HEALTH OF THE ARMY

SURGEON-GENERAL STERNBERG'S REPORT IS FAVORABLE.

Investigations in Cuba Prove That Yellow Fever Is Transmitted by Mosquitoes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Surgeon-General Sternberg has made his annual report to the Secretary of War. He says the health of the Army has been unusually good during the calendar year 1900. The admission rate to hospitals for all causes in the Army, volunteers and regulars, with a mean strength of 100,388, in 1900, was 2311.81 per 1000 of strength, as compared with 2178.06 in the previous year, but during 1899 only 38,280 men out of a total of 105,546 were serving in the Philippines, while during the past year 66,882 out of a total of 100,389 were thus serving.

In the Philippine Islands, with a mean strength of 66,882, the admission rate was 2621.96, compared with 2285.52 in the previous year, this increase being mainly due to sickness among the volunteers. The regulars, on the other hand, showed a marked decrease in the ratio of admission for disease, which fell from 2454.10 to 2197.72. Two-thirds of the admissions for disease were caused by malarial fevers and diarrheal diseases.

The deaths from all causes amounted to 20.75 per 1000 of strength, as compared with 20.38 in the previous year. Disease occasioned 20.26 deaths, the principal cause being dysentery, which, with other internal diseases, gave a ratio of 3.008. The rate from injury amounted to 8.48. The death rate in China was large, 47.76 per 1000 of strength, 23.62 from disease, and 24.14 from injuries.

Since the close of the calendar year 1900, the health of the troops in the Philippines has been steadily improving. The health of the troops in Cuba during the year was excellent. As a result of American occupation, nearly every city and town has had its sanitary conditions improved.

Speaking of special diseases, General Sternberg says:

"The steady decrease of late years in the admissions for alcoholism among the men of the regular Army is a matter for congratulation. Military officers may be said to be unanimous in their opinion that this is mainly the result of the establishment of the post exchange or canteen at military posts. There is less drunkenness among troops in active service than in a command doing garrison duty in times of peace."

Reporting upon the study of yellow fever by a board in Cuba, General Sternberg says:

"The resuts obtained were especially valuable, showing that the bacillus icteroides bear no causative relation to yellow fever, and that the emosquito serves as an intermediate post for the parasite of this disease. Further experiments of a most interesting character demonstrated that yellow fever is transmitted to nonimmunes by the bite of a mosquito that has previously fed on the blood of those sick with this disease; that yellow fever can also be produced by the subcutaneous injection of blood taken from the general circulation during the first and second days of the disease; that an attack of yellow fever produced by the bite of the mosquito confers immunity against the subsequent injection of infected blood; that yellow fever is not conveyed by clothing, bedding or merchandise soiled by contact with those sick with the disease; that a house may be said to be infected with yellow fever only when there are present in it mosquitoes capable of conveying the parasite of the disease, and that the spread of yellow fever can be most effectually controlled by measures directed to the destruction of mosquitoes and the protection of the sick against the bites of these insects."

General Sternberg says the results of the investigation are of far-reaching importance, as the surgeons are now in possession of knowledge which enables them to stamp out yellow fever.

IN FAVOR OF MACKAY.

Attorney-General's Report on the Pacific Cable Question.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Attorney-General Knox made a verbal report to the President and Cabinet today regarding the result of his investigation into the Pacific Cable question. His conclusion was that under the law of 1866 any domestic company may land any cable on the shores of the United States or its possessions. The President and Cabinet are convinced by the verbal report that no executive action is called for at this time. The President will go over the subject more in detail with the Attorney-General tomorrow, and will review the whole matter in his message to Congress.

The law of 1866 is the same law under which the Postal Telegraph Company claimed it had the power to land a cable at Havana, but the claim was disregarded at the time by the Secretary of War.

Five members of the Cabinet, Secretaries Long, Hitchcock, Wilson, Attorney-General Knox and Postmaster-General Smith, were present at today's meeting, which was devoted largely to the consideration of appointments under the various departments. The question of Southern appointments generally again came up, and the President reiterated his policy of appointing Republicans, if suitable applicants could be found, and if not, of appointing gold Democrats. His policy in this respect meets the approval of the Cabinet.

Admiral Sampson's Condition.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Medical reports indicate that Admiral Sampson is recovering from the fatigue of his journey South, and that the more favorable surroundings of his present home are working for his betterment. Beyond a little added brightness in his bearing, however, it is stated that his condition remains practically unchanged. The intense headaches from which he suffers recur less frequently than heretofore, and this, in itself, is a great relief to him. The Admiral continues to take short walks, accompanied usually by Mrs. Sampson. The principal obstacle in the treatment of his case is said to be a great constitutional weakness, which makes it impossible for his system to respond to the physician's treatment. Recurring periods of absolute forgetfulness also have a depressing effect upon the patient.

Mealy Case at Monterey.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Ambassador Clayton's intercession in favor of W. H. Mealy, an American citizen jailed at Monterey without bail, was by direction of the Department of State. It appears, however, that the Mexican proceedings up to date have been perfectly regular. Mealy was charged with having retained certain court papers, and as he would not surrender them to the court or furnish a satisfactory explanation of his conduct, he was committed to jail for contempt of court until he complied with the order. The present proceedings are in the nature of habeas corpus, and are being watched by Mr. Clayton.

Claim-Jumping in Oklahoma.

ANADARKO, O. T., Oct. 11.—Colonel Isad Litt, Indian agent here, has applied to Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock for troops to eject United States Deputy Marshals and others from Indian allotments. Two hundred claims were jumped the night of October 5. The persons settling on the Indian allotments assert that the allotments are fraudulent, and that a head right of 320 acres is not legal. This opinion is concurred in by the ablest lawyers of the territory. Frank Farwell, chief of the Indian police, has instructed his men to proceed at once to serve notice upon all who have settled upon Indian allotments to vacate at once. No trouble is feared.

Army Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The President announced today the following appointments:

Robert L. Howse, Major, in Porto Rico, provisional regiment of infantry; George B. Lawrason, Surgeon of Volunteers, rank of Major; Josiah M. Ward, Assistant Surgeon of Volunteers, rank of Captain; Frank R. Tetamore, Assistant Surgeon of Volunteers, rank of Captain; Harry L. Steel, Captain artillery corps; Glen F. Jenks and Carl Edward Wiggins, Second Lieutenant, artillery corps.

Trial of Neely.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The War Department is informed that the trial of C. W. Neely, on charges of misappropriation of postal funds in Cuba, is now in progress. No law officer of the United States Government is engaged in the case, although testimony and depositions taken in this country have been forwarded to the prosecuting officer in Havana. Additional testimony in the case was sent yesterday.

PASSES NOT ABOLISHED.

Plan Killed at Meeting of Western Officials.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Railway passes will not be abolished December 31 next. The plan to wipe them out of existence was killed at a meeting here today of the executive officials of Western roads. They will meet again November 5. The scheme to abolish passes, in all probability will be resurrected about a year hence, as E. H. Harriman and other railway magnates are firmly imbued with the idea that the officers and employes of the railroads and members of their families should pay regular rates when they travel, the same as all others. When a vote was taken on the question of abolishing passes, nearly all the big roads voted in the affirmative and all the smaller roads voted against it. The majority against abolishing passes was decisive.

SALE POSTPONED.

Omaha & St. Louis Road Will Be Disposed of Today.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Oct. 11.—Robert H. Kern, special master in chancery, mounted a platform at the Omaha & St. Louis freighthouse at noon today and announced that the sale of that road, set for today, had been postponed until tomorrow. The master gave no reason for the postponement beyond stating that it was on telegraphic orders of Judge Thayer, of St. Louis. There were present a large number of railroad representatives and other speculators. A stir was created early in the day by a report that a representative of the John W. Gates combination, of Kansas City, was present, and would make the bidding spirited, as it was known that the Wabash road was anxious to secure control of the property and would have a representative here to name the company's figure. The Wabash has run its through trains between Omaha and St. Louis over the road for some time, and it has been understood in railroad circles that the Goulds would pay $3,000,000 for the property.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 11.—Judge Amos M. Thayer, of the United States Circuit Court, said to a representative of the Associated Press that the postponement of the sale of the Omaha & St. Louis Railroad today was simply to accommodate those who were under the impression that the auction was to take place tomorrow.

MEN TOO LONG ON DUTY.

Cause of Recent Train Wreck Near Wenatchee, Wash.

SPOKANE, Wash., Oct. 11.—The Coroner's jury at Wenatchee, investigating the Great Northern railway wreck of October 7, returned a verdict severely censuring the company and certain officials, implying that carelessness caused the death of H. H. Hixson and Samuel Stallcup, victims of the wreck. The jury said:

"We find said collision to have been caused by a partial oversight in delivering orders on the part of John H. Watkins, day operator at Wenatchee, and also by an oversight in the train dispatcher's office in Spokane. We hold the Great Northern responsible for the wreck on the grounds that the said John H. Watkins was overworked, having been on duty 20 hours of the day preceding the wreck."

Watkins testified that the train arrived at Wenatchee at 8:10, and it is yet to be decided who was at the key in Spokane when the train was cleared at Wenatchee, as evidence concerning the man on duty in Spokane is conflicting.

Burlington Extension to Salt Lake.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—The Post today says:

"Positive and authoritative confirmation has been given of reports that the Burlington will extend its lines from Guernsey, Wyo., to Salt Lake City, Utah, to connect with the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake road. The line will be built by an independent company, but members of it will be directly allied with the Burlington. For all practical purposes the new line will be part of the Burlington system and there is no doubt that it will be in corporated with the present company ultimately. It is also likely, though a more distant prospect, that Senator Clark's road will come into the Burlington family."

Compromise in Thurston County.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Oct. 11.—Today the Thurston County Commissioners and the Northern Pacific Railway Company came to an agreement relative to the back taxes owed by the company to the county, and the suit brought yesterday against the county to compel a reduction of the taxes was withdrawn. The company owes, with penalty and interest added, the sum of $47,000, the principal being $38,000 for 1897, 1898 and 1899, and the basis of settlement was the payment of $30,000 in full of all taxes due, and the withdrawal of the suit.

Railroad Notes.

J. M. Hannaford, third vice-president and traffic manager of the Northern Pacific left last night for St. Paul, after a two days' visit in Portland. This is one of his periodical trips over the Northern Pacific system to observe the conditions of business.

Tomorrow a special train of 20 to 25 cars will start East over the O. R. & N. laden with Willamette Valley hops. This is believed to be the first full train of hops sent East from Portland. Chicago is the destination of this shipment.

DUKE REVIEWED TROOPS.

Royal Party Will Visit Niagara Today.

TORONTO, Oct. 11.—Thousands of loyal Canadians joined in the reception to the Duke of Cornwall and York today. The events of the day began with a grand review of 10,000 troops and a march past, which was highly commended by English army experts present. The Duke seemed highly pleased with the work of the colonial troops. In the afternoon the degree of LL. D. was conferred on the Duke by Toronto University. Lord Minto, Governor-General of Canada, introduced the Duke to Chancellor Meredith. The introductory speech was made in Latin. The Chancellor, in conferring the degree, referred to the occasion more than 40 years ago when a similar honor was conferred on the present King of England. The brilliant illuminations of the city continue. The Duke and Duchess attended a reception at the Parliament building tonight, which was largely attended. The royal train will leave for Niagara at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

HE DOES NOT DENY IT

CECIL RHODES' CONTRIBUTION TO THE LIBERAL FUND.

Conditioned Upon Party Not Advocating Withdrawal From Egypt—Prominent Men Contradicted.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The Spectator tomorrow will print letters from Cecil Rhodes and the late Francis Schnadhorst, who from 1855 to 1892 was the organizer and adviser of the Liberal party, sustaining the sensational allegations made some months ago that Mr. Rhodes, in 1891, gave £5000 to the Liberal party on the condition that Mr. Gladstone would not bring about the evacuation of Egypt by the British troops. Both Sir William Vernon Harcourt and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman (the Liberal leaders) have publicly declared this to be false. In a letter covering this correspondence, Mr. Rhodes sums up as follows:

"I met Mr. Schnadhorst in London and he asked whether I was willing to subscribe to the party funds. I said I was prepared to do so, provided the policy was not to scuttle out of Egypt, and that, in the event of a home rule bill being brought forward, provision should be made for the retention of the Irish members at Westminster, I understood from Mr. Schnadhorst that he would consult Mr. Gladstone, which quite satisfied me, as I looked upon Mr. Gladstone as the Liberal party. Mr. Schnadhorst accepted the contribution upon the conditions defined in the letter appended."

In this letter Mr. Rhodes demanded that his contribution be kept secret and

Cecil Rhodes.

that the check be returned if the Irish were not represented at Westminster. But he added a postscript, saying:

"I am horrified at Mr. Morley's speech on Egypt. If you think your party hopeless, keep the money, but give it to some charity. It would be an awful thing to give my money to breaking up the empire."

In 1892, Mr. Rhodes again wrote to Mr. Schnadhorst, drawing attention to a speech by Mr. Gladstone, foreshadowing a scuttle out of Egypt, and expressing the hope that Mr. Schnadhorst would do his best to check the mad step. But, he said, "if your expected leader remains obdurate, I shall certainly call upon you to devote my subscription to some public charity."

In Mr. Schnadhorst's reply, he says Mr. Rhodes' money had already been spent, as he believed it was given mainly to help the home rule struggle. Mr. Schnadhorst, however, assured Mr. Rhodes that Mr. Gladstone's utterances were only an expression of pious opinion, that Sir William Vernon Harcourt was also annoyed by them, and that no scuttle out of Egypt was likely, as he had seen Lord Rosebery, then slated for Foreign Minister, who would not permit it, being "a strong man who will take his own course, very different from the pliant, supple Granville."

"On the reception of this," Mr. Rhodes says, "I bothered no more, as upon Lord Rosebery's appointment I knew that Egypt was saved. I leave your readers to decide how far Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is justified in characterizing the original statements as a lie from beginning to end. According to their statements, neither Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, nor Sir William Vernon Harcourt are acquainted with the facts. But, I, naturally, assumed that Mr. Schnadhorst was speaking with authority."

The Westminster Gazette this afternoon published letters showing that Mr. Rhodes' "remonstrance to Mr. Schnadhorst concerning Mr. Gladstone's speech on Egypt in 1892," was sent through William T. Stead, who, in writing to Mr. Rhodes that he had forwarded the letter entrusted to him, says that Mr. Gladstone, on hearing that Mr. Rhodes was dissatisfied with the Premier's views regarding Egypt, wrote to Mr. Stead that he did not know Mr. Rhodes' views on Egypt.

"From this," writes Mr. Stead to Mr. Rhodes, "I infer that Mr. Schnadhorst never informed Mr. Gladstone of anything you said to him."

The Spectator's revelations are generally commented upon as a marc's nest and the Spectator itself, in an editorial, unreservedly withdraws its statement that "Mr. Rhodes bought up the evacuation policy for £5000," and expresses regret for having made it.

The Unionist papers, including the Spectator, while exonerating Mr. Gladstone and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman from any knowledge of the transaction, considered the acceptance of such checks as hardly creditable to the Liberal party. The Daily Telegraph, however, justifies their acceptance as the common practice of both political parties.

DEPRESSION IN GERMANY.

The Empire Passing Through a Critical Period.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Says the Berlin correspondent of the Journal of Commerce:

"Germany is undoubtedly going through its saddest economic experience since the empire was founded. The well-grounded pride with which German business men have hitherto contemplated their excellent reputation abroad for commercial honor has suffered a most severe blow. The Frankfurter Zeitung admits in a recent market review that in no similar period of business depression in Germany have so many cases of 'disgraceful frauds and common swindling' been exposed. However, it is felt here that the sensational character of many of the disasters of the past year have given foreign observers an exaggerated impression of the state of things prevailing in Germany, not only that these disasters have created a false view as to the average of Germany's business integrity, but that they have magnified unduly the proportions of the German crisis as seen from abroad.

"It is pointed out that Germany has a total of about 5500 joint stock companies, and that the number of companies that have failed or got into financial difficulties constitute but a slight proportion of the whole. Still the Bourse views the situation very pessimistically. Besides the many unfortunate factors in the situation itself, additional uncertainty comes from the tariff again. Business men do not know what will be their condition under the new tariff law, which goes into effect January 1, 1904. The great crisis in the German iron industry, for example, is chiefly due to the fact that all consumers of pig-iron committed the vast folly at the height of the boom of placing contracts for iron for several years in advance, and at the high prices then prevailing. Many of the capitalists that have recently got themselves into financial difficulties brought on these difficulties by excessive expansion.

After the present crisis is over an interesting chapter can be written upon the intimate relations of the German banks with industrial capitalists. The jaunty confidence with which all foreign criticisms of the system was dismissed here up to a year ago, has certainly given place to a more reticent attitude among financiers and they are now much more willing to admit the dangers of the system."

FAIRLY WELL RECEIVED.

Brodrick's Statement on the African Situation.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The Tribune's London special says:

On the whole, Mr. Brodrick's statement concerning the South African situation is fairly well received, but two or three of the Conservative papers are not satisfied with it, continues the Tribune's London correspondent. If Ministerial optimism was unwarranted 12 months ago, why, it is asked, should the public have faith in it today? If the Government cannot contrive to wind up operations without much further delay, there is little comfort in the fact that the nation is employing a great many men and horses and spending enormous sums of money over the still unfinished task.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, although he did not say much that was new in his speech, afforded the information that the special object of the proclamation of martial law at Cape Town was to stop supplies of ammunition which have been making their way through Cape Colony to the Boers. General Buller talked garrulously about the coincidences and dealt freely in innuendoes, but he was merciless in attacking his own reputation. His attempt to connect the visit of some blackmailers of Aldershot with articles written by men like Spencer Wilkinson and others of the highest character, for the press, was farcical. He does not seem to know that men like the Duke of Cambridge have turned against him on his record.

The best explanation which has been received regarding the proclamation of martial law in Cape Colony is that Lord Kitchener insisted upon having some means of protecting the army against traitors in the rear, who were more dangerous than the Cape rebels, hiding and fighting in the mountains. Whether or not there was any controversy between Lord Kitchener and Sir Alfred Milner over the proclamation is an open question, but the report that another commander-in-chief in South Africa would have been requisite if it had not been issued is generally credited among military and Government officials."

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

New Ameer's Brothers Did Not Acquiesce in His Accession.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—"According to official intelligence from the Ameer of Bokhara," says a dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Daily Telegraph, "the brothers of Habib Ullah Khan left Cabul secretly with their partisans the moment their father died, and, therefore, cannot be said to have acquiesced in the accession of their brother. Habib Ullah, indignant at their flight, has taken measures to defend the capital and sent strong detachments to prevent their return, or to endeavor to capture them as rebels. He has further resolved to ask assistance of Emperor Nicholas and the Ameer of Bokhara."

SIMLA, Oct. 11.—Habib Ullah Khan, the new Ameer of Afghanistan, has officially informed Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India, that he will follow in his father's footsteps, hoping that the friendship existing between the Afghan and British Governments will continue to increase.

Russia's Attitude Toward Turkey.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times says the attitude of Russia toward the dispute between France and Turkey is watched with the greatest interest in Berlin, and that it would be manifestly regarded as unfortunate if the Porte were compelled to give way by the double pressure of the influence of France and Russia. The Sultan, the dispatch adds, has recently come to regard Germany as his best supporter and counsellor among the powers, and he would be disappointed to discover when joint pressure was applied, that his reliance on Germany was of no avail to him.

The statement that France has made proposals to Russia asking for the support of her claims and that the reply of Russia is only a promise to observe a benevolently neutral attitude, is not believed in Berlin. The St. Petersburg Foreign Office, it is observed, would scarcely make public through the German press its rebuff to French overtures.

Zola an Admirer of an Anarchist.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says that neither Anatole France, the famous novelist and critic: Jose de Heredia, the poet, nor Sebastian Faure, the anarchist, appeared as it was expected they would do, as witnesses for the defense in the trial of Laurent Tailhade, charged with inciting to murder in an article in the anarchist newspaper Libertaire. The first two had praised the literary gifts of the accused in letters to the tribunal. M. Zola's deposition, says the correspondent, excites stupefaction, and it would be curious to explain the state of mind of this great writer when his admiration for Tailhade's style leads him to excuse the dangerous tendency of Tailhade's articles.

Ravages of the German Storm.

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—Further reports of the ravages of the recent storm have been received from various points. In Gotha a whirlwind did much damage. The Burschenshaft monument, in process of erection, near Eisenbach, was partially demolished. The Rhine is rapidly rising. It has already risen 16 feet at Cologne.

The health authorities at Bremen have adopted special quarantine regulations against vessels from Asiatic ports on the Black Sea, owing to an outbreak of the plague.

From inside sources in Vienna, the Berliner Post learns that the new Austrian tariff bill, which is now complete, quite equals the German in high protective duties.

Trial of the Horos.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The hearing of the case of Theodore and Laura Jackson, who have been passing under the name of Horos, charged with conspiring to defraud women of money and jewelry by fortune-telling, and against whom other serious charges are made, was resumed today. Victims corroborated the opening speech yesterday of Charles W. Mathews, representing the Treasury. They detailed the fantastic performances and vows connected with the initiation into the Theocratic Society, and the claims of Theodore that he was "Christ returned to earth, and the only perfect man in the world." The testimony contained frequent reference to the hypnotic influence of the prisoners.

Want Carnegie for Rector.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—A mass meeting of the students of St. Andrew University asked Andrew Carnegie to become lord rector of the university in succession to Professor James Stuart, whose term expires in November.

Stops the Cough and Works off The Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price, 25 cents.

CHADWICK ON STAND

(Continued from First Page.)

by the Hawk. It is in evidence here that the Hawk carried No. 8 to Commodore Schley and this letter commences: 'In reply to your letter, No. 8, I would state," and so on. Then it says: 'Regarding inclosed information from McCalla." Now don't that refresh your memory upon the point that when he received No. 8 from the Hawk he received with it the inclosed information from Captain McCalla, which is the memorandum?"

"He probably did. He might have received it half a dozen times. That was not the first time it was sent."

"Does not that settle it that he got it from the Hawk?"

"I do not know that it necessarily does."

Lieutenant Marsh was then excused.

Captain Chadwick Called.

The last witness of the day was Captain French E. Chadwick, at present in command of the Newport Naval Station. He went on the stand at 3:30, and had not concluded his testimony when the court adjourned. He was questioned by Mr. Hanna concerning the code of signals arranged by Captain McCalla, of the Marblehead, with the insurgent Cubans near Cienfuegos. He replied:

"Captain McCalla arrived off the reefs of Key West at noon on the 19th of May. He came on board, and was there some time with Admiral Sampson and myself. After coming on deck he spoke to me, and said he had made an arrangement with the Cubans off Cienfuegos by which they could communicate with the ships. He said he did not care to have anything said about it, as he was going back the next day, and his would probably be the first ship there. He was accidentally delayed at Key West by his inability to get coal and water until the next day, so that instead of leaving on the 20th he left on the 21st."

"Was this system of signals reduced to writing?"

"No."

"What was said, if anything, about reducing them to writing?"

"He was anxious about them. He did not want the code to get out publicly. He seemed to have an idea that the Spaniards might get hold of it and get the Cubans into trouble thereby."

"To whom, if you recollect, did you communicate this system of signals, or information respecting it?"

"My memory is entirely at fault regarding that. I cannot say positively that I communicated it to anybody."

"Did you communicate it to Commodore Schley? If not, why not?"

"The signals were not communicated to Commodore Schley because Captain McCalla said he was going back the next day at once, and would give them to all the ships off Cienfuegos himself."

"Was Commodore Schley then in Key West?"

"He had left on the morning of the 19th for Cienfuegos."

"Some hours before McCalla arrived with this system of signals?"

"About three hours before."

"Do you remember communicating this system yourself to Captain Evans?"

"I have no recollection of it."

"Do you remember whether Commodore Schley was advised at that time that Captain McCalla was operating off Cienfuegos, or not?"

"He had been informed that McCalla's ships would form a part of his squadron. I do not remember any part of the conversation. Commodore Schley was on board the New York on the afternoon of the 18th until 4 o'clock, and, as he was going to Cienfuegos the next day, we supposed he would be given the information."

Schley on the Flagship.

"You have referred to a visit by Commodore Schley at Key West. Can you state anything that occurred there in Commodore Schley's presence bearing upon the subject of this inquiry?"

"My only distinct recollection in regard to a conversation was Commodore Schley's statement to the Admiral that he desired to be perfectly loyal. He said that he was pleased to be under his command; that he could be assured that he should be entirely loyal in all his conduct."

"At what time did you fall in with the flying squadron?"

"We anchored at Key West a little before 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 18th of May, and found Commodore Schley's squadron there."

"Did Commodore Schley go on board the flagship?"

"He came on board."

"Were you present at an interview?"

"I was present there the whole time he was there. In the cabin the only persons who were present permanently, so to speak, were Admiral Sampson, Commodore Schley and myself. There were some different persons coming and going."

"Did Commodore Schley come aboard Admiral Sampson's flagship on June 1, off Santiago, when the latter reached there?"

"Yes, sir; he came aboard in the Vixen."

"Will you please tell the court what occurred during that interview? Was there anything said with regard to the feasibility of conducting a blockade off Santiago?"

"Yes. I remember Commodore Schley spoke in my presence, and, I think, to myself, as he was leaving the ship, saying, 'You cannot blockade those ships in there if they want to come out.' I remember that."

The Judge-Advocate—Did you have any information whatever, from any source, that Cervera's fleet was going to make a sortie from the harbor of Santiago on July 3?

"None whatever, within my recollection."

Taking the witness for cross-examination, Mr. Raynor asked: "Do you recollect the dispatch, which will be found in the official report of Admiral Sampson, dated May 29, which congratulates Commodore Schley upon his success? I will read the dispatch. 'Following telegram was sent to Commodore Schley to both Port Antonio, Jamaica, and Mole St. Nicholas: "I congratulate you on success. Maintain close blockade at all hazards, especially at night. Very little to fear from torpedo-boat destroyers. Coal in open sea whenever conditions permit. Send a ship to examine Guantanamo with a view to occupying it as a base, coaling heavy ships one at a time. Appraise captured coal; use it if desired, and afterward send ship in as prize." '?"

Objected to Congratulations.

"I remember that very well because I protested against his congratulations. I asked him why he persisted, and he said: 'Want to encourage him.' "

"You recollect that because you protested against putting that in the dispatch?"

"I said that under the circumstances I thought it was improper."

"Did you meet Admiral Watson at any time and have a conversation with him?"

Admiral Dewey—I don't think that has anything to do with it. You know what we want. We want all the facts relating to these specifications, and we don't want anything about conversations with Admiral Watson, Commodores or anybody else on other subjects.

Mr. Raynor—This testimony has all gone in. It ought not to have gone in.

Admiral Dewey—Of course it ought not. You ought to have been watching.

"I did object to it twice and then, when I stated that it was something in reference to something that occurred before, I did not want to disagree with the court."

Judge-Advocate—No objection was made to conversations after June 1 relating to the blockade as maintained prior thereto.

Mr. Raynor—Did you at any time approve of the blockade which Commodore Schley maintained before June 1? What was your opinion?

Judge-Advocate—I object.

Admiral Dewey—The court does not want the opinion.

Mr. Hanna—We have not asked opinions of officers commanding ships regarding that. We have carefully abstained from so doing.

Mr. Raynor—Then I will ask you in reference to the leaving of these vessels. You have stated that it has been in testimony here that this signal code with the Cuban insurgents was not made known to Commodore Schley. Have you not fallen into a slight error in point of time? Did not the flying squadron leave Key West before McCalla got to Key West, and have not you inadvertently fallen into error in point of this? You could not have given Commodore Schley the code because you did not have it until Captain McCalla got there. Is that not the reason?

The witness admitted that this was so.

"Captain Evans has testified here that he knew it. Could you give me the source from which he derived his information?"

"I do not remember speaking of it to Captain Evans, nor that I told him to communicate it to Schley. When McCalla came in, it was expected that his ship would reach Cienfuegos about the same time as the Iowa and the Dupont and McCalla said he would carry the signal agreement back with him. That signal was really for the benefit of the Cubans and the McCalla memorandum was for Commodore Schley. The memorandum was full and explicit in that regard. If I may explain it a little farther, by the afternoon of the next or the afternoon of the day after McCalla came in, information was received of the arrival of the Spanish squadron at Santiago. So that any question of the insurgent Cubans about Cienfuegos dropped out of sight."

"You say that after the arrival of Captain McCalla information was received of the arrival of the Spanish squadron at Santiago? Will you kindly give us the information and from whom it came?"

News of Cervera.

"The first intimation we had was by a telegram from the Navy Department mentioning that 'the information may well be correct.' Next day, Lieutenant-Commander Staunton was in Key West and saw Captain Allen, who said that the evening before he had received communication from Havana that the Spanish squadron had gone into Santiago, and he was only waiting until the evening of the 20th to have it corroborated, as the operator who sent the information put himself in communication with our office in Key West only once a day, about 6 o'clock in the evening. Staunton came with that information and then went up in the evening to wait a second telegram, which corroborated the first and which caused Admiral Sampson to believe that the Spanish fleet was in Santiago and also caused him to write the second dispatch, directing the movement toward Santiago."

Mr. Raynor—Is this the telegram you refer to: "The report of the Spanish fleet being at Santiago de Cuba might very well be correct," so that the Department strongly advised that you send word immediately by the Iowa to Schley to proceed off Santiago de Cuba with his whole command, etc.

"That is the telegram I refer to."

"Did I understand you to say that that caused the belief that the Spanish fleet was in Santiago?"

"No sir. What caused the belief was the information received from Captain Allen, of the Signal Corps, who was in charge of the telegraph office in Key West. He informed Lieutenant Staunton, who was in Key West, at noon on the 20th, that this information had come over night from Havana."

"Could I interrupt you just a minute? Was No. 7 the dispatch referred to (the 'Dear Schley' dispatch) being sent in answer to this inclosure?"

"Yes. That was sent after receiving this dispatch."

"Did the Admiral then telegraph the Department practically a paraphrase of this letter No. 7?"

Word Sent to Schley.

"This dispatch and the telegram to the Department paraphrasing it were prepared on the night of the 19th and were sent that night, I think. At noon of the 20th, Lieutenant Staunton 'saw Captain Allen in Key West and came back with the assurance from Captain Allen that the Spanish fleet was there. Then the doubt in Sampson's mind was relieved and he then wrote a dispatch to be sent by the Marblehead, which we were expected to get off hourly. She, however, was delayed and the flagship got under way at 4 o'clock in the morning of the 21st and went over to Havana. From there, as there was more possibility of delay in the Marblehead's departure than was expected, he sent the Eagle and the Hawk with a copy of this dispatch and a supplementary dispatch to Commodore Schley, also with verbal instructions to the commanding officer of the Hawk to move at once toward Santiago."

"Is this the dispatch you refer to, No. 8? 'On the 21st, the following instructions were written at Key West for Commodore Schley and sent at 3 A. M., to the Marblehead to be delivered with all dispatch: "The Spanish squadron probably at Santiago, four ships and three torpedo-boat destroyers. If you are satisfied they are not at Cienfuegos, proceed with all dispatch, but cautiously, to Santiago de Cuba, etc." ' Is that the dispatch that was sent to Commodore Schley after the doubt was removed in the mind of Admiral Sampson of where the Spanish fleet was?"

"Yes."

"You have stated that he became certain on this subject?"

"He became assured, or at least my impression is that he felt assured after the receipt of the second word from Captain Allen in regard to the matter. That was on the evening of the 20th."

"Was that an assurance, may I ask you, of whether the Spanish fleet was at Santiago, or whether it had gone into Santiago?"

"At Santiago."

"Does it state anything about having gone in and come out?"

"No; that they were there."

At this point in Captain Chadwick's testimony, the court adjourned for the day.

Canadian Wood Pulp Supply.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The Ottawa, Ont., correspondent of the Tribune says: Canada's forests are found to be equal to supplying the world with pulp wood alone for 840 years, on the basis of 1,500,000 tons of manufactured pulp a year. This is the estimate of J. C. Langelier, superintendent of the forest ranges of Quebec.

Salt Rheum

It may become chronic.

It may cover the body with large, inflamed, burning, itching, scaling patches and cause intense suffering. It has been known to do so.

Do not delay treatment.

Thoroughly cleanse the system of the humors on which this ailment depends and prevent their return.

The medicine taken by Mrs. Ida E. Ward, Cove Point, Md., was Hood's Sarsaparilla. She writes: "I had a disagreeable itching on my arms which I concluded was salt rheum. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and in two days felt better. It was not long before I was cured and I have never had any skin disease since."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. It is positively unequaled for all cutaneous eruptions. Take it.

STRENUOUS LIFE SO OFTEN KILLS

Thousands Worn and Sick in Body and Mind.

New Strength and Life in One Real Remedy.

Ablest of All Physicians Freely Give Advice.

It is truer today than ever before that one man is no better than another unless he does more than another.

When, recently, in the most learned medical review in London, the organ of the great English College of Physicians and Surgeons, it was proved by exhaustive statistics that, despite the drain upon nerves and blood incident to modern, strenuous life—despite the fact that diseases of the nervous system appear earlier and often among working people than formerly, nevertheless, within the past five or six years the average life of Americans was materially longer than it was a decade ago—the editors of the review pronounced it as their firm opinion that this undoubtedly resulted in no small degree from the discovery a few years ago by an eminent American physician of a positive cure for diseases of the nervous system, which had promptly been put within the reach of the public in

Mr. F. G. Crowell.

that country, and was being used more and more generally as a family remedy.

One of the physicians, a member then and now of the royal staff, in forwarding a copy of the article to the proprietors of Paine's celery compound, enclosed a long and somewhat technical letter, in which he said:

"We are thoroughly convinced that no remedy yet known affords so certain relief from that class of disorders which modern conditions of working and living now breed, as your Paine's celery compound."

Certainly one remedy is no better than another unless it accomplishes more than another.

And Paine's celery compound is preeminently the best remedy known to medicine for the cure of ailments that result from impaired nerves and consequent impure blood. The rheumatism, neuralgia, sleeplessness, indigestion, lack of strength that a bottle of Paine's celery compound so raply dispels are but temporary conditions if the relief that this remedy affords is properly given.

Mr. F. G. Crowell, a regent of the State University of Kansas, a typical example of the strenuous life of today, a college graduate with a later master's degree from Columbia, who resigned from the Prosecuting-Attorneyship of Atchison County after four years to engage in the grain business with the famous Greenleaf-Baker Grain Company, is one of the thousands of such young men who owe a debt of gratitude to Paine's celery compound, and to use his own direct words, "found it all that it is represented to be."

When everything else has failed, Paine's celery compound makes the sick well. It needs but a single trial to convince.

It is given in a paper to the Canadian Forestry Association, reproduced in the second annual report of the association just issued. Mr. Langelier takes 1,500,000 tons of pulp yearly as his basis, that being about the total production of the United States.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

If you haven't a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you're ill or will be. Keep your bowels open, and be well. Force, in the shape of violent physic or pill poison, is dangerous. The smoothest, easiest, most perfect way of keeping the bowels clear and clean is to take

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

EAT 'EM LIKE CANDY

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10, 25, and 50 cents per box. Write for free sample, and booklet on health. Address 422

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KEEP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

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

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.