ADJOURNMENT OF THE SCHLEY COURT OF INQUIRY.

Lemly Made the Closing Argument-Charged the Commodore With Unsteadiness and Failure to Obey.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.-After sittings Sovering over 40 days and with a record which, when completed, will cover about 2000 pages, the Schley court of inquiry, at 3:45 this afternoon, adjourned its last lic session. To Captain S. C. Lemiy, Judge-Advocate, had been assigned the duty of making the closing argument in the case, and soon after he had finished his speech, Admiral Dewey, bringing his gavel down on the big flat table, said: "There being no further business, the court is adjourned."

As was the case yesterday, when Mr. Raynor spoke, the attendance was large. There was only one session during the day. It began at 2 o'clock and the entire time was taken up with Captain Lemiy's address. He read his speech in clear and distinct tones, and was given careful at-tention. The speech in the main was an analysis of the testimony, but occasionally a conclusion was drawn and fre-quently there was criticism of the course pursued by Admiral (then Commodore Schley. Speaking of Commodore Schley's

onduct, Captain Lemly said: "From my knowledge of the man, having served under the Commodore on two cruises, I have never believed, nor do I claim from the evidence that personal misconduct-or to call a spade a spade-cowardice, was exhibited by Commodore Schley in any part of his career as com-mander-in-chief of the flying squadron. But I submit with regret that in the pas-sage from Key West to Clenfuegos, while at the latter port, en route to the south-ward of Santiago without settled desti-nation, in the retrograde movement, in the return to the vicinity of Santiago and in the affair of May 31, the Commodore expush and failure to obey orders.

This statement was made towards the close of Captain Lemly's remarks, After the adjournment, the members of the court, Admiral Schley and counsel lin-gered for a time about the hall in which they recently have spent so much of their time, and there were many affectionate words of farewell spoken. Ad-miral Schley, as usual, was called upon to receive the greetings of a number of admirers and a hundred or more people walted at the door of the hall to bid

Captain Lemly used no formality in beginning his address when the court convened, but, rising quietly from his seat opposite the tribunal, began to read. He said at the outset that his plan contemplated first a response to certain statements of Admiral Schley's counsel, and then a presentation of the subject in hand on an independent hasis. He re-quested to be corrected if he should make any errors of facts. He then entered upon careful analysis of the testimony brought out at the heaving.

The Conversation With Sumpson. Referring to the testimony of Admiral Schley and Captain Chadwick concerning the Tormer's conversation with Admiral Sampson at Key West, Captain Lemly

"I ask the court to apply to the appliferred to with so much fervor by senior counsel, that when two witnesses testify with regard to the same matter, and one of them remembers and the other merely does not remember the circumstances of the matter or let us say the conversation, the evidence of him who remembers must be accepted. If this be done, then there is little left of the evidence given before er by the applicant, particularly upon his cross-examination.

"Commodore Schley has testified," said Captain Lemly, further clong in his ad-dress, "that he consulted Commodore Remey at the naval base, Key West, May 18, and at that time the latter informed him as to the movements of the Spaniards. So had Admiral Sampson on the 13th, and for what, if not to meet the enemy's ficet, was Commodore Schley sent to Clenfucgos? Not because he expected to find them already in there, as order No. 5 and Admiral Schley's testimony will clearly show. It was simply expected that the Spaniards would endeavor to reach Clenfuegos, and not that they were

Referring to Mr. Raynor's statement when the report of the Spanlards being at Santiago was confirmed nothing was done to inform Commodore Schley of this until the Hawk was sent on the afternoon of May 2, Captain Lem.
ly said the Marbichead was sent at 3
A. M. of May 21 with the dispatch No. 8.
"It is true." he added, "that this copy
did not reach Commodore Schley until
the 24th. When Hood, on the Hawk, was sent on the afternoon of the list he carried as a separate communication the memorandum order on page 466 of the appendix; and this confirms Mr. Hood's tes-timony that at that time Admiral Sampson regarded it as a practical certainty that the Spanish squadron was at San

Both of the counsel appear, he said, to ignore the very important parts of the

"The latter part clearly showed," he said, "Commander McCalla's communica-tion with the insurgents and their intimate acquaintance with matters in the

aptain Lemly contended that the Mc-Calla memorandum was delivered to Com-modore Schley May 22 and charged the Commodore with failure to attempt direct communication with the insurgents after Speaking of the charge of disobedience

of orders, Captain Lemiy said:
"The applicant's disabedience, if proved, will be shown to be delay in bringing himself into the presence of the enemy.

Captain Lemly said:
"With the conclusion of the very brist address with which I shall close the argument in this inquity, my principal con-mection with it ccases, and the matter is in your capable hands. I may add that while my dulies here have been arduous and necessarily somewhat painful, I am proud to have been associated with this distinguished court, which is to pass upon the most important question ever con-sidered by the naval court-a question, as I defined it in the early course of the pr coedings, between the applicant and the morale of the service. In entering upon my duties as Judge-Advocate of the court I had in mind advice given me by the Secretary of the Navy soon after my ap-pointment as follows: 'Admiral Schley asks for a court of inquiry. A perfectly impartial court is constituted. A Vudge. Advocate and any counsel assisting him, are not (and their duty in this respect is plain), in court to prosecute anybody or to find anybody guilty, but to bring out the facts and aid the court in declar-

Secretary Long's Advice.

"I have endeavored to follow this advice without fear or favor. If I have appeared to fall in maintaining that impartial astitude which I feel and have always felt towards the applicant, it is because aggression, however natural on the part of earnest counsel, begets aggression, and for the further reason that in many Instances throughout the investigation housest difference of opinion has impelled me to be earnestly contentious in order to adduce what I believed to be material facts. I deemed it not inappropriate, I should here remark, that the Navy Department in this matter has maintained an entirely neutral attitude; that I have not been interfered with by it in my conduct of the case; that, as the record demonstrates, there has been no alter-ation of the department's records; that

justified the views of the department, that the object of this affair of May 31 set forth in its reply of February 6, 1839, was to develop the enemy's batteries and to the Senate committee on paval Affairs, wherein it is said of Commodore Schley, referring particularly to the naval battle of July 3, 1888;

"Where so much is achieved in this culminating battle and where his ship was such a conspicuous force in the fight, his conduct while in independent command prior to June I, the record of which has been given above, and which, by reason of its unsteadiness in purpose and push and failing to obey orders, did not meet the approval of the President and the department, was yet not permitted to stand in the way of his nomination for promotion to a higher grade for the part he took in the final triumph."

Captain Lemley then said the volumin-ous evidence had been so full treated in

all its bearings that it was not his pur-pose to enter upon a detailed discussion of it. He said that under the then existing conditions of the wind and weather, greater speed might have been maintained on the passage of the flying squadron from Key West to Clenfueros. It should, he thought, be remembered that Com-modere Schley's orders required that the blockade of that port be established with

the least possible delay.

Referring to the McCalla signals, said it was clear that the Marblehend had not arrived at Key West when the flying squadron sailed and, therefore, that these signals could not have been com-

municated to Commodore Schiey there.
"There is little doubt, however," he said, "that if the Commodore had, upon meeting the Marblehead, directed Com-mander McCalla to report on board the flagship, he would have been fully informed as to the signals, notwithstanding the Commander's declared purpose to preserve them with as much secrecy as practicable for the protection of the insurgents themselves. But, independently of any suggestions, was not it incumbent upon the Commodore himself to make an effort? Was he justified in this and other similar matters, notably later off Santiago, in relying upon the efforts of others?

"The fact, however, is clear," he said, "that the applicant did receive a copy of the McCalla memorandum at Clenfuegos at least by 8:15 o'clock on the morning of May 23, and though, by reason of Commander McCalla's caution, the signals which he did not wish to place in writing were not embodied in this mem-orandum, such full information was contained therein as showed that the insur-gents in the vicinity of Clenfuegos were accessible to communication, and they had knowledge of what was going on in

that city." He also said that the evidence was full as to the condition of the weather and sea off Cienfuegos, and that the log books of the vessels while there, from May 22 to 24, inclusive, do not record bad con-ditions in these particulars, but indicate,

on the contrary, that they were good. Captain Lemly said that as the arrival of the Aduls was purely accidental, lit-tle stress should be laid upon the misplaced confidence with which it was assumed that the vessel, being allowed to go in, would be permitted by the Span-ish authorities to return with informa-tion as to whether Admiral Cervera's squadron was or was not located within the harbon and this in view of the fact that a hostile fleet was outside. The epi-sode of the dove sent out from the ark was not repeated with success, he said. Voyage to Cienfuegos.

Considering the voyage from Clenfue-

gos, Captain Lemiy said:
"The Commodore's orders directed that
he proceed with all dispatch, but cautiously, to Santiago. He certainly pro-ceeded slowly. But 'cautiously' did not weaken the force of the words 'all dispatch. The great military necessity at this time was to find and check the enemy's fleet. Caution was needed lest it might pass undetected to Clenfuegos, or lest it might be stumbled on without lest it might be stumbled on without preparation, if neither carried lights. For these reasons, the greatest caution de-manded all dispatch, because the timely reaching of Santiago limited to the utmost such chances. Certainly the flying squadron did not leave with dispatch, nor with caution, as shown particularly by the fact, with regard to the latte condition, that she was using the Ardols system of signals for hours after getting under way. It would appear that there was little to prevent its departure for the eastward from being discovered and in due course communicated to Santiago. He admitted that the weather on the voyage was bad for the smaller vessels, particularly the Eagle, and said that the speed of the squadron was slowed in or-der that they might keep up. He continued, however, saying that if that vessel was to be sent away, she should have been sent at the time when she was causing the delay and not when the voyage was practically completed and the weather improving. In this connection he suggested that all the slower vessels, in view of the urgency of reaching Santiago, might have been dropped, to be joined later by the fighting vessels.

"If a drummer boy stubs his toe," he asked, "does the army halt?" Having brought the squadron to the southward of Santiago on May 28, the Judge-Advocate took up the coaling question, quoting Lieutenant Dyson's figures on the question of coal supply in some detail. Then he considered the ret-

regrade movement. "This step," he said, 'had been taken without sufficient or decisive steps being taken to ascertain whether the Spanish was actually in the harbor of Sanunwatched and Cervera free to escape, with the possibility of his making a de-scent upon our coast—the moral, to say nothing of the material, effect of which

it is impossible to overestimate.
"It matters not what Captain Sigsbee or Pilot Nunes told Commodore Schley. If Nunes exhibited then no greater acu-men than when before this court, the information he supplied should have been given little weight. Whatever opinion he may have given the Commodore as to the presence of the Spanish squadron in the harbor of Santiago (and I believe that the Captain never said that the Spanish fleet was not therein), the Commodore was alone responsible for the ret-rograde movement. It was his duty to ascertain to a certainty whether the Spanish ships were in the harbor, an ob-ligation which no negative information of Captain Sigsbee could remove or even modify. And it is inconceivable that a positive statement such as to the con-tents of a harbor of the well-known conformation of Santiago could have been

made by Sigsbee." The Retrograde Movement.

The details of the retrograde movement were rehearsed, as were those concerning the delivery of dispatches by the Harvard and the proffer of Lieutenant Besle to go ashore and communicate with the Cu-ban insurgents. Captain Lemiy contended that the dispatch conveying the post-tive information of the presence of the Spaniards must have been delivered to Commodore Schley, notwithstanding his denial, because he considered it "incon-celvable that having it, Captain Cotton should have not communicated its contents to the Commodore."

Here Captain Lemiy quoted in full

Commodore Schley's "cannot obey or-ders" dispatch to the department, of May "I, and commented upon it, saying: "Whether the department's instructions definitely directed in positive terms that the squadron remain off Santiago, or whether its desire that this should done was simply indicated, appears to me, under all the circumstances, to be immaterial. Disobodience of orders may be an imperative and glorious duty; but if it be not justified by the facts, it can-not be condoned by terming it an error of judgment. This was not an error of judgment; it was an error of conduct.
Bringing the squadron back to S
tiago, the Judge-Advocate said t nothing was done towards attacking the enemy until May II, when the reconnols sance or bombardment was made, the to

tal time of all firing then being 7 minutes and 35 seconds.
"The Colon was not destroyed or disofficers on duty even in the much abused
Bureau of Navigation have freely testified in behalf of the applicant and I am
confident that the evidence adduced fully

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was to develop the enemy's batteries and that this was accomplished. There is, however, a great deal of doubt, in view of the varying signals and statements made by the Commodore, both before and after the action, as to what was the real object, whether a recombissance or an attempt to destroy the Colon. The defense to the fallure to go in close on May 3i, by pleading at this time the cautionary order of April 6, does not ap-pear to be sufficient, even if the Com-modore was accombined with its contents. modore was acquainted with its contents The order modifies itself and from first to last clearly indicates that our fleet was to be kept for the Spanish ships and that the destruction of the latter was its paramount mission."

The Battle of Santiago. Coming to the battle of July 3, Captain

"I have never doubted, and the evidence adduced confirms my view in this respect, that the Brooklyn was a ship which did conspicuous duty in this battle. On the other hand, I submit that the evidence shows that it was a Captains' fight, and, without disparagement of Commodore Schley's personal conduct on that occasion, that there was no such concerted action of the vessels engaged as to indicate their control by any one person. All evidency strove to do their utmost, and thus was accomplished one of the greatthus was accomplished one of the greatest naval victories ever won.

Discussing the Brooklyn's loop, Captain Lemly expressed the opinion, based upon evidence that in turning to starboard when all the other vessels turned to port, Brooklyn endangered not only the Texas, but other vessels as well. It was, he said, clearly established that the Texas stopped and that she reversed one or both of her engines. The responsibility for this movement, he argued, rested entirely upon Commodore Schley, and it could not upon Commodore Schley, and it could not be delegated to any one by him as a squadron commander.

"Captain Cook's evidence on this point bemocratic vote fell off heavily, the So-

DEMOCRATS CONTROL MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Close Contests in Several Countles-Official Vote Will Decide the Fate of the State Ticket.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 7.—The Supervisors of Elections in the various countles of the state commenced today at noon the official canvass of the vote cast last Tuesday, red until it is finished no positive figures can be given as to the complex ion of the next Legislature. Enough is known, however, to make it almost cer-tain that the Democrate will control both branches of the Legislature, with a ma-

jority of 11 on joint ballot.

The returns thus far received show sev eral unusually close contests. It will also require the official vote to decide the fate of the state ticket, and the present inditions are that neither of the successfu candidates will have a majority of 1000, the indications pointing to the election of Herring, Democrat, for Controller, and Partan, Republican, for Clerk of the

Prohibition Vote Fell Off. BOSTON, Nov. 7 .- Although the official returns from the Massachusetts elections, showing the total vote of all the candi dates, will not be tabulated for several days, unofficial figures have been received from 304 of the 353 cities and towns, giv-

MEN WHO WERE SUCCESSFUL IN TUESDAY'S ELECTION.

NEW YORK-Seth Low, for Mayor of New York, received 204 902 votes against 265,128 for Edward M. Shepard; Low's plurality, 29,866. The vote for District Attorney of New York County was: Jerome, 163,859; Unger, 148,079. OHIO-The plurality of Nash, Rep., for Governor, over Kilbourne, Dem., is,

according to latest figures, 67,661. PENNSYLVANIA-Practically complete returns give Harris, Rep., for State Treasurer, 52,560 over Coray, Fus.

10WA-Cummins. Rep., is elected Governor by about 90,000 over Phillips, Dem. NEBRASKA-Sedgwick, Rep., for Supreme Court Justice, has a plurality of 11:000 over Hollenbrek. MARYLAND-The returns now indicate the Democrats will control both houses

RHODE ISLAND-Gregory, Rep., for Governor, received 20,242 votes, against 19.885 for Garvin, Dam.
KENTUCKY—The Legislature will stand: Democrats, 99; Republicans, 39. MASSACHUSETTS-For Governor, Crane, Rep., received a plurality of 70.116

over Quipcy, Dem. NEW JERSEY-Murphy, Rep., for Governor has 14,763 plurality over Sey-

SOUTH DAKOTA-Six Republican and one Democratic District Judge were

COLORADO-Republicans won in most of the county elections, except in Arapahoe County, which went Democratic.

UTAH-Thompson, Rep., was elected Mayor of Salt Lake. *********************

seems, as a whole," he said, "to indicate that he considered himself in a naval duel, and initiated the turn to starboard without so much as asking the Commo dore whether he approved a step that in-volved squadron movements. This con-firms the impression upon which I have already engaged that the buttle off Santiago was a Captains' fight. At best, the loop was a tremendous risk, and, I submit, without adequate justification. Whatever distance the Brooklyn ran in making this turn, he contended that she

did turn around, instead of towards the would seem," he said, "that she should have adopted the other course, if not for the purpose of placing herself mear Cervera's ships, at least in order to escape any possibility of endangering or delaying the other vessels of our squad-ron. For, had she been more imperiled individually by starboarding her helm, no injury to her could have equaled the dire results of the United States ships virtually committing suicide. It is well known that inexpected injury from friends is far more demoralizing in action than from the enemy, always to be expected. After discussing briefly the Hodgson incident and Commodore Schley's alleged remark, "D-n the Texas," which he said

he did not consider a very grave matter, Captain Lemly closed his speech.

'The characterization of his conduct is, however, for the court," he said. "I trust that I may be pardoned if I remind you, gentlemen, that the first importance you, gentlemen, that the first importance of the matters before you is not as they relate to any individual, but as they concern the naval service. It is for you to lay down a stendard of conduct, to be followed in future similar cases—a standard such as that set by our great naval commanders, like Paul Jones, Decatur,

Perry, Farragut, the Porters, and others. A sense of propriety forbids my mentioning the living."
With the conclusion of Captain Lemly's remarks, the court, at 2:5 P. M., adjourned with the intention of holding no

norg public semions.

The court declined to grant the request made yesterday by Atterney Theall, acting for Admiral Sampson, that the remarks of Captain Parker concerning the fact that the Spanish steamship Colon lay in the harbor at Santiago for some hours in the harbor at Santings to Some man-after the arrival there of Admiral Samp-son may be stricken from the records. Admiral Dewey, writing for the court, says that this action has been taken after careful consideration.

BRITISH CAMPAIGN PLANS.

Four Thousand Cavalry Will B Sent to the Cape at Once.

LONDON, Nov. 7.-Apart from ance-Turkish question, which is regardas having been considerably simplified the French explanations received at Foreign Office, to the effect that France has no intention of permanently occupying the Island of Mitylene, the tings of the British Cabinet have been chiefly devoted to South Africa and to drawing up plans for more strehuous efforts to end the campaign. One of the immediate results will be the dispatch of 4000 cavalry from England to South Af-As Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, went direct yesterday afternoon from the Cabinet meeting to the scene of the presentation to Major-General Baden-Powell, the defender of Mafe-king, of the sword of honor sent from Australia, the Secretary's declaration on that occasion may be accepted as the de-cision reached by the Cabinet, and as the government's reply to recent suggestions that the Boers should be offered

terms. There was an anti-Roberts demonstration at Nottingham today, where the Com-mander-in-Chief distributed 1000 war medpeatedly "booed," and cheers were raised for General Buller. The recipients of the medals, at the luncheon subsequently given in their honor, repeatedly broke into cheers for General Buller. als. In the streets Lord Roberts was re-

Colonel J. C. Baird,

DENVER, Nov. 7.—Colonel J. C. Baird, Inited States District Attorney for and ex-Attorney-General Myoming, died today at the home of his brother-in-law, Dr. A. G. Gase. Colonel Baird arrived here three weeks ago on leave of absence, and was a few days later prostrated by a nervous attack. which he failed to rally. His fam-

Miss Hobbouse Arrested. LONDON, Nov. 8.-The Daily News

says: "We learn that Miss Hobbouse and a lady companion have been arrested in South Africa, and presumably deported." Miss Hobhouse was the first to agitate the condition of the British concentration

cialist Labor and the Social Democratic parties came nearer to holding their own The Prohibition vote shows a much The Prohibition vote shows a much greater decrease than any other, the loss being more than 40 per cent.

Republican Gain in Nebraska. LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 7.—Returns com-dete from 61 countles out of the 96 counties in the state give Sedgwick, Rep. for Supreme Court Justice, 69,848; Hollenback, Fus, 69,338. Nearly complete returns from 22 other countles make Sedgwick's plu rality 11,120. The remaining seven counties will not materially change these fig ures. Based on the vote for Supres Court Judge, the Republican gain in Ne-braska, compared with two years ago is about 25,000. In this (Lancaster) County the Republicans made a clean sweep, gaining the offices of Treasurer and Register of Deeds.

REORGANIZATION IN NEW YORK. Movement Started by Anti-Tammany Democrats.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—In commenting upon the election, the Times today says: "One of the results of the election will te attempt of the Demcratic anti-Tammany forces to rehabilitate the party in this section. To bring this about ex-Senator Jacob E. Canter, president-elect of the Borough of Man-hattan, favors, if necessary, the revocation of the charter of the Tammany So-clety. The Greater New York Democracy purposes to undertake the reorganization glad to be under the Bitish flag. He was of the Democratic party here and to make the effort forthwith to secure, to of the Democratic party here and to a profound admirer of beauty in the fe-make the effort forthwith to secure, to the exclusion of Tammany, recognition the beauty of Canadian women. Of of the state and National committees. The first steps in this movement will be taken at a meeting to be held tomorrow night, which will be attended by representatives of all Democratic bodies

opposed to Tammany Hall.
"John McCullagh, Superintendent of State Elections, asserts that in spite of all the precautions taken to prevent violations of the election laws and all the work done by the bureau, he believed that at least 10,000 illegal votes had been cast in this city on Tuesday."

COMMENT ON NEW YORK ELECTION. London Papers Discuss the Task Before Seth Low. LONDON, Nov. 7 .- The morning papers

vie with yesterday's evening journals in expressions of rejoicing over the defeat of Tammany Hall, in the achievement of which Mr. Roosevelt's strong influence is regarded as the mainspring.
"President Roosevelt could have wished

for no brighter omen for his term of office," says the Daily Telegraph.

The Daily Mail says: "Tammany will probably rise again, but this is the end of the reign of Croker. New York is well

rid of him, but it is impossible not to feel a little pang of regret as he sinks, silent and majestic, below the horizon." Says the Dally News: "Mr. Low has a task that will call for every resource practical shility. His one hope is that Mr. Roosevelt is behind him. What he has got to do is to show New York that good peo-ple can govern. He has to prove that purity and efficiency are friends.

"The permanent exclusion from politics of self-seeking adventurers cannot," remarks the Standard, "be achieved by a spasmodic appearance at the ballot-boxes. Civic affairs must be conducted by men of high character and public spirit, men like Mr. Low and Justice Jerome. should co-operate with President Roose velt in an effort to draw a better kind of young Americans from the deek, library and the counting-room to the laborious and often distasteful drudgery of adminis tration.

The Times says: "President Roose-veit's congratulations to Mr. Low accurately describe the situation. The battle has not been a party one, but has been fought between the forces of decency belonging to all parties arrayed against the most corrupt, brutal and demoralizing organization that can be found in the civilized world, with, per-haps, the exception of the Masia and the Camorra. Whether Mr. Roosevelt's influence or something else has aroused the forces of decency to an unwonted but com-pletely successful effort, the lesson re-mains that, when aroused, they can make head against the apparently invincible forces of organized and intrenched ras-

callty. Croker's English friends have been asserting for a long period that he would make Mont House his permanent home after this year and retire from American politics. The Litcomb property is now in charge of servants, and the villagers are awaiting the return of the Tammany leader.

evening papers commented upon the outcome of the elections in New York, all re- BENEFIT OF CO-OPERATION joiding in the success of Seth Low.
"Political morality," says the Vos-siche Zeitung, "has gained a brilliant and,

we hope, declaive victory over the reck-less and thoroughly corrupt spoils system of the present municipal administration. No doubt the victory is so decisive that the influence of Croker has permanently been broken."

The National Zeitung says: "Tammany Hall well deserves the defeat, which is of great importance for New York."

A French Editorial Opinion. PARIS Nov. 7.—The Temps today says:
"Seth Low svictory almost amounts to
a revolution. His task is enormous. Like
a new Hercules, he must wash the wash the Augean stables with clean water, restore popular self-government, place probity on the order of the day and chase away the ghouls of corruption from the innermost recesses of the municipal ad-ministration, and in doing so not only will New York be emancipated from a dishonorable yoke, but Philadelphia and other cities which are given over to bands of politicians will be freed from the contagion of example.

AMERICAN CONDOLENCE.

Conveyed by Minister Conger to the Chinese Government.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 .- A cablegram received at the State Department today from Mr. Conger confirms the reported death of Li Hung Chang. Mr. Conger's message simply states that he died at 11:15 o'clock this morning. He gives no details. Acting under instructions con yeyed by the department yesterday, the Minister has already expressed the condolence of the United States Government and of the American people at the death of the Chinese statesman,

Minister Wu Ting Fang has not yet en informed by his Government of the death of Li Hung Chang, and has cabled to Pekin for confirmation of the news before taking any action on the subject

at Washington "China has suffered a great loss by the death of Li Hung Chang," said Mr. Wu today, "and the position he held in Chinese affairs will be a most difficult one for China to fill. He was a great man; he was also a good man and prac-tically devoted his life to the betterment

of the empire and to doing good."
The officials here do not expect any cabinet disturbance in Chins. A new Vicegoy will be chosen. The names most prominently mentioned as possible suc-cessors of Li Hung Chang are Yuan Shi Kai, the present Governor of Shan Tung, and Prince Ching himself, who has been associated with Li Hung Chang as one of the two Chinese Plenipotentiaries Neither of the two great Southern Viceroys, those of Nankin and Hankow, could be induced to relinquish his post, even to accept the Viceroyalty of Chi Li, next to the throne. It is a source of anxiety here that some person of reactionary tenlencies may be appointed to fill Li's place That would be a more serious matter than almost any other appointment, in view of the fact that the Viceroy of Chi Li of the fact that the vicercy of the later of Minister Wu was a protege of Li Huns Chang. His friends here feer that in the death of his friend and protector he will be exposed to the attacks of many enemies in the Chinese court, which his liberal policies have created, Mr. Wu for some time was Earl Li's legal adviser in foreign affairs, and superintended, while acting in that capacity, the construction of the first Chinese railway.

HE KNEW EARL LL

Canadian Official's Recollections of the Viceroy's Visit.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 7.—No one on this continent, outside of his own coun-trymen, know Li Hung Chang better than the Lieutenant-Governor of British Co-lumbia, Sir Henri Joly de Lobiniere, In 1896, when Earl Li visited this country, on his way home to China, after a trip to Europe. Sir Henri, who was then Controller of Inland Revenue, was selected to represent the government and to ac-

man on his trip through this country. "He was a most interesting man," said today. "I was staying at the Clifton House, on the Canadian side, Li having been accompanied to Niagara Palls by a representative of the United States Government. He crossed over to the Canadian side and we brought him up-Gladstone, with whom he had had sev eral conferences, he spoke in terms of great respect. Seldom have I seen a man who carried as far as he did the love of his fellow countrymen. He often spoke to me of those of his race who settled in Canada, and the last thing he said to me, as I bade him good-bye, was to recommend them specially to me, ask-ing me carnestly to take care of them. He made me stop the train, too, in the middle of the night, so that he might give a Chinese lady, who had married an Englishman, and who was settled in Ontario, an opportunity of seeing him, and he and all his staff treated her with the greatest kindness.

THE MEXICAN PROPOSAL.

Scheme for Arbitration Offered t the Pan-American Congress.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 7.-The arbitragress held a session this afternoon. Upon motion of Mr. Buchanan, of the Uinted States, it was decided to adjourn until the 19th inst. in order to allow time for an Interchange of views among the delegates about the Mexican project for the arbitra. tion treaty. The exercises held last night in honor of the American poets were well attended. Translations of Whittier's poems were read. The United States delegation is noncommittal about the Mexi-They say it is merely an individual pro tect, and that others are to follow. chief thing, they say, is to do nothing in haste. The conference, it is thought, must last at least three months.

Chile Offers to Mediate.

LA GUAYRA, Venezuela, Nov. 7 -- Senor Horboste, the Minister of Chile at Bogota, with the authorization of his government, has cabled to President Castro offening the good offices of Chile in order to at range the difficulties between Venezuela and Colombia, stipulating the accepta-tion of Colombia. President Castro's rewas as follows:

I accept your proposition with pleasure on condition that Colombia gives full powers, and do not forget my answer to the Congress at Mexico, stipulating rep-aration and the payment of damages for invasion and losses, bases which I consider just and reasonable."

Chile and Argentina. SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Nov. 7 .- In the Chilean Chamber of Deputies today, Senor Yanez, Minister of Foreign Affairs, made n important statement. He declared that alarmist rumors regarding the relations between Chile and Argentina were absolutely without foundation and that the relations between the two states continued to be marked by a spirit of justice, equity and cordinity. He said he was convinced that at no distant period all questions now in controversy with neighboring nations would be satisfactorily set-

German Press Comment.

BERLIN, Nov. 7.—Many of the Berlin gum was loaded.—Judge.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S AD-DRESS ON LABOR AND CAPITAL.

Speech at the Founder's Day Celebration at the Carnegle institute at Pittaburg.

PITTEBURG, Nov. 7.—The exercises cel-chrating Founders' day at the Carnegie Institute, which have come to be recognized as an annual event of National in terest, not only to the people of Pitts-burg, but to those of other cities, were held in Music Hall this afternoon. Sel-dom, if ever before, has the occasion been so interesting and attended by so many people. Aside from the National int attached to the opening of the Winter season of art and music, the presence of Grover Cleveland as orator of the day and of Mrs. Cleveland as honorary guest served to augment the desire of the ple to participate in the exercises. Ex-President Cleveland spoke of "The Obligations of Co-Partnership," saying, in

"The most serious and perelstent evil

that disturbs co-operation among our people is found in the contentions and quarrels between employers and employes. Surely as an original proposition there should be no antagonism in this country between labor and capital. On the con-trary, they should be in close alliance and friendship. Our institutions forbid that an explanation of such antagonism should be found in class jeslousy and abuses. No American citizen was ever yet doomed by birth to a life of labor or poverty, and unions are the product of industry and intelligent endeavor. Labor and capital touch and mingle so constantly and naturally among us that the laborer of today is frequently the employer of labor to-morrow. They should always supplement each other as the warm rain supplements the fertile soil, to produce in joint con-tribution an abundant store of the riches of nature. Nor can the most consuming desire for happiness excuse contentious envy of capitalistic wealth, for it is beyond reasonable dispute that the bulk of happiness among the American people is found on a plane of our social life for below that occupied by the rich. The cares and anxieties of money-getting and money-keeping and the strangling of gen-uine pleasure, which is so often the re-sult, certainly ought not to excite the envy of the man who contentedly works with his hands, and who, by an irrepealable flat, may find in his work the way to real, simple, unperverted happinees. "I desire distinctly to disclaim any in-

tention to suggest what may be the cause or causes of the dislocation which unfortunately so frequently occurs in the relationship of labor to capital. Whether it results from unreasonable and irritating demands on the part of labor, or whether our workingmen listen too credulously to malignant counsels or whether again the trouble arises from the greed and avaraice of capital and of its immediate aggregations, I do not pretend to say. Perhaps all these have a share in creating the difficulty, but there is antagonism in this relationship where there should be a generous unity of purpose. The situation itself proves that somewhere there are members of our partnership in American citizenship who set in violation of partnership duties, and I am sure that I venure nothing in making the assertion tont the only remedy for this situation must be found in a return to the observances of the law of American co-operation. This return will not be accomplished by nursing eal or imaginary injuries on the part of labor nor by lordly and selfish arrogance on the part of capital. A beginning must be made by conspicuous examples of recognition of the duty and obligations which are the conditions upon which the full en-joyment of our partnership advantages depend. These examples should induce conservative and tolerant councils. They should be prominently recognized and appreclated and constantly pressed upon the view of all who may be remiss in their obligations to American co-operationwhat-ver the scope and nature of these

obligations may be, "Such an example is seen in the establishment and expansion of the Carnegie Institute. The library, the museum of natural history, exhibition of paintings, music school-these things constitute a nument more enduring than brass. They commemorate not only a discharge of the highest duty, but point the way to the creation of such unification of American endeavor as must develop the most Those who love their counpatriotism. try cannot do otherwise then fervently tope that the example here exhibited may not only incite others to do likewise, but may accomplish its share toward dispelling misapprehension, distrust and suspicion on the part of any within its immediate influence who have allowed them-selves to regard great wealth as inevitably an unwholesome element in

Mr. Cleveland's address was liberally applauded, as was that of the actor, Joseph Jefferson. The award of prizes by the Carnegle in-ternational art jury was announced as

follows: First prize, \$1500 and gold medal-"An Arrangement," by Alfred H. Maurer, New

Second prize, \$1000 and aliver medal-"Sewing," a portrait by Ellen M. Ahrens. Third prize, \$600 and bronze medal—"The Venetian Blind," by Edmund C. Tarbel,

Honorable mention-"The Hour Glass," by Mary L. Macomber, waverly, Mass. and "Light," by Henri Le Sidaner. After the close of the exercises, Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland held a reception in the art gallery, where they met and shook hands with thousands of people.

State Miners' Federations.

DENVER, Nov. 7.—The executive board of the Western Federation of Miners. which is in session here, today discussed the advisability of organizing state federations of miners, and the favorable sentiment was unanimous. Arrangements will take a more definite form when the board gets through its revision of the constitution, which began this afternoon, and will probably last a week.

It was reported today that telegrams

from British Columbia had been received to the effect that concessions demander by the striking members of the federa tion there have been granted. It is expected that the strikes w progress there will be ended. which are

Women's Home Missionary Society. NEW YORK, Nov. 7.-The Nations onvention of the Women's Home Mis sionary Society, of the Methodist Episco pal Church, was in session again today Reports were presented on the Indian an frontier bureaus by Mrs. S. G. McCabe, of Delaware; work among the Indians in New Mexico and Arizona, Mrs. E. W. Simpson, of New York; work among the Spaniards of New Mexico and Arizona, Miss Anna Kent, of New Jersey; Utah bureau, Mrs. B. S. Potter, of Illin

Miss Toppan Protests Innocence. NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—According to Miss. J. E. Snow, cousin of Jane Toppan, the alleged poisoner of Mrs. Mary E. Gibbs

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Chart H. Witcher.

of Cataumet, wealthy and influential persons will combine to fight the charge o murder which has made the nurse a pris-oner in the Barnstable County Jall, says a special from Boston to the World. Miss Toppen continues to assert her innocence, and says she is impatient to tell her story at the inquest on Friday,

Wreck Caused by Broken Wheel. HELENA, Mont., Nov. 7.—In a wreck on the main line of the Northern Pacific, one mile north of Fort Harrison, this morning, 18 cars of a special east-bound freight train were piled into a tangled mass of debris and the track torn up for several hundred feet. The wreck was caused by a broken wheel. Two men were badly injured, and one brakeman, L. A. Edwards, will probably die. A. D. Henry was badly injured.

Gamblers' Duel to Death. MARION, Ill., Nov. 7.-Mann Holman and Junior Meredith fought with revolvers on the principal street this morning. Hol-man is not expected to live. Both men are gamblers. The trouble is said to have started over a game of cards.

AT THE HOTELS.

THE PORTLAND.

J Bernheim, N Y
F G Moyer, N Y
Edgar J Diven, N Y
Henri Gressitt, Mgr
Edgar J Diven, N Y
M M Kureff, city
M M

THE PERKINS." THE PERKINS

J N Richard, Chinage
G F Royal, Salen
Frank Lysons, Seattle
Frank Lysons, Seattle
C E Moulton, Tacoma
Mr Jamison, St Anthony, Cal
E D Fraier, Des Molna
C Smith, Seattle
T E Bledone, Leenia Or
Mrs L J Thesimpson,
Chicago
Changle
The Bledone, Leenia Or
Mrs L J Thesimpson,
Chicago
Changle
The Bledone, Leenia Or
Mrs L J Thesimpson,
Chicago
C Mrs L Phinn, Albany
Mrs A Phinn, Albany
Mrs A Phinn, Albany
Mrs A Campbell, Tacoma
Mrs L Phinn, Albany
D A Mesowan, Sauta
John C Lighaw, Dallis
A E Stephen, Manning
L L Kneeland, Values
Leite, 19

Minnville
W A Campbell Tacoma
Jehn Erickson, Nome
Edward Malloy, Nome
F H Malloy, Nome
F A Megrath, St Faul
C A Pagus, San Fran
E R Horne, Spokane
F D Stewart, Union
Mrs Stewart, Union
Mrs H S Miles, St
Jehn, N B
Oscar Johnson, San Fro P Hulse, More, Or
Daniel Kelly, Kelso
Miss Edwell & sister,
Seattle
Wm E Ragson, Columbia City
J A Imbrie, Hillsbore
Giara Imbrie, Hillsbore
Gras Imbrie,

THE IMPERIAL. THE INVESTMENT

C. W. Knowles, Manager

John Moylan, Carrollin W. H. Kliser, Penditn

Wm Rand, Fairview J. Kuther, La Grande
W. Hecord, Indiple, Ind. Mirs J. K. Weatherford,

Mrs Thos E. Suznield, Mirany

Tacocca

W. T. Williamson, Sa-

Tacorna
Ruby Desmond, Russland B C
Roy Dasmond, So
Wiltle Desmond, do
Charlis Desmond, do
T C Croas, Kan City
Z F Moody, Dalles
W P Bird, Tacorna
W H Stinner, San Fr
Mey G H Jones, Spokn
Don Pailmer, San Jone
A Hewitt, San Fran
P D Pratt, Saimto
Mrs Pratt, do

W T Williamson, Salem
L Twittiamson, Salem
L Twittiams

P D Prait, Saumio
Mrs Prait, 60
Mrs J E Schilling,
Coos Roy
John W Kruw, do
Mrs Ray Gilbert, Salem
C W Tabor, Dawson
C W Hill Baker City, C
J Stewart, Union
Dr D Y K Deering, do J Leabey, St Paul

THE ST. CHARLES. THE ST. CHARLES.

Mrs Mason, Indp
S R Hammer, Scott's
Mills
I L Withrow, Gobie
I L Withrow, Gobie
I Merrill, Clatikanie
Miss Jerste Martin, do
H McKist, Clatikanie
Ad Mackicy, de
C H Gübrecith, Ketchikan
N Wisner, Astoria
Pred Siamiey, Astoria
Fred Siamiey, Astoria
A S McMatt. Astoria
Wallace Henderson,
city
W J Stater, Newberg

ren enamier, Astoria P. C. Harton, Newberg S. McMatt, Astoria H. C. Clark, Warren Callace Henderson, Mrs. Howell, Maygers W. J. Stater, Newberg H. Meinger, Grecham Geo D. Raker, Oak Put. Neisens, Grecham Mrs. W. S. Stavens, St. Ph. Bennoo, Pendleton G. S. Stavens, St. McG. St Meinger, Greeham
Jenson, Pendleton
Menson, Pendleton
Menzies, Bakr C Mrr Julia Kirk, Brwnsvi
Johnsen, Kelse
John McCane, Moro
Brown, elty
Brown, elty
Mrs H M Chehman, do
John McCane, Moro
Jas Quizz, Kalama
Mrs T K Johnsen & son
J W Davis, Cratie Bei Ico Smith, Reiso
Ico Smith, Reiso
Ico Smith, Reiso
Ico Hrown, eligE M Brooks, Salem
Janie Burnegaard,
Skamokawa
Hanne Hamsen, Astora
Ico Harmon, Spokane J H James, Grand Mud
Land, H C
M Rechard, RossLand, The Committee of t

d. R C M R Potts, etty F F Flotcher, C I Bozell, city Hotel Branswick, Sentile. uropenn, first-class, Rates, 50e to \$1.58.

Tacoma Hotel, Tacome American plan. Rates, \$2 and up. Donnelly Hotel, Tacoma. European plan. Rates 50c and up,

The average value of all the mules in the country last year was \$10 a head more than the average of horses. The average value of milch cows was \$7 a head more than the average value of oxen and other cattle. The average value of sheep was \$22 a head less than that of oxen and \$1.50 less than that of swine.

His Plan.-"Ab," said the great foreign nctor, "I have sit on a plan which will, in-deed, bring me distinction." "What is it?" asked a friend. "I shall make a farewell bour of the United States-and I shall not go back."

Tonight

Just before retiring, if your liver is singgish, out of tune and you feel dull, billious, constipated, take a dose of

Hood's Pilis And you'll be all right in the morning.

Tutt's Pills Cure All Liver Ills.

lisease by the timely use of futt's Liver Pills, an old and avorite remedy of increasing

opularity. Always cures SICK HEADACHE. our stomach, malaria, indigeslon, torpid liver, constipation

and all bilious diseases. TUTT'S Liver PILLS