

Eruptions

Dry, moist, scaly tetter, all forms of eczema or salt rheum, pimples and other cutaneous eruptions proceed from humors, either inherited, or acquired through defective digestion and assimilation.

To treat these eruptions with drying medicines is dangerous.

The thing to do is to help the system discharge the humors, and strengthen it against their return.

Hood's Sarsaparilla permanently cured J. G. Hines, Franks, Ill., of eczema, from which he had suffered for some time; and Miss Alvina Weller, Box 212, Algona, Wis., of pimples on her face and back and chafed skin on her body, by which she had been greatly troubled. There are more testimonials in favor of this great medicine than can be published.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Don't put off treatment. Buy a bottle of Hood's today.

noon at 5 o'clock. If he desires a priest one will be permitted to remain with him until the end. An extra guard will be added to the regular for to-night. At 6 o'clock the assassin will be awakened, if he is asleep, and told to prepare for death. He will be given his breakfast. While he is eating the priest who is to witness the execution will enter the chamber of death. There will be twenty-six witnesses.

At 7 o'clock the assassin will be brought in through the great iron door connecting the house of common prisoners and the death chamber. The warden or his chief deputy will lead the way and two keepers will come behind him. Back of them will be the assassin, flanked on either side by a guard who will hold him by the arm. If there is a priest, he will walk just back of the assassin. Two other keepers will bring up the rear.

As soon as the party is inside the great door, it will be shut so that the other condemned men may hear no sound from the death chamber. The assassin will be hurried to the chair and strapped in by experts who understand their business.

The Deadly Current

The electrodes will be attached to his arm and leg. Before the metallic cap is put on he will be given an opportunity to speak, if he desires. It is probable he will do so. The current will then be turned on.

The brother of the assassin has completed arrangements to have his body taken to Buffalo and cremated there. The father of the assassin has expressed the desire to have the body of his son brought to his home in Cleveland. The brother and brother-in-law of the assassin's murderer paid a local undertaker yesterday for preparing the body for shipment to a Buffalo undertaker named Brady, who will arrange to have the body shipped. The officials of the crematory at Buffalo telegraphed their willingness to receive the body of the assassin. After the autopsy following the execution, the body will be turned over to the brother and brother-in-law. It will be placed in a plain pine box and shipped to Buffalo on the night train. It will be incinerated on Wednesday.

The brother of the assassin was very practical in arranging for the disposition of the latter's body. He bargained with the local undertaker in a spirited manner. He said that the money for the shipment of the body and the cremation had been contributed by friends of the family.

The brother-in-law of the assassin, Waldek Bandowski, applied at the prison for permission to take the body of the assassin. He was very indignant about the matter. He and the brother of the assassin sat in a Polish saloon most of the day talking about the execution. They will be at the jail gate while the execution is taking place. Bandowski said to-day he would not mind seeing it.

Superintendent Collins will not reach Auburn until this afternoon. The warden of the prison, J. Warren Mead, is confined to his room suffering from a severe cold. It was reported on the streets that the warden, who is a very nervous man, had been attacked by some nervous disorder brought on by the excitement incident to the preparations for the execution of the president's slayer.

LETTING HIM ALONE

No Change in the Demeanor of the Doomed Wretch.

Auburn, N. Y., Oct. 28.—The officials of Auburn prison began final preparations for the execution of Leon F. Czolgosz, Warden J. Warren Mead, who has recovered from his recent indisposition, today conferred with electricians, boys and the warden and guards who will assist in the execution and the program was carefully gone over. Warden Mead has selected his assistants from among the prison officials, and the program is understood that the prison officials will use every precaution to prevent Czolgosz from talking in the death chamber, it being their desire that anything he may wish to say be said in the condemned cell.

The prisoner's attitude is reported as unchanged. Apparently he does not desire to see any one and declines to talk except in monosyllables. For two days a brother-in-law of the condemned man has been seeking permission to see him. In order to have him identified, the warden went to the prison and asked him if he could describe his brother-in-law. He replied: "I did not see my sister married and I don't know the man."

"No, I don't care," was the reply. "He wants to be let alone, said Warden Mead to-day," said the warden. The prisoner is unchanged in demeanor and health.

To-night, after 6, when the death warrant has been read, a guard will be placed in the cell with Czolgosz. In that portion of the prison four other condemned men are kept and they have been partitioned off from Czolgosz's cell by iron screens. The extra guards on duty at the prison gates will be maintained until after the execution to-morrow morning. The guards will be doubled merely as a precautionary measure and not because there is reason to believe the extra men will be needed. The police of the city are co-operating with the prison officials and keep a close watch on all persons entering the city. Guards and police keep a close watch on State street, upon which the main entrance and prison wall front.

Warden Mead has thrown still another safeguard around the prisoner to prevent

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any miscarriage of the plans formulated for his execution. He has directed the death march to insist that any general conversation which the prisoner may have with a visitor be carried on in English and be held within the hearing of a guard. The one exception of the ruling is in case the prisoner makes a confession to one of the Polish priests. In that case the guards will withdraw out of hearing, but not of sight of the prisoner.

Czolgosz's brother, Waldek Czolgosz, and brother-in-law, Waldek Thomas Bandowski, did not see the prisoner this morning. Waldek Czolgosz appeared in front of the prison very early, but made no request to see his brother. He walked up and down in front of the prison and once or twice stopped at the gate and looked through. He did not seem particularly worried. Bandowski asked to see the prisoner, however, and was refused admittance pending the arrival of Superintendent of State Prisons Collins at 3 this afternoon.

In addition to Czolgosz's lack of interest in a visit from his brother-in-law, the prison officials have another move in mind in delaying the matter. They have a suspicion that Bandowski is using his relationship to the prisoner in behalf of individuals who are said to have paid his expenses. If this fact can be established to their satisfaction Bandowski will forfeit any right to recognition and admittance.

Waldek Czolgosz has made no formal request for the body of his brother. He merely discussed the question in a general way with the warden. Bandowski is the author of the plan to take the body to Buffalo. Controller Knight today telegraphed Warden Mead declining the invitation to act as foreman of the jury that will witness the execution. It will, therefore, be necessary to select another foreman, and that will be done this afternoon. State Treasurer John Jaekel will probably be asked to take the foremanship.

MEMORIAL BOARDING HOUSE

Woman's Idea of Perpetuating the Assassin's Memory. Special to The Journal. Czolgosz—Should the public respond to her request for contributions to build a memorial to Leon F. Czolgosz, Miss Henrietta Tice of this city will go further than erect a mere mausoleum to his memory and will build and run a cheap boarding house for workmen. She has changed her mind, and now believes that a comfortable slab is not a fitting testimony to what she terms his "warm and lovable nature." Miss Tice styles herself a "revolutionist," and would usurp the entire order of government to obtain a state of free society. She considers Czolgosz a protesting human sacrifice to the present order of the human race. Her neighbors say that she spends her time reading the works of the socialist and anarchistic literature.

LITTLE NOTORIETY

Czolgosz is Already Literally Dead to the World. Auburn, N. Y., Oct. 28.—The time that Leon F. Czolgosz, assassin of President McKinley, has to live is reckoned by hours now, but there has been no relaxation of the stringent rules under which the prisoner has been sequestered since his commitment.

Auburn prison was closed yesterday to any who sought the assassin and so it will remain until the prisoner has paid the penalty which the law exacts. In fact the plan to deprive Czolgosz living of any notoriety has been extended to deprive him of the honor of execution.

Immediate execution of the assassin, with the vast accumulation of mail that came to the prisoner will be burned and if possible the request of the parents of the dead man for his remains will be evaded.

It is feared that the removal of his body to Cleveland would lead to scenes of an unfortunate nature and the prison officials are anxious to avoid anything of the kind. The plan of burning the clothing and letters of the murderer will prevent the exhibition of relics by those who prefer to the martyr to the assassin.

The hour of 7 on Tuesday morning is the time set by Warden J. Warren Mead for the execution.

Superintendent Collins will sit to receive the electrical shock was examined and tested yesterday by State Electrician E. F. Davis.

The death warrant has not yet been read to the prisoner but it is believed it will be this afternoon.

The firm purpose of Superintendent Collins and Warden Mead to avoid even the appearance of sensationalism in this case, is demonstrated by an incident in connection with one of the principal witnesses. Dr. Carlos F. McDonald of New York city, a former president of the state bar, is to be the principal attending physician at the execution.

He was one of the alienists who examined Czolgosz in Buffalo and pronounced the prisoner sane. A few days ago Dr. McDonald had a talk with Superintendent Collins and asked him to allow him, after the autopsy to take the brain to New York city for examination. Mr. Collins said: "Doctor, I have planned to make this execution an example of mystery that will forestall any attempt at sensationalism. I cannot allow anything to go away from the prison that will in any way continue this man's identity for notoriety. You may stay at the prison for a week if you will and examine any portion of the anatomy you please, but the present plan is not to allow any portion of the man, his clothing or even the letters he received, to leave this place."

The plan of Superintendent Collins is heartily questioned by Warden Mead, and it is understood that an unrepentant law has been found that will allow the warden to refuse any request for Czolgosz's body, clothing, letters and packages will be consumed by fire.

This is not all. Warden Mead, with Superintendent Collins' approval, has decided that for the next thirty hours preceding the execution Czolgosz not one word of his condition or actions shall be given out from the prison.

In other words, the man, beginning from midnight, is practically dead, so far as the public is concerned.

When his death is accomplished Warden Mead will give out a brief statement of the prisoner's last hours, including any confession he may make. The result of the autopsy will also be given out by the warden.

His Father's Last Message.

Cleveland, Oct. 28.—This is the last message from the father of Leon Czolgosz. "Leon that I hope that he may rest in peace; that he will become reconciled to God and will meet his end bravely. Tell him that as much as I and all of our family regret his most unhappy plight, that we can do nothing to interfere, that he alone is responsible for his unfortunate position, and that he must meet his punishment as a consequence."

BULLET WOUND OVER HIS HEART.

Special to The Journal. Chaska, Minn., Oct. 28.—At Mayer, this county, last night, Henry Scheiddegger, aged 14 years, was accidentally shot by his brother. The wound is just over the heart and may cause death, though hopes of recovery are good. The county commissioners are meeting in special session to audit the bills contracted at the recent term of court.

WARM SHOWERS IN DAKOTA.

Special to The Journal. S. D., Oct. 28.—Warm showers decidedly unusual at this date, are prevailing over this section.

How to Tell the Genuine.

The signature of E. W. Grove appears on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine, the remedy that cures a cold in 1 day.

GENEROUS TO EVANS

In His Testimony Schley Turns the Other Cheek.

END OF EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF

Capt. Lemly, Cross-Examining, Tries to Make the Best of His Case Possible.

Washington, Oct. 28.—When the Schley court of inquiry resumed its sittings today Admiral Schley took the stand, and after being reminded by Admiral Dewey that he was still under oath, continued his testimony. When he left the stand on Friday his examination in chief had been almost completed and when he resumed to-day it was with the understanding after a comparative few questions had been asked by Mr. Rayner he would be placed in the hands of Judge Advocate Lemly and Mr. Hanna. Mr. Hanna's questions were again directed toward throwing light on the disputed points in controversy and most of them concerned conversations which various witnesses from the navy department had reported as having had with the admiral. Before the adjournment of Friday he had asked him about the majority of these conversations. The admiral's versions of interviews varied considerably from those of the other parties. The cross-examination is evidently intended to cover an extended period of time.

Admiral Schley resumed his testimony about 11:10 o'clock. Mr. Rayner's first question related to an incident testified to by Lieutenant Grant of a melee the ships got into on the way from Cienfuegos to Santiago when they met a sailing vessel.

The admiral replied that he had an indistinct recollection of the incident. He said that whenever the squadron stopped it was always in conformity with signals previously made. "If there was any mix up as testified to by the other parties, it has been the result of carelessness of the officer of the deck in not carrying out the signals from the flagship."

Reverting to May 31, the day of the reconnaissance, Mr. Rayner asked witness if he recollected any signal from the Massachusetts to the squadron not to go in any closer.

"I cannot recollect that signal at all," replied Admiral Schley. "It would have been, of course, unnecessary in view of the fact that no vessel, could have left the line without permission of the flag or the commander-in-chief."

Generous to Evans.

Mr. Rayner then asked Admiral Schley regarding alleged conversations with Admiral, then Captain Evans, on July 4 or 5. The witness replied: "I do not remember whether it was on the 4th or 5th. I would say that Captain Evans, as I have said of all the others, I do not believe he would willingly misstate. I think his recollection is correct. I did have a conversation with him in relation to shooting the bow off of one of the torpedo boats and the stern of another, and turning his helm starboard and making a wide berth. I do not recall making another. My recollection now is that preliminarily he said to me, 'Did you see Jack Philip start to run away?' and I said, 'No, that was mistaken; that it was the Brooklyn that started to run away. I do not recall that he did not see the tactical necessity for it.'"

Mr. Rayner then called the admiral's attention to the testimony of Admiral Taylor, who, perhaps, he commanded the battleship Indiana during the battle of Cienfuegos, and Captain Dawson, who commanded the marines on that vessel, that the Brooklyn, when she made the loop, went one mile from the other ship and a half. Replied the admiral: "They are absolutely mistaken. The Brooklyn did not pass southward of the line except the distance, perhaps, of tactical distance, which surely was not greater than 600 yards, and from that time she steered a course parallel to the Spaniards, and I do not think we were over 2,300 or 2,400 yards from them at any time. I do not recall anything that the Brooklyn did not run south, and any statement to the contrary is a mistake."

Witness stated in reply to a question from Mr. Rayner that he was directed to the westward from Santiago he left the St. Paul at the latter place.

All His Papers.

Admiral Schley then told of how his papers were boxed up by his secretary for transmission to the department and the regulations require. About this time he went to Porto Rico as a member of the Porto Rican commission, and this box was put on the steamer, together with his baggage, and he was directed to the department and was opened for the first time, witness desiring to see if the papers were complete. He turned the box over to the department about Feb. 8. He estimated that this box contained all his papers except the document he had turned over to the court, namely, a copy of the No. 7 dispatch.

The admiral then, by permission of the court, reverted to his narrative of Friday and spoke of the hits of the Spanish squadron. The Brooklyn, he said, was the only ship carrying 12 guns. A record of the hits received by the enemy showed that 38 per cent of the hits scored by the American fleet came from those guns on the Brooklyn. The Brooklyn received 30 of the 42 hits from the Spanish fleet, or about 70 per cent.

Cross-Examination Begins.

With this statement he concluded his direct testimony and the judge advocate then began the cross-examination. He first asked the admiral the conversation with the commanders at Hampton Roads before the flying squadron sailed to the southward. In reply, Admiral Schley said that Captains Higginson, Cook and Marx were present. He said they had discussed the order of battle in case the Spanish fleet was met.

Judge Advocate—Was there any other consultation with the captains? Witness—Yes, of course, for the purpose of forming the formation of the blockade and method of attack in case we met the Spanish fleet.

Judge Advocate—Was there any prescribed order of battle in writing? Witness—I did not consider it necessary. We would fight the ships by signal.

Judge Advocate—Was there time to place the order of battle in writing? Witness—Yes.

Judge Advocate—Do not the regulations prescribe that the order of battle shall be reduced to writing? Witness—I do not recall.

The judge advocate then questioned Admiral Schley as to the identity of Cubans who had informed him at Hampton Roads that the portion of Cuba west of Havana and Cienfuegos was held by the Spanish soldiers. He replied that he could not give the names, that they were Cubans who had come to him as commander of the flying squadron to give him that information.

He was then closely questioned as to who was present in the cabin of the New York at Key West when he talked over the campaign with Admiral Sampson. Admiral Schley replied that Captain Chadwick had been present part of the time.

Judge Advocate—When was this? Witness—On May 8.

Judge Advocate—Did Admiral Sampson exhibit to you any of the instructions he had from the navy department? Witness—No. He simply spoke of his confidential instructions from the secretary of the navy.

From Key West to Cienfuegos. Witness said he and Admiral Sampson talked many times, but was not present at the conference and he reiterated that he could not recall whether Captain Chadwick was present all the time. He then jumped to the communication the Marbledhead con-

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veyed to Schley by the Eagle while the flying squadron was on its way to Cienfuegos. The admiral said that the message was that there was no news of the Spanish fleet. The judge advocate then asked Admiral Schley if he regarded as suspicious the journey of the squadron from Key West to Cienfuegos in view of the instructions to establish the blockade there with as little delay as possible, cruising as he was in squadron against a current. The admiral replied that he did. The judge advocate then asked about the speed from Charleston to Key West to show that the speed from Key West southward was not so great. He asked how many stages the admiral had signalled to the Massachusetts that if she could make ten knots it would be sufficient. The admiral replied that at three knots it was pretty difficult to tell just why a particular signal had been made when there was nothing starting to fix it.

Judge Advocate—Your speed was two knots less from Key West to Cienfuegos than from Charleston to Key West? Witness—Apparently.

Judge Advocate—At 2:45 p. m., May 21, according to the log, did you slow to four and one-half knots? Witness—I think it was on account of a fire from the Cape Fear.

Judge Advocate—Why did you stop at midnight May 21 before your arrival at Cienfuegos? Witness—We were ten or twelve miles from the height in the morning, and we were in the harbor of Cienfuegos and we stopped until daylight. I did not care to arrive there in the dark.

Captain McCalla.

Admiral Schley was asked why he did not personally communicate with Captain McCalla when he met the Marbledhead on the way down. He replied that he saw the auxiliary coming down from the Marbledhead and he thought it was unnecessary to communicate with him. It was Captain McCalla's duty if he possessed important information to communicate it.

Judge Advocate—Was it the duty of the flag officer to call for report of the juniors duty to volunteer information? Witness—The junior officer invariably volunteers information.

Judge Advocate—Did Captain Chester inform you of the capture of McCalla, who came aboard the Cincinnati, had lately been at Cienfuegos in communication with the insurgents? Witness—No.

Witness said he had had no conversation with Captain Chester about the methods of blockade. The conversation dealt rather with habits and usages of the blockade.

Judge Advocate—Did you learn from Captain Chester or Captain McCalla that several gunboats were reported at Cienfuegos? Witness—Heard that in Key West. It was a moment of time between June 1 and July 3, that he had a right to supply any plan of action. That is the point I wish to make. Naval regulations of doubtful import and ambiguous phraseology are brought in here.

"Follow the Flag."

Mr. Rayner said that the question of naval regulations had not been brought to the attention of Admiral Schley; that they had had no opportunity to go into it. He said: "Follow the flag" is an order of battle. How often has the signal 'Follow the flag' been given? The only signal Nelson ever gave at Trafalgar was that 'England expects every man to do his duty.'"

Admiral Schley asked Mr. Rayner if he was confining himself to July 3 in regard to the plan of battle. "What order," asked Mr. Rayner, "could Admiral Schley have given between June 1 and July 3?" Said Captain Lemly: "He was going out to meet the enemy, and we contented that under those circumstances he should have had a prescribed alternative order of battle. This whole matter has gone right through the entire proceedings, as to whether he had a prescribed order of battle in writing and distributed it to the fleet under his command, and it belongs to that clause of the precept, 'Conduct during the Santiago campaign.'"

The court retired for consultation upon the question of the regulations. The court decides that all questions to be asked of the applicant shall be confined to between May 19 and June 1, relating to the organization, management and control of that squadron when he was actually commander-in-chief.

The judge advocate then asked witness whether between the dates to which the court had restricted the examination he had ever issued a regulation in writing, furnished each captain with a plan of battle.

Not in Writing.

Witness—Verbally, yes. Judge Advocate—But not in writings? Witness—I did not think the regulations required it.

Judge Advocate—Did you in your communication to your captains refer to your confidential instructions from Admiral Sampson not to expose your ships to land batteries before the destruction of the Spanish fleet? Witness—I did not because I regarded them as confidential.

Judge Advocate—In your report you say that the Iowa arrived off Cienfuegos May 22, although she started a day later. Did she not arrive about five hours after the squadron? Witness—Although we did not go in during the night, I considered that we arrived off Cienfuegos May 21.

Judge Advocate—When did you first see the entrance to Cienfuegos? Witness—A little after daylight, May 22. The judge advocate called the admiral's attention to his statement to the senate that while on the bridge of the Brooklyn the afternoon of May 21, being then about thirty miles from Cienfuegos, he heard the gun fired with the regularity of a salute. The admiral stated that he remembered the incident distinctly. He did not know the exact distance. He did not count the number of salutes.

"Does not the log show that you were forty-five miles from the harbors?" "I do not know." The admiral proceeded to explain that the communication sent the day before was given up hurriedly and largely from memory in the closing days of the session and he may have made some slight mistakes.

Admiral Schley asked witness to look at the signal book of the Brooklyn for May 22 and to read a signal made by the Texas. This he did, reading as follows: "5:35 a. m.—Texas to flagship." "Please tell me what we have to do to-day." "5:40—Flagship to Texas: 'When we get close to port we will blockade it and unite, but will keep under way ready for anything.'"

Witness—There were two vessels; that was developed later. Captain Lemly—Others might have been developed in the same way? Witness—If they had I should have pitied

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them. If they had been separated they would have permitted themselves to be knocked to pieces.

At this point Mr. Rayner said that he did not want to object to this line of questioning, but that there was no specification which called for it. He said: "I wish to submit to the judge advocate as well as to the court that here is a section of the regulations which says: 'The shall, if possible, before going into action, supply every captain with a plan of battle, and assign thereon, the position each shall occupy.'"

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mind when he signalled to "clear ship for action."

Captain Lemly—Which was the closer blockade, Cienfuegos or Santiago? Witness—I think at Cienfuegos. There were from three to four miles off. At Santiago were from three and a half to five and a half miles; closer at both places at night.

Captain Lemly—I do not mean distance, I mean closeness. Witness—At Santiago it was closer, on account of the method used.

No Plan of Battle. Captain Lemly—At Cienfuegos did you have any plan of battle in case the Spanish fleet should attempt to enter or come out. Witness—No. I should have relied on signals.

Captain Lemly—You stated in one of your reports that, while lying off Cienfuegos, you feigned disorder, hoping the Spanish fleet would come out. Did you inform the captains of this ruse? Witness—No. I think not. I talked with some of those aboard the Brooklyn about it.

Captain Lemly—Did you mention it to Captain Cook? Witness—I do not remember. I talked with him so frequently on every subject that I cannot recall now whether I mentioned this or not.

Captain Lemly—You would have arrived at Cienfuegos May 21 if you had not been delayed several times on the way? Witness—The delays only made a difference of a few hours.

Captain Lemly—When did it first occur to you that there had been firing at Cienfuegos? Witness—When it occurred.

Captain Lemly—When did you mention it to others? Witness—At the time.

Captain Lemly—Did you make a signal to the fleet about it? Witness—I think so. The next day, I think. Captain Lemly—Does not the log say it was on the 22d? Witness—Perhaps it might have been on that day.

Washington Small Talk. The controller of the currency has approved the application of Charles H.