemp deal. He heard mention of the names of Boyd, Melklejohn, Heistand and Hawkes, but in

what connection he could not say, General H. C. Corbin, Adjutant-Gen-eral, testified that Colonel Heistand made a general statement to him concerning the organization of a company, and asked him if he would like to invest in it. He then favored the concern, but two or three days later he told Heistand that he had no money to invest in any com-Some time afterward Assistant Secretary Allen came to him and said that a man named Hawkes was using both their names to float some scheme. He told Allen that Hawkes had no au-thority to use his name. Neither Boyd nor Melklejohn ever talked to him coning the organization of the company, had never discussed the matter with He had never Hawkes. He knew of Hawkes, as he was ppointed in the volunteers, and subse-sently applied for another appointment. The papers for the latter place were withdrawn. Later Hawkes came to him with a claim against Heistand, and he had sent it to Heistand. That was all bis connection with the matter. He wanted to state, he said, for the honor of his country, that he never heard it in-timated before that the War Department could be used for any dishonorable pur-

Judge James E. Boyd also denied any connection with the company. He had known Hawkis for several years, and helped him to get a commission in the volunisers. No suggestion ever was made that he (Boyd) was to receive stock in the company for nothing. Major Hawkes said he had endeavored

to sell the whole story to New York pa-pers, and likewise had unsuccessfully of-fered to sell it to the National Democratic Committee, prior to the election, for \$300 "and other considerations." The offer was "and other co not accepted. Hawkes said he then with-drew the papers upon assurance from a that his cas

HAWKES' HEMP COMBINE ADJUTANT-GENERAL CORBIN'S CON-NECTION WITH IT. HTY. The most important subjects legis-isted upon abroad, but not touched upon by this Government or its state and ter-ritories, are the state insurance systems found in some European countries and some of the Australian colonies, but not a yet in Great Britain, and the great guild system of Germany, corresponding in a measure to our state legislation re-specting labor unlons, but establishing a in a measure to our state registation for specting labor unlons, but establishing a far more elaborate system, Legislation upon the Continent is more precise and definite as to apprenticeship than in this country or in England. The tendency in the United States has been to abolish apprentice laws entited or for such laws apprentice laws entirely, or for such laws to fail into disuse, the control of ap-prentice to depend upon the action of la-bor unions. Continental legislation also exceeds that of this country in factory acts, regulation of shops, hours of labor,

sweat shops, employment, etc. There is an elaborate system of legislation for the interference by the state in labor disputes, found in its perfection in France and Belglum, but more or less also in other Eu-ropean countries, as well as in the Australian colonies.

trainan colonies. No country except the United States, according to the report, has legislation giving political protection to labor. This may be attributed to the European cus-tom of leaving such matters to the po-lice or military. There is an essence abroad of special legislation for certain classes, like railway employes; of stat-utes against combinations by employers or employes against blacklisting, strikes and boycotts. Blacklisting, however, is impossible in some European countries where every workman is furnished an official pass-book, in which the employers must write the date and reason for the discharge.

No Discrimination Against Japanese WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.-The Japanese Government has been told courteously that the United States officials had no intention to discriminate on account of race in making the personal examinations in guarantine at San Francisco and Honolulu which led to the fillng of remonstrances by the former government. The quaranquaran tine rules are said to have been based on purely geographical and sanitary consid-erations, and are not enforced toward Japanese with greater rigor than toward other peoples. It is believed that the ex-planation will be satisfactory.

Commander of the Ranger.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.-Commander William P. Potter has been detached from the League Island navy-yard, Philadelphia, and ordered to command the Ranger on the Pacific station. The or-der previously assigning Commander Den-nis H. Mahan, at the Puget Sound navyyard, to that vessel, has been revoked. Lieutenant-Colonel John M. McInnes Ordnance Department, has been ordered to San Francisco, for duty as Chief Ordnance Officer of the Department of Cali fornia

New Almond Imported. WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 .- The Depart ment of Agriculture has finally succeeded in securing the Jordan almond, exportation of which has been rigorously prohibited by Spain for some years, and this Government will now experiment with it to determine the best localities for growing it. This species of almond is regarded by the agricultural authorities as the finest in the world. The bush has been forwarded here by the department's agent, who is exploring that section of the world for rare plants.

Will Discontinue Bying Bonds

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 .- The Secretary f the Treasury announced today the intention of the Treasury Department to make the account say that at 10:05 the discontinue for the present the purchase of bonds for the sinking fund. The amount of \$20,000,000 for which proposals were in-vited on September 10 was reached at noon today. By the terms of the Secretary's announcement today no further proposals in the existing circumstances will be considered.

HONOLULU COURT ROW.

This Time It is Over the Use of Judge Frear's Room.

HONOLULU, H. L. Sept. 25, via Vlcnot? toria, B. C., Oct. 2.-The first Circuit and Superior Court of the Territory had an-leading ships

Judge-Advocate-Did you attach to your

official report of July 3 a copy of the notes of said action? "Yes, sir." "Where did you obtain this copy?"

"From the executive officer, Lieutenant "Did you, at the time, know whether there were any differences between this copy, as attached to your official report, and the copy as it appears on your log book? "Yes, sir; I knew there was some slight

difference. "From whom did you learn these dif-

ferences, and was any explanation made of this fact to you?" "When I was writing my report of the action of July 2 I said to Lieutenant Har-low: 'I desire a copy of your notes taken during the action to accompany my re-

ward submitted to me the notes written in scrip, which I read over and enclosed in my report to the Admiral." "During the attack on the Colon May II, could you see if the shots from the squadron struck near the enemy?" "Mention has been made of the copy sectoresesses

SCHLEY'S BEHALF (Continued from First Page.) the entrance and that Commodore Schley thought the enemy was preparing to come out; that you did go to the New York and report to Admiral Sampson, as di-rected, and that by Admiral Sampson you were ordered to go to each vessel on the were ordered to go to each vessel on the the sampson provides the sampson of the sampson of the sampson of the the sampson provides the sampson of the sampson of the sampson of the the sampson of were ordered to go to each vessel on the blockade and repeat Commodore Schley's message with an additional order from Ad-miral Sampson, directing the ships to close in and keep a sharp lookout; that you performed this duty and so report-ed later in the same day that you had done as directed?"

His Memory Failed. "I have no remembrance of the occur-rence, I am gorry to say. I wish I could

"Is it possible that this could have oc-The Vixen was constantly on ercurred? rands of this sort?" "Constantly." "And, owing to the many services and

missions of that sort she performed, is it probable you might have forgotten this?

"It is always probable, possible, also." "It is always probable, possible, also." The court asked a number of questions, which, with responses, were as follows: "Were the positions of the Brooklyn and Oregon, relative to the Vixen during the battle of July 3, taken from Lieutenant during the action to accompany my re-port to the Admiral.' His reply, as I how remember it, was: "Those notes were taken for the representative of a newspaper on board the Brooklyn, and I merid the basile of July 3, taken from Lieutenant Harlow's notes or from your personal ob-servations?" "From my recollection of the fight that

Leave of Absence

Ambassador to

Granted the

JOSEPH H. CHOATE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 .- According to a dispatch to the World from London, Ambassador Choate ha

applied to the State Department at

Washington for leave of absence,

and proposes to sail for New York

a week from next Saturday. It is

believed Mr. Choate's visit to

Washington is inspired mainly by

his desire to obtain an agreement on the canal treaty, although, of

course, he also has personal rea-

sons for undertaking the trip.

England.

helm because that is the reason we lost sight of the Spanish ships." "But you do not mean, if I understand you, she made the full turn with star-

board helm?"

board helm?" "Oh, no; at that time I was under the impression that it had, yes." "How did you come to enter in the ship's log that the vessel turned with a star-board helm? Do you recognize that log (handing him the log of the Brooklyn)?" "I de."

Turning of the Port Helm.

The witness then, in response to a ques ion, read to the court that part of the log book which relates to the turning of the port heim, as follows:

"At 9:30, went to quarters for muster and inspection and immediately after-ward the Spanish squadron was noticed coming out of the harbor. The leading ship, the Maria Theresa, flagship, opened fire at once, This ship (the Brooklyn) and the other vessels, namely, Texas, Oregon, Indiana, Iowa, Vixen and Gloucester, en-gaged the enemy at once. The enemy stood towards us at first, then put helm aport and stood alongshore close into the westward. We engaged with port bat-tery at first, standing in for the Maria Theresa, the Colon and the Vizcaya, all three of which we engaged, but just as soon as the enemy stood to the west-ward, put helm to port, swinging (a lit-tle interline here) clear of the fire of the Texas so as to bring the starboard bat-tery to bear and stood parallel to the en-

emy." The witness then stated that the original entry in the log had made it appear that the helm was put to starboard in-stead of to port, as it appears in the permanent log. The change, he said, had been made July 5, two days after the ac-tion. Asked why he changed it, Mr. Doyle

said "I changed it after I had had a discus-sion with Sharp. I had been under the impression, as I have stated, that we had turned with a starboard heim. Sharp was aboard the Brooklyn on July 5 to luncheon with us, and I had a discus-sion with him that day on that subject I think that is the time I changed it." "Do you know whether the Navigator had then signed the log as correct?"

"I do not, sir." "Why were the interlined words put in?" "They were put in, I think: in fact, I know, at the suggestion of some person, probably the Navigator. They were put in evidently after the log was written up,

ele southward to westward, northward to eastward?'

Movements of the Brooklyn. We were headed at the beginning of the battle inshore; that is to say, the head of our ship was probably about north, and as soon as the Spanish ships came out and I got on top of the port tur ret, the ship was then moving ahead and turning with port helm, because the Spanish ships were a little on our starboard bow, but we were making the port bat-tery, and started to swing first and tery. brought the port battery into action. Now then, we must have continued around there, as I know now, but when I was in the starboard turret we lost sight of the ships because they were on our port bow." "The effect, then, of putting the heim aport, omitting the interlined words, in order to bring the starboard battery to bear, would be to send the vessel through

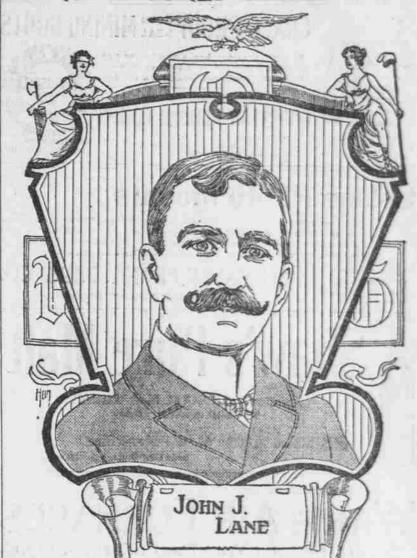
more than 180 degrees, would it not, in turning? "Certainly, yes; we were headed about

northeast, and that would mean more than 180 degrees." "The cheaper way would have been to put the heim to starboard, would it not?" "I am not prepared to say." "If the ship was headed northeast and

the chase was going nearly west, or on a westward course?" "Yes, you could make the turn in that

City, writes: "Do you, of your own knowledge, know





John J. Lane, Grand Keeper of Records, of the Grand Commandery of New York, United Order of the Golden Cross, writes from 303 W. Thirtleth St., New York City, as follows

"It is but rendering unto Caesar the things that belong unto Caesar to place Peruna at the head of the medicines known to the profession in cases of eatarch of the system. I have been cured myself through the use of only two bottles, so that for four years I have enjoyed perfect health, and during that time I have known of over a handred who have been cured through the use of this grand medicine. I have known of it heing used in cases of Bright's disease and other urinary troubles, for indigestion, and especially for Summer colds, and always with hest results."-JOHN J. LANE.

William C. Rouse, Limaburgh, Boone | enting disappeared. There is no tonic County, Ky., writes: | like Peruna,"-John Kerr. "Peruna is without doubt the best med-tine that was ever sold in our country.

John Kerr is secretary of Prospect Coun-il of the Catholic Benevolent Legion of New York. This is one of the biggest Catholle organizations in New York, and its membership runs into the thomsands. His place of business is at 221 Tonth aveone speaks of being sick, I recommend Peruna to them."-William C. Rousenue, New York City. An ex-Prime Minister Indorses Pe-

Hon. Cetso Caesar Moreno, ex-Prime Minister to Hawaii, writes from Wash-ington, D. C.:

"I can commend your great national catarrh cure, Peruna, to my friends throughout the country as a safe, reliable medicine. I know of no other tonic that will build a person up as well as Peruna. It is a positive cure for the universal discase, cninrrh, and those who will try this remarkable medicine will find a sure cure."-Celso Caesar Moreno.

If you do not derive prompt and satis-

the Chambers of Commerce in the prin-

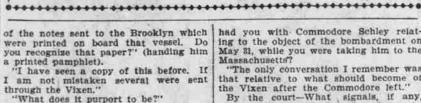
cipal cities of Porto Rico have selected delegates of business and financial promi-

nence to represent the commercial in-terests of the Island. The delegation will make a trip to the United States during

October and visit the commercial centers

This visit is said to be the result of a universal desire on the part of the busi-

ness men in the different cities of the



"What does it purport to be?" "An account of the engagement with the Spanish squadron as seen from the U. S. S. Vixen, July 3, 1895, U. S. S. Brooklyn, flagshtp.

Comparison of Notes.

At this point Judge-Advocate Lemly had the witness compare the original copy of the Harlow notes with the copy printed on board the Brooklyn; with the result of showing that the notes had been changed before being printed, so as to two stading ships of the enemy "bore well on the Brooklyn's starboard quarter," instead of on her "starboard bow," and that at 11:45 the Brooklyn was "one point on port bow," instead of "one point on star-

board bow. The court then adjourned for luncheon. When When the court reconvened after lunch, Captain Lemiy continued his ques-

May.

tioning of Commander Sharp concerning the changes in the notes made by Lieutenant Harlow, as follows: Judge Advocate-In the entry made in your log, hour 10:15, the two leading ships

of the enemy are given as well on the starboard bow of the Brooklyn, are they Commander Sharp (reading)-"The two

of July 3?

Raynor asked him whether, "in view of May 26, ships could have coaled with safety to them."

Captain Sigsbee also made an addition to his statement of yesterday concerning any statement that he might have made

of the notes sent to the Brooklyn which were printed on board that vessel. Do you recognize that paper?" (handing him a printed pamphlet). had you with Commodore Schley relat-ing to the object of the bombardment on May 31, while you were taking him to the Massachuzetts? "The only conversation I remember was

that relative to what should become of the Vixen after the Commodore left." By the court-What signals, if any,

were made by the Brooklyn from the commencement to the end of the battle "The Brooklyn had holsted the signal:

'Enemy attempting to escape.' That is in the notes. There may have been others,

off Santiago. "My impression is that I received my instructions from Commander McCalla to

Sigsbee Recalled.

Captain Sigsbee was then recalled to correct the official copy of his testimony of yesterday, but before he proceeded, Mr.

Captain Sigsbee replied: "Possibly, yes, on the evening of the 28th, but at risk of danger to the ships. The weather had somewhat abated and I can not say that it would have been impossible." it would have been impossible."

but I do not find any here." By the court-State the orders under which you acted when on blockade when

go inside the line of vessels and to the seaward of Santiago about two miles. That is for the 29th. 30th and 31st of

way.

because they are interlined." "About how was the ship heading at that time-within the quadrant of a cir-

taken up and satisfactorily settled.

He was asked if he had not approached Lawrence S. Holt, of North Carolina, and offered to hunh up the case for a consid-eration of \$800. Hawkes replied, in heat, that \$800 would not hush up anything. "Any man that says so is a linr, and I will so brand him."

Major Hawkes testified as to his inter-views of Flint, Eddy & Co., of New York, to whom he announced his purpose of organizing a company "to control the hemp trade of the Philippines."

He said Colonel Heistand had guaranteed that if the combination wers put through the tariffs could be "fixed." Helstand had said he could get a Mr. Smith, at the head of the Insular Bureau of the War Department, into the combination. Adjourned until tomorrow.

NATIONAL BANK ORGANIZATION.

Summary of Returns Received by the Controller of the Currency.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 .- The Controller of the Currency has prepared a summary of returns relative to the organiza-tion of National banks under the provitions of the National currency law, amend-ad by the act of March 14, 1900, statistics being brought down to the close of September, 1901

During the 18½ months ended Septem-ber 30 there were organized 815 banks, with a capital of \$38,512,000, and with a deposit of bonds as securities for circula-tion of \$10,556,750. Included in the num-ber of banks are 96, with capital under \$50,000 each, and aggregate capital stock of \$12,747,000. Banks of capital of \$50,000 or over number 229, and aggregate capital being \$13,855,000.

In number of organizations the Middle States lead with 224 and capital of \$12,-55,000. The Western States organized 151 655,000. The Western States organized 151 with a capital of \$4,85,000; the Pacific States, including Hawsii, 22, with a cap-ital of 31,455,000. In point of number of organizations, Texas leads with 20 banks. Since March 14, 1300, the number of banks in existence has increased from 3617 to 4254 the capital stock from \$616,305,095 to \$661,-851,695; bonds deposited, from \$244,612,570 to \$330,721,830, and circulation secured by bonds and by lawful money from \$254,402,-730 to \$358,830,548, is an increase of \$104,-

HAY MAY RETIRE.

If He Does, Gage Says Root Will Be His Successor.

DENVER, Oct. 2-A special to the Republican from Boulder, Colo.; says: Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the United

States Treasury, arrived here today, on his way to Camp Talcott. Speaking of the rumored intention of Secretary Hay to retire from the Cabinet, Mr. Gage said:

"Secretary Hay is getting tired of the business He is a man of the strictest He is very sensitive, however, and it hurts him, after he has worked hard, be misrepresented and lampooned. He independently rich. He can do as he wishes, go wherever he desires. He has a very few intimate friends, and would rather enjoy life surrounded by agreeable companions and his books than attend to the thresome routine of the office of Sec-retary of State. I should not be surprised if he would soon withdraw. If so, Ro will probably be his successor."

LABOR LEGISLATION.

A Comparative Report by the Indus-

trial Commission. WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.-A comparative report upon labor legislation was issued today by the Industrial Commission. It shows that only as to a few subjects do legislation exceed in bulk and detail the legislation enacted by this coun-

other clash last Friday. As a result, the bailiff of the Supreme Court and the bail-iff of the grand jury of the Circuit Court had a physical encounter outside the room occupied by the grand jury, the two officers meeting in efforts to carry out the orders given them.

The cause of the trouble this time was the occupancy of the chambers of Chief Justice Frear, who is absent, by the grand jury. The room formerly occupied by the jury was too small, and Deputy Attorney-General Davis asked Judge Gear for a better room, proposing to use Frear's room. Gear stated that he had no authority to order the jury to occupy Frear's room, but that the jurors could do so if they wished. Davis at once secured the keys, and the jury began to use the Friday morning Associate Justice Perry,

the only member of the Supreme Court who is in the city now, ordered Bailiff McGurn to take possession of the room and exclude the grand jury. He took the position that it was an outrageous inva-sion of Frenr's private office for the grand jury to enter the room. jury to enter the room. When McGurn started to unlock the oor of the room he was resisted by Balliff Noy, of the grand jury. He overpow-ered Noy, and then Judge Gear, him-self, of the First Circuit Court, who had been attracted by the noise, stood guard at the door of the grand jury's quarters and defied the Supreme Court bailiff to oust him. The balliff was just about to so when Justice Perry stopped him, Department of Public Works authorized the use of the room, and it is still being used. An order signed by Judge Gear is on the door ordering all persons except those entitled to enter the room to out, as the grand jury's private papers are in the room

Tax on Rogers Estate.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.-The official appraisement of the estate of Jacob S. Rogers, the locomotive builder, of Paterson, N. J., who left his millions to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, has been filed at the Surrogate's office in Paterson. It shows that his estate is valued at a little more than \$5,500,000. Double taxes will have to be paid on all the personal property. In the first place, the State of New Jersey will exact 5 per Capital Party of the State of New Jersey will exact 5 per capital Party of the State of New Jersey will exact 5 per capital Party of the State of New Jersey will exact 5 per capital Party of the State Party of the State of cent on the whole of this valuation, as the executors have to give an account of this to the state. Second, each state has laws providing that no stock will be transferred from the name of a deceased person on the stock book of a corporation unless a

tax is paid on it. In some states this tay tax is paid of it. In some states this tax is high. In this way the holdings will be taxed twice, as most of the stock is in companies outside of New Jersey. This tax alone will deplete the estate by fully

Question of Riparian Rights.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 2 .- Judge Toulmin of the United States Circuit Court, has rendered an important decision against the City of Mobile, in an equity suit involving the ownership of valuable prop-erty within the limits of the city. The question was one of riparlan rights and ownership, and Judge Toulmin decided that while the legal title to the land was in the name of the city it was estopped from asserting title because it had been granting property-owners the right to build wharves and buikheads. This litigation involved the possession of the en tire river front, valued at \$20,000,000, and the suit, while it involved only about \$100,000 of values, has settled the law as to ownership of the river front and its many valuable improvements, sheds wareh uses, docks, mills, booms, etc.

To Cure a Cold in One Day Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Al druggists refund the money If it fails to cure E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c. on her starboard bow." yes sir "Now in the copy printed on the Brooklyn, what is the bearing of those ships?" Commander Sharp (reading)-"The two eading ships were well on her starboard leading ships were well on her starboard quarter." It says "quarter" here and "bow" in the notes of the Vixen's log.

'Then the Brooklyn is placed further ahead by the printed copy of the log, is she not? "Either ahead or the ships of the Spanish fleet further astern, yes, sir.'

"In the entry made at 11:45 A. M. It appears from your log that the Brooklyn bore one point on the port bow of the Vixen, does it not?" Commander Sharp (reading)-"The Brooklyn one point on the port bow dis-tant about three miles." In the notes "Brooklyn one point on the starboard

bow distant about three miles." "What is the effect of the differences between the copy of the log book and the notes?" The copy of the Brooklyn's printed

hotes would put the Brooklyn further in shore or the Vixen further out, sir, as the case might be." Cross-examining the witness, Captain Parker elicited from him the statement that the print of the word "starboard" in Lieutenant Harlow's entry for 11:45.

as printed in the Brooklyn print of the notes, corresponds with the official print as given in the appendix, that word being given in place of the word "port," originally stated in the notes. Capt Captain Parker also called the attention of the witness to the entry in Lieutenant Har-low's notes, wherein he said: "11:15, the Iowa is gaining on the Massachus-etts," and asked if he had read the notes at the time, calling his attention to the

fact that the Massachusetts was then at Guantanamo. Commander Sharp replied that he did read the notes, but thought he must have overlooked this notation.

Changes in the Copy.

Captain Parker then asked whether it was not true that the changes from the original copy, appearing in the Brookiyn print, had been made by Lieutenant Harlow himself before he delivered the transcript to him (Sharp) for Commodore Schley. The witness replied that he did

Captain Parker-You can hardly remember at this time whether the Brooklyn was on the starboard or port bow, can you? "Yes, sir; my impression is she was on

the port bow." Captain Parker-Now, knowing that

fact, may it not be possible that, before you sent those notes to the Commodore the word "starboard" may have been changed into "port" or vice versa? If you read the notes over before you took them to the Commodore and saw any inaccuracies you probably would have

changed them, would you not? "I am afraid I did not look them over as carefully as I should have done. That is an error undoubtedly about the Brookbeing on the starboard bow. It was on the port side.

Mr. Raynor-Do you remember when you handed to Commodore Schley the type-written transcript of the Harlow notes from which the pamphlet was printed that you said: "Commodore Schley, these are the true notes of the fight, which

will stand.' "I have no recollection of using such language "I want to see if you recollect this in.

to Admiral Sampson or any one else, to the effect that Commodore Schley was "When'I was on top of the starbe blockading Santiago harbor 25 miles out at sea. He said: "I did not and never have stated that Admiral Schley was blockading 25 miles

out at sea." The court asked questions of Captain time?'

Sigsbee as follows: "You have stated there were two meet-ings of commanding officers off Saniiago while you were blockading there, have you not?"

"I stated that, to the best of my recollection, there were. I am not too firm in the belief. I am positive of one." "Upon what ship or ships were these

meetings or this meeting held?" "Either the Yale or the Harvard." Were the meetings accidental or by or-

der of the senior officer present?" "By order of the senior officer present. "By order of the senior once, p. "What was the object of these meetinge?"

They were informal meetings to talk over the situation. I remember I ob-jected to one because the Spaniards might ome out and catch us out of our ships

at any time, and I wanted to go aboard my ship. The meeting was broken up on my account. Mr. Hanna handed to Captain Sigsbee a

copy book containing the order to himself, in response to which he had proceeded to Santiago to meet the flying The dispatch read: squadron. at once off Santiago. The Spanish fleet is reported there; communicate occasion

Captain Sigsbee said the dispatch was correct. He was then excused

Watch Officer of the Brooklyn.

When Captain Sigsbee left the witness stand he was succeeded by Lieutenant James G. Doyle, who was watch officer on board Commodore Schley's flagship, the Brooklyn, during the Spanish war. There was much interest in his appear-ance, as he is the first of the Brooklyn's officers to be called since the inquiry be-gan. He was called by the department, but when Captain Lemly had concluded his examination Mr. Raynor announced that it had been Admiral Schley's intention to have Lieutenant Doyle ned as a witness in his behalf. He. therefore, with the consent of the Court, questioned the witness as if his examinaion had been in chief and did not confine himself to cross-examination

In response to questions by / Captain Lemly, Lieutenant Doyle said that, during the battle of Santlago, he had had charge of the two-walst turrets. He had, he said, written the log giving the account of the battle as there recorded, but afterward an addenda had been made by the Navigator. When the Brooklyn steamed westward the witness was first in the port turret and then in the starboard turret.

"Did you have an opportunity of ob-serving which way the vessel turned?" Captain Lemly asked.

The witness responded in the affirma-tive. He said, however, that he did not hear the orders given to the man at the

"What did you observe?"

"I observed, while in the port turret, that we had an opportunity of firing at the Spanish ships and the turret was trained nearly abead. The Spanish ships were a little bit then on our port how and we lost sight of them by our ship turning with a starboard helm. Then it was ident: Do you remember that, on the afternoon of the 1st or 2d of July, you were called alongside the Brooklyn and by a megaphone message from Lieuten-ish ships a little bit on our starboard neim. Then it was board battery, and as I crossed from one turret to the other I observed the Span-ish ships a little bit on our starboard bow. As soon as I got in that turret I

"When' I was on top of the starboard turret it looked very much to me as though we were going to have a general melee or mix-up with the Spanish ships." "How far were they from you at that

"When we took them up on the starboard quarter, after we made part of the turn, as I remember the range, it was 1400 yards."

"How do you verify that range?" "I have no why of verifying that. We had to take the range given to us." "What I mean by verifying is as to whether or not shots were fired at that range, and how they fell."

"I did not see the shots. I fired at that range; I fired one, I know." Mr. Raynor then took the witness and asked him if it were not true that the

change in the log was not due to an error on the part of the witness and to no desire on the part of anybody to faisify the facts.

solutely," was the response "And the error," continued Mr. Ray-or, "occurred, as I understand you to say, in this way: That during the action you could not see on account of the smoke,

and that the snip on stored." helm and was so entered." We lost track of the enemy in the first instance with the port battery by our own bow shutting the enemy out and showing that at that time we must have had our helm a little to starboard or that the enemy was going

with starboard helm.' "And then, when you learned you had been mistaken, you made the change?" "I changed the entry, and I think if you had the rough copy here you would find it was changed in my own handwriting."

Testimony for Schley.

Mr. Raynor then stated to the court that it was his desire to treat Lieutenant Doyle as a witness for Admiral Schley. To this the court assented, and Mr. Raynor asked the witness a series of questions calcu-lated to bring out a brief history of the Brooklyn's part in the Santlago campaign and a full statement of his observations while an officer on board that vessel.

Mr. Doyle said in response to these ques-tions that while at Key West, which port the Brooklyn had left at the head of the flying squadron, May 19, 1898, he had heard nothing of the Spanish fleet, nor had he then been informed of a secret code of signals arranged by Captain McCalla for communicating with the Cuban insurgents. Relating the particulars of the blockade off Clenfuegos by the flying squadron from May 21 to 24, Lieutenant Doyle said he recalled the arrival of the Iowa and the Dupont off Clenfuegos on May 22, of the Hawk on the 23d, and of the Marbie-head on the 24th. He said that he had observed three lights which looked like bonfires on the shore each night that the squadron lay off Clenfuegos, but that neither he nor any one else on board, so far as he knew, understood their purport, He also told of a reconnaissance of the harbor at Cienfuegos the evening of May 22, of the conversation with the officers of the British ship Adula, and of the arrival

of the Marblehead and the departure o the entire squadron for Santiago after the last-named vessel had communicated with the Cubans ashore.

The Start for Santiago.

en he said, on the night of the 24th the ships formed in squadron and started eastward, the speed at first being nin-knots an hour, but afterwards being re duced to accommodate the small vessel the Vixen and the Eagle. When they made their start there was quite a surf a "long swell off the sea." and on the 25th and sears, speaking for commodore Schley, directed to go to the New York and report to Admiral Sampson that Com-modore Schley had observed suspicious movements of smoke in the harbor, indi-cating that vessels were moving toward all for the dense smoke. While in that

I learned that it proved a great remedy for nervous debility, too. With the ca-tarrh I had a weak stomach and an aching back; that was from a shattered nervous system. After using Peruna for my stomach was as well as month ever, my

There is nothing like it. I recommend it far and hear to both well and sick. have six people using it, and all say it i

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me. One of my friends met me the oth-

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Cereal Club, welcomed the delegates. four miles and said there were picket boats on the inside of the line. Speaking of the bombardment of the Colon, May 31, President B. A. Lockwood, of Des Moines, delivered his annual address. Lieutenant Doyle said that its effect had been to develop the fact that the Span fards had two guns in their land bat Porto Ricans to Visit United States. EUFFALO, Oct. 2.-Information has been given out here by Porto Ricans at-tonding the Fan-American Exposition that

teries. Mr. Raynor asked: "When was the circular form of blockade commenced?

While no mention was made of the name of Admiral Sampson, this question was evidently regarded as an attempt to bring his blockade into the case for purposes of comparison, and Captain Lemiy wes prompt in noting a sharp and vigorous ob lection Without waiting for any argu ment on the point, the court immediately announced a brief recess. The member retired for a minute or two, and when they returned, Admiral Dewey suid: "The court decides that all questions re-

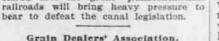
United States to become familiar with the trade conditions of Porto Rico and the possibility of developing those markets. lating to the blockade off Santiago must be confined to the time prior to rival of the commander-in-chief.

Cook's Imperial Champagne-Extra Dry nd extra quality. Dry pungent, elletous aroma and has lovely hou The court then adjourned for the dify.

FARMERS' CONGRESS.

Georgia Delegate Spoke for the Nicaragua Canal.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Oct. 2.-Harris Jordan, of Georgia, president of the Southern Interstate Cotton Growers' Association, at today's session of the Farm ers' National Convention, declared that the Nicaragua Canal was a great Na-tional necessity and while the South and West would get a large share of the bene-fit, the East would also profit. He de-clared that the great granscontinental



DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 2 -Fully 600 telegates from all parts of the co attended the opening meeting of the sixth annual session of the National Grain Dealers' Association in this city in the new Auditorium, at 9 o'clock this morn-



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