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The Evening Star.

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"THE STAR IS UNEQUALED."
For reaching both men and women The Star is unequaled. It is the best advertising medium in the city, by all odds.
(Signed)
FRANK P. REESIDE,
Sec. Equitable Bldg. Ass'n.

ON THE BROOKLYN

Commander Hodgson's Story of the Battle of July 3.

AGAIN BEFORE COURT OF INQUIRY

Tells of the Chase of the Colon.

INCIDENTS OF THE FIGHT

The Schley court of inquiry at the navy yard was opened this morning with its usual audience of 200 or 300 people, most of whom were ladies.

Lieutenant Commander A. C. Hodgson went on the stand, and continued to identify correspondence which had passed between himself and Admiral Schley, all of which has been published in The Star. These letters were read by the judge advocate, and at 11:30 the entire correspondence had been placed on the record.

Mr. Hodgson was then cross-questioned by Mr. Rayner.

Q. (By Mr. Rayner)—Do you recollect seeing lights on shore at Cienfuegos? Where were they? A. I think on two nights after we got there we saw signals.

Q. What did you suppose they were? A. I supposed they were some signals from people on the coast to people in Cienfuegos—signals between the Spanish forces.

Q. Had you any knowledge that a signal code had been arranged by McCalla and the insurgents? A. I had not the slightest idea, and I do not think anybody else aboard had.

Q. Was the progress of the squadron impeded between Cienfuegos and Santiago? A. There was heavy weather and the Eagle impeded the progress of the fleet.

Q. How about the Merrimac? A. The Merrimac seemed at times able to keep up, and at times fell back.

Q. Explain what you know about the breaking of the machinery on the Merrimac on the way from Cienfuegos to Santiago.

The judge advocate and Mr. Hanna both objected to this question, saying that the witness not being on board the Merrimac could not speak from his own knowledge in regard to any breaking of the machinery, if there had been any. The judge advocate said that the questions of counsel were too leading.

Mr. Rayner replied that the witness was under cross-examination and he had a right to ask him leading questions. He wanted to know the personal observations of the witness in regard to the Merrimac.

This question was allowed by the court, but the witness answered that he did not know anything about it.

The witness also said that the Texas had some difficulty in coaling on account of the weather on the 25th of May, and also on the morning of the 26th.

Speaking of the blockade maintained off Cienfuegos, he said that the Dupont was sent within the line of the blockade close to the mouth of the harbor, and the blockade itself was a mobile blockade, moving up and down. He thought also that the Castine was inside the blockade line to give warning if anything occurred in the harbor.

Q. (By Mr. Rayner): How far from shore was the fleet at Cienfuegos? A. Inasmuch as the shore at the harbor mouth was at right angles, we steamed across the mouth of the harbor and were nearer the shore at each end of the course steamed over than we were when directly in front of the harbor. But we passed in front of the mouth of harbor about four miles away.

The Blockade of Santiago.

Q. How far off was the blockading squadron at Santiago? A. In the daytime our position was about six miles from shore. In the night I think we steamed up and down about four miles from shore. The Marblehead and Vixen formed an inner line of picket boats, the Vixen, I think, on the east side and the Marblehead on the west. The Brooklyn leading, we steamed in column about from Companias to Aguadores, followed by the Massachusetts, the Texas, the Iowa and, I think, the New Orleans when she arrived.

Q. How far were the picket boats inside the blockade line? A. I judge the picket boats were about half way between us and the shore.

Q. Then the picket boats were two miles from shore; is that right? It would be right if your supposition is right. A. If my supposition is right, yes, sir; about two miles from shore.

Q. What was the entire length of the blockade? A. The extreme length of the ellipse was six miles—five and one-half miles.

Q. Did you see any shots fall outside of the Iowa or Massachusetts on the reconnoissance of May 31? A. I saw them fall outside the Iowa.

The witness explained that he was on the Brooklyn and that vessel was coaling in a position where they could see the firing when the attack by a portion of the fleet on the Colon on May 31 took place.

The Part Taken by the Brooklyn.

He was asked to give an account of the battle of July 3 until the time the Viscaya ran ashore. Mr. Rayner asked that he give the work that the Brooklyn did in that battle from the commencement until the surrender of the Colon.

The witness—"The Brooklyn did all she could do. She got into action and commenced firing as soon as the first gun of the port bow could bear on the enemy and we kept the port battery firing until the Brooklyn turned around by the port helm and brought her starboard batteries to bear. We got around as quickly as we could until almost parallel with the Spanish vessels. The Maria Teresa was farther to the westward than the Viscaya and they were standing at right angles to the shore. When we got around the smoke was very dense and nothing could be seen to the rear of us. Three Spanish vessels were then in sight, the Viscaya, Colon and Oquendo. The Viscaya was at our bow and the Oquendo abaft of the starboard beam. We continued in that direction until I remarked to Capt. Cook that it seemed rather lonely there. He was inside the conning tower and he asked why, and I said we were all alone with three Spanish vessels. At that time the smoke was dense and I could see nothing in the rear. He stepped out and exclaimed: 'What is that off our starboard quarter?' I looked in that direction and saw a heavy bow wave formed by a ship and the bow commenced looming up, and I said that must be the Massachusetts. He said it could not be the Massachusetts, as she was off getting coal. He said it must be the Oregon, and he said, 'God bless the Oregon!' and I said I was glad to see her. We continued in that position. The Oquendo very shortly fell out, and the Colon, gradually turning her head, went inshore with the Viscaya. I remember that the Viscaya blanketed our fire at one time as the chase continued in the direction of Aserraderos. The Colon at this time began speeding until she was ahead some seven miles. During the chase the firing men were allowed to come out of the turrets, one at a time or a few at a time, to get a breath and to get refreshments. But the gaining on the Colon was very slow. In fact, she was gaining, apparently, upon us."

Q. (By Mr. Rayner): How far is Aserraderos from Morro? A. About eighteen miles.

Chase After the Colon.

The witness continued: "The chase continued after the Colon until we gradually began to gain. I remember when we were 13,000 yards, and I signaled to the Oregon to fire one of her railroad trains—thirteen-inch guns; then to fire an eight-inch, both of which fell short. We continued firing. The Oregon fired thirteen and we fired eight-inch guns. I remember that one of the thirteen-inch shots from the Oregon fell well ahead and one of our eight-inch apparently fell inshore of the Colon. At that time the Colon hauled down her flag, and, pulling out my watch, I saw that it was exactly 1:15 o'clock. We then ceased firing and gave orders to get out a boat. Capt. Cook was told to go on board to make terms or to tell the terms of the commanding officer to the Colon. Some trouble was experienced in getting the boat out and in the meantime we slowed down, and when the cutter was gotten out Capt. Cook went aboard the Colon. I think he probably had a mile and a half pull. At any rate, we were with our guns trained on the Colon all this time in case of treachery, but I did not suspect she would do anything of that kind."

The judge advocate objected to the witness stating what his suspicions were.

Continuing, the witness said that at the time of the surrender of the Colon she was about fifty miles westward from the entrance to Santiago harbor.

Q. (By Mr. Rayner): What vessel was in sight at this time? A. The Oregon was in sight, and we could see the masts of several vessels in the distance.

Q. How far was the Brooklyn from the Oregon? A. I think she was 800 or 1,000 yards on our starboard quarter. Probably 1,000 yards; I am not quite sure. About 1,000 or 1,500 yards.

The Brooklyn's Turn.

Q. What was the range at the time the Brooklyn made her turn? A. Fourteen hundred yards.

Q. What was the range after the turn was completed? A. The range on the Viscaya was 2,400 or 2,500 yards. This was after the turn was complete. I do not remember the range on the leading vessel.

Q. What was the bearing and manner of Commodore Schley during this engagement, or during any engagement in which you saw him during the war? A. His bearing and manner was the bearing and manner of an officer of his rank in the service. It was the bearing and manner of a commander-in-chief.

Q. Can you give me his position during this battle? A. He was on a little bridge platform running around the conning tower.

Q. Was that a point of danger? A. It was. It was always in full view of the enemy's ships.

Q. It has been stated that the Brooklyn ran 2,000 yards to the south away from the Spanish line of battle. What do you say in reference to that statement. A. Any witness who has made that statement, although he may have been stating what he thought was true, is absolutely mistaken.

Q. How far did she go away? A. It must have been 600 yards to the southeast from the most northern position of her course when she began turning.

He said the tactical diameter made when the Brooklyn turned he thought was 600 yards. He thought at the speed she was making that must have been it.

Q. Did the turn of the Brooklyn in any way interfere with her steady firing against the enemy? A. No. After we lost the range on the port side we began firing on the starboard side.

The witness said that the last range of the guns given him by Ellis before he was killed was 1,100 yards. After that he gave the range himself as 1,400 yards. He did not see the Indiana during the engagement. The smoke was very dense in the direction of the Indiana.

The Alleged Colloquy on the Brooklyn

Considerable questioning of the witness followed in relation to his correspondence with Admiral Schley regarding the alleged colloquy on the Brooklyn at the time the "loop" was made. He said that at that time Capt. Cook was in the conning tower and Commodore Schley was outside on the bridge. He was not sure himself that Capt. Cook had given the order to port the helm except from the reply of the captain when Commodore Schley ordered him to port the helm. He did not hear Capt. Cook give the order, but he did hear Commodore Schley give the order. At that time Capt. Cook was in the conning tower, four or five feet from the witness, and Commodore Schley was outside the tower, two or three feet from the witness. He did not know whether Capt. Cook heard the conversation between himself and Commodore Schley. He was positive that Commodore Schley said, "D—n the Texas; let her look out for herself." The fact that in one of his letters of June 8 he did not state that Commodore Schley had said "D—n the Texas" did not change the fact that that remark was made. Commodore Schley had used that remark when the witness suggested that there was danger of colliding with the Texas.

The witness—"He did not use that expression, as I understood it—'D— the Texas'—except in an irritated way, as we might say about anything."

The witness said they were getting near the Spanish ships and there was danger from torpedo attacks. The witness denied that he had made other remarks as specifically stated in the newspaper interview which called out the controversy referred to in the correspondence between him and Commodore Schley. He said that in his first letter to Admiral Schley he had not denied the substantial facts of the colloquy, but had merely denied the verbal accuracy of the dialogue, which he said was fictitious. He said that Commodore Schley did not say "As close to the Spaniards as we want." He said he thought the report of that interview came from Lieut. Hellner.

Hellner's Evidence Excluded.

At the close of the morning session a dispute arose between counsel for the department and counsel for Admiral Schley over the admission of a letter giving the evidence on the part of Lieut. Hellner before the Chadwick court of inquiry into the alleged colloquy between Schley and Hodgson. The judge advocate and Mr. Hanna made a strong plea for the admission of this evidence, but Mr. Rayner objected to it, and the court, after retiring, determined that in accordance with its rulings it could not be put in at this time.

The court then took a recess until 2 o'clock.

Admiral Dewey Insists on Facts.

The afternoon session of the court began with a question put to Lieutenant Commander Hodgson by Mr. Hanna. He asked why he had written his categorical denial of the newspaper report of the colloquy between himself and Commodore Schley.

The question was objected to and Admiral Dewey said: "We have the facts. The letters were written. That is all the court wants. We want facts, facts. People are influenced by different kinds of things. We want the facts. Draw out the facts."

Mr. Hanna—All I want to find out is the occasion for writing this letter.

Admiral Dewey—The court doesn't want that information. We don't need that.

Mr. Hanna then put his question in another form, as follows:

Q. Was your categorical denial made in response to a request therefor by Admiral Schley? A. It was a request by Admiral Schley. He had written me to deny a certain article. I wrote to Admiral Schley that that article was correct. Admiral Schley wrote to me that I did not understand what he wanted, that he wanted me to write a denial of the colloquy. He wanted to endeavor to prevent the idea that there was a controversy between himself and me at a critical moment of the battle, and it was this controversy that he wanted me to deny.

Having previously written to Admiral Schley that I could not deny the substance of the colloquy, I understood him to mean that he wished a denial of the dialogue. There had been no colloquy between the admiral and myself, or, at least, controversy, and I wrote a letter of denial of the colloquy or controversy, at the same time saying that already I had admitted the gist of that statement.

Mr. Hanna asked if he did not accompany his letter making a categorical denial with a statement admitting the facts, and the witness replied that he did.

Capt. Parker, of counsel for Admiral Schely, objected to this testimony, saying that the letters were in evidence and that

(Continued on Second Page.)

KIDNAPED A WOMAN

Four Young Men in Philadelphia Under Arrest.

HELD TODAY WITHOUT BAIL

Took Her Out of a Carriage in Public Park.

ROBBED HER OF JEWELRY

PHILADELPHIA, October 7.—Charged with abduction and robbing Mabel Goodrich, the proprietress of a disreputable establishment, Howard K. Sloan, Henry E. Wallace, D. Knight Finlay and Oscar S. Dunlap were today brought before a magistrate and committed without bail for a further hearing next Monday. Sloan is an unemployed newspaper reporter, Wallace was a society reporter for the Press, Finlay was employed in the business department of the North American as a stenographer and Dunlap is a barber. The quartet were arrested Saturday on warrants sworn out by Mrs. Goodrich. The woman was the first witness against the prisoners and identified each of them. She then told the remarkable story of her abduction, confinement and robbery, as detailed in another column of The Star. She concluded her testimony by stating that she was robbed of her jewelry, valued at $2,500, and cash amounting to $70, and was forced to sign checks for $500.

After a check for $155 had been cashed she was released, she said.

Story of the Arrest.

Detective Donaghy related the story of the arrest of the prisoners and stated that all had confessed. Dunlap, he said, told him that his purpose was to assist Sloan in placing Mrs. Goodrich in the hands of the Law and Order Society. He had not been told of the intention to rob the woman.

Wallace was the only prisoner to testify. He said Sloan had suggested to him the plan by which Mrs. Goodrich was to be abducted in the interest of the Law and Order Society, which organization would reward them for their services. Later, Wallace said, Sloan made the proposition to rob the woman. Wallace refused to become a party to the robbery, he declared, and said further that he did not see Sloan from that time until the day of his arrest.

In answer to questions Wallace said the suggestion to capture Mrs. Goodrich for the Law and Order Society was also made by another newspaper man. The latter has not been arrested.

Counsel for Mrs. Goodrich asked that the prisoners be held on charges of conspiracy, highway robbery, assault and battery and kidnaping. This was done excepting in the case of Wallace, who was held for conspiracy and kidnaping, the penalty for which, as counsel announced, is life imprisonment.

CRICKET AT PHILADELPHIA.

Weather is Cold, but Wicket in Excellent Condition.

PHILADELPHIA, October 7.—The final cricket match between the English eleven, captained by B. J. T. Bosanquet, and an All-Philadelphia team was continued on the grounds of the Germantown Cricket Club at Manheim today. When stumps were drawn on Saturday the Philadelphians led the visitors by 189 runs, and it seemed as though the Englishmen were facing almost certain defeat. The local cricketers scored 312 in their first innings and had lost two wickets for 43 runs in their second attempt when the Englishmen had made 166 in their first innings.

When play was resumed today the weather was decidedly cold, but the wicket was in excellent condition. Lester and Brown, the two not-outs of Saturday, resumed their stand at the wickets.

BRICKLAYERS' SCAFFOLD BROKE.

Four Men Injured, Two Fatally, at Cleveland, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, October 7.—By the breaking of a scaffold early today at the plant of the Cleveland Electric and Illuminating Company on Canal street four men were badly injured. Two of them will probably die.

The injured—Cornelius Wade, leg broken and hurt internally; E. P. Lee, back and internal injuries; A. L. Penton, leg broken, severe internal injuries; Charles Proskey, badly hurt about head. Penton and Wade are in a serious condition. All of the men were bricklayers.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON HERE.

He is Able to Drive Out and to Receive His Friends.

Rear Admiral Sampson, who was recently relieved from all active duty and placed on waiting orders, came to Washington quietly a few days ago and has since remained in seclusion at his residence, No. 1613 New Hamphire avenue. He has not reported his arrival to the Navy Department and the officials there, including the acting secretary, are in official ignorance of his whereabouts. There has been no radical change in his physical condition. Although his health is still somewhat delicate he is able to drive about the city in fair weather and to receive such visitors as he cares to see. It is stated at the Navy Department that he will not be summoned as a witness before the Schley court of inquiry if it can possibly be avoided.

NEEDS A LONG REST.

Secretary Root's Friends Somewhat Concerned Over His Condition.

It is stated at the War Department that Secretary Root is not expected to resume his official duties at the department for two weeks yet. His friends are somewhat concerned over his condition, for although he is convalescing from the maladies which compelled him to seek rest and seclusion several weeks ago he is not recruiting his health and strength as rapidly as was expected. It is represented that he is broken down by overwork and is in need of a long rest.

Report on Education.

The first volume of the report of the United States commissioner of education to the Secretary of the Interior for the year ended June 30, 1900, has just been issued from the government printing office. The material for the report for the year ended June 30, 1901, has been sent to the printers, and the volumes will be ready for delivery about the close of the year.

Movements of Army Transports.

The War Department is informed that the transport Buford has arrived at Singapore, on her way from Manila to New York, with the 23d Infantry, and that the transport Meade has arrived at Nagasaki, on the way from Manila to San Francisco, with nine companies of the Coast Artillery.

The steam lighter Baker, which has been in service at Havana for several months, has arrived at Norfolk on her way to Fort Trumbull on Long Island sound.

MALTREAT CHINESE

Legation Guards in Pekin Act Brutally Toward Natives.

BEAT THEM AND STEAL THEIR GOODS

Strong Fortifications Erected by the Foreign Governments.

NO NEWS OF THE COURT

PEKIN, October 7.—The officials here have not been informed whether the court has started for Kai-Feng-Fu (as announced in a dispatch from Shanghai yesterday). Previous advices lead to the belief that the court did start. The temporary palaces at Kai-Feng-Fu and Pao-Ting-Fu are being prepared like permanent dwellings, although they will be occupied only for a few days. The requisitions for the traveling expenses already amount to 13,000,000 taels, in spite of the edict enjoining economy in this respect. The scale of preparations may be judged from a single item—30,000 taels will be expended on tableware. Several local officials along the route have resigned because they are unable to meet the expense of entertaining the court. The latter's journey now is particularly unfortunate, because the regions traversed have been impoverished by the summer famine.

Soldiers Brutal to Natives.

The Chinese officials are considering the desirability of protesting to the foreign ministers against the conduct of the legation guards. The soldiers continue to treat the Chinese like a conquered people. Groups of soldiers roam about the city, wearing their side arms, often intoxicated, maltreating the natives and committing petty robberies. A party of Americans recently looted a silversmith's store, securing several hundred taels' worth of property. The whole garrison was confined to barracks until the guilty men were detected.

The governor of Pekin has protested because foreign storekeepers continue to occupy buildings which they seized in 1900 regardless of their owners' wishes. The ministers will evict the storekeepers from these places.

Correspondence has been exchanged between the Chinese officials and the ministers regarding the complaints made by Chinamen that they have been compelled against their will to take part in the work of building the new legations.

Modus Vivendi Necessary.

It is becoming evident that some modus vivendi must be established or the conditions here will become intolerable. Notwithstanding the ministers' policy of moderation in erecting defenses, the legation quarter presents the appearance of a fortified city. The British defenses opposite the imperial city are particularly formidable; the Italian defenses, adjoining the British, have embrasures for cannon, a deep moat protects the German section, and across the city wall the Germans have erected a stone fort for artillery.

Prince Sue, the collector of taxes, has adopted the policy of taxing goods brought into Pekin for foreign merchants. Heretofore such goods have not been taxed, and the merchants have protested to the ministers, who held that the goods should remain untaxed, on the ground that they are intended for the use of the legations.

NORTH DAKOTA HEALTHIEST.

Lowest Death Rate of Any State, According to Official Figures.

According to figures received by the marine hospital service the most healthy state in the United States last year was North Dakota, where the death rate was 6.95 per 1,000 of population. Among the populous states Iowa has the best record for health, her death rate being 11.17. Most of the northwestern states show a good record. The states known as health resorts—Arizona, Colorado and California—have high death records, probably because of the deaths of many invalids who go there for their health. The death rate of Colorado was 25.29 and Arizona 32.28, California being much less, with 17.63. Marion, Ind., shows a surprisingly small death rate of 1.46.

Among the large cities Washington has the rate of 21.71, Baltimore being next.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR'S RETURN.

With Secretary Hay Will Add Finish to British Treaty.

Word has reached here that Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador to Washington, will sail from England on the 26th instant on the American line steamer St. Louis. This will bring Lord Pauncefote to Washington about the 1st of November, so that he and Secretary Hay will have a full month in which to add the finishing touches to the treaty which has been in formation all the past summer to replace the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and the failed Hay-Pauncefote treaty. Technically, the treaty is an amendment of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, which is modified only where it was necessary to meet the wishes of the Senate as ascertained by Secretary Hay through direct consulations with individual and representative senators.

Personal Mention.

Civil Service Commissioner John R. Procter has returned from his summer vacation, which was spent in the Berkshire hills.

Commissioner of Patents Allen has gone to Denver for a week's sojourn.

Archbishop Ireland has been at the Ebbitt for several days. He called upon the Rev. Dr. D. J. Stafford, rector of St. Patrick's Church, yesterday.

Mr. O. G. Stutler, deputy marshal of the Police Court, has returned from his annual vacation and today resumed his official duties.

Rear Admiral O'Neil, chief of the naval ordnance bureau, has been summoned to New England by the serious illness of his mother.

Second Vice President Finly of the Southern railroad departed for Atlanta yesterday afternoon, where he will meet with President Samuel Spencer. The latter gentleman, with Mr. Dawkins, J. Pierpont Morgan's London partner, has been making a tour of Mr. Morgan's railroad property.

Messrs. Fritz Xanders, Edward Voigt, jr., Bernard Burnside and William Sammons, jr., have gone to Buffalo.

Dr. Samuel H. Greene, jr., returned to the city Friday evening, after six months' absence, spent in study and travel abroad.

Capt. John Frank, sanitary officer of the police department, has returned from a week's visit to Alderson, W. Va.

Mr. Fred R. Parks, who has been ill with typhoid fever, is much improved and is now regarded as on the road to recovery.

Mr. G. N. Whittington, chief clerk of the general land office, is seriously ill at his home in the Albemarle. Two physicians were at his bedside this morning.

Mr. W. O. Conway, who has been a law examiner in the general land office since 1854 and is one of the oldest persons in the government service, is confined to his house, 301 4th street southeast.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Much Talk Over Southern Appointments.

EX-GOV. JONES MADE DISTRICT JUDGE

Selection Seems to Give General Satisfaction.

SOME OF TODAY'S CALLERS

The old-line republicans in South Carolina have received a setback from both President Roosevelt and the republican national committee, and there has apparently been established a clearly defined policy to build up a new republican party in the south.

Senator Hanna and the republican national committee have appointed John G. Capers, district attorney of South Carolina, as the member of the republican national committee to succeed the late E. A. Webster, who was the republican leader in the state for many years. Mr. Capers was a former democrat. He is a son of Bishop Capers of South Carolina, and was always a democrat until the campaign of 1896, when he supported McKinley against Bryan.

President Roosevelt has followed the action of Mr. Hanna by selecting Loomis Blalock as collector of internal revenue of the state to succeed Mr. Webster.

Mr. Blalock is also a comparatively new accession to the republican party. Neither of these men, however, represents any of the ideas and purposes of the old-time republicans. Col. Deas, colored, who had been a deputy collector under Webster, and a republican leader since the reconstruction days, wanted to be national committeeman, and it was planned that another old-line leader should become collector of internal revenue. A. A. Gates of Greenville, S. C., was one of the old leaders who hoped to be collector. He was at the White House today with A. C. Merrick, both representing the republican state committee, to withdraw his opposition to Loomis Blalock. Mr. Blalock accompanied Gates and Merrick, and the President was told that the old-line republicans would withdraw all their opposition, an agreement having been reached that the new element will not turn out all of the old officeholders.

The post office at Newberry, S. C., is another matter of interest in South Carolina politics today. There is to be a change in postmasters in Newberry, and among the applicants are C. J. Purcell, John Scott and James R. Davidson. They saw the President.

Representative Latimer, democrat, was one of the President's visitors, and his opinion was asked regarding the Newberry office. Mr. Latimer told the President he would be glad to make a recommendation if a democrat was to be appointed. The President said that he would appoint a republican if a good man could be found, but if no such man could be located he would appoint a democrat. R. O. Stewart, who is said to be a cousin of the President, is spoken of for the position and is said to be acceptable to Mr. Latimer.

The Alabama Judgeship.

The South Carolina selections have been followed by the nomination of a conservative democrat as federal judge in Alabama.

The following appointments were announced at the White House today:

State—Charles Hartzell of Colorado, to be secretary of Porto Rico.

Justice—Thomas Goode Jones of Alabama, to be United States district judge for the northern and middle districts of Alabama

Navy—Benjamin F. Tilley, to be a captain.

Satisfactory to Both Parties.

The appointment of Gov. Jones was received with general satisfaction by a number of Alabama republicans and democrats who were at the White House during the day. Gov. Jones was praised in the highest terms. It was stated that the negroes of Alabama would welcome the appointment because Gov. Jones had strongly opposed the disfranchising clause recently adopted by the Alabama constitutional convention. It was stated that Booker Washington, the negro leader, would be particularly pleased. Gov. Jones' abilities are recognized by everybody.

Representative Thompson of Alabama called to pay his respects to the President, accompanied by his brother, Judge J. A. Thompson.

Representative Thompson was delighted at the appointment of ex-Gov. Jones for United States district judge, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Bruce. He said Gov. Jones was not only one of the ablest lawyers in Alabama, but one of the most prominent and highly esteemed citizens; a pure, high-toned and fair-minded man, and will fill the position with honor and credit.

"This one act of the new President will place him in the same high esteem of the south that President McKinley enjoyed," said Mr. Thompson. Speaking of Gov. Jones, Representative Thompson said:

"He has always enjoyed a great reputation as a military man, and was known in Alabama as the military governor. During the civil war he was the youngest officer on Gen. Gordon's staff and won distinction as a confederate soldier. Though a confederate and a southern democrat, he has always beeen a strong supporter of the Constitution of the United States and is a member of the recent constitutional convention in Alabama. He was a leader of the minority of the franchise committee which opposed the grandfather clause, because he thought it was in conflict with the Constitution of the United States."

Will Respect the Party.

In talking with Representative Thompson of Alabama about southern appointments the President said that he intended to pick the best men to be had. "If I can't find republicans I am going to appoint democrats," the President said. "I am going to make such appointments as will make every southerner respect the republican party."

A Talk With Mr. Payne.

Henry C. Payne, Wisconsin member of the republican national committee, saw the President this morning and took lunch with the chief executive this afternoon. Others at lunch with the President were Robert J. Towry and J. F. Hanson of Georgia.

Mr. Payne's pronounced views as to cutting down the representation of the south both in Congress and in national conventions are well known, and the President and the Wisconsin man talked for some time about southern affairs.

Opening the Richmond Carnival.

President Roosevelt touched a telegraph key at the White House today at 12:35 o'clock and opened the Richmond carnival. The "button" was touched in the telegraph room at the White House. With the President were Dr. Merrill E. Gates and General Whittlesea, who had called to pay their respects. Just before the President touched the key he received this message:

"The Richmond carnival is about to open under the most favorable auspices.

"RICHARD M. TAYLOR,
"Mayor of Richmond."

This message was answered by Secretary Cortelyou as follows:

"The President has received your message and sends congratulations.

"GEO. B. CORTELYOU, Secretary."

After the carnival had been opened the President received the following:

"The capital of the old dominion sends grateful greeting to the President and appreciation of his kindness in opening its week of wonder.

"J. HOGE TYLER,
"Governor of Virginia."

President Roosevelt responded to this as follows:

"I appreciate your kindly greeting and send congratulations and best wishes.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

A Large Number of Callers.

The President was engaged all day in shaking hands with callers. He first saw Justice Harlan of the Supreme Court. Senator Proctor was the next caller, and then followed Representtive Fowler of New Jersey, C. C. Glover of the District, Representative Boreing of Kentucky, ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, chairman of the American delegation to the international conference to be held in Mexico; Representatives Meyer and Davy of Louisiana, John W. Mackay and Geo. G. Ward of the newly organized cable company, Rev. Frank M. Bristol, pastor of the Metropolitan M. E. Church, and many others, including Assistant Secretary Adee, who talked with the President about the case of Miss Stone, who is held for ransom by Bulgarian bandits.

River and Harbor Affairs.

Representative Burton of Cleveland, Ohio, had a talk with the President. Mr. Burton is on his way to Baltimore, where he will make a speech before the rivers and harbors convention which begins its session in that city tomorrow. "I do not think there is any doubt," said Mr. Burton, "that we will pass a river and harbor bill this coming session of Congress. Last year before we met defeat I saw by the undercurrents that the opposition was pretty strong and was not surprised when the bill was killed. This year the same opposition will probably develop, but as we are not limited for time, as we were at the least short session, I think we will get the bill through all right."

Mr. Burton said that a listless campaign is being made in Ohio, and that the probability is that there will be a light vote.

Senator Quay paid his respects to the President and talked about several Pennsylvania appointments.

The President's Sunday.

President Roosevelt went to Grace Reformed Church yesterday morning, walking from the White House. He was accompanied by his daughter Ethel. Mrs. Roosevelt went to St. John's Episcopal Church. With her was her son Kermit. In the afternoon President and Mrs. Roosevelt and the children went out for a walk and were gone more than an hour.

THE RANSOM OF MISS STONE.

Time Allowed for Payment Likely to Be Extended.

It is not probable that the kidnapers of Miss Stone will enforce their ultimatum tomorrow, though that was the date named as the last day of grace in her case. The danger is by no means averted, however, and the most that can be said now is that there is a likelihood of securing a short extension by the brigands of the time allowed for the payment of the ransom. The State Department is busying itself earnestly in this direction, evidently acting under the belief that in the course of two or three days the charitable people of the United States will make up the fund necessary to secure Miss Stone's release. The officials, consistent with their preceding conduct, decline absolutely to discuss Miss Stone's case for publication, yet it is evident from their manner that they are feeling more hopeful than they were of the successful outcome of their efforts. Mr. Adee, the acting secretary of state, was again at the White House today in consultation with the President touching Miss Stone's case, and it is believed that negotiations are in progress indirectly with her captors. Meanwhile the White House and the State Department are being flooded by letters and telegrams imploring the officials to save Miss Stone.

GEN. CORBIN'S ATTITUDE.

Believes That Brevets Should Be Given Only for Gallantry in Action.

Although General Corbin has heretofore refrained from taking notice of newspaper statements concerning himself, today on being shown the published statement that he had been named by President McKinley for the brevet of lieutenant general he stated in the most positive terms that no such suggestion or promise had ever been made by or to him or, to the best of his knowledge and belief, by any one in his behalf, and that if it had he should have given it his unqualified veto. He explained that any service he may have rendered the government during the war with Spain or since is not of the character for which brevets have been or will be given; that under his own ruling brevets shall be given in no case but for gallantry in action with the enemy. No exception has been made to this ruling. It has been adhered to by the adjutant general in every instance.

In this connection it can be stated upon an authority that cannot be given—not Gen. Corbin, but so high as to be beyond question—that the relations between the President and adjutant general are cordial and of mutual confidence and respect.

MEXICO CUTS DUTIES.

Action Taken Owing to Scarcity of Cereals.

The State Department has received a telegram from Consul General Barlow at Mexico City, dated the 2d instant, stating that a decree has been issued by the Mexican government suspending import duties and all other taxes on corn (maize) from October 1 to December 31 next, owing to the scarcity of cereals in that country. The duty on wheat has been reduced to one cent Mexican (about a half a cent gold) per gross kilogram (about 2¼ pounds). It is also stated that a bill has been introduced in the Mexican chamber of deputies authorizing the President to buy and import foreign corn into the republic until March 31 next for general distribution at cost price.

ARMY PROMOTIONS.

Advancements Resulting From the Appointment of Gen. Bisbee.

The appointment of Col. William H. Bisbee of the 13th Infantry to be a brigadier general has resulted in the following promotions in the infantry branch: Lieut. Col. Alfred C. Markley of the 24th Infantry to be colonel of the 13th Infantry; Maj. Daniel Cornman of the 21st Infantry to be lieutenant colonel of the 24th Infantry; Capt. C. P. Terrett of the 8th Infantry to be major of the 21st Infantry, and First Lieut. Frank C. Bolles of the 6th Infantry to be captain of the 8th Infantry. All of these officers are on duty in the Philippines.

FIRST ASSISTANT SURGEON.

Dr. J. W. Mitchell Appointed in the Freedmen's Hospital.

The Interior Department today announced the appointment of John W. Mitchell as first assistant surgeon for the Freedmen's Hospital, District of Columbia, with a salary of $1,500 a year, and William H. Hughes second assistant, with salary at $1,000 a year. The appointments are temporary, pending the civil service examination which will be held the latter part of the month.

Recruits Go to Fort Ethan Allen.

Lieut. A. S. Fuger of the 11th Cavalry left here last night in charge of a detachment of recruits for that regiment at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. These troops were enlisted and instructed at Fort Myer, Va.

THE HEMP INQUIRY

Ex-Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn a Witness.

NOT A MEMBER OF THE COMPANY

Hawks' Appointment Not a Part of Settlement.

OTHER TESTIMONY TODAY

Mr. George D. Meiklejohn, former assistant secretary of war, was among the earliest arrivals at the room of the Senate committee on military affairs this morning, where the Hawley committee is investigating the charges preferred by Erastus L. Hawks against Col. H. O. L. Heistand of the army in connection with the project to for ma company to control the hemp product of the Philippines. Mr Meiklejohn had come direct from Chihuahua, Mexico, in response to a telegraphic request from the committee which reached him as he was about to depart on an extended trip in Mexico. He is looking extremely well and was cordially greeted by the members of the committee, Senators Hawley, Burrows, Harris and Cockrell, who were present.

He was sworn as soon as the committee came to order, and was told by Senator

Senator Cockrell.

Cockrell to state as nearly as possible what occurred between himself, General Corbin, Colonel Heistand, Charles H. Allen, Major Hawks and James E. Boyd in relation to a projected hemp company.

Mr. Meiklejohn's Testimony.

Some time in the spring of 1899, he said, Col. Heistand came to his office and said he had a personal matter with him and stated that he, Heistand, and some of his friends were forming a company to manufacture hemp products in Manila, and asked witness to look into it and if he found it advisable to purchase some stock in the concern. Witness thought $10,000 worth was the amount named. Col. Heistand asked witness if he thought there was any impropriety in his, Heistand's, engaging in such a project, and witness told him there was none whatever. Several days later Col. Heistand brought witness some papers relating to the project and also asked witness for permission to send a telegram to the military governor of the Philippines asking for information about a site for a hemp factory, and witness told him he could do so if he sent it personally and paid for it.

Mr. Meiklejohn said he had signed a note of introduction for Maj. Hawks addressed "To whom it may concern."

Relating the circumstances, he said Col. Heistand told witness he had associated with him a Maj. Hawks, who was going to New York in the interest of the company, and presented the letter addressed "To whom it may concern," and asked witness to sign it.

"I asked him if he knew Maj. Hawks, and he replied that Maj. Hawks had been highly recommended to him. I thereupon signed the letter upon Maj. Heistand's recommendation."

"How did you sign it?"

"Simply George D. Meiklejohn."

"Was any other name signed before yours?"

"The name of James E. Boyd was signed."

No Official Designation.

"Was there any designation of his official position?"

"Not the least; simply the name James E. Boyd."

Shown a copy of the letter in the record he said the letter he signed did not contain the official designations of the signers or the sentence that the government would look favorably on the same.

Later while calling officially on Mr. Chas. H. Allen, assistant secretary of the navy, he was told by Mr. Allen that he had been

Mr. Meiklejohn.

informed that a man named Hawks was representing in New York that he (Allen) was interested in the hemp company.

"I then returned to my office and sent for Major Heistand," continued Mr. Meiklejohn, "and told him of what Mr. Allen had said, and informed him that he must get the letter of introduction back from Major Hawks. Major Heistand said he had already got the letter back and had destroyed it. At the same time he told me that the hemp enterprise project was abandoned.

"Those are all the conversations I ever had with Major now Colonel Heistand on the subject," said Mr. Meiklejohn. "I never had any conversation about the company or relative to it, its organization or its stock with either General Corbin or Judge Boyd."

"Now go on and state what conversations you ever had with any of the gentlemen before named previous to Major Hawks' appointment."

Mr. Meiklejohn said he was called upon by Major Hawks and been told that if he (Hawks) had used witness' name in connection with the hemp company such representations were wholly false. Hawks