DEFENDED HIS CLIENT

CAPTAIN PARKER BEGAN HIS ARGUMENT IN THE SCHLEY CASE.

He Had Only Reached the Coaling Question When Court Adjourned—Hanna's Address Concluded.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The time of the Schley court of inquiry was entirely devoted today to hearing argument in the case of Admiral Schley. Mr. Hanna finished his argument in behalf of the department which had been begun yesterday and Captain James Parker began, but did not conclude his presentation of the case of Admiral Schley. Mr. Hanna today considered the retrograde movement, the bombardment of the Colon and the charge made against Admiral Schley of disobedience of orders. Captain Parker had only reached the coaling question when the court adjourned. He defended the conduct of his client at all stages of the campaign, so far as he went. It is expected that Captain Parker will conclude his speech tomorrow, when Mr. Raynor will begin.

Admiral Schley reached the courtroom at an early hour, and his friends were gratified to find that the severe cold with which he suffered yesterday had disappeared.

Mr. Hanna's Address.

In opening Mr. Hanna briefly reverted to the cruise of the flying squadron from Cienfuegos to Santiago for the purpose of showing that neither the Vixen nor the Merrimac had been the cause of delay on the voyage. He continued his discussion of the retrograde movement, saying that but one explanation had been given for it in Admiral Schley's dispatch, namely, the inadequacy of the coal supply, although in his testimony before this court Admiral Schley gave four reasons for leaving his station off Santiago.

Mr. Hanna contended that while Commodore Schley was acting under the orders contained in dispatch No. 8, when the retrograde movement began, May 26, that order was superseded by the dispatches delivered on the Brooklyn May 27 by Captain Cotton in command of the Harvard, and in one of which it was said that "all the department's information indicates the Spanish division is still at Santiago," and to which the order was added: "The department looks to you to ascertain the fact that the enemy, if therein, does not leave without a decisive action."

Mr. Hanna took issue with Admiral Schley that this was a suggestion and not a mandatory order. "So far from being suggestive, doubtful or uncertain are the terms of this order, that they approach the verge of reproof," said Mr. Hanna. "Their incisive distinctness is notable, so much so that I think few subordinate officers, having turned their backs on a task to which they had been assigned, would care to be arrested in such act by a telegraphic order from a superior couched in such terms."

Mr. Hanna quoted Admiral Schley's dispatch of May 27, in which he experienced regret over not being able to obey orders, saying that as it was written after the Cotton dispatch had been received, "it was an explicit confession that the Cotton telegram was an order." Commenting upon this dispatch he declared that it was "the most remarkable one to be found in the annals of the American Navy."

He asserted that the weather was rough only on May 25, and that, therefore, Commodore Schley's assertion that the weather had been boisterous and the sea rough every since leaving Key West was unjustified by the facts.

The speaker also controverted the statement made in Schley's dispatch to the department to the effect "that it is not possible to cruise toward Cape Cruz in Summer owing to south winds," quoting several witnesses to show that the wind was not far from the south. Quoting the expression from the same dispatch, "it is to be regretted that the department's orders cannot be obeyed," Mr. Hanna remarked:

"Most undoubtedly. It was a critical time and the action of Commodore Schley in abandoning his station before Santiago, thus, as he himself states, failing to obey the department's orders, created grave anxiety in our national councils."

Taking up the coal supply of the fleet as required by specification 6 of the precepts, Mr. Hanna said that it would appear from the evidence that the flying squadron was on May 27, 1898, fairly well equipped with coal.

Specification No. 7 was next considered. This required an inquiry as to whether every proper effort was made to capture the Colon as that vessel lay in the harbor at Santiago, and referring to it, Mr. Hanna said:

"Certain cautionary orders issued by the department to Rear-Admiral Sampson have been cited as forbidding the exposure of vessels to the fire of batteries and as justifying Commodore Schley's conduct of the so-called reconnoissance of May 31. Assuming that the substance of these orders was communicated to Commodore Schley by Admiral Sampson at Key West on the 18th of May, 1898, it is clear that they have no application to the conditions existing at Santiago on the 31st of May, 1898."

Of the eighth specification of the precept, concerning the withdrawal of ships of the flying squadron from the vicinity of the harbor at Santiago at night, Mr. Hanna said:

"It does not appear from the testimony adduced before this coure that the vessels of the flying squadron were withdrawn from the entrance to Santiago harbor to a distance at sea, and, therefore, the extent and character of such withdrawal need not be discussed."

Taking up the blockade of Santiago, Mr. Hanna said he did not feel competent to discuss it, and, therefore, would content himself with outlining its character.

Mr. Hanna said that beyond the Brooklyn's turn, the battle of Santiago was not involved in the inquiry. He said that Captain Cook and Navigator Hodgson evidently had observed Commodore Schley's movements on the day of the battle from a different standpoint. He quoted Captain Evans, of the Iowa, and Lieutenant Nichols, of the Oregon, to sustain the contention that the Texas came to a stop. By this, he argued, a battle-ship was not only imperiled, but delayed by the danger of collision at this critical time. The loop of the Brooklyn was, he concluded, the only movement of that day that had called for any explanation. Mr. Hanna had not concluded his argument when at 1 o'clock the court took its usual recess for luncheon.

After recess Mr. Hanna continued his remarks concerning the Brooklyn's loop, contending that it was not made to avoid the Brooklyn's being rammed, as there was no such effort at that time. He quoted Commander Wainwright's testimony to the effect that the Brooklyn's turn left a gap for the escape of the enemy.

Mr. Hanna also discussed the reported colloquy between Commodore Schley and Lieutenant-Commander Hodgson, which forms the 10th count in the precept, in which Schley was supposed to have said during the turn: "Damn the Texas." The remark, Mr. Hanna said, showed a lack of interest in another ship of the fleet. He expressed the opinion that there was much to sustain Mr. Hodgson's recollection of this incident. He also discussed the question of the correspondence between Admiral Schley and Lieutenant-Commander Hodgson on this subject. With his remarks upon the correspondence, Mr. Hanna concluded his speech at 2:35 P. M., having spoken for about four and a half hours.

Captain Parker Opened.

Captain Parker, junior counsel for Admiral Schley, then began his address in support of Admiral Schley.

"I doubt," said Captain Parker, "if the naval history in the world presents or has ever represented a case of the importance and character of that in which we have so long been engaged. I doubt if a tribunal more exalted in the character of the persons who compose it has ever sat in judgment upon a brother officer. I doubt if an officer with the long character and standing and conduct that Admiral Schley has always displayed was ever called upon before to ask an investigation of his conduct as a victorious commander of a fleet."

Continuing, Captain Parker compared this case with the charges made in connection with the battle of Lake Erie. In that case there might have been some foundation, but in this there was no foundation whatever.

"There is no accused here," he said; "nobody is on trial, and yet the case has been conducted as though Commodore Schley were on trial. We get it in the order of the argument now being made here, so that we are compelled to consider the inquiry as a trial."

Taking up the events of the campaign in their sequence, Captain Parker spoke of the interviews between Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley at Key West, saying that he would not give Admiral Schley's testimony on this point. He pointed out, however, that Schley was not then informed that the Spanish fleet had left Curacoa, notwithstanding Sampson had been in possession of this information for three or four days. He then quoted Sampson's orders to Schley to proceed to Cienfuegos and there establish a blockade, and quoted Schley's testimony to the effect that Sampson told him he had at that time no advices as to the whereabouts of the Spaniards. Speaking of the cruise to Cienfuegos, Captain Parker said it was inconsistent to criticise Admiral Schley for stopping to take Captain Chester on board, while, at the same time, criticising him for not calling Captain McCalla aboard.

"We can't," he said, "blow hot and cold in the same breath. The truth is there was no real delay in the voyage." Reverting to the claim that Commodore Schley had not made proper efforts to locate the enemy at Cienfuegos, Captain Parker said that the task of landing a boat on the coast was an exceedingly dangerous one.

"There is no evidence," he said, "to show that Captain McCalla made any attempt to send his men on shore except during his cable-cutting expedition, when the results were disastrous. He assumed, and rightfully assumed, that the people there were enemies, and he acted accordingly."

As for the Cienfuegos blockade, he held that it was sufficient that no vessel had gone in or come out without permission. Moreover, the Admiral had taken all the steps possible to ascertain whether the enemy was there.

The question of the signal lights on the shore at Cienfuegos was also reverted to and the speaker said it was certain that Commodore Schley had not known anything of their significance until Captain McCalla arrived. What earthly reason Captain Chadwick had for not communicating the signals to Schley, Captain Parker said, was beyond his comprehension. So far as seen, Captain Chadwick was the only person to whom McCalla had communicated his code.

"I contend that up to this time, so far as the blockade is concerned, so far as his conduct is concerned, there is absolutely nothing shown by the testimony in this case from which the slightest suspicion of fault can be placed upon Commodore Schley."

The speaker then read the "Dear Schley" letter of May 20, in which Admiral Sampson said he had decided not to change his plans to hold Cienfuegos, as he felt that even if Cervera had taken refuge in Santiago, he must inevitably still go to Cienfuegos, and commented upon it at some length. He contended that both this dispatch and No. 8 had been sent at a later date than had been suggested by the naval officials. Sampson had, he said, instructed Schley to remain at Cienfuegos, notwithstanding the department's advice to proceed to Santiago, and in No. 8 discretion had plainly been given to Schley.

"Suppose," he said, "he had gone off and it had been found that the Spaniards were there, he would have been condemned, and justly, and in case of a court-martial, learned friends here would have thundered against him. I say that no criticism is deserved for the Commodore's conduct at Cienfuegos."

Taking up the passage of the flying squadron from Cienfuegos to Santiago, Captain Parker said that if the court will take the trouble to look at the logs of the various ships, the members will see that there is nothing in that charge.

"I prefer to take what the officers wrote at that time rather than what they may say now."

Captain Parker claimed that in the passage from Cienfuegos to Santiago the speed of the slowest vessel of the squadron must be the speed of the squadron.

"It would not have been the common sense idea of the situation," he said, "to have abandoned the collier and make all speed for Santiago."

Captain Parker also commended Commodore Schley's conduct of the cruise to Santiago. He had, said the speaker, acted according to the dictates of his best judgment—a judgment which, the Captain said, was better than of less experienced officers, an experience which had been gained in command "under circumstances of a very important nature, in the Arctic, around both capes, on either sea, and under every sun." "He was," Captain Parker continued, "at least as likely to be correct as those young officers who, for the first time in their lives, were given command of a small boat."

Taking the fleet to the southward from Santiago, May 26, Captain Parker detailed the meeting with the scout boats and said that the condemnation of the Commodore for not communicating with Captains Jewell and Wise was puerile. "All that Wise had to do," he said, "was to signal that he had important information, and he would have been asked to come on board. It is the business, the clear duty, of any subordinate officer, to make known to a superior any information he may have."

In the absence of information by the captains of the Yale and Minneapolis, Captain Parker held, Commodore Schley had a right to suppose that Captain Sigsbee had given all the information to be had from the scouts. Captain Parker said that officer was "curiously blind," not purposely blind, but "curiously blind. He not only had not been able to find out anything about the Colon, but when she was there and in plain sight on May 25, a clear, bright day, when Sigsbee was off the harbor sketching he failed to see her. This is to me one of the mysteries of the campaign."

Continuing, he said that with the information given, Schley had acted wisely in turning back to Key West.

"Whether he acted wisely and his judgment is sound is for you, gentlemen of the court, to say, not with the information that has come since, but with the light that the Commodore had at that time."

Going back to the cruise to Cienfuegos, Captain Parker referred to the sending away of the Eagle. He said that Commodore Schley had not sent that vessel away from choice, but because of his great need for auxiliary cruisers. Captain Parker referred to the dispatch from the department received at Mole St. Nicholas, May 28. "Proceed at once and inform Schley and also senior officer present off Santiago, etc.," he read from the dispatch.

"That dispatch does not contemplate at all that Commodore Schley is at Santiago," he continued. "It is to inform Commodore Schley and also the commanding officer off Santiago. So that at that time the department evidently did not contemplate that Commodore Schley had arrived at Santiago, and yet we have heard it said he was due there on the 24th."

Quoting from the dispatch, Captain Parker read: "The department's information indicates the Spanish division is still at Santiago."

"Is there anything positive about that?" he asked. "If the department has chosen to say that the Spanish squadron was at Santiago, that would have been another thing, but it did not say that. There were still some doubts apparently in the mind of the department on that subject."

Referring at this point to the testimony of Captain Sigsbee, Captain Parker said it was not necessary to impeach anybody's veracity.

"But slippery memory, after all these years, is a very unsafe thing to go by," he continued, "and the memory of four or five persons as to what Sigsbee said is better than that of Sigsbee. I think the court can be sure that Captain Sigsbee did say to Commodore Schley when he came aboard the Brooklyn that 'the Dons are not there.'"

Again quoting from the dispatch, Captain Parker read: "The department looks to you to ascertain facts."

"Did not the Commodore ascertain facts?" he asked, "'and that the enemy therein does not leave without decisive action,'" he continued reading. "Well, was there not decisive action?" he asked. "The poor old Spanish Admiral came out with his flags flying gaily at his mastheads on that Sunday morning, and before 1 o'clock of that day he saw his ships on the beach, burning, blown up and all destroyed. He came on board the American ship without shoes for his feet and hat for his head, in a pair of drawers and an undershirt. Decisive action! Was there anything more decisive than that?"

Captain Parker took up Commodore Schley's dispatch, forwarded by the Harvard, and defended the position taken by the Commodore in that message. He then referred to the sentence in which the Commodore informed the department that he had been unable to obey orders, "earnestly as all have striven." If a subordinate informs us that he is unable to obey orders we do not charge him with disobedience. We may censure him for bad judgment, but for nothing more serious. Failure under such circumstances is not always disobedience. We can all look back and see how we could have done differently.

"Now, I say that Commodore Schley never had any orders. It was merely a suggestion as to what he should do. He was to, find out if that squadron was there, and to see that it did not leave without a decisive action. Even if it is true that the Commodore committed gross errors of judgment, which I do not admit, he had no motive but to do his whole duty, as from the beginning he had always done it, no more, no less."

Concluding his remarks for the day, Captain Parker said:

"That brings us to a discussion of the so-called reconnoissance, which I think can be summed up in a very few words. We have had the testimony of all the gentlemen who were clothed with no responsibility in the case, that they could and they would, etc. Well, perhaps they would, undoubtedly they could have gone in, the whole of them, and risked the ships and been called fools for their pains. They might have come out successful; they might have done something to the Colon which was not done; they might have sunk her. I do not think that is in the least probable. There is one little incident about this matter. We are permitted to get up to the first of June, and we see by the log of the Colon that she was there until 1:35. At 7 o'clock in the morning the commander-in-chief, Admiral Sampson, came there, and the Colon was pointed out to him, and then she lay for four hours and a half without a gun being fired at her. I am not blaming anybody for this. The exercise of the slightest judgment—" the speaker said, when the clock struck 4. "Time's up," said Admiral Dewey, and without giving the Captain an opportunity to conclude the sentence, the court adjourned.

Indianapolis Wants Schley.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 5.—Admiral Schley will be invited to Indianapolis. It was so decided by the governors of the Board of Trade today, and they will extend an invitation to the distinguished officer to be their guest November 21, or such other early date as would suit his convenience. The occasion will be made a public one, and everybody will be invited to a reception at the Statehouse.

Schley Will Visit Knoxville.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 5.—President Lockett, of the Knoxville Chamber of Commerce, called upon Admiral Schley in Washington today, and prevailed upon him to accept the invitation to visit Knoxville. Dewey and Hobson personally urged Admiral Schley to accept.

HOW ABOUT ST. LOUIS?

Oregon Urged to Make Subscriptions Before 1903.

The Oregonian is in receipt of the following letter from Charles M. Reeves, secretary of the committee on legislation for the world's fair at St. Louis:

St. Louis, Oct. 29.—At the suggestion of Colonel Henry E. Dosch, Commissioner and General Superintendent of Oregon exhibits at the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y., I send you this communication, with the view of enlisting your co-operation in securing Oregon's exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, 1903.

Of course, it will be to the interest of your state to have as creditable representation as possible at the St. Louis World's Fair, as that will in a large measure attract attention to the proposed Lewis and Clark Exposition, which your state intends to hold in 1905.

As Oregon's Legislature does not meet until January, 1903, I think it highly important that an honorary commission to take charge of the preliminary work should be created by Governor Geer at the earliest possible moment. I would thank you to take up the matter personally with him.

This course is being pursued in a number of states whose Legislatures meet at the same times yours does, and advices from there indicate very satisfactory results, in spite of the fact that the work is being carried on either with the aid of private subscriptions, or without money altogether.

I am now preparing some data for Governor Durbin, of Indiana, who has promised me to act as soon as the information is placed before him. Indiana is far more backward than is Oregon, and Oregon has, I think more reason to wish comprehensive representation here, and yet the Governor of Indiana assued me in a personal interview, a few days ago, that such a commission would be able to secure highly satisfactory results.

The enclosed clipping from the Globe-Democrat, giving an interview with Chairman Charles H. Huttig, of the committee on state and territorial exhibits, of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, will, no doubt, be interesting to you, and help you to understand the work of this committee.

The article to which Mr. Reeves refers contains an outline of a plan by which it is hoped to secure early action by the states, and prompt subscriptions. The Governor is to appoint commissioners. The plan provides then that these persons shall begin a systematic movement in the states in question for raising funds from business associations, private individuals, corporations and other institutions for a state exhibit. The subscriptions thus obtained will be understood to be binding, but the plan provides for the reimbursement of all parties making these subscriptions out of state funds which may be appropriated by the Legislatures at their next sessions. Thus the funds will be available nearly or quite a year before the Legislatures convene. In the event that no appropriation is made by the state, the funds that have been subscribed will not be refunded, such being the understanding. It is argued, however, that if the railroad interests, banking institutions and other strong financial concerns furnish the needed funds in advance, with the understanding that they will be refunded if the Legislature makes the necessary appropriation, such active methods will be adopted to induce the Legislatures to make the appropriations that there can be no such thing as failure.

Governor Geer is absent from the state, and nothing can be done at this time.

Jeffords to Fight Maher.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Peter Maher has signed articles to box Jim Jeffords, of California, next Friday night before the Eureka Athletic Club, Baltimore, in a 10-round contest. About a month ago Jeffords and Maher met at Lancaster, Pa., for six rounds, and the result was a draw. If Maher defeats Jeffords he states that he will issue a challenge to box the winner of the Jeffries-Ruhlin fight.

CONSPIRED TO MASSACRE

PLOT TO WIPE OUT AN AMERICAN GARRISON IN PHILIPPINES.

Revealed by a Native Woman—Convention of Federalists—Wife of Lukban to Be Deported.

MANILA, Nov. 5.—A plot to massacre the American garrison at Moncada, Province of Tarlac, Island of Luzon, has been revealed by the wife of one of the conspirators. Several town officials are implicated. The woman who revealed the plot hid a detective beneath a house in which the leaders of the conspiracy were meeting. Arrests followed and many incriminating papers were seized.

The plan was to set fire to a house close to the barracks, after dark, and when the soldiers came out to assist in extinguishing the flames, 150 conspirators, armed with bolos, were to rush on the guard, capture their arms and proceed to massacre the garrison.

Commissioner Wright today took the oath of office as Governor. He will be Acting Governor during the convalescence of Governor Taft, who probably will be unable to resume his duties for some weeks to come. The newspapers approve of the appointment.

The United States Philippine Commission today passed the treason laws, with slight alterations. Several Filipinos spoke against them.

The Federalists are holding a convention to arrange for a petition to Congress, asking that body to grant autonomy to the Philippines, with a Governor appointed by the President of the United States, with veto power over the two houses, the Senate to consist of 30 members, 14 of them to be named by the Governor and 16 to be elected. In case of the death of the Governor, it is proposed that his duties shall devolve upon the President of the Senate, temporarily. The lower House, according to the proposed plan, shall consist of a representative for each 100,000 inhabitants. Finally, the Federalists desire that every Filipino be pardoned for political crimes arising from the war. The sessions of the Federalist convention were noisy and turbulent. The chairman had difficulty in controlling the convention.

Paterno has been expelled from the Federal party, Buencamino saying that his union with Sabella Rios for the formation of another party debarred him from connection with the Federalists. "The petition," Buencamino also said, "to be sent to Congress must be as pure as crystal. It would not be so if Paterno were allowed to participate in it."

Paterno was formerly president of the so-called Filipino cabinet. Buencamino is one of the directors of the Federal party and was at one time a member of the so-called Filipino Congress.

Advices from Tacloban, capital of the Island of Leyte, report that the presidentes of various towns in the island have waited upon Brigadier-General Smith and complained to him that the people are unable to procure food because of the blockade that is maintained along the Strait of San Juanico. General Smith replied that the strictest kind of a blockade would be continued until the people of Leyte brought in their guns and gave the authorities full information concerning the insurgents who infest the country. All the arguments of the officials of the towns were unavailing.

General Smith has ordered the deportation of the wife of General Lukban, leader of the Samar revolutionists.

The wife of General Lukban was the main cause of the refusal of the Samar insurgents to surrender. Some of the principal men who have been captured are willing that their wives be held as hostages while they go into the field for the purpose of persuading their relatives to surrender.

Four native police officers were killed and their horses captured yesterday at Baybay, Island of Leyte.

Lieutenant Julien E. Caujot, with a detachment of scouts, encountered a body of insurgents southeast of Calbalogan, Samar Island, and in the fight which followed 25 rebels were killed. One hundred and seventy-five houses were burned and 5000 pounds of rice and 2000 pounds of palay were captured.

The United States transport Warren, owing to an accident in the Inland Sea, will be docked at Nagasaki, Japan, where the United States transport Sheridan is being repaired.

(The transport Warren left Nagasaki Sunday for San Francisco with 318 sick and insane men, 72 naval officers and men, 118 casuals, 23 cabin passengers and 28 prisoners on board. These passengers were transferred from the transport Sheridan, which has been detained at Nagasaki since October 18, because of a broken tail shaft. As the Sheridan had on board the Congressional party which has been visiting the Philippines, it is probable that the Senators and Congressmen who formed the party embarked on the Warren and are, therefore, once more detained in Japan.)

GONE TO PLAY IN IDAHO.

Oregon Football Team Expects to Make Fine Showing.

The University of Oregon football team left last evening on the 6:15 train over the O. R. & N. for Moscow, Idaho. This afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the Webfoot boys will line up against the University of Idaho, and the game gives promise of being a most interesting one. Idaho is somewhat heavier in the line, but this will doubtless be counterbalanced by the quickness of the Oregon men. Manager Redmond is not confident of winning all the games on the schedule, but thinks that Oregon will sustain her previous athletic reputation.

The Oregon men say that the good showing they made against Multnomah last Saturday put an end to the misgivings of the Eugene people, and they declare that the college and the entire community now stand solidly behind them. The team averages only 155 pounds to the man, but the men are very fast and, if the field at Moscow is dry, Oregon ought to win out.

GAME WITH WASHINGTON.

Multnomah Football Team Asked to Go to Seattle.

C. H. Buckenmeyer, manager of the Multnomah Athletic Club football team, received a telegram last night from Manager Brightman, of the University of Washington team, stating that the Multnomah eleven would be expected in Seattle on Saturday, November 16. Final arrangements for the game will be made this week. If the Multnomah team makes the trip, as it probably will, a large number of the club members are expected to accompany it.

Football Captain Hurt.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Grave apprehensions are felt for the safety of James M. Sheldon, captain of the Chicago University football team, who was injured in the game with Northwestern last Saturday. It is believed his skull was fractured, and that his condition is much worse than physicians admit. This suspicion was increased when Sheldon's sister, Mrs. E. A. Elgnes, was hastily summoned from her home in Forest, Ill.

MR. DUNIWAY TO PLAY.

Coast Championship Billiard Contest in San Francisco.

A billiard match for the amateur championship of the Pacific Coast in Class B has been arranged between Wilkie C. Duniway, of the Multnomah Club, and Dr. O. B. Burns, of the Olympic Club, of San Francisco, who is the present champion. The match will take place in San Francisco on November 14, Mr. Duniway being the challenger. Dr. Burns has won the championship trophy, which is at stake, three times, and he has to win it six in order to become its permanent possessor. In the tournament in San Francisco last year Mr. Duniway represented the Portland Club, and before the match was the universal favorite in the betting. An unfortunate attack of la grippe weakened his play, and he finished last in the tournament, although he made the highest average. Dr. Burns has since defeated Taylor, the winner in the tournament, and has also won from Roggen by default and has defeated Franklin, all San Francisco players.

Dr. Burns has been met by Mr. Duniway in previous games, in which he was defeated, although he came out ahead in the San Francisco tournament. Mr. Duniway's chances of bringing the trophy home are conceded by the San Francisco experts to be excellent. The contest will be played off in one night, and will be for 300 or 300 points, this detail having not yet been settled. A 14-inch balk line rule will be in effect, but no shots will be barred.

SCRATCH TEAM WINS.

Sydney's Bowlers Make Brilliant Effort, but Fail.

The medals in the Multnomah Club's weekly bowling contest went to the Monday nighters, the scratch team winning by a score of 712. Cullison has left the city, and "Charley" Craft is now captaining the scratch men. Mallory's 65 score was the high single-game score of the contest, and his total of 197 and Sigler's single of 64 gave the team a good lead.

Last evening Sydney's bowlers came near to taking the medals, but failed to do so by nine pins. Churchman's "alley pounders" also had designs on the medals, and it looked for awhile that they might win them with the extra 16 pins added to Surman's allowance. Pickering's men were a little out of order, and finished at the foot of the list. The scores:

PLAYERS.	First game	Second game	Third game	Fourth game	Allowance	Totals
Craft	45	44	37	50	0	176
Bailey	48	42	26	45	0	161
Sigler	64	30	57	27	0	178
Mallory	34	65	43	55	0	197
Totals	191	181	163	177	0	712
Sydney	42	31	37	49	20	179
Habighorst	24	58	38	43	16	179
Abendroth	23	51	46	33	24	177
Zellar	41	30	38	44	16	169
Totals	130	170	159	169	76	704
Vaille	25	36	37	52	32	182
Holman	34	21	18	33	36	142
Pittock	31	39	31	54	44	199
Brigham	29	45	31	42	28	175
Totals	119	141	117	181	140	698
Routledge	27	27	44	37	40	175
Rauert	31	44	44	42	28	189
Harlow	35	37	44	30	20	166
Kahn	21	35	28	36	32	152
Totals	114	143	160	145	120	682
Gilman	27	26	31	22	36	142
Bailey	49	55	33	26	44	207
Freeman	59	39	34	37	0	169
Packard	25	28	28	30	44	155
Totals	160	148	126	115	124	673
Churchman	34	35	34	35	44	172
Beck	26	33	42	22	44	167
Hudson	29	26	23	28	44	150
Surman	31	25	28	39	60	183
Totals	120	119	117	124	192	672
Pickering	36	48	44	42	0	170
Holmes	34	34	37	34	16	155
Ford	39	34	51	26	16	166
Weis	45	38	34	48	8	173
Totals	154	154	166	150	40	664

THE DAY'S RACES.

Winners at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—Close finishes and the success of favorites or well-played horses marked the sport at Oakland today. After being knocked out of the race, Janice finished fast and well-ridden by O'Connor, landed the fourth event by a head from Varro, a 30 to 1 chance. Summary:

Six furlongs, selling—San Venado won, Blanche Sheppard second, McNamara third; time, 1:14.

One mile, selling—Tont Lepping won, Lodestar second, Bedeneer third; time, 1:42¾.

Five furlongs, selling—Hainault won, Botany second, Commissioner Forster third; time, 1:01.

Seven furlongs, free handicap—Janice won, Varro second, Meehanus third; time, 1:27¾.

Mile and a sixteenth, selling—Obia won, Sir Hampton second, Morinel third; time, 1:47.

Six furlongs, selling—Gibraltar won, Sea Lion second, Alfred C. third; time, 1:14¼.

Races at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 5.—Douglas Park results:

Six furlongs—Robert, Jr., won, Dyanite second, Cupa third; time, 1:34⅘.

Six furlongs—Trio won, Lillian M. second, Dubious third; time, 1:17¼.

One mile—Advocator won, Salve second, Jake Weber third; time, 1:43¼.

Six and a half furlongs—J. J. T. won, Jim Gore II second, Hawaii third; time, 1:23.

Mile and a sixteenth—Zonne won, Lady of the West second, Eleven Bells third; time, 1:50½.

Races at Latonia.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 5.—Latonia results:

Seven furlongs—Lady Kent won, Fleuron second, Iena third; time, 1:34.

One mile, selling—W. G. Welch won, Prestome second, Tempt third; time, 1:17.

Mile and 100 yards, handicap—J. H. Sloan won, Johnny McCarthy second, Henry Bert third; time, 1:51⅛.

Five furlongs—Hunter Raine won, St. Hera second, Ravensbury third; time, 1:02½.

One mile, selling—Schnell Laufer won, Dolly Wagner second, Baffled third; time, 1:46½.

Races at Aqueduct.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Aqueduct summary:

Six furlongs, selling—Sadduccee won, Bold Knight second, Morokanta third; time, 1:14 4-5.

Mile and 70 yards, selling—Lamp O'Lee won, Curtsey second, Rappenecker third; time, 1:47 4-5.

The Winfield handicap, five and one-half furlongs—Femosole won, Alibert second, Major Dangerfield third; time, 1:08 4-5.

Idle Wilde handicap, mile and a sixteenth—Potente won, Imp second, St. Finnan third; time, 1:49 1-5.

Five and one-half furlongs, selling—Irridescent won, Maratrisa second, Successuna third; time, 1:10.

Mile and 70 yards, selling—Big Gun won, Whistling Coon second, Astor third; time, 1:48 3-5.

Races at Lakeside.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Lakeside summary:

Six furlongs—Harry Harenden won, Wayward Boy second, Boomerack third; time, 1:14 4-5.

Six furlongs—John A. Clarke won, Hoodwink second, Autumn Leaves third; time, 1:15 2-5.

Seven furlongs—W. J. Deboe won, Telamon second, Robert Waddell third; time, 1:29 1-5.

Mile and 100 yards—Orontas won, Rolling Boer second, Odnor third; time, 1:47.

One mile—Dandola won, Amote second, Marcos third; time, 1:43 1-5.

Mile and three-sixteenths, selling—Banish won, Elghor second, Uncle Tom third; time, 2:01 3-5.

National Beagle Club Trials.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—At the annual meeting of the National Beagle Club the following officers were elected:

President, George B. Post, Jr.; vice-presidents, W. G. Rockefeller, A. J. Turnlton, Charles R. Stevenson; secretary and treasurer, G. M. Wharton; delegate, J. W. Appleton; executive committee, J. W. Appleton, G. F. Reed, S. E. Thurston. The judges will be A. J. Turnlton, G. F. Reed, George B. Post, Jr., W. G. Rockefeller.

At the trials at Wheatley Hills, L. I., J. L., Kernerchan's Faithles sand S. E. Thurston's Dewey were the first brace put down. They started three rabbits, doing considerable open running. After half an hour's work they were taken up with the honors going to Faithless on better work. C. Stevenson's Woodman and John Caswell's Ronna were then cast down. This trial was difficult to judge. Woodman seemed to have the better of it. "Jimmy" Kernerchan's Fabian and W. H. Rockefeller's Hector Wood were next tried. Fabian caught the judges' eye for doing the best work.

Bugle, of the Rock Ridge Kennels, was the best perofrmer in the next trial run in heavy cover, and scored over Ramrod. J. M. McAleer's Freeland and Dr. Brun's Wonder then came together. The first-named won easily. George Post's Foreman beat the Round Plain Kennel's Blackwood in a contest, in which there was no long driving. Darkness put an end to the trial between Pilot and Dan D.

Gad-Whip Service.

Notes and Queries.

An estate in the Parish of Broughton was held subject to the performance, on Palm Sunday in every year, of the ceremony of cracking a whip, which was regularly performed in the following manner: The whip was taken every Palm Sunday by a man from Broughton to the church at Caistor (Lincolnshire), and he, while the minister was reading the first lesson, cracked it three times in the church porch and then folded it neatly up, and retired to a seat. At the commencement of the second lesson he approached the minister, and kneeling opposite to him waved the whip thrice over his head. It had a leathern purse tied at the end of it, which ought to have contained 30 pieces of silver, said to represent the "price of blood." Four pieces of wych-elm, of different lengths, were affixed to the stock, denoting the different gospels of the evangelists. The three cracks were typical of St. Peter's denial, and the waving of it over the minister's head an intended homage to the Trinity. The whip was not an ordinary one, but of rude workmanship, and made in a peculiar manner for the occasion. The handle was ash, bound round with white leather to within 8½ inches of the butt, and the whip, which, tapered off somewhat obtusely at the lower end, was 5 feet 8 inches long. The lash was of white leather, probably cowhide, and was 7 feet 9 inches long, the upper part for 30 inches not being braided.

Nonsensical Beliefs.

Westminster Review.

Half a century ago omens were still generally believed in. So, too, were charms. I had a cousin who seriously undertook to charm away warts, and was believed to have succeeded. She was supposed to have inherited the secret from her father, a Wesleyan minister. My uncle, a farmer, and by no means a credulous man, when about to visit London for the first time, and feeling some trepidation, consulted a doctor, who, I believe, is still living, the last surviving schoolfellow of the famous George Borrow. The doctor handed him a small vial of quicksilver, as certain, if kept in the pocket, to avert all harm. Doubtless the doctor laughed in his sleeve, for doctors were then getting incredulous, and I remember it being commonly said of another practitioner that he believed neither in God nor devil. Nearly 20 years later, when a cousin who, born a Wesleyan, had turned Quaker, and came up to London to the annual gathering of that body, he showed me, with a smile, the identical vial of mercury. His mother, good soul, had borrowed it from her brother so that her son might likewise benefit by it.

DO NOT NEGLECT YOUR KIDNEYS

Because if Kidney Trouble is Permitted to Continue Fatal Results Are Sure to Follow.

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

To Prove What Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney Remedy, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of "The Oregonian" May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, therefore, when through neglect or other causes, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, fatal results are sure to follow.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

Your other organs may need attention—but your kidneys most, because they do most and need attention first.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

The mild and immediate effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. Swamp-Root will set your whole system right, and the best proof of this is a trial.

14 West 117th st., New York City,
October 15, 1900.

Dear Sir—I had been suffering severely from kidney trouble. All symptoms were on hand; my former strength and power had left me; I could hardly drag myself along. Even my mental capacity was giving out, and often I wished to die. It was then I saw an advertisement of yours in a New York paper, but would not have paid any attention to it, had it not promised a sworn guarantee with every bottle of your medicine asserting that your Swamp-Root is purely vegetable, and does not contain any harmful drugs. I am seventy years and four months old, and with a good conscience I can recommend Swamp-Root to all sufferers from kidney troubles. Four members of my family have been using Swamp-Root for four different kidney diseases, with the same good results.

With many thanks to you, I remain,
Very truly yours,
ROBERT BERNER.

You may have a sample botttle of this famous kidney remedy, Swamp-Root, sent free by mail, postpaid, by which you may test its virtues for such disorders as kidney, bladder and uric acid diseases, poor digestion, when obliged to pass your water frequently night and day, smarting or irritation in passing, brick-dust or sediment in the urine, headache, backache, lame back, dizziness, sleeplessness, nervousness, heart disturbance due to bad kidney trouble, skin eruptions from bad blood, neuralgia, rheumatism, diabetes, bloating, irritability, wornout feeling, lack of ambition, loss of flesh, sallow complexion, or Bright's disease.

If your water, when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, forms a sediment or settling or has a cloudy appearance, it is evidence that your kidneys and bladder need immediate attention.

If you have the slightest symptoms of kidney or bladder trouble, or if there is a trace of it in your family history, send at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., who will gladly send you by mail, immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root and a book containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. Be sure to say that you read this generous offer in the Portland Daily Oregonian.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is for sale the world over at druggists' in bottles of two sizes and two prices—fifty cents and one dollar. Remember the name, Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y.

Woman's Nightmare

No woman's happiness can be complete without children; it is her nature to love and want them as much so as it is to love the beautiful and pure. The critical ordeal through which the expectant mother must pass, however, is so fraught with dread, pain, suffering and danger, that the very thought of it fills her with apprehension and horror. There is no necessity for the reproduction of life to be either painful or dangerous. The use of **Mother's Friend** so prepares the system for the coming event that it is safely passed without any danger. This great and wonderful remedy is always appliedexternally,and has carried thousands of women through the trying crisis without suffering.

Mother's Friend

Send for free book containing information of priceless value to all expectant mothers.
The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.