TREASURY TRANSACTIONS

ELLIS H. ROBERTS REPORTS ON THE YEAR'S OPERATIONS.

Noteworthy Changes in Paper Currency and Steady and Healthful Growth in Gold Supply.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States, in his report of the transactions of his office during the last fiscal year, says that the Treasury was never stronger than at the close of that period. The operations, which were of the first order, both in variety and magnitude, resulted in noteworthy changes in the paper currency as well as a steady and healthful growth of gold in the Treasury and in the general stock. The net ordinary revenues for the year were $587,685,337, an increase of $30,444,485 over those of 1900, which were the next highest recorded. The increase came from each of the heads of resource, but chiefly from internal revenue. On the side of expenditures the total of $509,967,353 has been exceeded only four times—in 1863, 1864, 1865 and 1899. The surplus of $77,717,984 was slightly under $2,000,000 less than in 1900. Inclusive of the transactions affecting the public debt, the aggregate receipts were $1,146,489,308, and the aggregate disbursements $1,077,062,052.

For the first quarter of 1902, although the act of March 2, 1901, was operative, reducing the revenue, the receipts were only $3,417,960 less than for the like period of 1901, while the expenditures for the same month were reduced by almost exactly $20,000,000.

The reserve of $150,000,000 in gold, required by the financial law of 1900, has been kept intact by the daily substitution of gold coin and bullion out of the general fund for the notes redeemed. These redemptions, which amounted to $34,697,858 for the year, do not indicate any preference for gold or paper, but simply the desire for large denominations, which are most conveniently supplied in gold certificates. After making certain deductions for items not available in general payments, the free cash was $156,911,664, which was distributed among the 10 offices of the Treasury and the 12 offices of the mint, including $101,416,973 in National bank depositories. In the first quarter of 1902 the deposits in National banks increased $7,097,485, while the available cash balance was reduced by $6,913,244.

The issue of 2 per cent consols of 1930 in exchange for the loans maturing in 1904, 1907 and 1908 was continued up to December 31, 1900, at which time the total amount of the principal converted reached $445,940,750. These transactions involved the payment of an aggregate sum of $45,409,607 in money. On April 1 was begun, under the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, the purchase of bonds for the same loans, at a price computed to earn 1.726 per cent. Up to June 30, the purchases amounted to $14,359,520 of principal, at a total cost of $16,257,928. By this process and under a notice of the Secretary of the Treasury September 10, inviting offers to sell to the Government $20,000,000 of bonds, including the loan of 1925, the purchases were carried up to $40,477,590, at an aggregate cost of $49,438,436. Of the funded loan of 1891, on which interest ceased August 18, 1900, bonds of the face value of $31,705,250 were redeemed during the year, leaving a balance of $274,600 outstanding, and on the new fiscal year payments reduced the balance to $12,500. Although the aggregate of the debt has been slightly increased, the swelling of the figures was due to the enlarged issue of gold and silver certificates. October 1, all but $46,134,950 of the new 2 per cent bonds were held by the Treasury for National banks as security for circulating notes and public deposits.

The monetary stock of the country received during the year an increase of upwards of $88,000,000 in gold, $37,000,000 in silver coin, and nearly $16,000,000 in notes and certificates. The circulation per capita was $28 50 July 1, 1900; $28 July 1, 1901, and $28 82 October 17, 1901. Up to July 1, 1901, there was an increase of $463,120,458 in the stock of gold, which was then estimated at $1,160,353,790, and of this there was $968,718,436 in circulation in the form of coin or certificates. By October 31 the gold in the Treasury, consisting of the reserve, the security for certificates and the sum in the general fund, was $542,622,849, the highest in the history of the country, and more than was ever held under single control elsewhere in the world, except once for a few months. The receipts in New York for customs are nearly all in gold certificates, and balances between the clearing-house and Subtreasury are settled almost entirely in the same metal.

To the extent that gold certificates, which are of the denominations of $20 and upwards, have taken the place of other large paper, it has been possible to supply small notes and certificates much more freely than formerly. It is reasonable to believe that over $140,000,000 of paper will, by influences now at work, be changed from denominations above $10 to that size or smaller, so that the annoyances which have heretofore arisen annually from the overwhelming demand for small notes may be expected to diminish. On October 1 the total amount of outstanding paper money, of denominations of $10 and under, was $530,121,921. The increase in those denominations in the last four fiscal years was upward of $166,000,000. Arrangements are completed, subject to action by Congress, for putting out notes and certificates, with the beginning of the calendar year 1902, at the rate of $135,000,000 annually. It is hoped that thus the currency will be well seasoned before it is issued.

The redemption of National bank notes was the heaviest in 22 years, amounting to $147,486,677, an increase of $50,508,970 over 1900. The amount of notes fit for circulation, assorted and returned to the banks of issue, was $57,868,715, the largest since 1879. Notes unfit for use amounting to $71,422,222 were delivered to the Controller of the Currency for destruction and reissue, and $18,626,437 of the notes of banks, whose circulation is being withdrawn, were delivered for retirement.

In the first three months of the fiscal year 1902, National bank notes for $36,567,691 were presented for redemption, an increase of $1,092,540 over the same months in 1901. The redeemed notes amounted to $32,831,892. Of fresh cash deposits of $3,516,879 for the retirement of National bank notes, $3,325,840 was issued for that purpose, and the result was an increase in the balance to the credit of that fund of $191,039, carrying the balance September 30 to $29,386,239. All notes are paid for, if certificates are required, on the day on which they are received, and, if currency is desired, on the succeeding day.

The shipments of standard silver dollars from the Treasury amounted for the year to $38,128,519, and the amount outstanding in December was $76,182,226, but this was reduced nearly $10,000,000 by July, in consequence of the return of the coins to Washington. The shipments were 5.66 per cent greater in 1901 than in 1900, and there was an increase in the first quarter of 1902 over that of 1901. Standard silver dollars were given for gold in New Orleans, to help move the crops, to the amount of $2,250,000, and for deposits in New York there were shipped to Southern points $2,215,000. The standard dollars presented at the Treasury in Washington for exchange were 31 per cent in excess of such transactions in the preceding year.

The shipments of subsidiary silver coins were 6.84 per cent in excess of those of 1900, and the amount in circulation advanced $8,465,950. The shipments in the first three months of 1902 recorded a further increase of 6.42 per cent.

Counterfeit silver coins and paper currency amounting to $11,583 were detected during the year.

Up to July 4, 1901, the collections on account of the Porto Rican tariff fund amounted to $608,935. On that date, the President set apart this fund for public and permanent improvements in the islands, as required by law. By October 1 additional collections of $32,681 were deposited in the fund.

Since July 1, 1901, the principal of the indebtedness of the Central Pacific Railway Company has been reduced in the sum of $4,759,740 by cash payments and transportation furnished. The balance of the principal remaining unpaid at the date of the last transaction was $39,389,562, secured by first mortgage bonds for $39,570,000 as collateral.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Decrease in Government's Revenue and Disbursements Last Month.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The monthly statement of the Government receipts and expenditures, to be issued tomorrow, will show that for the month of October, 1901, the total receipts were $49,831,952 and the expenditures $40,645,833, which leaves a surplus for the month of $9,186,117. The receipts were nearly $2,000,000 less than for October, 1900, and the expenditures nearly $7,300,000 less. The receipts from the several sources of revenue, compared with the same month last year, are given, as follows:

		Decrease.
Customs	$23,415,570	*$3,000,000
Internal revenue	23,511,649	4,160,000
Miscellaneous	2,402,372	477,000

*Increase.

The expenditures on account of the War Department were $9,548,470, a decrease of $5,700,000; on account of the Navy, $6,124,279, an increase of $1,500,000.

For the four months of the present fiscal year the total receipts were $191,980,841, a decrease of $5,400,000 from those of the corresponding period last year. The expenditures aggregated $164,619,671, a decrease of $27,000,000 as compared with the corresponding period in 1900.

WILL BUY MORE BONDS.

Gage Announces That He Is Ready to Accept Offerings.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Reserving the right to discontinue, without previous notice, the Treasury Department today announced that for the present it will accept the offerings of United States bonds if tendered at the Treasury Department in Washington or at the Subtreasury in New York, at prices to yield the Government interest, as follows: On the 3 per cent bonds, loan 1908-1918; 5 per cent bonds, loan of 1904, and 4 per cent bonds, funded loan of 1907, to yield 1.726, and on the 4 per cent bonds, loan of 1925, to yield 1.906. In speaking of his action in resuming the purchase of bonds, Secretary Gage said:

"The terms I offer are practically the same as those under which the purchases were made under the last call. I took the market quotations and made the price about the mean between the offers and bids, which, of course, is a shade above the prices at which the actual transactions were made. This I believe to be entirely fair to both the Government and the bondowner. My reason for making the offer at this time is that I find from today's Treasury statement that we took in in cash this month $9,031,993 more than we paid out, and for this single day the excess of receipts over expenditures was $1,051,444. The circulation of the country could not stand this drain very long without being affected seriously, and as I do not wish to increase the deposits in the National bank depositories, there was only one thing to do, and that was to buy bonds. I can give no approximate of how long this offer will remain open or how many bonds I shall purchase. Bondholders who wish to sell would do well not to count on any great length of time."

COMMISSIONER HERMANN'S REPORT

Banner Year in Public Land Sales—Recommendations.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The annual report of Commissioner Hermann, of the Land Office, says that 15,562,796 acres of public lands were disposed of during the last fiscal year, an increase of 2,108,908 over the previous year, which was the banner year in public land sales. The net surplus from the entire land and forest administration is $3,548,442. The report refers to the large number of prosecutions begun in Idaho and Montana for perjury and subornation of perjury in entries of land under the timber and stone act, which entries, it says, apparently were made for speculative purposes and have become the property of one man. This person, who is not mentioned by name, maintains that he purchased the land in good faith and without knowledge that the entries were invalid. The Commissioner says that if this is true, cancellations by the General Land Office would entail much hardship. He says, therefore, that the law should be repealed to protect innocent persons who may invest money in lands to which the persons shown by the records to be owners have no lawful title. The land conditions in the new insular possessions are discussed in detail. Following is a summary of the recommendations for legislation:

The appointment of a commission to examine, consider and report on the survey and disposal of the public lands in the insular possessions of the United States; forfeiture of lapsed right-of-way grants; discontinuance of the Yukon and Circle City district land office in Alaska by consolidation with the Sitka office, at least for the present, as the receipts do not justify continued maintenance; repeal of the modification of the act of June 16, 1898, to protect homestead settlers who enter the military or naval service in war times; compulsory attendance of witnesses at hearings of contests by special land agents, involving the validity of entries of public land; repeal of several laws relating to timber on unreserved public lands and the enactment of a general law to afford a supply of timber for settlers and other persons in need thereof and at the same time preserve the forests for the use of future generations; extension of the Yellowstone National Park so as to embrace the Yellowstone timber land reserve, comprising 1914 square miles, all that portion of the Teton reserve lying east of the summit of the Teton range, 1050 square miles, and unreserved areas of 30 square miles at the southwest corner of the park in Idaho and 280 square miles at the northwest corner in Montana; extension of the forest fire act to meet the various causes of fires and overcome the danger from any source; modification of the act permitting the exchange of lands within forest reservations for those without, with a proviso that the relinquished tract has not been unnecessarily exchanged, that the lands shall be of approximately the same value, and rejecting such selections for land returned as agricultural, if, before approval, it is found to be mineral; withdrawal of all public lands more valuable for forest uses than for other purposes from settlement, entry, sale and other disposition and holding them for the protection and utilization of their timber; establishment of National parks to preserve prehistoric ruins, petrified forests, caves and for other purposes; appropriation of at least $185,000 to prevent depredations upon public timber and for protection of public lands from unlawful entry or appropriation and $10,000 to protect timber on unreserved lands against fires; protection of fish and game in forest reserves; relief of bona fide settlers within forest reserves who settled prior to the establishment thereof but who failed, from ignorance or from unavoidable accident, to place their claims on record within the statutory period.

Roosevelt's Tour of Northwest.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—To Representative Jones, of Washington, who called upon President Roosevelt today, to pay his respects, the President expressed his great interest in the Northwest and said he expected to make a tour of that part of the United States next Summer. Archbishops Ireland, of St. Paul, and Riordan, of San Francisco, paid their respects to the President.

Dr. White Returns to Germany.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Andrew D. White, Ambassador to Germany, sailed today on the Deutschland, after a fortnight spent in this country on private business.

CEBU REBELS SURRENDER

GOOD EFFECT OF POURING TROOPS INTO SAMAR.

Sixty Officers and 470 Men Lay Down Their Arms—Ninth Infantry Again Engaged With Bolomen.

MANILA, Oct. 31.—General Hughes reports the complete surrender of the insurgents in the Island of Cebu, consisting of 479 men and 60 officers, with 150 rifles and eight brass field pieces. The pouring of troops into the Island of Samar is believed to have had a good effect on the Cebu insurgents, who had been wavering for some time. The malcontents kept up the conflict by saying that a majority of the American troops had left the Philippines.

Advices just received here from Catbalogan, Island of Samar, say that 12 men of Company G, of the Ninth Infantry, under command of Sergeant Willford, who had been sent from Bassey to San Antonio to investigate and report in regard to the number of bolomen in the vicinity, were viciously attacked by 140 insurgents, who rushed on them with great violence, killing two of the soldiers and wounding two others. Willford remained cool and collected during the attack, and the survivors say he acted splendidly. Fourteen of the insurgents were killed. Captain Bookmiller, of Company G, recommends Willford for a medal of honor, and Privates Swanton and Vero for certificates of merit.

The Philippine Commission has drafted an act against treason and sedition. The penalty prescribed for treason is death and the act is framed to include those persons giving aid and comfort to the insurgents. Persons who utter seditious words or speeches or who write libels against the United States Government or the Insular Government are punishable by the imposition of a fine of $2000 or two years' imprisonment. For breaking the oath of allegiance, a fine of $2000 or imprisonment for two years is fixed as the penalty. Foreigners are placed under the same laws as are Americans and natives. A public discussion of the act will be had Saturday.

Reported by General Chaffee.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—An important cablegram was received at the War Department this afternoon from General Chaffee. It follows in part:

"Manila, Oct. 31.—Adjutant-General, Washington: The following is from Brigadier-General Hughes: 'Insurrection forces on Cebu Island have come in, laid down arms in good faith in obedience to the demand of the people, 60 officers, 470 men. Affairs yet not satisfactory in Bohol island; may move additional troops there to force settlement.'

"This settles for the present, at least, the disturbance heretofore existing in Cebu. Future disorder in that island will be made by deliberate action of the inhabitants, as peace may be easily preserved if the people are disposed to do so. Shall advise Hughes to waste no time, but move on Bohol immediately."

Twenty-eighth May Go to Manila.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—General Miles has recommended that the Eleventh Cavalry and the Twenty-eighth Infantry be sent to the Philippines. Two regiments are all that the Secretary desired to order to the Philippines at present. These regiments are to take the place of the Fortieth, Seventeenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second Infantries. These regiments have been longest in the island, and will be returned as soon as transports are ready. The Twenty-eighth Infantry, now at Vancouver Barracks, will sail from San Francisco.

INEXPERIENCED OFFICERS.

Effect of the Influx on Army Discipline—Anti-Canteen Law.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The annual report of Inspector-General J. C. Breckinridge says that while there are reports of harmony and good will among the officers of the Army, the expression "all officers are thoroughly instructed and efficient" is not heard so frequently as before the Spanish War, due, no doubt, to an influx of inexperienced officers. Most reports, however, are favorable. Some lack of attention given by officers to their daily life and duties is noted. The report commends the sagacity and ability of officers who have conducted civil affairs intrusted to them abroad.

The class of recruits received is reported generally up to the standard. The discipline of the troops is reported generally good. Of the post exchange the Inspector-General says:

"The reports show that wherever practical post exchanges were in operation at the garrisoned posts at the time of the Inspector's visit; the prescribed rules and regulations were being fully complied with, and their business was being satisfactorily conducted. A majority of the posts where post exchanges are maintained were inspected before the law prohibiting the sale of beer in the canteens was enacted, and most of the reports would not show the effect of that law under them. At some of the posts inspected it was reported that the exchange was closed or was being operated at a loss since the sale of beer was prohibited, while at others the operations under the existing law were reported to be unsatisfactory. The sentiment of the Army on the subject is well known, and is given expression in the following remarks of the Inspectors:

"Colonel Burton (Cuba) says: 'Officers generally complain that the elimination of beer has worked a hardship on the soldiers and has been detrimental to good order and military discipline.'

"Lieutenant-Colonel Reed (Dakota) reports that 'the consensus of opinion is that the canteen feature promotes the morals, temperance, discipline and health of the men.'

"Major Sharp (Colorado) considers the canteen legislation of last Winter ill-advised and remarks that 'If there is no authorized and decently-kept place of resort within a garrison, where the soldier can find recreation suited to his tastes and station of life, he will seek it outside, and the innumerable brothels and whisky dens which are springing up on the edge of reservations will prove the most baleful and destructive enemy to contentment and good order which a garrison can be cursed with.'

"Colonel Sanger (Philippines) reports: 'The suppression of the canteen has practically suspended all post exchanges in these islands. Until officers and enlisted men can adapt themselves to the change, it is not probable that they will be re-established.'"

General Breckinridge speaks in high terms of the various departments, especially mentioning that favorable reports have been received of the Quartermaster's, subsistence, medical and ordnance bureaus.

OREGON PIONEER OF 1846, AND PRCMINENT IDAHO CITIZEN.

The Late Edward Cabot Hall.

Edward Cabot Hall, who died at Moscow, Idaho, September 27, besides being one of the most prominent citizens of that section, was an Oregon pioneer of 1846. Deceased was born near Peru, Ill., March 20, 1841. He crossed the plains to Oregon in 1846 by ox team, coming by way of what was known as Applegate's cut-off, through Southern Oregon. He arrived in the Willamette Valley in the Spring of 1847. His father, Reason B. Hall, settled on a donation land claim in Polk County, on which he afterwards laid off the town of Buena Vista, where E. C. Hall lived and grew to manhood. In 1889 he removed to Moscow, Idaho. He served as Mayor of Moscow two terms, and was Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court at the time of his death. In 1858 he was married to Margaret L. Leasure, who survives him. Seven children were born to them, five of whom are living—G. S., of Lookout, Idaho; J. E., of Moscow, Idaho; H. R., of Murray, Idaho; R. L., of Beeman, Idaho, and C. C., of Portland. His remains were buried at his old home in the I. O. O. F. cemetery at Buena Vista, Or.

WHAT VON MOLTKE SAW

Prussian Commissioner Studied American Transportation Systems.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Among the passengers who sailed this morning on the Deutschland for Hamburg is Count Otto von Moltke, a nephew of the great German Field Marshal, Count von Moltke. Count von Moltke has been in this country since October 4, he having been appointed a Commissioner by the Prussian Parliament, of which he is a member, to study American transportation methods. In an interview he said:

"It is a matter of disappointment that I am obliged to return to Germany so soon, but your climate is too severe for me, and my physician has ordered me to go home at once on account of lung trouble. I have been here long enough, however, to gain many valuable suggestions. I have visited the Pan-American Exposition and Chicago, the latter place to make a hurried study of the stockyards. While in this city I have been the guest of Senator Depew and Samuel Carpenter, of the Pennsylvania Railway. From them I have acquired considerable valuable material. I also gained much information at the American Railway Exhibition, at Madison-Square Garden.

"I am electrified with the progress you Americans have made in the methods of transportation. It is impossible for any one in Europe to understand this without seeing it. The best expression I have heard here is 'up to date,' which tells the whole story. You have shown the most progress in adapting electricity as a means of transportation. The German scientists are the fathers of electrical improvements, and the Germans conceive many methods, but they cannot take hold of things the way the Americans do. Conservative methods keep the Germans from launching out extensively in any scheme. Europeans are theoretical and Americans are practical. The Europeans formulate and you put into practice."

Paderewski Prizes Awarded.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The judges in the competition for prizes from the fund established by Ignace C. Paderewski last year have announced their decision. There were three prizes of $500 each for the best work for orchestra, the best piece for chorus and orchestra with or without solos, and the best piece of chamber music for any combination of instruments. The competition was restricted to composers born in the United States. The awards were:

Work for orchestra, to Henry K. Hadley, musical director of the Cathedral School of St. Paul, Garden City, L. I., for his symphony, "The Four Seasons."

Choral work, Horatio W. Parker, Battell professor of theory of music at Yale University, for "A Star Song" cantata for solo, chorus and orchestra.

Chamber music composition, Arthur W. Bird, for a serenade for wind instruments.

Jersey Pure Food Law.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—What is said to be the strictest pure food law in the United States will go into effect in New Jersey tomorrow. Its enforcement has been entrusted to the New Jersey State Board of Health. Under it the office of State Dairy Commissioner is abolished and his duties will come under those of the Chief Food Inspector. There will be a large number of deputies scattered all over the state. Everything that can come into use for human consumption as food or drink is included under the law. The inspection will even take in canned goods.

It does not matter whether these or anything else is manufactured or put up outside the state or in it, they are liable to come under the ban of the law if the analysis to be made from time to time shows them to be unfit for human food.

Error in Gillespie's Report.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—General Gillespie, Chief of Engineers, said today that an error was made in his office in making up appropriations for river and harbor estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and incorporated in his annual report. According to the original report the figures aggregated about $12,000,000, whereas in fact the estimates total $20,000,000. The estimate of $20,000,000 is exclusive of the estimate of $7,000,000 for works under continuing contracts.

Damages Against Car Company.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Eugene Lezinsky, of L. & S. Lezinsky, San Francisco and New York dry goods merchants, obtained in the Supreme Court under Judge Fursman a verdict for $5000 against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company because he refused to pay a 5-cent fare twice and was ejected from the car. During a blockade on Broadway, Mr. Lezinsky was transferred from one car to another, the conductor afterwards refusing to recognize the transfer.

The President Will Vote.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—President Roosevelt and Secretary Cortelyou will leave for New York Monday to vote Tuesday. The President will vote at Oyster Bay, L. I., and Secretary Cortelyou at Hempstead, L. I. Both will vote early and return to Washington Tuesday. Mrs. Roosevelt will accompany the President.

CALLED IN REBUTTAL

(Continued from First Page.)

ask any question which it may choose, of anybody, and in any manner in which it chooses, to prosecute its inquiry. It will not do to lay down these technical rules as absolutely binding. If the court pleases to adhere to them, well and good; but we do not desire, in our proceedings here, when the applicant is represented by able and skilled counsel, to have the stigma of a prosecutor placed upon the Judge-Advocate and his associate. That is an outrageous and unwarranted word.'

Prosecution, Not a Trial.

Replying, Mr. Raynor said that he had never referred to the inquiry as a prosecution, but said that he had referred to it as a "trial," and has so considered it. He also refused to concede that any special generosity had been displayed in the case.

Captain Parker called the attention of the court to the naval regulations for 1900, in which the word "prosecution" is used in connection with courts of inquiry.

Then at 12:50 the court took a recess until 2 o'clock without deciding the point raised.

When the court reconvened after recess Admiral Dewey announced the decision on the question of rebutting testimony, holding that witnesses may be called at any time or recalled for the purpose of making corrections of former testimony, or additions in the nature of corrections. They cannot, however, reiterate former evidence.

Captain Lemly then asked Captain Sigsbee to proceed to make such corrections of his testimony, with additions in the nature of corrections, as he might desire. The witness answered as follows:

"I have carefully, since my last testimony, gone over all of my official documents, all of my private letters and the records of the St. Paul. I have no correction to make in the testimony I then gave, so far as it was given, excepting that I said I could not recollect whether there were one or two assemblages of commanding officers aboard ship off Santiago before the arrival of the flying squadron on the 26th, and if there were two visits, one must have been on board the Yale. My log shows that there were two assemblages, both on board the Harvard, and that I went on the second visit with the captain of the Yale, and from that I had come to the conclusion that the second visit was on board the Yale. That is the only correction I desire to make.

"I desire to state, however, that I informed Commodore Schley, on the occasion of my visit to him on the 26th, first, that I thought the St. Paul had been chased by a torpedo-boat on the night of her arrival or the subsequent night; second, that I detailed to him the conversation between Captain Goodrich, of the St. Louis, and myself on board the St. Paul as we passed each other when I was bound from Cape Haytien to Santiago, and the St. Louis was bound from Santiago to Cape Haytien."

Warned Press Boats Away.

The witness said that since he was on the stand he recalled that he did see the press boat Somers N. Smith on May 28, and he also had seen the press boat Premier, and had warned these against remaining where they then were because of the danger of being attacked by torpedo-destroyers. Continuing, he said that in his interview with Commodore Schley on board the Brooklyn he was told by the Commodore that the St. Paul was to go with the flying squadron to Key West, and on the following day was to take the Texas in tow. The witness remarked:

"I volunteered almost everything that I said about Santiago and the Spanish fleet. Commodore Schley's conversation was on the subject of coal, and nothing but coal, and, so far as I could judge, he had already made up his mind to return to Key West. He told me that he was going to Key West."

On cross-examination, Mr. Raynor asked about the statement that the Somers N. Smith had been warned against torpedo-boats, and the witness said he had given this warning because he believed, from his information from the Navy Department, that the Spaniards were in the harbor.

Mr. Raynor—You thought on the 28th that they might be there, although on the 29th, in your official report, you say you thought you saw them approaching that port?

"That is quite so. They might have been out or they might have been in. I was prepared for either event."

Captain Sigsbee was then excused, and Machinist Alfred B. Claxton, who served in the engine-room of the Texas the day of the battle off Santiago, was called. He said he still adhered to his former statement that to the best of his belief the engines of the Texas were reversed on that day.

The next witness was Lieutenant John H. Roys, who was a watch officer on the Eagle during the war. He said that when the Eagle met the flying squadron, as the latter was on its way to Cienfuegos, he was sure there was no direct communication between the Eagle and the Brooklyn, and that they were not nearer than a mile of each other. He said also that he had been present when Commodore Schley had later sent the Eagle away to Port Antonio, and had heard Commander Southerland ask to be allowed to coal from the Merrimac.

Neils Anderson, who was quartermaster on the Brooklyn during the battle of July 3, and who was stationed at the wheel in the conning tower, was then called. He said that Commodore Schley gave the order, "Helm hard aport."

The witness said that he had heard Commodore Schley, after they made the turn, encourage the men in the turrets. "His words were," said the witness, "'Fire steadily and deliberately, but make every shot count.' He said that several times."

In the course of his cross-examination by Mr. Raynor, the witness said that during the early part of the engagement he had heard something said about an order being given to "stand by for a ram," and said that Commodore Schley remarked, "Two can play at that game." "The Commodore was outside all the time," witness said.

He was succeeded by Captain Joseph G. Eaton, who was in command of the Resolute during the Santiago campaign. His testimony related mainly to the chase of the Austrian ship Maria Theresa, in the belief that it was a Spanish vessel, on July 3, immediately after the close of the battle of Santiago.

Chadwick on the Stand.

Captain Chadwick was recalled. Mr. Hanna handed to the witness a number of orders from the department, which he termed cautionary orders, asking the witness if he recognized these orders. Captain Chadwick responded in the affirmative.

The first of these orders is dated Washington, April 6, and informed Admiral Sampson that the department did not wish the vessels of his squadron to be exposed to the fire of the batteries of Havana, Santiago or other strongly fortified ports, unless the more formidable Spanish vessels should take refuge within those harbors. This is the confidential instruction to Admiral Sampson that has already been referred to. The second order is dated Washington, April 28, and informs Admiral Sampson that it is within his discretion to destroy light batteries which may protect vessels he wishes to attack, if he can do so without exposure to heavy guns. The third order is dated Washington, May 5, and directs Admiral Sampson not to risk crippling his vessels against fortifications so as to prevent them successfully fighting the Spanish fleet if they should appear. The last order referred to, which is confidential, is dated Washington, May 6, and modifies the confidential order of April 21, which in turn modifies the confidential orders of April 6. Captain Chadwick told of the receipt of these orders by Admiral Sampson, and in reply to a question said that they had not been communicated to Commodore Schley.

Describing the conversation on the New York on May 18 between Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley, Captain Chadwick said he was confident that he was present during the whole of this interview, which lasted, he said, from 15 to 20 minutes. "Nothing was said about those orders," he continued.

Under cross-examination by Mr. Raynor, the witness said the only detail of that conversation which he remembered was Commodore Schley's assurance that he was perfectly loyal to Admiral Sampson; that he was very pleased to be under his command, and that the Admiral could be assured he would be perfectly loyal in all his conduct. Captain Chadwick was closely questioned by Mr. Raynor regarding this conversation, but insisted the words he had quoted above was the only distinct recollection he had of the words of any conversation.

In reply to a question from Mr. Raynor, Captain Chadwick said that if the Admiral had spoken about not bringing the ships of the flying squadron under the guns of the fortifications on the south side of Cuba, it would have impressed itself very strongly on his memory, because the squadron under Admiral Sampson had just returned from a very active engagement with heavy batteries at San Juan, Porto Rico.

"There must have been other things said in this conversation," said Mr. Raynor.

"The conversation was a desultory one."

Mr. Raynor—Even so, is it not possible, after the lapse of over three years, that you must have omitted something, especially in view of the fact that Admiral Schley has positively sworn this conversation occurred?

"It is impossible that such a thing as that should not have impressed itself upon my mind."

"Why that any more than anything else?"

Not in Accord With Sampson's Views

"Simply because it was out of accord with Admiral Sampson's views and ideas. It never could have occurred to him to advise a subordinate to act differently from the way in which he had acted in regard to the firing at the batteries."

"Was not this first order an absolute order from the Government to him, and was it not afterward modified by letting him form his own views to a more or less degree?"

"Notwithstanding that, he had bombarded San Juan under that order."

Mr. Raynor asked the witness if he did not think that, in view of the fact that Admiral Schley was going to Cienfuegos and Santiago, it was not likely that Admiral Sampson would give him the purport of the Government's instructions.

"We knew these places were not fortified; that there was no gun to be taken into account."

In response to a question from Mr. Raynor, Captain Chadwick said they had obtained information to this effect from the intelligence office; that they knew positively that Cienfuegos had not been fortified at all and that there had been some beginning of fortifications at Santiago.

"Did you know that the batteries at Santiago were of no account?"

"Our information was that they did not amount to much. The St. Paul and the Wompatuck, two perfectly unprotected ships, bombarded these batteries without injury on the 18th of May."

"What was developed subsequently by the New Orleans in bombarding the forts near Santiago?" asked Captain Lemly.

"She was ordered in one morning by Admiral Sampson to attack the batteries. She went in alone and was under fire some 20 or 25 minutes and came out uninjured."

"Did the Texas do the same thing?"

"She was struck once."

"Was she injured?"

"No, she had one man killed and several wounded."

Concerning the receipt of the department's orders by Admiral Sampson, Captain Chadwick testified that that of April 6 was received while the ship was lying out, he presumed a couple of days after it was sent. He did not remember when that of April 26 was received. It was a telegraphic communication and probably was received the same day or the day after. The other two orders, he said, were stamped as received on May 18, although probably they were received from the Dupont on the night of the 17th.

Captain Chadwick concluded his testimony at 3:55 o'clock, when the court adjourned until tomorrow.

WORK OF THE FLAMES.

Chicago Buildings Burned.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—The five-story brick building at 141-143 Ontario street was destroyed by fire early this morning. The building was occupied by the following firms: Derby Steam Laundry, the Chicago General Cleaning Works, Zimmerman & Co., manufacturers of shirt waists. The Chicago Box Company, at 145 and 147 Ontario street, caught fire. The structure, which is of four stories, was wrecked. The loss of the building burned is estimated at $60,000; half of which is on contents. The fire is supposed to have started from an explosion.

Injured at a Chicago Fire.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Fire at an early hour this morning destroyed the three-story brick cooperage shop of John Johnson, at 210-212 North Carpenter street, causing a loss of $80,000. Several persons living in cottages adjoining the shops were overcome by smoke and were carried out by the police. Five firemen were caught in the basement and more or less seriously burned. They could not escape, and were rescued by other firemen. The injured men are: Lieutenant Arthur Kelley, Michael McLean, Andrew Ryder, William Firnhalder and Andrew Carson.

Uniting the Methodist Churches.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 31.—At the session of the Methodist bishops today the report of Bishop Hamilton included a recommendation for a college to be built in Oklahoma jointly with the Methodist Church South. Bishop Keyes, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and Bishop Hamilton have been co-operating in that territory and have received propositions jointly for the establishment of an institution in charge of the two branches of the church.

New York Structure Destroyed.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The five-story building at Worth and High streets, occupied by White & Co., wholesale dealers in shirts and linens; Joshua L. Bailey & Co., linens, and a branch office of Henry Clews & Co., bankers, was burned tonight. The loss is $60,000.

Fire at Wheeling.

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 31.—A fire started in the business district this afternoon, in the Will Colvig building, and it was entirely destroyed, together with stock. Worl's millinery store and the Morgan building adjoining were damaged. The loss is $50,000.

Fire at Newcastle, Wyo.

DENVER, Oct. 31.—A special to the Republican from Cheyenne reports the burning at Newcastle, Wyo., of an entire block of buildings, including the postoffice. The loss is given at $100,000.

Best-Paid Minister in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Rev. Frank Crane, who resigned the pastorate of the Hyde Park Methodist Church to accept a call from the People's Church, will preach the first sermon to his new flock a week from Sunday. Mr. Crane will receive a yearly salary of $7500 and he will be the best-paid minister in Chicago. He will surrender at the next meeting of the Rock River conference his license to preach as a Methodist missionary.

Headache

Biliousness, sour stomach, constipation and all liver ills are cured by

Hood's Pills

The non-irritating cathartic. Price 25 cents of all druggists or by mail of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

PROMISES TO BRIGANDS

DICKINSON AGREES NOT TO PROSECUTE THEM.

Miss Stone's Release Not Likely to Be Effected Within a Week—Repayment of the Ransom.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—"Miss Stone's release is not likely to be effected within a week," says a dispatch from Sofia to the Daily Telegraph. "Mr. Dickinson, in the name of the United States Government, has given assurance that neither the receivers of the ransom nor Miss Stone's guides will be prosecuted. He asserts that Turkey agreed a fortnight ago to reimburse the ransom."

PREPARING TROUBLE.

Turkey May Object to Repaying the Ransom.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 31.—The Turkish Government is already preparing to resist the anticipated demand of the United States for the repayment of the ransom necessary to secure the release of Miss Ellen M. Stone, the adbucted American missionary. The Porte repudiates all responsibility for the kidnaping of Miss Stone, and maintains that the United States has no claim against Turkey, and that therefore the latter is justified in refusing to recoup the United States for the money expended in her rescue. A high Turkish official this morning informed a representative of the Associated Press that the Turkish resistance of any claims would be based upon these contentions: First, that Miss Stone, although warned of the dangers of the road, persisted in traveling; second, that she did not notify the authorities of her intention, in order to obtain an escort, which precaution even the foreign Consuls always take in traveling in such outlying, insecure districts of the empire, and third, that the brigands who kidnaped Miss Stone and her companion were Bulgarians; that the coup was planned in Bulgaria and that sanctuary was found in Bulgarian territory.

Expect Miss Stone's Release.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Americans are preparing a reception for Miss Stone upon her release, says a Sofia correspondent of the Journal and Advertiser. The Russian Minister M. Bakhmeteff expects a letter soon from Miss Stone, and the brigands, through the envoy sent last Friday. It is believed that Miss Stone will be able to be present at Philippopolis November 3 at the dedication of the new American church there. After that she will doubtless go to the United States to see her relatives. It is hoped that Miss Stone will be able to reach America by Thanksgiving day in case she is released by the brigands.

Mme. Tsilka Reported Dead.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 31.—It is again rumored that Madame Tsilka, the companion of Miss Stone, and her child (born since her capture by the brigands) are dead.

Fell From Third Story.

BUTTE, Mont., Oct. 31.—William Hurd narrowly escaped an awful death yesterday morning. He fell from the third story of a building on which he was at work. He struck squarely on the back of F. H. Wilson, a plumber. Hurd's leg was broken. Wilson was not injured.

Hurd is a carpenter, and was at work on the floor of the third story of the building, which is only partially completed. He lost his footing, slipped through the open rafters, and fell to the ground floor. Wilson was stooping over to pick up a tool when Hurd struck him. Wilson was knocked down, but was on his feet in time to help Hurd into the ambulance.

American Cables Go Abroad.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—According to the World a conduit and cable company of this city will furnish the cables required for an extension of the Glasgow Corporation tramways. The contract will amount to nearly $250,000. The cables will be manufactured at Hastings-on-the-Hudson.

The British Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, Ltd., has also closed contracts with American machinery manufacturers for the equipment of its extensive works now under construction at Manchester. These contracts aggregate nearly $300,000.

SEASONABLE HINTS

Guard Your Health in Fall and Early Winter.

A change from warm to cold is always attended with more danger than from a cold to a warm temperature, hence the greater mortality from lung and throat diseases at this season of the year as compared with Spring.

The best protection against colds is not so much in extra clothing as in good digestion.

If the digestion and circulation are good, colds will be unknown.

Poor digestion causes poor circulation of the blood and when in this condition severe colds are contracted on the slightest provocation.

People who make a regular practice of taking Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after meals are free from colds, simply because their digestion is perfect, the heart strong and regular, and the whole system fortified against disease.

It requires little argument to convince anyone that the best safeguard against colds, pneumonia and changes of temperature is a good stomach.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets taken after meals are dissolved, and, mingling with the food, cause it to be promptly digested and assimilated; they do this because they contain nothing but harmless digestive elements, which digest meat, eggs and other foods even when the stomach itself is weak and flaccid.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets make people well and keep them well, and the best habit you can acquire is to keep daily use of them at meals to make the digestive organs strong and vigorous.

Tutt's Pills Cure All Liver Ills.

Doctors Say;

Bilious and Intermittent Fevers which prevail in miasmatic districts are invariably accompanied by derangements of the Stomach Liver and Bowels.

The Secret of Health.

The liver is the great "driving wheel" in the mechanism of man, and when it is out of order, the whole system becomes deranged and disease is the result.

Tutt's Liver Pills

Cure all Liver Troubles.