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Thrashing Over Old Straw.

General Alger's new book on the Spanish-American war seems not to have awakened the public interest and discussion which were anticipated in some quarters. It has elicited comparatively little editorial comment, either favorable or otherwise, from the press of the country. While in the main the work is a rather dispassionate review of the war as seen from the standpoint of the writer and is more temperate in tone, less demonstratory and vindictive in expression than many supposed that it would be, it severely censures several of the prominent figures in the campaign, particularly General Miles and Rear Admiral Sampson.

As secretary of war General Alger was severely criticised in many quarters, and it is but natural that he should desire to give his side of the controversy and defend his administration against assault. It is very human to seek to "get hunk," and this is apparently the principal object of the publication.

However, General Alger's book is really the thrashing over of old straw. It adds nothing new or startling to the timeworn controversy. It is not likely to stimulate the defensive ardor of his friends or change materially the unfavorable opinion of his opponents. The latter are paying very little attention to it. It is practically ignored by those whose conduct it most severely condemns. They apparently have no desire to publicly answer the accusations or continue the politics quarrel. This is perhaps best. The public has become sick and tired of the controversies regarding the conduct of the campaign against Spain. They have had enough and want a rest. If these wordy battles over the war are to continue ad infinitum et ad nauseam, a good many people will regret that we ever whipped Spain at all. When the present naval inquiry shall have ended, the public will be fully ready to drop the Spanish war. They will hardly care for a prolonged military investigation of the disputed questions raised by General Alger. It is perhaps in view of this widely prevailing sentiment that the American people refuse to become excited over the executive's publication.

The Ransom of Miss Stone.

The question of ransoming Miss Stone, held by bandits supposedly Bulgarian in the Balkan fastnesses, was one of great delicacy. That the payment of the large sum demanded by the brigands is likely to put in jeopardy the lives and property of other missionaries in semibarbaric countries cannot be doubted. It was, according to the statement of the board of foreign missions, with the view of preventing the establishment of a dangerous precedent in this direction that the suggestion was made that the ransom should not be paid out of the board's treasury, but come from another source and be forwarded through the state department at Washington. Appeal was made first to the government to furnish the money, but it was found that there was no warrant either in law or custom for such an expenditure of public funds. The missionary board then called upon the American people, who responded quickly and liberally. It is not easy to see how the payment of the ransom by public donation rather than directly from the treasury of the board changes the situation. The brigands are not likely to care whence the money comes so long as they get it.

With the passing of the danger of premature official intervention the state department will undoubtedly seek reimbursement for the ransom from Bulgaria or Turkey, whichever may be found to be responsible for the flagrant outrage, and take such other action as international law and our treaty rights shall dictate. That these measures will be prompt and vigorously prosecuted is not doubted. Heavy indemnity should be exacted as a warning to the government through whose remissness or possible connivance this crime against the person of a citizen of the United States has been perpetrated.

The Indianapolis News declares that it has ascertained from experts employed by it that the exact center of population in the United States is ten rest north of the barn of Henry Marr, the southwestern corner of Columbus township, Bartholomew county. Now that this disputed question is finally settled let us pass on the next of business.

What Does it Signify?

What does it signify that Mr. Alfred Gwynn Vanderbilt, even though he be many times millionaire, has ridden in a four horse wagon from New York to Philadelphia in nineteen hours and forty five minutes? Judging from the first pages of the metropolitan papers on the day following the exploit it was an event of consummate importance, even though Mr. Vanderbilt failed by three hours to make the trip in the time in which he declared that he "must and would" make it, despite the cost of horseflesh. Mr. Vanderbilt had six relays of horses, which were driven, panting and exhausted, to the utmost limit of their endurance. One of the overwrought animals dropped in its tracks, the coach proceeding to the next relay station with three horses, and how many were injured and maimed by the terrible strain is not recorded. But what did that matter? Mr. Vanderbilt had to get there and back in quickest possible time. Some what better record might have been made but that the vulgar truck wagon of a humble Jersey farmer was inexcusably in the way and the millionaire's coach was delayed by the collision. But Mr. Vanderbilt and the party accompanying him were conveyed across New Jersey and back in a vehicle drawn by horses in record breaking time and that was the all important matter.

But what of it? Was life saved or prolonged thereby? Was anything added to the world's store of useful knowledge? Was science advanced? Indeed, all this wicked, reckless exploit demonstrate anything in the favorable opinion of his opponents. The latter are paying very little attention to it. It is practically ignored by those whose conduct it most severely condemns. They apparently have no desire to publicly answer the accusations or continue the politics quarrel. This is perhaps best. The public has become sick and tired of the controversies regarding the conduct of the campaign against Spain. They have had enough and want a rest. If these wordy battles over the war are to continue ad infinitum et ad nauseam, a good many people will regret that we ever whipped Spain at all. When the present naval inquiry shall have ended, the public will be fully ready to drop the Spanish war. They will hardly care for a prolonged military investigation of the disputed questions raised by General Alger. It is perhaps in view of this widely prevailing sentiment that the American people refuse to become excited over the executive's publication.

There are quite a number of centennial or other important historical events in America still to be celebrated, and the holding of an expedition seems to be generally recognized as the proper way of observing them. But at the present rate of expansion in these matters their future limits are likely to be something startling. The Paris exposition involved an expenditure of $9,000,000 and covered 173 acres of ground. The cost of the present Pan-American affair at Buffalo is $10,000,000, and it employs a space of 350 acres. The coming centenary exposition in St. Louis, however, is arranged on a $20,000,000 basis, and the tract of land it will occupy is 1,100 acres. Supposing that a similar progressive ratio of increase in dimensions is followed in other possible events, by the time it becomes Rhode Island's turn, for instance, the ground plan may have to take in the entire state.

That the democracy of American life is still a vital thing is shown by the fact that President Roosevelt sends his seven-year-old son Archibald to the public school in Washington. In almost any other country the children of the head of the state would be educated by private tutors, or if sent to a school where they might mingle with other children it would be to such an exclusive school as Eton or Harrow. In the United States the public schools can give to the sons of the president a better education than they could receive in private schools or at the hands of a tutor, and that same education is as free to the sons of the poorest laborer as it is to the sons of the chief magistrate.

In a feudal fight on the Tennessee border between the Virginia Morgans and the Tennessee Chadwells four men were killed and four others mortally wounded. This feud has existed since the civil war, and during its progress thirty Morgans and forty Chadwells have been slain. A family war of this sort would be disgraceful to Corsica, the fountain head of the feud. That it should be permitted in the United States is a terrible blot upon our republic's escutcheon.

To prevent the spread of plague the board of health of Manila has instituted a war upon rats, offering a bounty of 2½ cents on each dead rodent brought to the board's office. Here is a chance for the Filipino small boy to lay the foundation of a fortune.

The Boer war has passed its second milestone. It is old enough to have whiskers, and it has them.

The Progress of Religion.

The Louisville Courier-Journal has been compiling statistics on the progress of religion throughout the world which are of interest and value. They show a growth which is most encouraging to the friends of religion of every creed and denomination. In our own country this growth has been quite marvelous. The increase in population of the United States in the last hundred years was about thirtenofold, while the church membership has increased almost four times as fast as our rapidly growing population.

Not alone in membership, but in the benevolence which are the fruit of religious faith, has there been marked advancement. While no figures can be made to describe the growth of the church in spirituality there is recognized a commendable advance in moral standards both among ministers and Christian people generally and an increased activity in many directions. This may be noted in the matter of giving. The following summary of the sums spent by the churches of the world furnishes interesting food for thought:

United States.—Maintenance of all churches, $127,064,000; education and literature, $32,738,000; hospitals and charities, $28,500,000; improvements and missions, $42,000,000; miscellaneous, $48,666,100.

England.—Church of England offerings, $37,722,176; Church of England revenues, $26,772,785; Free church, $25,827,500; Catholic churches, $11,411,282; education and literature, $42,445,682; hospitals and orphanages, $20,121,500; improvements, missions, $18,800,765.

Scotland.—All religious purposes, $11,051,400.

Western and Southern Europe.—Roman Catholic, $102,138,200; Protestant, $67,250,400; other Christian purposes, $36,500,000; Russia and Siberia, $33,555,000; Greek Church, Patriarch of Constantinople, $5,625,000; Australia Federation, $4,500,000; Pacific islands and Madagascar, $452,500; South Africa, $2,500,000; West Indies, $850,000; foreign missions not given before, $2,500,000; given before in the United States, $31,000; Roman Catholic orders, $21,480,000; Roman Catholic missions, $9,000,000; literature and education not given before, $20,480,000; orphanages not included above, $16,050,000; Sunday schools, lesson papers and libraries, $36,000,000; improvements and repairs, $25,000,000; percentage estimated for not reporting, $69,800,000; miscellaneous, $2,500,000.

The annual expenditure for the churches and benevolent work of the world is estimated at $1,062,242,494. These would seem to furnish an all sufficient answer to the statement of the unbeliever that religion is losing its hold on the world.

In the death of Judge Wilson in Washington not only Admiral Schley, but the whole country, suffered a great loss. Judge Wilson was an eminent learned lawyer, but more than that he was a man of the broadest views and the highest principles. He was as remarkable for his kindliness of manner and his kindness of heart as he was for his intellectual endowments. He first went to Washington as a representative in congress from the state of Indiana, but after two terms in the house he began the practice of law in the District of Columbia, where he was soon the acknowledged leader of the bar. He conducted many celebrated cases during his long practice, but none of them perhaps brought him into more prominence than that in which he was engaged at the time of his death, the defense of Admiral Schley before the naval court of inquiry.

New Mexico presents a most striking illustration of the fact that illiteracy is not necessarily a matter that is dependent upon a large "foreign element" in the population. Only about one-eighth of the men in that territory were born in other countries, while the proportion exceeds one-third in New York, and yet less than 6 per cent of males above the age of twenty-one in New York are unable to read and write, while they constitute over 28 per cent in New Mexico. The explanation of this anomaly is that the children of ignorant European parents who come to New York have to attend good schools, while New Mexico has an inferior system of public education, and generation after generation of people of Mexican descent grow up without being able to read the ballots which they cast.

Men who possess the faculty for unraveling puzzles will find a fertile field for the exploitation of their peculiar talent in the present Colombia-Venezuela-Ecuador muddle. It is an imbroglio which the editorial writer is debarred from treating by reason of the fact that no one outside the three republics involved appears to know what the trouble is all about. At any rate, some maker of comic opera ought to be able to get a mighty good libretto out of the episode without the exercise of much originality.

When William Gillette produced "Sherlock Holmes" for the first time at the Lyceum theater in London, the gallery gods attempted to "boo" the American actor off the stage, although the pit was applauding. The London newspapers heartily condemn this act of rowdyism. Apparently the Anglo-Saxon entente doesn't extend to those whom Mr. Gillette in a happier day called the only true critics.

New York Mayoralty Fight.

The trite old saw that "politics makes strange bedfellows" has rarely been more aptly illustrated than in the mayoralty campaign now in progress in New York. The issue is squarely defined. It is Tammany versus anti-Tammany. The Republicans, joining hands with the Citizens' Union and other political organizations opposed to the rule of Tammany Hall, nominated for mayor Seth Low, president of Columbia university. The Democratic party, or Tammany, nominated Edward M. Shepard, a leading representative of the metropolitan bar. Both nominees are prominent in city affairs, both men of undoubted ability and high personal character. Both have been what is termed reformers and independents in politics, and each upon more than one occasion has been outside the pale of party regularity. They have also been active colleagues in more than one campaign, using voice and pen for the advancement of the same political propositions.

Though nominally a Republican, Mr. Low supported Cleveland in 1884 against Blaine and has on other occasions shown his independence of party lines. In the last mayoralty campaign, the first under the charter of the Greater New York, Mr. Low was a candidate for mayor put forward by the Citizens' Union, running against Benjamin F. Tracy, Republican; Robert A. Van Wyck, Tammany Democrat, who was elected, and the late Henry George, supported by the Democracy of Thomas Jefferson, who died suddenly during the campaign. In that contest one of Mr. Low's most ardent supporters was his present opponent.

Mr. Shepard is nominally a Democrat, but has been frequently outside his political camp. In 1884 he opposed the nomination of David B. Hill for governor of New York and organized the Independent Democracy. In 1895 he was the candidate of that party for mayor of Brooklyn, but was defeated. He opposed the election of William J. Bryan in 1896 and became a delegate to the national Gold Democratic convention at Indianapolis. He supported the ticket of that convention, and in 1897, when Seth Low was nominated for mayor, Mr Shepard gave him hearty support. In 1898 he supported Augustus Van Wyck for governor on the Democratic ticket. In 1900 Mr. Shepard came out as a supporter of Mr. Bryan, being chairman of the Tammany Hall ratification meeting held in Madison Square Garden.

These are some of the political antecedents of the two men now pitted against each other in what is likely to be one of the greatest political battles ever fought in the metropolis. As Bob Acres would say, "It is a very pretty quarrel as it stands," the outcome of which will be watched with keenest interest by the whole country.

The rebuke administered by President Roosevelt to a photographer who attempted to snap a camera in his face as he was entering church on a recent Sunday morning was just and entirely merited. It may serve also to call attention to what is growing to be one of the greatest annoyances to which public men are subjected. The time was when the indefatigable interviewer was the most feared among men. Now he must give place to the man who merely presses the button and lets chemicals do the rest. The interviewer was content if he could have a few minutes' chat with his victim, no matter where he found him. The photographer, on the other hand, must catch his subject in the act, speaking with his mouth wide open, running to catch a street car or doing some other natural but perhaps awkward thing. The interviewer may print a statement which his principal may afterward deny. The photograph, on the other hand, cannot be successfully contradicted. Enterprise in the right direction is a good thing, but when enterprise takes a camera to church it becomes insolence pure and simple.

The buildings decided upon for the St. Louis World's fair, says The Globe-Democrat of that city, cover a great deal more ground than the similar structures at the Chicago exposition. There was no special building devoted to education in Chicago. In St. Louis the two halls for the educational exhibit will occupy 735,000 square feet. The space under roof in St. Louis will be at least one-third greater than that at the famous Columbian exposition at Chicago.

The board of health of Posey county, Ind., has been making experiments with an alleged new cure for consumption. The treatment consists of the inhalation by the patient of smoke made by burning a mixture of forest leaves. The smoke is supposed to kill the bacilli. The new cure ought to cause a boom in certain brands of alleged cigars.

The Visit of Marquis Ito.

Marquis Ito, who is now making a tour of the United States, is the best known and probably the ablest statesman of the Japanese empire. He has been recently premier of the Flowery Kingdom, and though he has temporarily retired from public life he is sure to re-enter it and equally sure to exert great influence upon the affairs of that kingdom. For this reason his present visit to our country is of deep significance. That it will result in the strengthening of the ties which already exist between America and Japan is not to be doubted.

This is not the first visit of the marquis to western civilization, though it is his first to the United States. When a young man, he traveled to England in company with Count Inouye and there obtained the knowledge of European customs and political institutions which gave him a commanding position in the ranks of those who were responsible for the regeneration of Japan.

As a president of the house of peers in the first parliamentary government of Japan, later as president of the privy council and finally as premier he had both to shape the new governing system and to withstand the attacks upon it in the parliament itself. He is a progressive but not a radical leader, and to save his country from those who would not content with natural progress he had to fight many battles, and he won them.

That Japan has been transformed in a generation from a primeval community to a world power is one of the marvels of history. That there has been so successive reaction against this progress is due very largely to the diplomacy and statesmanship of Marquis Ito.

The net deficit of the postal department for the last fiscal year, as shown in reports just made public, is less than $4,000,000. There has been a steady decrease in postal deficits for the past ten years, due to the growth of the business of the department. In 1897 the deficit was over $11,000,000. With the reforms recently instituted by the postmaster general the deficit for the next year is expected to be less than $1,000,000.

A fine monument has just been unveiled in Titusville, Pa., to Colonel Drake, who is credited with being the first man to drill an oil well. This was in 1859. Since that time the crude oil business in this country has been developed until it has reached a value of $75,000,000 a year.

The London Daily Chronicle learns "that a sudden and complete collapse of Boer resistance and the speedy termination of the war in South Africa are anticipated." It seems as though we had heard something like that before.

Lord Kitchener says he places all the blame for the war on the Boers. But really was it for the purpose of placing blame that Kitchener was sent to South Africa?

"For three days and nights I suffered agony untold from an attack of cholera morbus brought on by eating cucumbers," says M. E. Lowther, clerk of the district court, Centerville, Iowa. "I thought I should surely die, and tried a dozen different medicines but all to no purpose. I sent for a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy, and three doses relieved me entirely." This remedy is for sale by Benedict & Van Nort, Andover, and by N. E. Coston, Greenwood.

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The Rev. C. F. Wells of Villa Ridge, Ill., Says "Your trial bottle of Asthmaline received in good condition. I cannot tell you how thankful I feel for the good derived from it. I was a slave, chained with putrid sore throat and asthma for ten years. I despaired of ever being cured. I saw your advertisement for the cure of this dreadful and tormenting disease, asthma, and thought you had over spoken yourselves, but resolved to give it a trial. To my astonishment the trial acted like a charm. Send me a full sized bottle. We want to send to every sufferer a trial treatment of Asthmaline similar to the one that cured Mr. Wells. Asthma and throat and lung troubles are to send it. Do not delay. Write at once addressing DR. TAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO., 79 East 130 St. N.Y. city. Sold by all Druggists.

We'll send it by mail, POST PAID, ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE to any sufferer who will write for it even on a postal. Never mind though you are despairing however bad your case Asthmaline will cure. The worse your case, the more glad we are to send it. Do not delay. Write at once addressing DR. TAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO., 79 East 130 St. N.Y. city. Sold by all Druggists.

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See that the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase are on every box. Price 50 cents a box.—Six boxes for $2.50. Manufactured by the Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co. Buffalo, N. Y.

WHY THEY FREET.

For some reason we notice that the women do not take as kindly to the work incident to the care of their homes as men do to the work of providing for their families. For instance, there will be ten times as much kicking and jawing about washing the dishes and the like among a lot of girls as there would be among boys who have much dirtier work to do in caring for the stock on the farm. Men put more enthusiasm into their work, no matter if it be hard, drudging and even by way unpleasant, while so many good women seemingly resent the fate which compels them to perform the drudgery of the home. Why cannot women accept their limitations, and invest homemaking and homekeeping with the same enthusiasm that men put into their business? One reason why so few girls are ever taught how to care for a home in a businesslike and intelligent manner and so make home a place of disadvantage, doing work in the hardest way and ignoring a hundred economies and methods which would make their work easier and more pleasant. We will venture to say that the average American girl is allowed too much liberty, is not sensibly and practically trained and is taught that the chief end of her existence is to secure some man who will take care of her and provide for all her wants. Reform on these lines is needed not only for the sake of the woman herself, but for the sake of her husband and children.

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should always be kept in the house for the following reasons:

FIRST—Because, if any member of the family has a hard cold, it will cure it.

SECOND—Because, if the children are delicate and sickly, it will make them strong and well.

THIRD—Because, if the father or mother is losing flesh and becoming thin and emaciated, it will build them up and give them flesh and strength.

FOURTH—Because it is the standard remedy in all throat and lung affections.

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A	B		C	D
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2.75	3.75	Alfred		3.25 4.15
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2.75	3.75	Belvidere		3.25 4.15
2.75	3.75	Friendship		3.25 4.15
2.50	3.10	Cuba		2.90 3.40
2.10	2.80	Hinsdale		2.60 3.30
2.10	2.80	Olean		2.60 3.30
2.10	1.80	Allegany		2.60 3.30
2.00	2.70	Carrollton		2.50 3.20
2.30	3.00	Limestone		2.80 3.50
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CZOLGOSZ SEES PRIEST

Assassin of President McKinley Seeks Spiritual Consolation.

WOULDN'T RENOUNCE ANARCHY.

Told That Unless He Did So Consolation of the Church Must Be Denied Him—Visit Lasted an Hour and Result Was Unsatisfactory to Both.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Leon Czolgosz, the assassin of President McKinley, has asked for spiritual consolation and yesterday afternoon received a visit from the Rev. T. Sandinski, a Polish priest of the Roman Catholic church.

Czolgosz' request for a priest of his own nationality was made known to Warden Meade in the morning. Father Szaniski, who is pastor of St. Stanislaus church, Rochester, was in this city and was asked to visit the prisoner. He went to the prison and remained there about an hour.

The interview between priest and prisoner proved very unsatisfactory to both. It took place in the condemned man's cell, and the conversation was carried on in Polish.

During the interview Czolgosz said that he had been baptized in the Roman Catholic faith in the Polish church in Detroit. He had abandoned the church early in life and had lost all faith in its teachings. Father Szandinski urged him to renounce his belief in anarchy and return to the faith of his early years.

Czolgosz declared his inability to do so and he was informed that unless he could the consolation of the church would be denied him. The priest urged the condemned man to consider the matter carefully and if at any time he decided to re-embrace the faith he would return from his home in Rochester and stay with him until the end.

Father Szandinski, before taking his departure, left with Czolgosz some Catholic literature printed in Polish, and also some emblems of the church. Czolgosz assured Father Szandinski that in case he determined to accept the offices of religion he would send for him but he did not hold out much hope that he would renounce the doctrines of anarchy.

PRIEST REFUSES TO TALK

Says Assassin Should Not Be Made Subject of Notoriety, as People of His Class Mistake It For Fame.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 23.—Rev. Father Szandinski, pastor of St. Stanislaus Polish church of this city, returned home last night from Auburn where he had seen and talked with Czolgosz, the assassin of President McKinley. When interviewed at his home at 146 St. Stanislaus street, Father Szandinski said he would not say whether his visit had been of his own volition or upon the request of Czolgosz. While very reticent, Father Szandinski, after much persuasion, said Czolgosz should not be made the subject of notoriety by the newspapers and that he was very loath to say anything of the man.

He said that anything that had been said in the confessional was inviolate and that of course he could not divulge it. He said that inasmuch as there were hundreds of ignorant men who mistook Czolgosz' odious notoriety for fame, that the more the man was advertised the more harm it would do, to lead the rest to follow his example.

Regarding Czolgosz' moral or religious status Father Szandinski would not say a word. He positively refused to state whether his religious advice had been sought by Czolgosz or whether it had been offered to him unsolicited. He was equally uncommunicative regarding the manner in which Czolgosz received that advice. Father Szandinski was asked if he did not think that the approaching death of the assassin had induced him to consider the future, but he refused to reply to this question.

Carter's Reply a Complete Denial.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—The reply of Obed M. Carter, former captain of United States engineers, to the suit of the United States to regain $22,000 which it is alleged Carter embezzled from the government, was received yesterday and placed on file in the United States circuit court. Captain Carter says he never received from the contractor or any one, any money or property referred to in the bill. He never received, he claims, any reward from the contracting firm and did not conspire with them against the government.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, Oct. 23.—The court of appeals calendar for today: Nos. 27, 401, 416, 241, 305, 420, 403, 341.

Russia appears to be cutting her wisdom teeth. She is adopting American dentistry.

SCHLEY GIVEN CREDIT.

Testimony of Witnesses Continues In His Favor.

ONE SAYS LOOP WAS NECESSARY

Others Corroborate Story That Signaler Told Him That Spanish Fleet Was Not at Santiago—Bore Himself Bravely and Cheered His Men During Fight.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The Schley court of inquiry opened yesterday with Lieutenant B. W. Wells, jr., who was Admiral Schley's flag lieutenant during the Spanish war, still on the stand, but he was soon dismissed to allow Yeoman Albert V. Mason, who had written the Brooklyn's log for the period covering the Santiago campaign, to testify. Mr. Mason explained the erasures in the log entry, referring to the Brooklyn's turn on the day of the battle of Santiago.

He was followed by George E. Graham, who, as an Associated Press correspondent, was with Schley during the entire campaign.

Mr. Graham's testimony covered all the principal events of the campaign and discussed especially the bombardment of the Spanish batteries on May 31 and the battle off Santiago on July 3.

Mr. Graham testified to hearing a conversation between Commodore Schley and Captain Sigsbee when the latter came aboard the flagship Brooklyn, off Santiago, May 26. He said that he had distinctly heard Captain Sigsbee tell the commodore that the Spanish fleet was not inside the harbor at Santiago.

The witnesses for the afternoon were Dennis Cronin, who was Admiral Schley's orderly, and who testified along the same lines as Mr. Graham, to the conversation with Captain Sigsbee; Lieutenant Commander W. R. Rush, who said he thought the Viscaya had planned to ram the Brooklyn; Lieutenant Edward Simpson, who gave a very graphic picture of the battle of July 3, and Lieutenant Edwin T. Fitzgerald, an assistant engineer, who was on duty in the fire room on July 3, and who testified that an order had been given early in the morning to stand by for a ram.

Captain Lemly asked Orderly Cronin concerning the proximity of the Texas and the witness replied that he had not especially noticed the Texas, "because he had not believed it was near enough to be dangerous."

"That will do," said Captain Lemly. "I have before objected to that line of testimony."

Mr. Rayner interrupted at this point to say: "It is not necessary to get into a rage with the witness."

To this Captain Lemly responded: "He was not in a rage, adding: "I have seen counsel with the veins standing out on his forehead as big as your fist. He is accusing me of being in a rage when he is a high temper all the time."

After Mr. Cronin had been excused Lieutenant Commander William W. Rush was called. He had charge of the after division of guns on the spar deck of that vessel. Describing the Brooklyn's loop he said: "When I was ready to fire it was impossible to do so as the ship had commenced turning very promptly and was heading in toward the mouth of the harbor. I was unable to fire until she had swung her bow on so as to bring the after guns on the enemy."

"What did you see?" asked Mr. Rayner.

Brooklyn's Turn Was Necessary.

"I saw nothing but the target, the enemy's ships." The witness said he had a vivid impression of the Spanish ship Viscaya turning toward the Brooklyn and he was under the impression that this had occurred before the Brooklyn made its turn. He had himself considered it necessary to make a turn.

The witness said in response to questions that he had prepared a chart from his memory showing the positions of vessels of the American fleet on July 3, but he was objected to. Mr. Rayner contended that it should go in for what it was worth. The navigator's chart had, he said, been prepared after the battle.

"That chart," he said, "was right in one or two particulars; it was not altogether wrong."

Captain Lemley responded that Mr. Rayner had himself introduced the navigator's chart which Mr. Rayner denied.

"We don't want the chart," said Admiral Dewey for the court, and Captain Lemley took the witness for cross-examination.

In reply to questions by the court the witness said he was walked to that time that the Viscaya had meant to ram the Brooklyn, and also that he thought the Spanish ships had not come out to exceed three-fourths of a mile from the mouth of the harbor.

Lieutenant Commander Rush was succeeded on the stand by Lieutenant Edward Simpson, who told of the beginning of the cruise from Key West, May 19. He placed the distance of the fleet from Santiago harbor at six miles, saying it was about the same both day and night. Lieutenant Simpson said that Commodore Schley had given a general order before starting on the campaign that all lights should be concealed at night.

The range was given at 3,500 yards and the Maria Teresa was right in line. The last range he had heard was 1,400 yards. He was unable to reply concerning the range, because he had had to remain his guns.

After the turn he said that he had again picked up the forward Spanish ship, which was still the Maria Teresa. He could hear smaller shot indicating close range, and during the entire time he had heard Commodore Schley's voice frequently cheering the men. Again when he saw that the Viscaya's fire slackened he heard the commodore give the order, "Fire deliberately, boys." He had at that time observed the Viscaya turn toward the Brooklyn, but she had received a shot which turned her to the shore.

At this point the witness described the coming up of the Oregon.

Graphic Story of the Chase.

"It was after the Maria Teresa had dropped astern and we had only two ships to contend with, I got the cry that one of the Spanish ships was on fire and heading for the beach. I tried to see her. I looked back and could see nothing but smoke. Then I heard the cry very shortly afterwards, 'Another one is on fire, the Viscaya! the Viscaya!' Between shots I looked back again and saw a box was coming through the smoke, followed almost immediately by two 12-inch guns. It was the Oregon. She was then about off our starboard quarter. I should say 600 yards. I called to the men that the Oregon was with us, got a cheer in reply and then the action continued, the Oregon firing alone. As the Viscaya turned and headed off the Oregon fired one of her big guns. I heard the concussion say 'He has raked her stem to stern fire. Signal to Oregon to cease firing.' And through the peephole of my hood I saw Lieutenant McCauley climb on top of my turret with the waving flag and I could hear the flapping of the flag. As soon as the Viscaya turned in we ceased firing on her and were allowed to come out of the turret for a breathing spell.

"The Cuban was in the neighborhood, roughly speaking, six miles ahead of us. She continued to gain but later we had been prepared after the battle. The Oregon came along with us and got pretty near alongside. Then as our steam came up our speed increased. We still held her and finally commenced gaining on her and at about 2,000 thousand yards was the elevation we forward guns. I was ordered occasionally to try a shot at the Colon simply for range using armor piercing shot because I had very few common shells left at that time.

"I then ordered a shot at her and it would fall short. Then the Oregon ordered my a shot and there was wigwagging going on between the vessels as to the results of the fall of the two shots. Finally, my range decreasing, and firing not at will but by order, I was told to 'Try a shot.' I tried at the Colon at 9,800 yards, and I saw a splash of water or projectile on the other side of her. I jumped out of my turret to ask permission to fire another immediately at 700 yards. Before they gave me permission or a chance to do it the Oregon fired one of her 13 inch guns and that also went over her. Then the Colon turned in, ran to the beach and her flag came down. We kept on steaming toward her.

"At the time her flag came down I heard the commodore's voice ordering 'What time is it?' and I heard the chief quartermaster answer 'one fifteen, sir.' We resumed in toward her I heard one of the quartermasters say, 'Jimmy Lawson, jumping overboard.' I saw splashes alongside and thought they were. But that probably was what we afterward heard to be branch hooks. Capt. Cook left the ship after some difficulty in getting out a boat and went to the Colon to receive her surrender."

In reply to a question Lieutenant Simpson said he had seen Commodore Schley several times during the engagement of July 3 but he remembered him especially as he stood when the Viscaya went ashore. "He was," said the witness, "leaning against the turret in the most natural position, holding his glasses in his arms."

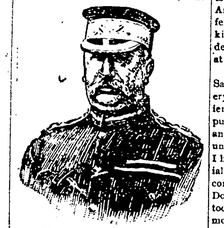
"What was his department and bearing?"

"It was that of a brave man; self-possessed, alert to his duties and encouraging to officers and men to do their duty."

BULLER STEPS DOWN.

Relieved of Command of First Army Corps In Deference to Popular Outcry.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Sir Redvers Buller has been relieved of the command of the First army corps in consequence of the speech he made Oct. 10 after the luncheon given in his honor by the



GENERAL SIR REDVERS BULLER.

King's Royal Rifles, dealing with his famous dispatch to General White at Ladysmith in which he advised surrender. He has been placed on half pay, and General French has been appointed to succeed him.

In the official announcement the war office says that the commander-in-chief, "after full consideration of all the circumstances and the explanations furnished," recommended that General Buller be relieved, which has been done.

LAWYER SUSPENDED.

New York Bar Association Charged Him With Withholding Client's Money.

ALBANY, Oct. 23. An order of appellate division, first department, suspending Samuel H. Randall of New York city, an attorney at law, from active practice as a lawyer in this state for a period of one year, was yesterday affirmed by the state court of appeals. It was granted on application of Debs McCurdy, representing the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, who charged Randall with having wrongfully withheld money from a client.

The petition set forth that Randall had acted as attorney for Lucien Barnes in an action against James R. Keene to recover damages for injuries sustained by Mary T. Barnes, his daughter. Randall was to receive one-half of the amount of damages recovered. He settled the suit for $3,500 and in his settlement with Barnes alleged that $2,000 represented the damages and $3,500 the costs, to which he was entitled. He said that Barnes' share was but $1,000.

The matter was taken into the courts and tried before Hamilton Odell as referee, who decided against Randall. The Bar association thereupon made the application to the appellate division, which suspended him.

Prof. Koch Made Major General.

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—Emperor William conferred upon Surgeon General Koch, the noted physician, the rank of a major general.

FILIPINOS KEEPING QUIET

Hard to Find Armed Insurgents in Samar, So Report Says—Trouble Is Expected.

MANILA, Oct. 23.—General Chaffee does not expect to hear of any extensive engagement in the island of Samar. He believes that there will not result in an open fight. It is hard to find armed Filipinos, but every man without a cedula will be compelled to go into a town.

It is reported that all the rifles captured by the Filipinos at Balangiga are in the hands of the Pulajanes, where many Bolomen are known to