THE MORNING OREGONIAN, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1901.

MORE TIME FOR RANSOM made away with nearly \$100,000 of the city's funds, has been located at Havana, Cuba, and Chief of Police A. C. Wein-gates and City Solicitor Henry Hart have MISS STONE'S CAPTORS WILL WAIT ANOTHER MONTH. United States Consul Dickinson Is

Following the Missionary to Give Brigands Some Money.

LONDON, Oct. 8.-"It is reported from Sofia," says a dispatch from Vienna to the Daily Express, "that United States Consul Dickinson and an envoy of the missionary society arrived there Saturday, intending to follow up Miss Stone, the abducted missionary, and deposit a portion of the ransom. The brigands have extended 'the time for payment one

The Daily Telegraph publishes the folwing dispatch from Vienna: "Mr. Dickinson and the director of the

American mission held a long audience with Frince Ferdinand, at Sofia. There is no doubt that Miss Stone was abducted under orders from the Macedonian com-

NEARLY HALF THE MONEY RAISED.

Extension of Time Will Not Delay the Forwarding of the Ransom.

BOSTON, Oct. 7.-Nearly half the noney needed to ransom Miss Ellen M. money needed to rainsom and biggarian Stone, the missionary, from the Bulgarian brigands, has been placed in the hands of Kidder, Feabody & Co. The exact figures at midnight were ¥55543 40 cash, and \$7560 in pledges. Of this amount, the State Department to be forwarded to its State Department to be forwarded to its Consular Agent at the place where it can be used most expeditionaly. Mem-bers of the firm, when informed of, the baseclated Press cablegram from London Associated Press cablegram from London here of the him, when informed of the Associated Press cablegram from London to the effect that the Vienna advices in-dicated there would be a month's exten-sion of time in which to pay the ran-som, said the forwarding of money would not be delayed in the least.

not be delayed in the least. During the afternoon, the officials of the Amercan Board of Congregational Missions met informally. Nothing was talked of except Miss Stone, and the matter of the ransom. The officials personally contributed to the ransom, but as officials they took the position they have maintained all slong, that it would be inad-visable for them, as a missionary board, to pay a ransom-this for the reason to pay a ransom-this for the reason that it would be putting a premium on brigandage that must in the end make missionary work in wild and rough countries more difficult and possibly im-practicable. After this meeting, it was officially given out that the State De-methemat at Woohnston has agreed to at Washington has agreed to trist timetat take full charge of the delivery of the ransom to the brigands. If news comes that Miss Stone still lives, or until the we of her death is received, collections the ransom will continue to be made.

STATE DEPARTMENT BUSY,

It, is Believed Negotiations Are in Progress With the Brigands.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.-It is not prob-able that the kidnapers of Miss Stone will enforce their ultimatum tomorrow. although that was the date named as the last day of grace in her case. The danger is by no means averted, however, and the most that can be said now is that there is a likelihood of securing a short extension by the brigands of the time allowed for the payment of the ran-som. The State Department is busying itself earnestly in this direction, evidently ting under the belief that in the course or three days the charitable peo ple of the United States will make up the fund necessary to secure Miss Stone's re-lease. Mr. Adec, the acting Secretary of State, was again at the White House today in consultation with the President day in consultation with the President touching Miss Stone's case, and it is be-lieved that negotiations are in progress directly with her captors. Meanwhile the White House and State Department are being flooded by letters and telegrams imploring the officials to save Miss Stone, on the fund had grown to \$43,959.

Political Purposes in Kidnaping. CLEVELAND, Oct. 7 .- "If the ransom of Miss Stone is not paid, I firmly believe her head will be set upon a pike pole in the nearest village," said F. T. Sweeney, of Columbus, Ind., ex-Consul-General to

gates and City Solicitor Henry Hart ave gone after him. A telegram was received from Havana saying Miller was thera, and asking what would be paid for his surrender. A reward of \$500 was voted by the Council, and a reply was received that Miller would be turned over for that moment a Cuban who made the that amount. A Cuban who made the deal says Miller is poor, friendless and in a pitiable condition.

NOT SAMPSON'S WORK.

His Secretary Corrected That Part of Maclay's History Scoring Schley.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 .- Colonel Robert M. Thompson, of this city, president of the United States Academy Alumni Association, makes the following statement to the Associated Press in connection with the Schley inquiry:

"After Maclay's book was published, Maclay stated that the process had been submitted to the commanding officers. submitted to the commaning oncers, including Admiral Sampson, and that they approved his statements. A reporter call-ing upon Admiral Sampson when he was ill in his bed obtained from the Admiral what appears to be a confirmation of this statement. The Admiral was asked if he had seen and read the proofs of Maclay's book, and he said 'Yes.' But unfortunately, he was too ill to go into the matter at any length and explain every-thing, and so the public was so informed, and today believes that Admiral Sampson entirely approved the statement that Schley was a coward and a caitiff, which was the gist of Maclay's charges against

pointed out that the Maclay history was a standard one and used at the Naval Academy as a text-book. This volume brought the history down through the period of the Spanish War, and it was desirable that there should be no inac-curacies in it. The Admiral therefore consented to correct them, and he did correct a certain part of them, but as soon as he arrived at the part which consoon as he arrived at the part which con-tained the statement that Schley was a coward, he was very angry, and said the statement was one the author had no right to make; that it was unjust and un-fair to speak of any naval officer in such fair to speak of any naval officer in such terms, and declined to have anything fur-ther to do with the proofs. His secre-tary, impressed with the great desira-bility of having the statements of facts accurate, and believing that he was not in any way responsible for the statements of opinions did, on his own account, com-pare the book with the records and make on the margins a number of corrections. As these were in the same handwriting as on the margins a number of corrections. As these were in the same handwriting as those made when Agmiral Sampson was giving his personal attention to the cor-rections, Mr. Maclay was perfectly justi-fied in his statement. The order of the Secretary of the Navy forbidding naval effective to make any statement for pubofficials to make any statement for pub-lication regarding this controversy is-sued immediately after this interview, prevented the foregoing correction being officially made."

SHEPARD ACCEPTS.

He Tells What He Will Do if Elected Mayor of Greater New York.

Mayor of Greater New York. NEW YORK, Oct. 7.-Howard M. Shep-ard, of Brooklyn, the Democratic nomines for Mayor of Greater New York, today returned from Lake George. A committee formally notified him tonight of his nom-ination, and Mr. Shepard accepted. Mr. Shepard, in accepting the nomination, said, among other things: "I promise you and the Democratic par-ty of this city, and its entre people, if my nomination be ratified at the polis, that from the 1st of January, 1808, until the end of 1908, the Police Commission of the City of New York, if I shall live so long, will, barring interference from Al-bany, in effect, be the man who is Mayor of the city, acting through a competent, honest, resolute citizen, who shall at all honest, resolute citizen, who shall at all times, both in season and out of season, by day and night, practically enforce the standard which the Mayor himself, upon his whole conscience, and in view of his own undoubted power and responsibility, into an for police administration." sets up for police administration." For himself, Mr. Shepard said he be-lieved that a competition for the Mayor-alty between Seth Low and himself will not, on the whole, be calamitous to any real interest of the American metropolis tors when the United States to seek iter yeans upon Turkey. True to their prom-ise, the brigands will release Miss Sione if her ranson is paid. If it is not, they will cut a finger off and send it to her friends; then an ear, and finally her head and of good government required an. Low's defeat. The evils and wrongs of administration have all been charged upon the Democratic party, he said, not-withstanding it had, in large part, been created by Republicans and a Repub-lican Legislature. The Democratic par-ty, speaking for the masses of the people. has made it clear to its candidates beyond peradventure that it proposes that the administration of the city shall be efficient, honest and incorruptible, and that if evils exist they shall be reformed." In closing, he said: "I am a Democrat, through and through, and, therefore, I believe in personal libcrty, not license for crime or vice.

(Continued from First Page.)

Captain Cook might have given the order

Captain Cook might have given the order to the man at the wheel. Mr. Raynor-Did Commodore Schley give the order to port the helm? "He did," was the reply. "Was the helm aiready aport?" "I guess so: Captain Cook says so." Objection was made by Captain Lemly to the use of the word "guess" by the witness, but Admiral Dewey said the form of expression was immaterial and asked of expression was immaterial, and asked that counsel should not interrupt. Continuing his statement in response to Mr. Raynor's question, the witness said that when his conversation with Com-modore Schley had occurred on the Brookmodore Schley had occurred on the Brook lyn, the Commodore was standing on the

as? space.

platform around the conning tower and two or three feet from himself (the wit-ness), and that Captain Cook, a part of "How much would she have gained to the time, stood in the door of the conning the northward and westward had she tower, four or five feet distant. He said turned with starboard helm?"

FIRST LIEUTENANT OF ARTILLERY.

explicit denial in a response to a request from Admiral Schley. "He wanted me to write a denial of the controversy," he continued. "I had previously written that I could not deny the statement. A letter followed asking for a denial of the colloquy. I gave him this, at the same time explaining that I had admitted the gist of the report." "Have you anywhere denied the sub-stantial accuracy of the facts as set forth in the report of that colloquy?" "On the contrary, I have admitted it." Changing the line of examination, Mr. Hama then asked: "When the Brooklyn turned with port helm, did she blanket the fire of the Texas as I did she blanket the fire of the Texas as I did she the observent the Texas and the enemy?"

"I didn't think she did. I thought, how-ever she was going to do it." "Had she turned the other way was there space enough for her to have made such turn without endangering the Tex-

"Perfectly, perfectly clear enough

that the shots which had fallen near the fleet on that date were from Spanish ships in the hafbor, fired over the hill, and not from the shore batteries. For this rea-son, he had directed all the New Orleans fire on that occasion at the Colon, in-'stead of the land batteries. Describing the blockade of Santiago harbor maintained by Commodors Schley, the witness said the distance during the day was from five to eight miles, and at

day was from five to eight miles, and at night the vessels steamed in column back and forth across the harbor somewhat and forth across the harbor somewhat nearer in. He added that even though the log of the New Orleans had placed the vessels nearer the shore, he would not change his position. He did not believe the vessels were more than four miles from the Morro on May 31.

that the shots which had fallen near the

Strength of the Batterles.

Mr. Raynor asked: "What do you know about the strength of the batteries, the number of the batteries, or the strength of the guns before the reconnoissance on May 31? What actual knowledge did you

May sir what actual knowledge and you have." Witness replied: "I had no knowledge whatever before the reconnoissance." "Then on May 31, when this reconnois-sance or bombardment took place, so far as you were concerned, you were abso-lutely in ignorance of the number of batteries or the strength of the guins" "Prior to the first first of the guins"

the result of that reconnoissance or bom-

bardment?" "By the number of shots that were fired: by the character of the discharge, the smoke, etc., as indicating the call-ber of the guns; by the fail of the pro-jectiles, the amount of water they would throw up and the evident direction of the fail, as indicating whether the pro-jectiles were moving with great velocity or slow. In that way I judged alone." "Those things were developed as the result of the reconnoissance, were they not?" bardment?"

not? "I consider the reconnoissance in that particular to have been successful."

"The reconnoissance was successful for the purpose of developing the number and strength of the batteries?" "Eminently so.

When the Judge-Advocate again took the witness, he asked:

"Referring to your answer that the firing of the 31st was eminently success-ful in developing the strength of the Santiago batteries, what, as a matter of fact, was developed as to the strength of such batteries; were they as strong or otherwise?

Guns of the Colon.

"They were weak." "Can you state whether the engagement of May 31 developed the fact that the Colon had anything larger than six-incl uns on board at that time?" "It did not occur to us that she fired

heavy guns. The caliber I cannot specify. It did not appear she fired the 11-inch guns for which we knew she had been designed."

The court asked questions of Captain Folger, as follows: "For what length of time was the New Orleans able to fire at the Colon and the batteries on May 31, on each run?"

"I think it was between five and 10 minutes."

"Did you have any conversation with Commodore Schley as to his purpose in attacking the Colon, May 31?" "I did not. The information I received

was by signal only." " "By what method did you obtain the range for your guns on May 31, while

firing at the Colon?" "We obtained the necessity for a change of range by the fall of projectiles." "Were you furnished any plan of battle hy Commodore Schley to be followed in case the Spanish squadron should come out?"

'No, sh Admiral Dewey-You referred to a signal from the flagship. The court would like to know what that signal was. "The signal was, 'New Orleans, clear ship for action,' and I think it was fol-lowed by the signal, 'The New Orleans, Iowa, Massachusetts, will engage the forts,' indicating that there was to be a reconnoissance or bombardment. I do not remember any conversation with the Commodore that forenoon on the subject.

Admiral Dewey-The court would like to know from the signal-book exactly what signals were made by the Massachusetts.

The witness (reading)-"At 12:48, in obe-dience to flagship Massachusetts, signaled to the New Orleans and Iowa to clear 111 1 1.

USE SOME COMMON-SENSE IN SICKNESS.

Take the Only Remedy That Is Guaranteed to Effect a Cure!

batteries or the strength of the number of "Prior to the fire by the batteries 1 had no knowledge." "What knowledge did you acquire as the result of that recomposance or bond

They Are Dropping by the Way While the Great Work of Paine's Celery Compound Goes Steadily On.

God-given quality of common sense it is when he begins to be sick.

One can afford to be stupid or freakish, or /careless and frivolous when well. There is no man so poor, if he has his health, and his nerves are in good order. his muscles sound, and his stomach nornal, who cannot correct his mistakes. But the moment one falts sick-who mal.

as sure as fate, disease with its mild be sinnings, if not promptly checked, is bound to develop into serious illnessthere is no longer time to experiment or The experience of the world has shown

that in every case of sickness resulting from impaired nerves and impure blood, Palne's celery compound does immediate and effective good! For the last ten years the thousands of authentic reports of in-dividual cases have multiplied, until lt can be absolutely said that in no one case does this great remedy ever fall to benefit, and if taken promptly, to cure! And yet during that time a hundred worthless nostrums under patented catchy names have been folsted upon the public, and some of them for a brief period have had large sales. But every one of them having been tried has been found sadly wanting, and after their un-scrupulous proprietors have made all the money they could in defrauding the well and seriously harming the sick, these quack medicines and their catchy, silly names have disappeared from view. There la a concoction being sold in this state today, where its speculative advertising was begun a year later than in other

states, a year or two ago, which has gone the way of its predecessors so rapidly that in every section of the country where It was first exploited, the sales have dropped off as rapidly as they begun, and the obscure company behind it finds

and the obscure company bennut it must it no longer possible, even by the most sensational methods, to create any de-mand whatever for it. Unlike all these and other such prep-arations, Paine's celery compound has stood the test of time and experience. It is not a patent medicine: it is the dis-covery of one of the greatest physicians the world has had, probably the most successful practitioner in this country, whose reputation was already established as a specialist in nervous diseases, and who was and is the foremost authority in the world on the diseases of the blood and nerves, Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL. D. As distinguished in his way as his kinsman, that other great Ver-

If ever a person needs to exercise the Sod-given quality of common sense it is when he begins to be stck. and curing the sick, restoring the weak and depressed to health and sirengt. making it possible for many and mac/ a person to live, who could find no reflet in well-intended prescriptions, or anti-quated and worthless sursaparillas and nervines.

In these years that have seen so many quacks come and go, one so-called medicine was put up by no more experienced a hand than a pushing Philadelphia real estate dealer; another has been and is now run in part by a group of sharp newspaper men; another which originated as a pleasant thing for colds, has added not to its virtues, but to its schames of advertising, until it has become in the minds of its projectors a cure for all the alliments under the aur-and such instances might be multiplied. Don't touch

them! All these have had, or are having their day, while the demand for America's greatest family remedy-a real remedy for real ills-an effective tonic and honest invigorator, has not suffered from the attempted substitution of other preparations. Paine's celery compound is a med-icine that cures the sick, and no high class druggist ever attempts to induce a customer to take anything in its stead, Paine's celery compound has gone on steadily gaining in fame these years because those who have tried It have grate-fully sung its praises, and in every com-munity in the country have by word of

mouth spread its fame. According to the well-known ethics of reputable physicians, this prescription was

at the very outset freely presented to physicians in good standing, and the formula is gladly given them today.

For that reason Palne's celery com-pound has never been included among the patent medicines. Coming from so high a source, and so searchingly tried and recommended, physicians have long employed it as unhestitutingly as they have

used their official preparations. It drives the poison germs of deep-seated disease from the blood.

It brings buoyancy of spirit in place of insuitude and despondency. It allows the overtaxed system to start

fairly on the road to health. It procures the aleep so necessary to brain and nerve centers.

It strengthens. Invigorates.

Gives new tone to the system.

Mukes the blood healthy. food for the nerves

Emperor William's Luck as a Hunter

BERLIN, Oct. 7.-Emperor William left Rominton, having killed II stags during

the fortnight he spent there. He went to Hubertusstock, the imperial hunting

tinue deer-stalking for several days.

lodge near Eberswalde, where he will con-

NOTICE!!

Observe this blue signature

COMPANY'S EXTRACT of Beef

For Sick Room

Por KITCHEN



PERCY WILLIS.

SALEM, Oct. 7 .- Percy Willis has been appointed First Lieutenant of Artillery in the regular Army. He began military duty in the Oregon National Guard, and at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war was commissioned a Major in the Second Oregon Regiment. He served with distinction, and was mustered out at San Francisco. Under the policy of the War Department, each Governor was permitted to recommend men for commissions in the volunteer service, and upon recommendation of Governor Geer Willis was commissioned a Captain in the Forty-fifth Regiment, Volunteer Infantry. He served in this po-sition until the regiment was mustered out last Summer. He was then notified that he would be tendered a Lieutenancy if he should successfully pass the re-quired examination. He stood the examination before the military board at San Francisco last August, and his success is evidenced by his appointment to a First Lieutenancy, the highest position open to him under the provisions of the Army reorganisation bill. He applied for appointment in the artillery arm of ission and assignment to duty will be received in the the service. His comm regular course of War Department business. The members of the Second Oregon Regiment speak highly of Major Willis' service in the Philippines. For deeds of beroism at San Isidro he was recommended for a brevet.

that Captain Cook had taken part in the conversation Mr. Raynor then questioned the witness Mr. Raynor then questioned the witness very closely in regard to the language in which this colloquy was reported by the newspapers and the language used by Mr. Hodgson in his correspondence with Schley. He said the newspaper versions Schley. He said the newspaper versions of Commander Hodgson's statement of the

colloquy was as follows: Schley-Hard aport.

"She would have gained a position of about 600 or 700 yards nearer the Spanish line.

"I understand you to say you suggested the reversal of the starboard engine at the time this turn was made, but that was rejected by Commodore Schley af-

Turkey, today. Continuing, Mr. Sweeney

"I think the kidnaping of Miss Stone was done for political purposes. Her cap-tors wish the United States to seek rewill be put upon a pike pole in some litthe village of Turkey. I know them, know their methods of operating, and know their history. I have had numerous exeriences with them, and whatever may e their faults, they are honorable men as far as their words go."

A HALF A MILLION FIRE.

Immense Yard at Arkansas City Was Completely Destroyed.

ARKANSAS CITY, Ark., Oct. 7 .- A destructive fire occurred in this city this afternoon, completely consuming the Pae-jucke-Leicht Lumber Company's immense yard, containing 4,000,000 feet of sensoned cottonwood lumber ready for the market and six cars belonging to the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, Loss, \$506,000.

\$30,000 Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7 .- Fire swept through half a block of frame and brick build-ings in South Chicago early today, caus-ing a loss of about \$50,000. The rapid spread of the flames was due largely to the delay to a number of fire engines by proken bridges over the Calumet River. Nine buildings were burned. In the number was a three-story brick and six residences, the occupants of which were driven into the streets in night attire.

\$35,000 Fire in a Wisconsin City.

MARINETTE, Wis., Oct. 7 .- The Gram suilding, the largest in the city, was destroyed by fire early today. Loss, \$35,000. The building was occupied by the Dally Star office, a talloring establishment and armory of Company I, Wisconsin National

SAMPSON IS IMPROVING.

His Condition Is Not to Be Considered as Dangerous.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 .-- Rear-Admiral Sampson, who is now sojourning in Washington, is profiting by the daily care and attention of one of the best local physicians. He receives no callers at his pres ent home on New Hampshire avenue, and is directly under the personal care of Mrs. Sampson. As to the Admiral's condition, it was stated today that he suffers at present from an unusually prolonged at-tack of asphasia, an aliment which has troubled him in greater or less degree since he was chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance. Save for this, and a feeble condition resulting from a close applica-tion to work, it can be stated that Ad-miral Sampson has no affliction, and that his condition is not serious to a degree wherein his life would be considered as in danger. He has been for a great many years a sufferer from the most painful headaches, and these, among other things, are held responsible for his pres. ent mental condition. He is able to take short walks and other light exercise, but nothing more. Admiral Sampson will retire pext February at 62 years of age,

Alleged Defaulter Located in Cuba. SANDUSKY, O., Oct. 7 .- A. W. Miller, formerly city clork, who left here last

For a Constitutional Convention. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 7 .- The peo ple of Connecticut today voted for a constitutional convention, the majority being over 21,000. They also voted in favor of two specific constitutional amend-ments, deciding to elect state officers by a plurality vote instead of a majority, and in favor of an increase in Senatorial representation. In the little town elections, in 162 of the 168 towns, the Republicans carried 112 towns, the Democrats 43, seven

towns being missing.

Fight on Rev. John Keller. NEW YORK, Oct. 7 .- Before the Rev. John Keller resumed charge of Trinity Episcopal Mission, in Arilngton, N. J., the Thomas G. Barker Defense Association announced that if he did so before legal action was taken to establish the truth of Mrs. Barker's allegations the organization would request Bishop Starkey to sus-pend him. John Sumner, president of the rganization, now announces that in a few days it will forward a letter to the bish Just what the contents of this letter will be Mr. Sumner declines to say. Bishop Starkey, who has just returned to East Orange, N. J., from a vacation trip, declines to discuss the question whether Mr. Keller will take any legal action against Mrs. Barker. Archdeacon Alexander Mann. of Orange, who has been interested

actively in the case, says: "I think it would be a good deal better to keep quiet, at least for the present, when there is nothing to say. When there is, it will be time enough to discuss it."

Hay Will Return Next Week

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 .- The Secretary of State is expected to return next week from his much-interrupted vacation, great-ly improved in health, and ready for the Winter's work. He is to receive the degree of doctor of laws at New Haven on the occasion of the Yale bicentenary. When asked if there was any truth in the statement attributed to Secretary Gage that Mr. Hay was soon to retire from the Cabinet, he replied that he was sure Mr. Gage had said nothing of the from the Cabinet.

Oll Inspector of Chicago Resigns. CHICAGO, Oct. 7.-Robert E. Burke, after furnishing a \$5,000 bond to stand trial for emberglement today, resigned the office of Oil Inspector. Mayor Har-rison announced that the resignation would be accepted. The Mayor ordered Controller McGann to make a thorough imposition of the Oily contentor's of inspection of the City Oil Inspector's of-fice and check up any deficits that might formerly city clork, who left here last appear in the four years and five months February, and who was alleged to have of the Burke administration.

-rou i I don't. We are near Schley-No. ough to them (the Spaniards) already. Hodgson-But we will cut down the Tex-

Schley-Damn the Texas; let her look out for herself.

Mr. Raynor then had the witness scrutinize the letter which he had written to Admiral Schley October 8, and drew from statement that he had not inhim the formed the Admiral that he had not used the expression "Damn the Texas." Then the witness was asked if he thought there was any suggestion of such

an expression. He replied: "When I suggested to Commodore Schley that there was danger of colliding with the Texas, he said: 'Damn the Texas." He used the expression as not in any way condemning the Texas for beins

there but as if he were irritated, as one might be at anything." Mr. Raynor then asked about the ex migh pression attributed to the witness: "She will cut down the Texas." Commander Hodgson replied that there was no such expression in the letter, and said he had never said the Brooklyn would cut down

"There is a good deal in that reported colloquy that I did not say," he added, "but the Commodore did say 'Damn the Texas." the Texas. Texas.'

Continuing, he said the dialogue as reported was fictitious, and that he had de-nied its verbal accuracy, while not denied its verbal accuracy, while not de-nying the truth of a part of it. He said he had told Admiral Schley that he need not repudiate the entire statement; that he had not understood him to request that he should do more than deny its verbal accuracy. He already, before writ-ing his explicit denial, told the Admiral that he could not deny the whole story. could not deny the whole story He had given the newspaper reporter at hority originally to quote him as au-hority for the gist of the statement. At this point Mr. Raynor introduced as thority

At this point all. Adjust indicated a evidence the official report made by Cap-tain Chadwick of his examination of the witness with regard to the colloquy for the purpose as he said, of showing dis-companies between the statement made crepancies between the statement made in that examination and the statement now. The introduction of this report now. The introduction of this report caused Captain Lemly to offer a state-ment made by Lieutenant-Commander Hellner on the same subject, but Mr. Raynor objected to this statement as not pertinent, and the court, after consultation, sustained the objection. Other statements were put in as evidence with-out objection, and Captain Lemly offered a letter from Captain Chadwick to the

secretary of the Navy in regard to the secretary of the Navy in regard to an explanation contained in a letter from Commander Hodgson, which had just been read and offered as evidence. Mr. Raynor called attention to the fact that this letter contained an expression of opinion, whereupon Admiral Dewey said: We don't want it. We have not taken opinions here." Captain Lemly said he had only offered these documents for the purpose of mak-ing the record complete. The court at

this point adjourned for luncheon. The Afternoon Session.

The afternoon session of the court be-gan with a question put to Lieutenant-Commander Hodgson by Mr. Hanna. He asked why he had written his categorical denial of the newspaper report of the between himself and Commodore Schley. The question was objected to, and Admiral Dewey said:

Admiral Deway said: "We have the facts. The letters ware written. That is all the court wants. We want facts-facts. People are informed by different kinds of things. We want the facts. Draw out the facts." Mr. Hanna then changed his question, and the witness said he had written his

ter consideration and discussion. you sure the starboard engine was not

am very clear on that fact." A number of questions were then asked "What was the distance of the Brook-lyn from the nearest Spanish vessel when Commodore Schley said to Captain Cook: 'Look out, Cook, they're going to ram

you'? "I should say the distance was about 2000 or 2200 yards."

"Did you observe the whole movement of the Brooklyn from the time Commo-dore Schley gave the order, 'Hard aport, of the Cook.' until the Brooklyn was steadled

Cook, until the Brooklyn was steaded on her course to the westward parallel to the Vizcaya?" "I did." "Did you hear any order given while the Brooklyn was making the turn to ease or steady the heim?"

"Not until it was eased to parallel the course of the leading Spanish vessel." "In making the turn did the Brooklyn turn rapidly and continually, or did she have her head longer on some heading than on others?"

"She turned rapidly and continually." "Did any of the Spanish ships attempt to ram the Brooklyn in the early part of

the battle on July 3?" "The Maria Theresa evidently made a rank sheer to port toward the Brooklyn with the evident intention of getting into close quarters for ramming." "What orders were signalled by the

Brooklyn to the fleet on July 3, 1898? "I can only say from recollection that my orders were, 'Clear ship for action and close up, or close in.'

"Did you know of any plan of battle having been promulgated by Commodore Schley in case of falling in with the squadron?" "I did not."

Cantain Folger Called.

Commander Hodgson was then excused, and Captain W. M. Folger, who command ed the cruiser New Orleans during the Spanish War, was called. He detailed his part in the campaign, beginning with the New Orleans' arrival at Santiago, as the convoy of the collier Sterling. He also related that on May 31 the New Or-He leans had participated in the bombardof the Colon, then lying in Santiage harbor.

What damage was done to the enemy on that occasion?" asked Captain Lem-

'I don't think there was any." replied the witness. The court asked Captain Folger whether Commodore Schley's blockade of the harbor of Santiago had been sufficiently effective to prevent the escape of the Spanish fleet. His reply was

"Had the weather been perfectly clear Had the weather been perfectly clear, yes; if rainy or misty, no." He said in reply to another question that the weather was generally rainy. "What was developed as to the shore betteries "

batteries?

"That they had not strength enough to do any material damage." Captain Lemly asked in regard to the

Captain Lemiy asked in regard to the developments concerning the bomhard-ment of June 14, but Mr. Raynor object-ed. The court ruled that the question was admissible, a similar question by Admiral Schley's counsel having been ad-mitted on a former occasion. "We can-not blow hot one time and blow cold the next," said Admiral Dewey, on admitting the question.

ters and cleared ship for action At 1 started ahead both engines. Massachu-setts leading." There were no other sig-nals in that watch. That is all that appears to be in the log. I do not remen

By the Court-Where the blockading vessels near enough to the entrance of the harbor at night to prevent the escape of the enemy, had such an attempt been

ber discussing the subject with the Com-

made? "Had the weather been persistently clear, yes; if the weather had been thick, rainy or foggy, no." Captain Parker-Were not the Vixen

and Marblehead inside the line?

"They were." "Was the weather good or bad during

these nights?" "The weather was generally bad; rainy." Lleutenant C. W. Dyson was recalled. He testified concerning the coal supply of the scout boats on May 25, the day the retrograde movement toward Key West was begun. He said in reply to questions that no battle-ship could travel for more than eight or 12 hours on forced draught. and that on the day of the battle off San-tiago the flagship New York had all her

bollers on and was making 17 knots, but that neither the Brooklyn nor the Oregon made full speed on that occasion, their maximum for the day being 14 or 15 knots. At 3:55 o'clock the court adjourned until tomorrow.

BURGOMASTER TURNED DOWN

Kauffman's Name Will Not Go to the Emperor for His Sanction.

BERLIN, Oct. 7.-The Chief Burgomaster, Herr Kirschner, has sent a letter to the Common Council, declining to submit for the Emperor's sanction the name of Herr Kauffmann, recently re-elected Sec-

ond Burgomaster of Berlin. Herr Kauffman, a few months sgo, was elected Sec-ond Burgomaster of Berlin by a majority of the Common Council, consisting of Radicals and Socialists. Emperor William declined to confirm his election, which is the privilege of the crown, which also has the right, if the vacancy is not filled within a certain time, to appoint a gov-ernment official to act as Second Burgomaster until another election takes place.

FINANCES OF FRANCE.

Decrease in the Revenues-Outlook Is Far From Bright.

PARIS, Oct. 7 .- Official returns for September show that the decrease in the rev-enue s 20,096,700 francs. Compared with the total deficit for the first nine months of 1901, it will amount to 137,000,000 frances compared with 58,000,000 francs during the same period of 1900. Under the estimates is responsible for a deficit of 40,sugar

The Temps today takes a gloomy view of the prospects. It says it is impossible to face such a situation without serious anxiety with no particular circumstances or unusual expenditure to justify it, add-

ing: "If we are thus ruined in peace time "If we are thus ruined war?" what would happen if we had war?" The Temps demands rigid economy in the budget of 1802.

English Channel Very Rough.

NEW YORK. Oct. 7 .- The London rep-resentative of the Herald cables the fol-lowing details concerning the European storm

"The Calais boat had a fearful experi-ence crossing to Calais, being caught in a cyclone, a most unusual experience in the Channel. The sea was in a boil and the Channel. The sea was in a boil and the waves rose to an immense height,

monter of the family of Pheips, who as our recent minister to the Court of St. James so ably earned the title of diplo-It makes people well! Thousands have been benefited, thou-sands have been cured by Paine's cel-

mat and statesman. proprietors | ery compound, when everything else has have, been | failed. the last ten years, the proprietors of Paine's celery compound

The boat had to be stopped for 10 minutes | Government scout, is at St. Luke's Hostill the cyclone swept past. Nobody was able to stand on deck. The ship behaved pital, and is reported to be at the point of death, as the result of an assault dur-ing a row in a saloon, in which two or plendidly and little damage was done, but most of the passengers were terrified. | three well-known local prizedghters were Later a waterspout was reported off Do- involved. No arrests have as yet been Later a waterspout was reported off Dover, traveling to France." made.

Husband of Hetty Green Very Low. Eighty People Killed in Church Row LONDON, Oct. 8.-In Pavlouka, a town of 4060 inhabitants, 120 miles from Khar-BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 7.-Edward H. Green, husband of Hetty Green, who is of 4000 inhabitants, 120 miles from Khar-koff, says a dispatch to the Standard from Moscow, a quarrel between Stun-dists and Orthodox church people led to a free fight. The Russian Church was wrecked. Eighty people were killed. The police were poweriess, and troops were sent from Kharkoff to restore order. The Russian priests escaped with the more in Texas on account of pressing Russian priests escaped with the more business," but will return soon.

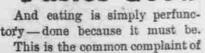
Americans After Russian Bailway. BT. PETERSBURG, Oct. 7.-William E. Heideker, representing James A Murray, of Pittsburg, has presented to the Munic-ipal council a memorial offering to take over the entire surface traction of this city and form a company under Russian laws with a capital of 100,000,000 rubles.

The lines will be largely extended and electrified. The prospects of a favorable answer are excellent,

German Exports to United States. BERLIN, Oct. 7.-The final figures as to exports from all Germany to the United States during the trade quarter of the year, show a total of \$24,422,757, or an in-

crease of \$858,962. Famous Scout at the Point of Death DENVER, Oct. 7 .- "Tom" Horn, famous throughout the West as a detective and

Nothing Tastes Good



the dyspeptic.

If eating sparingly would cure dyspepsia, few would suffer from it long.

The only way to cure dyspepsia, which is difficult digestion, is to give vigor and tone to the stomach and the whole digestive system. Hood's Saraaparilla cured the niece of Frank Fay, 106 N. St., South Boston, Mass.,

from dyspepsia for six years; had been with-out appelle and had been troubled with sour stomach and headache. She had tried many other medicines in vain. Two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla made her well.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Don't wait till you are worse, but buy a bottle today.



HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

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

Small Pill. Small Dosc. Small Price

who writes that she had been a great sufferer

