

SCHLEY'S BLOCKADES

Observations Off Cienfuegos and Santiago Described.

TOLD TO THE COURT OF INQUIRY

Admiral Dewey's Nephew Among Today's Witnesses.

JUDGE ADVOCATE EXPLAINS

After the witnesses of yesterday had been recalled today in the Schley court for the purpose of corroborating their testimony, Lieutenant Althous, who was stationed on the Massachusetts during the Spanish war, testified. Other witnesses called for the day were Captain Chadwick, captain of the New York and Admiral Sampson's chief of staff during the war with Spain; Lieutenant Commander C. C. Marsh and Lieut. E. L. Bennett, both of whom served on the flagship New York; Lieut. Francis Boughter of the Marblehead and Lieut. William H. Reynolds, who was signal officer on board the Texas.

The judge advocate had supposed that he would be able to conclude the presentation of the government's side of the case by the close of this week, but he now finds that he will still have several witnesses on his list when the court adjourns tomorrow. In all probability he will consume the greater part of the first half of next week. Mr. Rayner estimates that the court will not be able to conclude its work before the middle of November.

Mr. Hanna, assistant to the judge advocate, was absent today as he was yesterday, on account of illness.

The Judge Advocate Explains.

When the court was called to order Judge Advocate Lemly made a brief explanation of one of his statements of yesterday concerning the statement received from Commander Marx. He had said that the statement was "unsworn."

"I would like it to appear," he said, "that although these are sworn to, they are not, being in the shape of depositions, and exparte statements, such sworn evidence as is usually admitted before the court, but came in with their full value merely because there was no objection on either side."

Among the witnesses called early in the day for the purpose of correcting early testimony was Admiral H. C. Taylor. While he was on the stand he was questioned as to whether he had received information that the Spaniards were coming out of the harbor at Santiago on the morning of July 3. The question was asked by Capt. Lemly, and the answer was: "None whatever."

Mr. Rayner—"You did not get a message from the Vixen in reference to smoke coming out of the harbor?"

Capt. Parker—"Your attention was not called to smoke."

"Not at all, sir."

"Do you remember anybody on your vessel who did observe smoke, and reported it to you?"

"I do not remember."

Lieut. Althous on the Stand.

INTERESTED IN BOTH

Washington Citizens Approve Two Memorials to McKinley.

THE NATIONAL ARCH ASSOCIATION

Organization to Be Perfected at an Early Date.

WORDS OF ENCOURAGEMENT

The organization of the William McKinley National Memorial Arch Association, begun at the meeting on Monday night by the election of Mr. Macfarland, president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, as president, and Mr. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, as treasurer, will be perfected by the committee on organization, of which Mr. John Joy Edson is chairman, as early as possible. Already, although no formal announcement of its purpose has been made to the country, marked interest in it is shown, and there can be no doubt that the response to its formal invitation will be general and generous.

The association will be thoroughly national in character, every state and territory will be represented in its management and subscriptions to it will come from all over the country. The evident propriety of having the national memorial to President McKinley in the nation's capital, where he had his mortal home and where he did his greatest work and made his fame, is already recognized throughout the country. At the same time it is equally well recognized that it is appropriate to have a monument to his memory erected over his grave in Canton. There is believed to be no objection to the erection of two projects, and there is no reason why both should not have popular support.

Interest in Memorial Arch.

Naturally the first interest of the citizens of the District of Columbia is in the proposed memorial arch to be erected at the Washington end of the memorial bridge, but they will without doubt contribute also to the Canton monument.

In speaking of the matter today Commissioner Macfarland said: "There is no conflict between the proposition to erect a national memorial arch in honor of President McKinley in the national capital and the proposition to erect a monument to his memory over his grave in Canton. It is self-evident that both should be carried out, and that both can be carried out. The people of this country, who loved President McKinley, and who revere his memory, will contribute the necessary funds for both projects. The national memorial arch is estimated at \$2,000,000. According to the press dispatches, the total cost of the two projects would be \$3,000,000. But this would be less than the \$4,000,000 which has been given to the main thing, which is that the subscription should begin at once."

Dr. Stafford Promises Support.

Rev. Dr. D. J. Stafford, pastor of St. Patrick's Catholic Church, called on Commissioner Macfarland at the District building this morning to assure him that he gave his hearty support to the project. Inaugurated by the National Memorial Arch Association to build an arch in memory of the late President McKinley. Father Stafford said that he felt sure all the members of the Catholic Church here in Washington and throughout the country would have the same feeling, and that personally he was ready to contribute the proceeds of one or more of his lectures if the association desired.

Commissioner Macfarland thanked Dr. Stafford and said he would refer the clergyman's aid to his committee on the cooperation of the members of the Catholic Church was correct. Dr. Stafford suggested being made a member of the association, and he proposed to appeal to the members of his own congregation immediately.

Commissioner Macfarland has received many other assurances of interest and cooperation in the movement.

Buildings for Indians.

Plans and Specifications Prepared and Bids to Be Asked.

Congress having made an appropriation of \$12,000 for a new school building at Truxton Canon, Col., and \$15,000 for a new dormitory at Fort Mojave, Ariz., the Indian office has completed the plans and specifications for it and bids will be advertised for within a few days. It is also proposed, and plans have been formulated, to erect a school building at Keam's Canon, Ariz., for the accommodation of 200 pupils on the Moqui Indian reservation. Plans and specifications have also been prepared for the erection of a new stone dormitory with a capacity of 100 pupils, and a water system, to increase the capacity of the Indian school at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., to 200 pupils. The total expenditures for buildings, water system, etc., will aggregate \$150,000.

The Moqui schools are the most interesting with which the Indian office has to deal. There are about two thousand Moqui. They are practically the only Indians who are house-builders and farmers. They build their houses on rocks which rise from the desert like islands, and which are called mesas. The Moqui villages have historic records running back to the sixteenth century. There are three principal villages, at one of which is held annually a wonderful and ceremonial known as the Moqui Snake Dance.

BISHOP POTTER ON LABOR

SPEECH BEFORE MEETING AT THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Pacific Cable Company Opinion Not Delivered.

CONCLUSION SAID TO BE REACHED

Change in the South Carolina Collectorship.

TODAY'S APPOINTMENTS

Attorney General Knox did not present to the President and cabinet today his decision relative to the rights of a cable company to land in the Philippines, but it is understood that the Attorney General has arrived at the conclusion that under the law of July 24, 1898, there is nothing to prevent a cable company landing in this country without committing the right to the authority of Mr. Knox will present his opinion to President Roosevelt within a few days and they will go over the matter fully, as President Roosevelt is likely to have something to say in his message to Congress on the subject of a cable line across the Pacific, and possibly on the subject of the law that confers authority for the building of such a line without executive consent.

Company Going Ahead.

It is also understood, as stated in The Star some time ago, that the cable company that asked for a permit is preparing as fast as possible to go right ahead with the construction of the line without further ado. The probability is that the company will begin work before Congress convenes. The fact is that Congress might have delayed the government's consent across the Pacific and to repeal the law that permits a telegraph company to build the line without executive action. If the company should wait for the repeal of existing legislation, the money it might thereby forestall action by Congress would be lost.

The section under which the new company will proceed to erect its cable lines is found in the Revised Statutes, and is found in volume 14, page 221, of the statutes at large. It is as follows:

Law in the Case.

"That any telegraph company now organized, or which may hereafter be organized, or the laws of any state in the United States shall have the right to maintain and operate lines of telegraph through and over any portion of the public domain of the United States, over and along any of the military or post roads of the United States which have been or may hereafter be declared such by act of Congress, and over, under or across the navigable streams and over the water of the United States; Provided, That such lines of telegraph shall be so constructed and maintained as not to obstruct the navigation of such streams and waters, or interfere with the ordinary travel on such military or post roads. And any of said companies shall have the right to take and use such public lands as the necessary stone, timber and other material for its posts, piers, towers and other structures in the construction, maintenance and operation of said lines of telegraph, and may pre-empt and use such portion of the unoccupied public lands as may be necessary for its stations, not exceeding forty acres for each station, and not exceeding ten acres for each line of telegraph, and may not be within fifteen miles of each other."

Priority of Government Business.

The further sections of the act provide that government business over any such lines shall have priority over all other business and at rates annually fixed by the President. Companies are required to file their accounts with the officers and privileges conferred before beginning business.

A cable company that undertook to enter Cuba several years ago under this law was prevented on the rulings of the Attorney General. Cuba is not territory of the United States, but it is evidently the intention of the Attorney General in this case that so far as the provisions of the foregoing act are concerned, the Philippines are territory of the United States.

Five members of the cabinet—Secretary Long, Secretary Hitchcock, Secretary Wilson, Secretary Taft and Postmaster General Smith—were present at today's meeting, which was devoted largely to the consideration of appointments under the new law. The question of appointments generally again came up, and the President reiterated his belief in appointing Republicans, if suitable applicants could be found. He did not appointing gold democrats. His policy in this respect means the approval of the cabinet.

Before the Pan-American Congress.

Gen. Rafael Reyes, vice president of Colombia, was presented to President Roosevelt yesterday by Assistant Secretary Adee of the State Department. Martinez Silva, the Colombian minister in this city, was also present. General Reyes talked to the President about some matters that are to be discussed at the Pan-American congress to be held in the City of Mexico.

The President received Manuel Alvarez Calzon, the Peruvian minister, who was accompanied by Alberto A. Elmore and Isaac Alzamora, who have been selected to represent Peru in the conference in Mexico. The President has directed the appointment of Dr. W. P. Wilson of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum as commercial attaché of the United States to the conference in the City of Mexico. Dr. Wilson called on the President today, accompanied by Acting Director William C. Fox of the bureau of American republics.

THE TRIAL OF NEELY.

No Law Officer of the United States Engaged.

ROOF OF STATUARY HALL.

Work of Demolition Was Begun This Morning.

The work of demolishing the old wooden roof and cupola over Statuary Hall, formerly the Hall of Representatives, at the Capitol, was commenced today. A new fire-proof roof of steel and iron, similar to that placed over the Supreme Court building, will replace the old one. A force of workmen was directed to place in position the hoisting apparatus which was used in carrying the great steel and iron beams and other heavy material to the top of the Supreme Court room, the roof of which is nearly completed. It is expected that the new roof will be ready in new and substantial cover before the snow flies.

Ast. Sec'y Campbell's Report.

Assistant Secretary of the Interior Frank Campbell said today that his annual report would be completed and submitted to Secretary Hitchcock by the beginning of the week. The report will be devoted largely to cases of pension appeals. The docket of appeals, which has been a large one, is being gradually reduced.

Increased Sale of Money Orders.

The forthcoming report of Superintendent McGee of the money order system will show that the money orders sold at post offices throughout the country during the past fiscal year reached a total of \$300,000,000 in round numbers. This is an increase of about \$40,000,000 over the previous year.

Mexican Importations of Corn.

The Secretary of State has received a telegram from Consul General Barlow, at Mexico City, saying that a bill passed by the chamber of deputies authorizes the president of Mexico to import corn for general distribution to the poor at cost price or less until the price of native corn declines to 35 Mexican (\$2.22 at present valuation) per hectoliter, or \$3.38 bushels.

Secretary Long's Return.

Secretary Long returned to this city last evening from his home in Hingham, Mass., where he went to attend the funeral of his daughter. He resumed charge of the department of the Navy Department this morning and attended the meeting of the cabinet today.

Arrival of Artillery Recruits.

Thirty-eight recruits from Fort Slocum, N. Y., in charge of Capt. Robert D. Howe, 6th Cavalry, have arrived here for assignment to the 4th Battery, Field Artillery, at Fort Myer, Va.

Pan-American Congress.

The delegates to the international conference of American states, which will assemble in the City of Mexico, will leave this city tomorrow morning in a special train for the Mexican capital.

CECIL RHODES' BRIBE

Gave \$25,000 to Liberals With a Proviso Attached.

BRITISH TO STAY IN EGYPT

He Offers Letters to Subscription His Statement.

LEADERS DENY THEM

LONDON, October 11.—The Spectator tomorrow will print letters from Cecil Rhodes and the late Francis Schnadhorst, who from 1885 to 1892 was the chief organizer and adviser of the liberal party, sustaining the sensational allegations made some months ago that Mr. Rhodes in 1891 gave £5,000 to the liberal party on condition that Mr. Gladstone would not bring about the evacuation of Egypt by the British troops. Both Sir William Vernon-Harcourt and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the liberal leaders, have publicly declared this to be false. In a letter covering this correspondence Mr. Rhodes sums up as follows:

"I met Mr. Schnadhorst in London and he asked whether I was willing to subscribe to the party funds. I said I was willing to do so, but I would not be asked to do so until I had seen the conditions defined in the letter appended."

"I am horrified at Mr. Morley's speech on Egypt. If you think your party hopeless, keep the money, but give it to some charity. It would be an awful thing to give my money to breaking up the empire."

In 1892 Mr. Rhodes again wrote to Mr. Schnadhorst drawing attention to a speech by Mr. Gladstone on the subject of the evacuation of Egypt and expressing the hope that Mr. Schnadhorst would do his best to check the mad step. But, he said, "your recollection of the fact that I had written to you on this subject is not correct. I never wrote to you on this subject. I never gave any money to the party. I never gave any money to the party. I never gave any money to the party."

Various recommendations are made for the improvement of the posts in Texas, especially for a better water supply at Fort Bliss. Mr. Rhodes was also asked to contribute to the relief of the people of Texas who were suffering from the effects of the drought. He has promised to contribute to the relief of the people of Texas who were suffering from the effects of the drought.

Admiral Sampson's Health.

Medical reports indicate that Admiral Sampson is getting over the fatigue of his journey south, and that the more favorable surroundings of his present home are working for his betterment. Beyond a little added brightness in his bearing, however, it is stated that his condition remains practically unchanged. The intense headaches from which he suffers recur less frequently than heretofore, and he feels a great relief to him. The admiral's regular duties take short walks, accompanied usually by Mrs. Sampson. The principal obstacle in the treatment of his case is said to be a great constitutional weakness, which makes it impossible for his system to respond to the physician's treatment. Recurring periods of absolute forgetfulness have also a depressing effect upon the patient.

Personal Mention.

Assistant Commissioner of the Land Office W. A. Richards departed this afternoon for his old home in Wyoming, to be absent several weeks. Mr. J. T. Macey, his private secretary, will leave Washington this evening for a visit to his old home in Birmingham, N. Y.

The Maryland Bankers' Association has extended an invitation to William B. Ridgely, controller of the currency, to address the association at its coming meeting in Baltimore November 13 and 14. Mr. Ridgely has accepted the invitation, and this will be his first public appearance since his induction into office in Washington. The subject of the address has not been selected. Mr. Ridgely is a descendant of an old Maryland family.

Dr. Frank Lee Biscoe of this city is visiting Mr. George M. Curtis of Iowa at Danville, N. Y.

Naval Orders.

Commander Harry Knox has been assigned to duty at the Washington navy yard for ordnance instruction. Captain Clifford H. West and Lieutenant Commanders George H. Stafford, LeRoy H. Garrett and Carl W. Jungen have been commissioned. Lieutenant Commander Holman Vail, retired, to the hydrographic office, Navy Department. Lieutenant William A. Moffett, from the Marletta to the nautical school ship St. Mary's. Lieutenants Raymond Stone, John M. Hudgins and George B. Rice have been commissioned. Ensign Clark W. Woodward, to the bureau of navigation, Navy Department, in place of Ensign Mitchell and Daniel P. Mannix, from the Michigan to the Washburn in connection with the crew of the Olympia and duty on that vessel when commissioned.

ARMY ORDERS.

Captain Ogden Bassett, assistant surgeon, has been relieved from duty in the Philippines and ordered to San Francisco, Cal., for duty as attending surgeon and medical superintendent of the army major service in that city to relieve Major Robert J. Gibson, surgeon, who is ordered to the Philippines for assignment to duty.

Major Thomas U. Raymond, surgeon, U. S. A., has been relieved from duty in the division of the Philippines and ordered to Chicago, Ill., for duty as attending surgeon and examiner of recruits at that city, relieving Major Henry I. Raymond, surgeon, U. S. A., who is ordered to the Philippines for duty.

Captain C. Hearn, artillery corps, has been granted an extension of two months' leave on account of sickness.

Felicitations to Mr. Kruger.

HILVERSUM, The Netherlands, October 11.—Mr. Kruger the recipient today of many gifts and addresses upon the occasion of the second anniversary of the declaration of war in South Africa. Among his visitors were the burgomaster of Hilversum and other officials.

Yankee and White Matched.

CHICAGO, October 11.—Benny Yanger, the "Tipton slasher," and Tommy White have signed articles for a fifteen-round battle before the West End Club of St. Louis during the second week in November.

The articles of agreement call for a fifteen-round bout at 128 pounds at ringside, 50 per cent of the gate receipts to go to the fighters, with winner to take all.

GEN. BULLER IN DISGRACE.

His Speech of Yesterday Raised a Storm of Criticism.

LONDON, October 11.—The storm raised yesterday afternoon continues to grow. The speech is the one topic of discussion, and there is general anticipation that disciplinary measures will follow unless General Buller himself takes the advice of such a conservative supporter of the government as the Standard and reviews the tone of the press is generally one of surprised amazement at his indiscretions. The people of England have generally stuck to him throughout, and his and his wife's social influence has been most powerful and has even reached the court.

It has been decided that he would be elevated to the peerage on the next honor list, but it is now doubtful if, after yesterday's confession that he had acted in a manner which, "as the Standard says, 'all other reverses of the war would have been trivial,' the king or the people will continue to favor him."

TWO SHIPWRECKED YACHTSMEN.

Capt. Gates and Thomas Morse Have Rough Experience.

NEW YORK, October 11.—There landed at a dock on East river near Brooklyn bridge early today two hungry and tired shipwrecked men, who said they had been rowing in a small boat part of yesterday and all last night. They were Capt. W. G. Gates and Thomas Morse of the sloop yacht Rose, belonging to Abden Keen of Savannah, Ga. They were taking the yacht from Savannah to Newport, R. I., to lay up for the winter, when yesterday morning about 10 o'clock some twelve miles east of Sandy Hook the yacht was run into by the fishing schooner Carrie and a lot of floating gear, which was pushed on without stopping, and which pushed on without stopping, and which pushed on without stopping.

The men worked at the pump for an hour, but finding the water gaining on them and as the craft had five tons of lead ballast inside and ten tons on deck, it became evident that she would sink. An attempt was made to get out the naphtha launch, but this was abandoned, and the men were forced to stay in the yacht. The men worked at the pump for an hour, but finding the water gaining on them and as the craft had five tons of lead ballast inside and ten tons on deck, it became evident that she would sink.

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