Iowa. So I suppose she arrived, perhaps, half an hour afterwards, as vessels exchange numbers with each other at some distance. Probably it was toward half-past 1 or 2 o'clock when she got in.

Q. Without taxing your memory or asking you to refer to a log, it appears from the log of the Iowa at 8 A. M. of the 22d, that she left at 11 o'clock; that that was the hour of her sailing. From this, as compared with the time consumed by the Flying Squadron in making the passage from Key West to Cienfuegos, it seems that the Iowa gained on the squadron, in time, about twenty-one hours. How do you account for this, particularly in view of the fact that the Iowa had orders to show herself off Havana en route? A. That I do not know anything about.

Mr. Rayner objected to inquiring as to the speed of the squadron between Key West and Cienfuegos. There was no specification on that point, he said, and he had not asked a single question about it. If it were admitted now, it would be necessary for the court to extend the scope of its inquiry.

The Judge Advocate asserted that several witnesses had been inquired of to show that the squadron had not proceeded from Key West to Cienfuegos "with all despatch," and said that that matter came under the general specification of the conduct of Commodore Schley.

COURT DECIDES AGAINST JUDGE ADVOCATE.

After some further argument the court retired for consultation, and on its return Admiral Dewey announced its decision in these words: "The court is of opinion that this question is in compliance with its decision of the morning, coming between the date of May 19 and June 1. The court is also of opinion that this witness occupies a different position from other witnesses on the stand. He is better qualified to give reasons than any other witness. If it is thought that there was a delay in the voyage from Key West to Cienfuegos, the witness now on the stand is better qualified to give reasons for it than anybody else. In brief, this is a renewal of the decision of this morning."

The Judge Advocate asked Admiral Schley to state what had been said between him and Capt. Chester about the Iowa.

"I can only recollect the substance of the conversation," was the reply. "I stated to him that the Iowa and a collier would be along the next day. Of course, he said something about his desire to coal up."

The Judge Advocate—When did you first learn that the collier was to join you at Cienfuegos?

Admiral Schley—My recollection is that the Commander-in-Chief said he would send the Iowa and a collier the next day.

The Judge Advocate—When did you first acquire the belief that the Spanish squadron was in Cienfuegos?

Admiral Schley—That would be rather difficult to say. It was the general belief that was its destination, and as McCalla conveyed no information about it and was absent quite long enough for him to have reached that port, I felt reasonably certain about it. I had heard guns fired and the report of the Adula.

The Judge Advocate—There is nothing in the despatches of May 5 or 7 to indicate that the Spanish fleet was at Cienfuegos?

Admiral Schley—No, I didn't know anything about it, but there was a fair inference that it was there. Then I saw quite a quantity of smoke in the harbor which seemed to me must come from the Spanish ships.

The Judge Advocate—Why did you not, when off Cienfuegos, make some effort to communicate with the insurgents there?

Admiral Schley—I made a distinct effort on the 23d; the best effort that could possibly be made, the allowing the Adula to go in.

The Judge Advocate—Do you think that that was the best effort that could be made?

Admiral Schley—I think so, inasmuch as she was to come out the following day.

The Judge Advocate—Why did you not proceed to Santiago on the receipt of the communication from the Commander-in-Chief delivered to you by the Hawk?

Admiral Schley—Simply because the order was a conditional one that required me to be satisfied that the Spaniards were not at Cienfuegos. The order accompanying it stated that the Spanish squadron was probably at Cienfuegos, but that when I was satisfied it was not I was to proceed to Santiago. I may have had other reasons.

The Judge Advocate—Do you recollect any other reason?

Admiral Schley—I do not recall them now.

The Judge Advocate—Did you say anything in regard to the Adula incident in your letter of May 23, stating that you were by no means satisfied that the Spanish squadron was not at Cienfuegos?

Admiral Schley—No, but I sent a letter at the same time in which I did mention the Adula incident.

Q. You speak in your letter of May 30 of the firing heard off Cienfuegos. When did it occur to you that this might be a salute to the Spanish fleet? A. That was after the Adula came, and when she reported to me that the Spanish fleet had left Santiago, it occurred to me that that was significant in connection with the firing, which I then interpreted as a salute.

Q. Well, now before writing letter M 44 [reporting erroneous information contained in a "war bulletin" brought to Schley by the Adula that the Spanish fleet had arrived at Santiago on May 19 and left there on May 20] had you determined that you would not proceed to Santiago? A. Well, I don't remember that letter and M 43 [dated on the same day, in which Schley said he was by no means satisfied that the Spanish squadron was not at Cienfuegos, but making no mention of the Adula] were probably written contemporaneously. Whether I had this Adula incident in my mind when I wrote the first I don't remember. It is a very difficult matter to recall the specific order of despatches or a direct line of thought for a time so far away.

Q. Can you suggest any means more direct by which you could have got news that Cervera was at Santiago, than by way of Havana? [the first information that the Spanish fleet was at Santiago, which Schley did not believe came from Havana]. A. Well I think it might have come by way of Europe.

Q. But, Admiral, did not you in your letter M 43 say that information was received by way of Havana? A. Yes, I said that.

Q. For what reason did you believe Admiral Sampson's news and the Department's [that the Spanish fleet was probably at Santiago], which must have come via Havana, and still place reliance on information from the Adula [that the Spanish fleet had left Santiago], which must have come via Kingston, Jamaica, and probably other places?

Mr. Rayner objected to this form of question, but Capt. Lemly repeated it and got this answer from Admiral Schley: A. Probably because the accompanying order implied a doubt in the mind of the Commander-in-Chief in sending it with the word "probably." I mean I felt that these gentlemen [the Spanish] would naturally employ ruses. [Sampson in his despatch to Schley to go to Santiago, if satisfied that the Spanish fleet was not at Cienfuegos, said "Spanish fleet probably at Santiago."]

Q. The probability that you referred to was the probability of the Spanish squadron being at Santiago? A. Yes, that, of course, to me.

Q. If you thought that the Spanish squadron was probably at Santiago why did you not proceed there? A. I didn't say that—read that again. [Capt. Lemly was reading most of his questions from type-written slips.]

Capt. Lemly changed the question to read that there was a probability that the Spanish squadron was at Santiago. A. Because for the reason I have stated, that it would be merely chasing up what was only a probability.

Q. What other steps did you have then in mind to take in regard to discovery whether or not the Spanish squadron was inside the harbor? A. Capt. McCalla arrived that day with his information about the insurgent signals. If he had not I should probably have sent one of the smaller vessels along the coast, on account of the McCalla memorandum telling about a landing place which I received on the 23d.

Q. But you didn't do anything from the time you got it, early in the morning until McCalla arrived some hours later," said the Judge Advocate.

Q. You say in this letter M 43, "regarding the enclosed information I would state that I went twice close to the mouth of the harbor, 2,000 or 1,400 yards, but I saw no evidence of masked batteries." To what "enclosed information" did you refer? A. In the McCalla memorandum.

Q. How close did you go in? A. I don't recollect the exact distance. It was very, very close, so close that I could see very readily things on the beach, whether it was 2,000 yards or 4,000 yards.

The Judge Advocate next called attention to Schley's despatch, M 44 (P 474 Appendix) containing this entry:

"Well up the river, across their torpedo mine fields, now laid across the mouth of the harbor, there is a new battery constructed, hardly within range from the mouth of the river."

Admiral Schley—I recollect that. I estimate that those batteries were two to two and one-half miles distant.

Q. Was this battery within the range of the mouth of the river? A. Yes, I should say that from the mouth of the river it would have been a good long range. It was at the turn into the river. [Admiral Schley marked the location of this battery on a chart, at request of the Judge Advocate.]

Q. Did you throw any shot to ascertain whether this was within range? A. No, I didn't. The 8-inch guns had a range up to five or six miles.

Q. There was nothing to prevent you going nearer the mouth of the harbor? A. No; only the fact that the land was very low there, and to have manœuvred, there would not have been sufficient room.

The Judge Advocate showed the witness two translations of the despatch in which the distance is stated to have been 4,000 yards.

The witness said he would accept that as authentic.

Q. What officers boarded the Adula? A. My recollection is that an officer from the Castine first, who searched her very carefully; then I think that Lieut. Simpson was sent on board (this, of course, is entirely from my recollection), and subsequently the Flag Lieutenant, Mr. Sears, went on board. I think those were the only three.

Q. What information did you get from the Adula? And was it reduced to writing? A. I don't recollect that. We had a boarding book and it was probably in that. Each of the ships had those. If Lieut. Hood boarded her he never reported in writing.

Q. Do you know whether he did? A. Of course, I cannot swear that he did not, but I have no recollection that he did.

Q. How much coal, if you know, does the Dupont carry? A. As I guess, I don't think she carries over thirty to forty tons.

Q. You state that she had received five or six tons from the Brooklyn on May 22, working, as I understand you to say, all day. A. The greater part of the day. I just hazarded the guess of five or six tons; it may have been nine. [A reference of the log of the Dupont for May 22 showed that she had taken twelve tons on the 22d.] Witness thought that on the 23d she had taken ten tons from the collier or the Iowa, he didn't know which. "I think he had six or seven tons in his bunkers, which would make the whole amount she had about thirty tons, whether she was filled or not, I don't know."

Q. Do you remember how many boats you used in doing that? A. [Referring to Brooklyn's log.] It says here "Fourth cutter." From that I presume but one boat was used; that that was about all that they could handle, on account of a short crew. I don't know that was the reason.

Q. What time did that coaling stop, according to that log? A. I see I got under way at 3:30 o'clock in column at distance. Probably the coaling was knocked off on account of the water being rough. I remember that on that very day it was rough.

Q. Capt. Cook has testified that he regarded the Adula as a suspicious craft. Did you agree with him? A. I don't know that I talked with him about it.

Q. Did you regard her as a suspicious craft? A. I don't know that I did.

Q. Did you really believe that Cervera would allow the Adula to come out, knowing that there was an American squadron outside? A. Well, that would depend upon the Consul, I should suppose.

Q. Did you on May 23 or May 24, having in mind the McCalla memorandum with information about a landing place, take any steps looking toward a confirmation of your belief that Cervera was inside, prior to the arrival of the Marblehead? A. I sent the Adula in on the 28th. I regarded that as the best possible means.

Q. You don't understand my question. Did you make any effort to use this landing place to get information from the insurgents, or make any effort to communicate with the insurgents. A. I didn't make any effort to communicate with the insurgents on the 23d or 24th, prior to the arrival of the Marblehead.

Mr. Rayner—What time did the Marblehead arrive on May 24? A. About 8 o'clock in the morning, I think.

Q. Did the commander of the Castine call on you on May 23? A. Yes.

Q. Do you remember what kind of a boat he came in? A. No. I suppose it was a small boat. Boats could live in seas in which it would be almost impossible to make a landing.

Q. Did not boats pass freely about outside the harbor on the 23d, in the vicinity of the squadron? A. I do not remember.

Q. Did not Lieut. Hood pass about among the ships of the squadron in a small boat collecting mail? A. I do not remember. Possibly.

Q. How did the weather of the 23d compare with that of the 22d and 24th, particularly the sea? A. There was more sea on the 23d, I think; more swell—I mean particularly. I remember that in coaling there was some trouble unless they were headed to the swell.

Q. When Capt. McCalla gave you the information that the Spanish squadron was not at Cienfuegos, did you at once determine to leave for Santiago that day? A. I think I did. That is my impression. I remember sending a despatch saying that I might leave the next morning. Then I had some idea of waiting for the Scorpion with news.

Q. Can you state whether serious difficulty was encountered in coaling off Santiago after the arrival of the squadron there, and subsequently to the 27th of May? A. I recollect that we coaled one or two ships on the 27th of May, and on the 31st I think we coaled a couple more. We were very fortunate in the weather.

Q. Difficulties have to be met on these occasions; have they not? A. Unquestionably; and I think we met them. The Brooklyn coaled continuously off the harbor of Santiago until the destruction of the fleet of Cervera.

Q. Did you ask any of the captains whether they could coal? A. No; I thought myself a better judge.

Q. Did any of the ships fail to coal in some fashion off Santiago? A. I think we did coal two or three ships there.

Q. Had you less coal when you arrived off Santiago than you anticipated? A. I think we had, taking the whole squadron. I was a good deal surprised to find the condition of the coal account of the scouts.

Q. They were self-supporting as to coal, were they not? A. I don't know what you mean. Do you mean that they could manufacture their own coal? [Laughing.]

Q. I mean that they could cruise around from point to point and get it, did not they do that? A. They did not do it with me. Whether they did it with others I don't know.

Q. In view of the idea which you have presented of proceeding with your squadron as a unit, why did you send the Eagle away when you were approaching Santiago? A. Simply because she was an impediment. When I sent her away I did not think it possible to coal her. I used to be rather weather-wise, but I am rather otherwise now, and I could not guess what the weather was going to be. While it was possible off Santiago to coal in the morning, it was frequently not possible to coal in the afternoon when the breeze freshened up.

Q. Why did you not cause the Eagle to be taken in tow by one of the other vessels? You needed a despatch boat? A. Yes, but taking her in tow might have been indefinite if the weather continued bad.

Q. Why, under the circumstances, would it not have been proper to take the Eagle, the Vixen and even the collier in tow, if necessary, in order to push on to Santiago? A. Because I did not think that, in that weather, it would have been possible to have towed the Vixen or Eagle at a 10-knot speed. I think they would have been towed under.

Q. Why would it not have been proper to abandon all three of those vessels under the circumstances and pushed on with your fighting four, appointing a rendezvous for the vessels so abandoned? A. I don't think that that would have been good military policy. I think that an auxiliary is either a necessity or not. I did not think it military wise to abandon those vessels when the enemy might have picked them up. I think that that would have been censurable.

Q. If you believed that Cervera's squadron had left Santiago while you were en route, why did you not have scouts out on your flanks? A. That was a military disposition about which people might very properly judge differently. The question was whether or not if we separated, the fleet might not be liable to attack, while, keeping them under the protection of the main fleet, they would have been available if the torpedo fleet was near.

Q. Why did you not steam in line? A. That would have been the weakest possible formation. The order of battle is always in column. The order in line is a cruising disposition.

Q. Did you, before meeting the scouts off Santiago, contemplate going to the coast of Hayti? A. I did not.

Q. Had you thought of going there? A. I had thought that it would have been one of the rendezvous which we might have to resort to.

Q. Do you recollect any message megaphoned to any one about going to Hayti? A. I don't recollect any.

Q. Or about going to Gonaives Bay? A. I don't recollect megaphoning that message at all.

Q. Did you ask the Department by telegraph to have coal sent there? A. Yes, and the Department sent it.

Q. Why did you want coal there unless you intended to send ships for it? A. I would have sent one or two ships at a time.

Q. Did not Capt. Cotton report to you that ships could be coaled at Gonaives. A. My impression is that he reported to me—and it was perhaps this information which I gave to the Department—that the harbor was so contracted as only to admit the coaling of small vessels.

Q. Did he not say that large vessels could go in and coal, one at a time? A. He may have said that in his testimony here, but I don't recollect that he mentioned it in our interview.

After bringing out the fact that Admiral Schley in his despatch of May 27, saying he regretted his inability to obey the orders of the Department and was obliged to return to Key West for coal, had also said he could not coal his large ships at Gonaives or Mole St. Nicholas, Hayti, which was only 130 miles from Santiago, Capt. Lemly asked Admiral Schley to read his telegram dated May 29, two days later after he had returned to Santiago, in which this statement was made: "Will then go to Gonaives, Hayti, or coast, or near Port-au-Prince for coal" if he found that his stock of fuel was getting low on the blockade.

Q. You indicated in several places in that telegram that you intended to coal at Gonaives, did you not? A. Yes, I did.

Q. Then, you did intend to coal at Gonaives? A. Oh, that's a mere play upon words. I said I would coal at Gonaives or on the coast. I would have coaled my small ships inside and my large ships outside.

Q. Is anything said in that despatch about taking one vessel over at a time for coaling? A. No, but I think that goes without saying. When one is ordered to blockade a port he would not abandon that port to coal his ships all at once, but would send one vessel at a time.

Q. You don't remember any megaphone message at Cienfuegos about going to Gonaives to coal? A. I don't recall it at all.

Capt. Lemly called attention to a despatch from Admiral Sampson and the Navy Department, dated Mole St. Nicholas, May 29, in which Admiral Schley said: "If there is no engagement in next two or three days, Sampson's squadron could relieve this one at Gonaives or Port-au-Prince."

"That's already in evidence. I understand," remarked Capt. Lemly.

"Yes," said Admiral Schley.

The clock struck 4 as he said this, and Admiral Dewey with his usual promptness declared the court adjourned.

JEWISH POVERTY INCREASING.

Official Statement Made by the United Hebrew Charities.

The annual meeting of the United Hebrew Charities was held last night. Henry Rice, the President, read the annual report. Among other things he said:

Poverty among the Jews is increasing in New York. We cannot and dare not blind ourselves to this fact.

There is a decrease in the number of Jewish immigrants landing in New York so far in 1901 (and our date of calculations is Sept. 30) there have been 37,152 as against 53,687 in 1900.

There is a great lack of help in the work of charity from our downtown co-religionists.

The tenement houses and sweat-shops of the great Ghetto of New York work havoc among our people.

The organization's financial summary shows that the receipts for the year ending Sept. 30 were $165,215.82. The disbursements aggregated $155,465.79, leaving a balance of $9,750.03. The total number of applicants at the relief bureau was 11,447, representing 50,228 persons. Of these 1,268 were widows, 971 were deserted women and 516 were consumptives. Transportation was given to 1,049 persons.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE IN FIRE.

G. E. Cummings and Family Prayed to Have the Flames Extinguished.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Warned to leave their home by the South Chicago police, because smoke and flames from an adjoining building endangered their lives, G. E. Cummings, his wife and five children, believers in the Christian Science faith, remained where they were and prayed for deliverance. The house finally caught fire and still they refused to leave. Before any great damage had been done, the flames were extinguished. The Scientists said their prayer and "thought force" prevented their house from burning.

FILIPINOS LET HIM STARVE.

Corporal Dolan Died in Captivity in Luzon Island.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—One of the twelve bodies brought from Manila by the transport Meade was that of Corporal John A. Dolan of the Thirty-seventh Volunteer Infantry, who was captured and starved to death by ladrones of Laguna Province, sixty miles south of Manila. The remains will be kept at the Presidio awaiting the claim of friends or relatives of Dolan. He is said to have come from Tennessee.

Killed His Wife and Himself.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—James Kennedy fired three shots at his wife yesterday morning, fatally injuring her, and then turned the revolver upon himself and sent a bullet through his head. The murder and suicide took place at the home of Mrs. Kennedy's mother. Many persons who were on their way to church at the time saw Mrs. Kennedy run from the back yard with blood streaming down her back. She had run three blocks, when, weakened by loss of blood, she sank fainting to the sidewalk. She died within an hour.

Bottle-Nosed Whale for Smithsonian.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 28.—The Smithsonian Institution at Washington has secured a fine specimen of a bottle-nosed whale from the waters of Narragansett Bay. The fish was captured here several days ago and was first thought to be a grampus. Mr. Scollc of the institution came here today and pronounced it a bottle-nosed whale. This specimen, according to rough measurement, is 21 feet long, and is the first ever seen in these waters.

Isaac B. Gurney Dangerously Injured.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Isaac B. Gurney, the well-known driver and trainer, was struck by an Erie train to-day and dangerously hurt. His cart was demolished and thrown through the side of a house. Gurney drove Robert Goelet's horses for years.

Bank Teller Paralyzed at His Desk.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 28.—Frank M. Wise, teller of the Merchants' National Bank, was paralyzed at his desk on Saturday and died to-day. He was a brother of ex-Congressman George D. Wise and cousin of Capt. John S. Wise.

SENT WILL AND MONEY HOME.

Belief That McKeesport's Tax Collector Has Committed Suicide.

MCKEESPORT, Pa., Oct. 28.—William H. Smith, McKeesport's missing tax collector, it is believed has committed suicide in Baltimore. His will and directions concerning the settlement of his temporal affairs arrived in this city this morning by mail while by express came a package containing $380 in cash. The money was the balance due the city and school district for the tax collections he had made during this month and which he had not turned over to the City Treasurer. Every cent due the city and a few dollars more is now in the hands of the Treasurer.

In his will Smith divides his property between his wife and his two sons and a daughter. One of the sons and the daughter are minors and he directs his oldest son, Duane P. Smith, to look after their welfare. Accompanying the will were orders on the First National and the National Bank of McKeesport, in both of which institutions Smith has many thousands of dollars on deposit, to turn the money over to the credit of his son, Duane, in order that it might be used in paying any debts against his estate. He also sent a statement of the accounts of all his tenants of whom he had a large number. He owned many pieces of property in the city. He instructed his son to proceed to settle up all his temporal affairs and to divide his property according to the terms of the document, which purports to be his will.

The papers and the money were mailed and expressed from Baltimore last Saturday evening and were delivered to the younger Smith to-day. In them the father gives no hints of his whereabouts and does not say what he intends to do, but it is believed he intends to commit suicide, as among the papers were a policy on his life and a membership card in the Royal Arcanum.

The investigation of his accounts is proceeding rapidly. It has been proved that the city and school district have received every cent due them from the collector.

WOMAN BURGLAR IN ROCHESTER.

She Is Accompanied by a Man on a Tandem Bicycle—A Sunday Night Job.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 28.—The residence of Mrs. Caroline Meyer, at 466 Central avenue, was entered by burglars last night while the family was away at church. The thieves secured $50 belonging to a roomer, Nelson J. Adams. The money was drawn from a bank last Saturday. The thieves were a man and woman who were seen riding a tandem bicycle in the neighborhood. The woman was dressed in a man's suit of corduroy knickerbockers and coat. She rode on the back seat of the tandem. The family returned from church at about 9 o'clock. As they neared the house they thought they saw a light inside, but concluded that it was a reflection from a light in the adjoining house. As they reached the rear of the house they saw the pair clambering upon a wheel in front.

An examination of the premises showed the imprint of a man's shoe and that of a woman's shoe in the soft ground beneath the windows at the east side of the house. The burglars had evidently tried all of the windows, and, finding that they were fastened, turned their attention to the rear window and cut the putty from the glass. The imprint of the bicycle tires was followed from the back of the house to the front. The police think many other burglaries are attributable to this pair.

Court of Appeals Decides for Behrman

ALBANY, Oct. 28.—The Court of Appeals this afternoon decided that the Board of Elections of New York city was in error in refusing to print on the official ballot the name of John H. Behrman as fusion candidate for Alderman in the Forty-fourth Aldermanic district of New York city. Judge Landon wrote the prevailing opinion, in which Judges Cullen, Haight, Werner and Grey concur, and from which Chief Judge Parker and Judge O'Brien dissent.

The court bases its decision, according to the prevailing opinion, on the principle that the Election law should receive as liberal construction as is necessary to accomplish its intent, and that its intent clearly is to place independent nominations on the same footing as officially recognized nominations.

Incorporated at Albany.

ALBANY, Oct. 28.—The Scottish Realty Company of New York city has been incorporated with a capital of $500,000. The directors are: George E. Green of Binghamton, James A. Davis of Boston, George W. Sweeny, Francis C. Hamilton and Frank S. Baker of New York city, I. C. Reed and William S. Farmer of Syracuse.

The Long Island Motor Company of Brooklyn has been incorporated with a capital of $100,000, to construct motors and motor vehicles and vessels. The directors are Charles Rockliff, Arthur R. Partington, Frank C. Webb and Louis R. Adams.

Bank of Washington Heights.

ALBANY, Oct. 28.—The Bank of Washington Heights has been authorized to do a discount and deposit business in New York city by the State Superintendent of Banks. The capital is $200,000 and the bank also starts with a surplus of $100,000. The incorporators are J. Edward Simmons, John Whalen, John B. McDonald, Andrew J. Cormick, Thomas Alexander, James C. Cameron, Samuel McMillan, David Stewart, John D. Beats and John H. Flagler. Robert B. Roget is President.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, Oct. 28.—Court of Appeals calendar for Tuesday, Oct. 29: Nos. 423, 302, 287, 51, 373, 424, 334, 417.

Notes of Wall Street.

President Schwab of the United States Steel Corporation and more than a score of the other officers of the corporation are now on a tour of inspection of the properties of the company. The New York city delegation left on Saturday and were joined by Mr. Schwab in Pittsburg. The party is expected to return to this city next Saturday.

The Bank of British North America received yesterday checks for $300,000 Klondike gold deposited at the Seattle Assay Office and has $1,000,000 on the way from San Francisco.

Max Foster to Marry a Bishop's Daughter.

The engagement of Mrs. Mason C. Davidge, a daughter of Bishop Potter, to Maximilian Foster was announced last night. Mr. Foster belongs to the younger generation of magazine writers. Until recently he was a reporter, first on the *World* and later on the *Journal*.

R·I·P·A·N·S

My six-year-old daughter had some trouble with her stomach of which she complained nearly every day. My wife administered a Ripans Tabule. The result was magical.

At Druggists.

The Five-Cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

SUPPRESSION OF ANARCHY.

PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS MEANS.

Hope of Strong Action on Arbitration—Delegates Meet in Secret, Not Even the Secretaries Being Admitted—List of the Committees to Be Named.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 28.—The Pan-American Conference met in secret session this morning. Even the secretaries were not admitted. The only difference arose over the question of a quorum and allowing delegations to file votes although actually absent. The business was not concluded.

The report of the Committee on Committees will recommend a committee on arbitration and court of arbitration. This committee will consist of one member of each delegation, selected by the delegation, and probably will elect its own chairman. Other committees will vary in number and probably the Chair will appoint the members. The list includes court of claims, commerce and reciprocity, pan-American railway, agriculture and industry, reorganization of the Bureau of American Republics, rules for future conferences, water transportation, international laws, resources and statistics, engrossing, and five others. The subjects of uniformity of customs and administrative regulations, port rules, and commercial nomenclature belong to the committee on commerce and reciprocity.

The general desire for the suppression of anarchy has resulted in the appointment of a committee to undertake to devise means to that end. The work of this committee will be watched with interest. The scheme contains latent possibilities of trouble that may lead to an outbreak in the conference when least expected.

General hopefulness concerning arbitration is in evidence everywhere. All the delegations seem to expect a decided result. There is an unmistakable drift, at least superficially toward the adoption of strong recommendations by the conference to the nations. It will not be surprising to see efforts made to have the conference adopt a scheme looking toward compulsory arbitration. Hopefulness increases that results may be obtained without the withdrawal of the Chilean delegation. It is known that Señor Hourn of Chile will resist vigorously all projects for compulsory arbitration. So far the principal subject among the delegates is arbitration. Commercial schemes are put in the background by that and plans for the suppression of anarchy.

W. R. VERMILYE & CO. ASSIGN.

Liabilities Said to Be $20,000, With Assets Three Times as Great.

Washington R. Vermilye, James E. Carter and George F. Newcomb, who compose the firm of W. R. Vermilye & Co., stockbrokers, at 52 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to Daniel O. Hulse without preference. Mr. Vermilye, the papers state, resides in Bayonne, N. J., Mr. Carter at 20 Morningside avenue and Mr. Newcomb at the Criterion Hotel. The liabilities are stated to be $20,000, with nominal assets three times that amount. This is the concern that stopped business last week following a raid by the police. It started originally as "Vermilye & Co.," the Vermilye being the son of the founder of the old-established banking house of the same name on Nassau street. It was forced to change the name. When it closed last Thursday all the partners disappeared. Two attachments were placed upon the office fixtures.

A. J. WHITEMAN RELEASED.

Put on Probation in Boston—Mother's Plea Successful.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—Alonzo J. Whiteman, who pleaded guilty to a charge of forging a note for $485, was placed on probation by Judge Bell of the Superior Court, this afternoon. The plea for clemency made by Whiteman's aged mother on last Friday had its effect, and restitution having been made in the case, Judge Bell allowed the prisoner to go back to Dansville, N. Y., and begin life anew on the farm.

Whiteman has been mixed up in many shady transactions and was at one time a State Senator in Minnesota.

SHARES FIVE CENTS EACH.

General Oil Company Will Issue Six Millions of Them.

The General Oil Company was incorporated in New Jersey yesterday with a capital stock of $300,000, divided into 6,000,000 shares of the par value of five cents each. The articles of incorporation set forth that the company proposes to develop oil lands and drill and operate oil wells. The principal office is at 15 Exchange place, Jersey City. The incorporators are George W. Avery, Charles T. Gritman, Jr., and Henry J. Dexter, all of this city.

Congressman Burton Ill in Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 28.—Congressman Theodore E. Burton of Cleveland is sick here and has articular rheumatism. He was suffering considerable pain to-day. Mr. Burton is in Hartford attending the reunion of the Grant family in this city and Windsor. He delivered an address at the meeting in Windsor on Saturday and was elected President of the family association, succeeding Ulysses S. Grant of California, son of President Grant. He has been confined to bed since yesterday at the Allyn House.

J. P. Morgan in First National?

It was reported in Wall Street yesterday that J. P. Morgan will become a director of the First National Bank in January. Mr. Morgan, like James J. Hill and Col. Oliver H. Payne, who are also expected to be made directors of the bank, is known to own a block of the First National stock. A representative of the bank said yesterday that the matter had not even been considered and that he did not know what would be done in January.

The Weather.

The area of high pressure had its centre to the north of Lake Ontario yesterday and was moving eastward, throwing off cooler northerly and northeasterly winds over the New England and Middle Atlantic States. The temperature was 10 degrees below freezing point at Northfield, Vt., and 2 to 4 degrees below in northwestern New York.

There was a storm coming down over Montana, which was causing high winds in the Dakotas, Minnesota, Nebraska, Iowa and Kansas and warmer, cloudy and showery conditions throughout the Missouri Valley. Rain was falling on the California coast and in the central Rocky Mountain States east of the Mississippi the weather was generally fair. After to-day it should become warmer again in the Middle Atlantic States.

In this city the day was fair and cooler, winds fresh north to northeast; average humidity 58 per cent; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M. 30.39, 3 P. M. 30.40.

The temperature yesterday as recorded by the official thermometer, and also by THE SUN's thermometer at the street level, is shown in the annexed table:

	Official		Sun's		Official		Sun's
	1901	1900	1901		1901	1900	1901
6 A. M.	51°	58°	51°	6 P. M.	58°	58°	56°
12 M.	58°	60°	57°	9 P. M.	54°	57°	53°
3 P. M.	58°	60°	57°	12 Mid.	51°	57°	51°

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

For eastern New York: fair to-day and to-morrow; warmer in the interior; diminishing northeast winds.

For New England: fair to-day and to-morrow; light, variable winds, becoming southeasterly.

For the District of Columbia, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland: fair to-day and to-morrow; warmer to-day; diminishing northeast winds becoming southeasterly this afternoon or to-morrow.

For western New York: partly cloudy and warmer to-day; increasing cloudiness to-morrow and probably rain; fresh southeast winds.

Established 1825.

WILSON WHISKEY

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO., Baltimore, Md.

ARTILLERYMEN FROM MANILA.

Nine Companies Back After 2 1-2 Years' Service—Thirty-one Prisoners.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—Nine companies of coast artillery, formerly comprising the Sixth Artillery and numbering 977 men, besides the officers, arrived to-day on the transport Meade, under command of Lieut.-Col. A. H. Merrill. The troops went to the Philippines in April, 1899, and therefore have been on duty abroad two and a half years. Most of this time was spent in and about Manila. The artillerymen expect to be stationed on this coast.

Fifty-three cabin passengers, thirty-one prisoners and five stowaways were also brought by the Meade. The prisoners brought from Manila include some of the hardest characters ever returned from the Philippines, including Willmore, the colored soldier of the Twenty-fifth Regular Infantry, under sentence of life imprisonment for the murder of another colored soldier, the result of a dispute over ten cents in a crap game. Privates Hose and O'Neil are under sentence of thirty years each for criminal assault. Oppenheimer will serve twenty years and Mooney and McCallahan fifteen years each for same crime. J. English a deserter, from the Fortieth Infantry, who went over to the Filipinos and was captured by his former comrades, is under sentence of twelve years. Brown, another deserter, who went over to the Filipinos and got the title of captain from them, is a colored man and is under sentence of ten years. The remaining prisoners are under short sentences. All were taken to Alcatraz Island to-day.

LAST OF THE MOMENT CASE.

Said That the Minister Has Slipped Quietly Away to Europe.

The case of the Rev. Dr. Alfred H. Moment, the former pastor of the Immanuel Presbyterian Church in Flatbush, came up yesterday, probably for the last time, before the Brooklyn Presbytery at its regular monthly session in the Central Church. The report of the synod, criticising the action of the Presbytery in its treatment of Dr. Moment, was read and placed on file. The Rev. Dr. Gregg and the Rev. Dr. Carson demurred that portion of the report which declared that Dr. Moment had denied the charges against him. They asserted that on the contrary Dr. Moment had acknowledged his guilt and expressed his repentance, and in consequence of such action was allowed to retain his membership in the Presbytery. With this the Moment controversy was disposed of, it is supposed, for good.

Dr. Moment has been entirely dropped by his old congregation in Flatbush, and there have been reports that he intended to start an independent congregation.

A member of the Presbytery, who did not wish his name mentioned, said last night that he had been informed that Dr. Moment had quietly left for Europe and was not likely to return to Brooklyn for some time.

WANT MORE CASH FROM MILLER.

Alleged That Syndicate Man Knows Where $115,000 Besides That $140,000 Is.

Judge Thomas in the United States District Court in Brooklyn signed an order yesterday directing Sheriff Walton to produce in court to-morrow William F. Miller of the defunct Franklin Sundicate. Miller's appearance will be in habeas corpus proceedings, it being contended that he has purged himself of contempt of court in telling where $140,000 of the funds of the syndicate is. Col. R. A. Ammon, his counsel, and Mrs. Winifred Ammon, Col. Ammon's wife, have also been subpœnaed to give testimony at the hearing. This testimony, it is said, will be of importance.

Belfer and Fiask, lawyers, representing certain creditors, will apply to Judge Thomas this morning for an order to set aside the order of assignment made to the mysterious "M. F. Davis." They allege that Miller has not purged himself of contempt as he has failed to tell where $115,000 is. The $115,000, it is said, is entirely different from the $140,000.

STUDENT MAIMED BY A FALL.

Was Locked in a Room and Tried to Get to a Recitation.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 28.—Carl Weber, a student at Concordia College, Fort Wayne, whose home is in Detroit, will lose his right hand as a result of a hazing experience. Several of his classmates locked him in a room to make him miss his recitation and a struggle followed when he attempted to escape. He reached an open window and sprang out. His foot caught on the sill as he attempted to clear the window and he fell heavily to the ground, fifteen feet below.

Weber's right hand was caught under his body as he fell. He struck on a pile of broken glass under the window. The glass was buried in his hand and the ligaments and arteries were severed. He came near bleeding to death before medical assistance could reach him. His physicians say his right hand will have to be amputated.

KILLED HER "CADET" HUSBAND.

Jilted Lover Shot Him in Trying to Rescue Woman From Disorderly House.

SAN JOSÉ, Cal., Oct. 28.—Harry Elliott, a young Englishman, shot and killed J. W. Sherman in a disorderly house here last night in the presence of Sherman's wife. Elliott knew and loved Mrs. Sherman in San Francisco before she married. She chose Sherman, but he proved worthless and put her in a disorderly house here. Elliott came here to try to rescue her but met Sherman. The later gloated over the way he was making his wife earn his living, and Elliott shot him.

Sherman was a nephew of Judge Wright, a prominent attorney of San Francisco.

Good Deer Shooting in Vermont.

RUTLAND, Vt., Oct. 28.—One-half of the ten-day hunting season has passed and already more deer have been killed in this county than during the entire season in past years. Just a dozen bucks have been brought into this city from places within a radius of ten miles, one deer having been killed within the limits of the town of Rutland. Fish and Game Commissioner Titcomb says that in many places the deer have become so numerous as to be a positive nuisance to the farmers.

100-Ton Derrick for the Navy Yard.

The new 100-ton floating derrick, which the Cramps Company of Philadelphia has just built for use at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, is expected to arrive there in a few days. The derrick will cost about $100,000 and will be used mostly in lifting the 13-inch guns and other heavy armament.

PORTO RICO TO ROOSEVELT.

Merchants Will Appeal for Tariff Changes to Aid the Coffee Industry.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Oct. 28.—The Porto Rican merchants now in the United States as guests of the New York Chamber of Commerce will present the following petition to President Roosevelt when they are presented to him in Washington:

Coffee production, which for the last twenty years or more has been the principal source of wealth of Porto Rico, is at the present moment undergoing a very dangerous crisis. The blockade and war of 1898 disturbed the export trade in this staple product, which during the immediately preceding year had reached $13,000,000. Owing to this cause our coffee suffered an enormous depreciation, and before producers had time to recover their losses there came the hurricane of the following year, which destroyed at least one-half of the plantations, and did considerable damage to the other half.

These reverses greatly discouraged our coffee planters who thus witnessed the fruits of many years of labor and privations disappear at one fell swoop. But there were yet in store for them further disasters and losses, instead of that protection and encouragement to which they were justly entitled.

Upon the advent of Civil Government in the island, pursuant to Act of Congress of April 12, 1900, the