The Evening Times.

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ANGERED BY MR. RAYNER.

Commander Harber Resents the Attitude of Schley's Counsel.

Grows Livid Under a Searching Cross-Examination—Strong Partisanship Manifested—His Testimony in Direct Contradiction of That Given by Rear Admiral Higginson Yesterday—The Maryland Attorney Enlivens the Proceedings

When the Schley Court convened at the Navy Yard this morning about 200 persons were in the court room. There were no particular features before the opening of the session, which began promptly at 11 o'clock. Almost the entire morning was occupied by the cross-examination of Commander Giles B. Harber, the executive officer of the Texas during the Santiago campaign.

His testimony was marked several times by the rather sharp exchange of words with Mr. Rayner, who examined him. The witness writhed under the questions put to him, twisted and turned in his chair. Sometimes his face was livid and at other times white with anger. His strong partisanship was made manifest as much by his manner as by his statements. He objected especially to Mr. Rayner's method of showing up the wide discrepancies between his (Harber's) statements on the stand and those made by Rear Admiral Higginson yesterday.

On many most important points their evidence was absolutely contradictory. The witness insisted that whatever Admiral Higginson said did not influence his judgment in the least. He seemed to attempt to convey the idea that his opinion was as good as that of any other officer. He protested against Mr. Rayner's manner and once refused to answer a question until the attorney assumed a different pose. This was when Mr. Raynor was pointing his finger at the witness.

The First Witness.

Commander Giles B. Harber took the stand for cross-examination when the Court re-convened this morning. Mr. Rayner, who examined him, handed the witness a printed copy of the testimony adduced yesterday, and called his attention to his statement to the effect that there were no picket vessels cruising or stationed within the picket line of the fleet off Cienfuegos.

The witness said he had been correctly reported. Mr. Rayner proceeded to read from the Naval Appendix. Captain Lemly objected on the ground that the Appendix had not been offered in evidence. He said it had only been presented for reference. After a brief exchange of words on the subject Captain Lemly permitted Mr. Rayner to read from Schley's report, in which he stated that the Scorpion, the Castine, and other vessels were maintained on duty inside the picket line.

Mr. Rayner asked the witness which statement was correct.

A Question of Memory.

Commander Harber said his memory might be imperfect, but the answer to the question yesterday was made to the best of his recollection. He would not dispute the report.

Mr. Rayner continued to cross-examine the witness upon the statements which he made yesterday in regard to the ability of the Texas to coal at sea. The memory of the witness failed him as to certain signals made between the flagship and the Texas, as shown by the log of the Texas, which was read by Mr. Rayner.

Nothing of particular importance was developed upon this point except that the witness admitted that the projecting sponsons on the Texas made it more difficult to coal at sea. The witness saw lights on the shore on the night of May 22 and 23 while off Cienfuegos. He thought they were signals between Spanish ships. Concerning the speed of the Texas the witness said his statement of fourteen knots referred to the voyage from Key West to Cienfuegos. From Cienfuegos to Santiago the vessel could have made ten knots all the time and twelve knots a large portion of the time.

Mr. Rayner—Describe the condition of the weather en route.

Commander Harber—When we started out in the evening there was a moderate breeze—as I remember it, you understand. I am recalling conditions of three years ago, and cannot remember accurately. What the weather was at night I don't know. I was asleep. The next day the weather was fresh and the sea could hardly be called moderate. It became more moderate toward evening.

Captain Lemly Objects.

Mr. Rayner—I will read from the report of operations of the Massachusetts for May 23.

Captain Lemly—I object; that is not the log of the vessel.

Mr. Rayner—You ought not to object to the statements in the appendix prepared by yourself.

Captain Lemly—I insist that the witness shall see the log.

It was handed to the witness and Mr. Rayner proceeded to read from the report of the commanding officer of the Massachusetts—

"The weather was rough and squally, the Eagle fell behind and retarded the progress of the fleet to barge speed—about seven knots."

"Does that correspond with the log of the Massachusetts?"

Commander Harber—It does not. It is impossible to state in a few words in a report the detailed account of the weather contained in the log.

The witness read from the log showing winds fresh from east, weather squally, cloudy, and rainy.

Sharp Exchange of Words.

A sharp exchange of words followed between the witness and Mr. Rayner. The latter said his only purpose was to get at the truth about the weather.

The witness—Well, I am giving it to you.

Mr. Rayner—I don't doubt it.

Captain Lemly objected to examining the witness on the log of the Massachusetts because he was not on board that vessel. He said the log would be put in evidence at the proper time and that it was a waste of time to question the witness along that line.

Mr. Rayner said by the reading of the log he simply wished to refresh the memory of the witness.

The Court retired and in a few minutes returned and announced that it would sustain the objection of the judge advocate.

The log of the Massachusetts was then laid aside.

The Weather Again.

Mr. Rayner—Well, now, was the weather rough? I will ask you that.

The Witness—Rough weather means a great deal more to us than it does to you. It was what we call moderate.

Continuing, the witness said he had coaled at Dry Tortugas in weather equally as bad as that off Cienfuegos. He admitted, however, that the reefs broke the swell of the sea somewhat at Dry Tortugas.

Mr. Rayner—You said yesterday that the ships were further out at sea at night than at day.

The witness—That is my recollection.

Mr. Rayner—Admiral Higginson who preceded you on the witness stand stated that the ships were closer to shore at night than at day.

The witness—That does not alter my opinion. I am stating my recollection. It does no good to tell me what another officer thinks. It does not refresh my memory any.

The witness became indignant that the statement of Admiral Higginson should be used by Mr. Rayner to contradict his, and so expressed himself to the attorney. Continuing, he said:

"Admiral Higginson's testimony does not change my judgment that the ships were further out at sea at night than during the day."

In asking questions Mr. Rayner drew up close and pointed his finger toward the witness.

"Don't do that to me," said Commander Harber sharply. "I don't like your attitude in interrogating me."

Mr. Rayner—I am not trying to intimidate you; I am conducting the examination as courteously as possible and you mistake my attitude.

Pointing Out Discrepancies.

Mr. Rayner proceeded to show that the testimony of the witness yesterday in regard to the patrol of vessels before Santiago, eight miles east and west, turning every two hours, was inaccurate, when according to the witness' further statement the boats were only moving at three miles an hour.

The witness made an effort, which was not quite clear, to make the two statements coincide. He was not as positive as yesterday in his assertion that the patrol was eight miles. He would not agree, however, with the Higginson testimony that it was only six miles.

Mr. Rayner took up the statement of the witness yesterday in regard to the reversal of the engines of the Texas when the Brooklyn made her loop.

Mr. Rayner—If the engines were reversed, ought not the log of the Texas to show it.

The witness—It ought to.

Mr. Rayner—Look at the log of the Texas and see if it does contain that record.

The witness, after examining the log—It does not. But from the fact that it does not contain many other entries which should have been made——

Mr. Rayner—Then you consider the log of the Texas worthless?

The Witness—I consider it worthless as to that entry and pertaining to all facts left out. For instance, it does not show that when the Spanish ships came out the order "Full speed ahead" was given. So I say that it is not complete—it is not perfect.

An Old Story.

Mr. Rayner concluded his examination and Captain Lemly again questioned the witness.

Captain Lemly—Captain, you have heard the old story of the engine room being three bells behind the signals?

Mr. Rayner—Oh, I object to bringing in any antiquated narratives. You can tell us your story after the Court adjourns.

Everyone in the room burst out laughing. The members of the Court joined in. Captain Lemly persisted in his question and the witness said he had never heard of the judge advocate's funny story.

A continuance of the examination by Captain Lemly developed nothing new and Commander Harber was excused.

Rear Admiral Higginson was recalled. He was asked if he wished to make any changes or correction in his testimony of yesterday. He was asked in particular regarding his statement that the ships were further in shore at night than by day off Santiago between May 29 and 31. He said he still believed they were, although he might have placed them a little nearer than they were on these dates. He thought between five and six miles was correct. Later they went to four miles by night and five or six by day.

Concerning the coal supply on board his vessel he said he had about 800 tons. He thought he could have run for about 2,500 miles. This was a rough estimate. At the average rate of speed maintained he could have run for about twelve days.

Captain Parker—At the end of that time you could not have gotten anywhere, admiral?

The witness—Not without taking coal or in tow.

Captain Parker—Was there ever a time when the fleet went out twenty-five miles at sea from Santiago during the blockade?

The witness—I don't remember any such occasion.

Captain Parker—Then there is no truth in that story.

The witness—I don't remember it, if there was the log ought to show it.

Captain Parker—It does not, does it?

The witness—No.

Question by the Court, read by Captain Lemly: "At the distance maintained by the blockading vessels, was it possible to have seen any ships leaving the Harbor of Santiago at night under ordinary conditions of weather?"

The witness—It would have been difficult on account of the highland and the shadows under the land.

Mr. Rayner—Were the Vixen and the Marblehead inside the line as picket boats?

The witness—I think they were.

In answer to a question from Captain Lemly Admiral Higginson said his testimony as printed and read to him was correct and he was excused.

Major Wood was recalled, but before his testimony was gone into for revision the Court ordered a recess of an hour.

The Afternoon Session.

When the Court reassembled Capt. Colby M. Chester, former commander of the cruiser Cincinnati, took the stand and made some verbal corrections in the report of his testimony yesterday.

Commander Seaton S. Schroeder, who came all the way from Guam, where he is Governor, to testify in the case, was the next witness. In the war with Spain he served as executive officer of the battleship Massachusetts under Captain (now Admiral) Higginson.

He was examined by Captain Lemly and said in answer to questions that no attempt was made by the Flying Squadron after its arrival off Cienfuegos to communicate with the insurgents ashore until Captain McCalla arrived in the Marblehead, and that nothing was done to prevent the erection of batteries by the Spaniards. The witness was sick for two days of the passage of the squadron from Cienfuegos to Santiago and could not tell anything definite about the movements of the squadron during that time.

Commander Schroeder recalled the arrival of the squadron at a point about twenty miles south of Santiago and described the movement of the squadron toward Key West and its return toward Santiago, where the Colon was sighted in Santiago Harbor. The Flying Squadron passed the mouth of the channel about six or seven miles out. The Colon was seen first on the 28th.

Describing the blockade of Santiago by the Flying Squadron, Commander Schroeder said that during the day time the squadron remained six or seven miles from the entrance and at night the ships were kept under way, countersailing in elliptical form. He was unable to say how far to the east and west of the entrance of Santiago Harbor, but asked for an estimate he said, "I think eight, or ten, or twelve miles."

Admiral Higginson had testified that the distance was a mile or a mile and a half on each side of the harbor and Commander Harber that he estimated it at eight miles.

The Westward Movement.

Captain Lemly—What do you know of the movement of the fleet from Santiago westward? Did you know why it was made, of your own knowledge?

The witness—No, sir; I do not.

Captain Lemly—About how far did you go west?

The witness—I cannot say without referring to the log.

Captain Lemly—Where did the fleet go then?

The witness—It turned and headed eastward, passing in single file in front of entrance six or seven miles from the Colon.

Captain Lemly—Did you sight the Colon on that day?

The witness—Yes sir.

Captain Lemly—Did you see any other vessels?

The witness—Not that day.

Captain Lemly—How did she lie?

The witness—Moored across the channel, head west, 1,200 or 1,300 yards within the point of the entrance. That was on May 28.

Captain Lemly—Did you see her on the next day?

The witness—Yes, sir. She was there the next day.

Captain Lemly—Describe the blockade maintained.

The witness—During the day we remained six or seven miles from the entrance. I do not know that the Colon was in sight all the time. The angle at which she was visible was small. We turned and countermarched. We had no lights and kept pretty close to the shore.

Captain Lemly—Describe the attack on the Colon on May 25. Where was the commander-in-chief of the Flying Squadron?

The witness—He was forward some of the time in the conning tower and sometimes on the outside.

Captain Lemly—Will you narrate the conversation if any took place?

The witness—He said he was going to take us in with the Iowa and attack the Colon.

Captain Lemly—What time was that?

The witness—About 11 or 11:30, but it was decided to allow the men to have dinner, and it was about 2 o'clock when we went in.

Captain Lemly—How long did engagement last?

The witness—We ran in one and half or two miles, ran east and west, and were in about a half hour, I think.

Shots Fell Short.

Captain Lemly—Narrate what occurred.

The witness—I understood first the range to be 9,000 yards, it was however, 8,000, the helm was put aport and we fired. The first shot was a beautiful line shot. It fell short and I called out that the range was 1,000 yards short. I sent out word to put the sights at 9,000 yards. The range was corrected and we fired again. We fired the 8-inch and 13-inch guns.

Captain Lemly—What was the speed of the Massachusetts, and how many times did she pass?

The witness—About ten knots. We passed twice.

Captain Lemly—How long was the Colon in view?

The witness—I cannot say. Only a short time.

Captain Lemly—What was the effect on the Colon, of the bombardment?

The witness—It had no effect so far as I knew on the Colon.

Captain Lemly—State all that was done by the Flying Squadron toward destroying the Colon.

The witness narrated again the approach toward the vessel and told of the firing.

Captain Lemly—What was left undone?

The witness—We might have gone at closer range, of course, and gone slower, so as to correct the range.

Captain Lemly—Was any damage done to the Massachusetts?

The witness—No sir.

Here a dispute arose between the attorneys as to the admissibility of conversations held by officers concerning the commander-in-chief during his absence. After the discussion the Court retired and upon returning sustained the objection by Schley's counsel.

Commander Schroeder was still on the stand when this report closed.

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Best Quality in Lumber Always sold by Frank Libbey & Co., and Georgia flooring, $2.

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AN INVASION FROM CORINTO.

Rumors of Activity in the Vicinity of Panama.

Information of renewed activity at Panama came to the State Department this morning in a report from H. A. Gudger, the United States Consul General at Panama, dated September 9, in which he says:

"There is no material change in the conditions on the isthmus. There is a report current and believed by many that an invasion from Corinto has landed at Chame, some twenty or thirty miles from here, yet we get nothing. The presence of our ships at this place and Colon has had a good effect. So long as they remain there will not likely be any trouble."

NAMED FOR CADETSHIPS.

Appointments Announced at the War Department Today.

The following appointments to the West Point Military Academy have just been announced at the War Department:

G. Ralph Hendrickson, alternate, Belvidere, N. J.; Henry N. Boettger, alternate, Davenport, Iowa; James Julufka, Moravia, Tex.; Hugh L. Letzerick, alternate, Warrenton, Tex.; John I. Houchins, alternate, Walletsville, Tex.; C. H. Eversole, alternate, Lancaster, Ohio; J. V. Rice, alternate, Paintsville, Ky.; Brady W. Warner, alternate, Huntsville, Tex.; Sherman Craig, alternate, Hookersville, W. Va.; Will W. Williams, alternate, Des Moines, Iowa.

SECRETARY ROOT IN NEW YORK.

Worn Out by the Ordeal Through Which He Has Passed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Secretary Root, who arrived in this city last night from Washington, refused himself to all callers today. He said that he was too tired from the ordeal through which he has passed to receive visitors.

His son, Elihu Root, jr., who has been very ill, was reported today to be much better.

A MEMORIAL TO VICTORIA.

The Duke of York to Unveil a Statue at Ottawa Today.

OTTAWA, Sept. 21.—The Duke of Cornwall and York will today unveil a statue of Queen Victoria here.

Afterward he will present the medals won by the Ottawa men who went to South Africa and in the afternoon a garden party will be held at Rideau Hall, the residence of the Governor General.

BURGHERS ROUTED BY MUNRO.

Fouche's Commando Leaves Eighteen Dead on the Field.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 21.—Colonel Munro's column engaged General Fouche's commando, estimated at 400, at Penhock, twelve miles east of Sterkstroom, on September 14.

Previous to this Colonel Munro had driven General Fouche from the vicinity of Jamestown. The fight resulted in the Boers retreating in an easterly direction. They left eighteen dead on the field.

Sir Thomas Lipton's Chance.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 21.—Allison V. Armour, the owner of the steam yacht, Utowana, which is cruising here, says Sir Thomas Lipton has the best chance of his life for lifting the America's Cup. The challenger has proved to be an excellent boat and Mr. Jameson, her manager, is the best amateur yachtsman in the world.

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Prompt Lumber Delivery always by Frank Libbey & Co., and white-pine doors, $1.

THE PRESIDENT KEPT BUSY

He Receives Many Prominent Callers at the White House.

Commission of William B. Ridgely, to Be Comptroller of the Currency, Signed—Another Conference With General Wood on Cuban Affairs.

Notwithstanding the fact that the President's official residence was closed to visitors this morning, and will be for thirty days, an atmosphere of activity pervaded the White House that has not been seen there for many weeks. A stream of callers, Senators, Representatives, and Government officials filed into the offices of the President during the entire morning. The greater number of those calling simply went to the Executive Mansion to pay their respects to the President, and but few business matters were discussed.

The President arrived at the Mansion about 9:30 o'clock, having left the home of his brother-in-law, Commander Cowles, shortly before that hour, and walked, unattended, to the White House. He entered the White House Grounds from the west entrance. A few persons had collected in the grounds, and President Roosevelt returned their salutations, raising his hat to those of the gentler sex, waving his hand to the men, and saluting, in military fashion, a few ex-soldiers who gave him the recognition of a soldier.

Arriving at the Mansion President Roosevelt went at once to his private office, doffed his hat and coat, and took up his work where he left off yesterday.

Among his early callers were several Cabinet officers. Secretary Gage, accompanied by Senator Millard of Nebraska, was the first Cabinet member to arrive. Mr. Gage merely called to present the new Senator, who desired to pay his respects to the President.

Secretary Hay and Secretary Long were also early callers. Both stayed a few moments with the President, when they took their departure. Col. Binger Hermann, Commissioner of the Land Bureau, who paid his respects to Mr. Roosevelt this morning, has but just returned from Oregon, where he has been engaged on business connected with his office.

He stated that when he heard the news of the President's death, he took a train, hoping to arrive at Canton in time for the funeral ceremonies. Failing in this, he participated in the demonstration in memory of the dead President held in Chicago, and then continued his journey to Washington.

Senators Elkins and Scott of West Virginia called at the White House to pay their respects to the President. Mr. Elkins desired to offer his congratulations as a business man to Mr. Roosevelt upon his utterances, promising a continuance of the policy of President McKinley. Senator Elkins had remained in the city over night, deferring his proposed departure in order to wait upon Mr. Roosevelt and to thank him for his determination to pursue the policy of his predecessor.

Ex-Senator Carter, who was at the Executive Mansion for a short time today, was accompanied by his successor, Senator Clark, whom he introduced to President Roosevelt. The Montanans chatted pleasantly with the President for twenty minutes and then left. Senator Pritchard of North Carolina was another caller during the morning. He was followed shortly by Carroll D. Wright, the Commissioner of Labor.

Representatives Dayton of West Virginia, McCleary of Minnesota, Stevens of Minnesota, Storm of New York, Kearns of Utah, Livingston of Georgia, Heatwole of Minnesota, Gibson of Tennessee, and a host of others called to extend greeting to the President and wish his Administration one of happiness and prosperity.

Perhaps not the least interesting caller at the White House during the day was Captain Ayers, who commanded the Tenth Cavalry during the Santiago campaign. The Tenth Cavalry distinguished itself during the El Caney fight and Captain Ayers and Colonel Roosevelt formed a warm attachment for each other as companions-in-arms.

Shortly before noon Gonzalo de Quesada, Secretary of the Cuban Junta, accompanied by General Emilio Nunez and J. G. Delgado, left their cards for the President, and spent a few moments in conversation with Secretary Cortelyou. They did not see the President. General Nunez is the Governor of the Province of Havana, and Mr. Delgado is the father of Dr. Delgado, who served with the Rough Riders during the Cuban campaign. He was awarded a medal for distinguished conduct.

Despite the fact that much of the President's time today was devoted to receiving callers he found opportunity to attend to some affairs of state. Officials from the various executive departments called at all hours of the day, to bring matters to his attention. Colonel Sanger, the Assistant Secretary of War, was at the White House to confer with him on business pertaining to the War Department, and almost before he had gone away Gen. Leonard Wood, Governor General of Cuba, arrived to talk with the President about the terms of Cuba's new constitution, and the adoption of measures to carry it into effect. The latter declined to disclose the results of his interview with the President.

General Miles, who returned yesterday from Canton with the President, spent some time in consultation with Mr. Roosevelt.

Two commissions were signed by the President this morning. William B. Ridgely was appointed to be Comptroller of the Currency, and Edward T. Hoopes to be an assistant paymaster in the navy with the rank of ensign.

The appointment of Mr. Ridgely to succeed Charles G. Dawes as Comptroller of the Currency was decided upon by President McKinley shortly before he met his death wound at Buffalo, and in accordance with Mr. Roosevelt's announced policy the selection was approved by him. Senator Cullom of Illinois was at the White House today in the interest of this appointment, being the father-in-law of Mr. Ridgely.

Mr. Dawes resigned several months ago to enter the race for United States Senator from Illinois. His resignation will take effect October 1. The new Comptroller was endorsed by both Senators from Illinois and by other leading Republicans.

William Barret Ridgely was a close friend of the late President McKinley, who made him postmaster at Springfield, Ill., in which office he served until the latter part of 1899, when he was elected secretary of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, with headquarters in Chicago, and later made vice president. Mr. Ridgely was born and educated at Springfield, is a member of one of the wealthiest families of the Illinois capital, members of which have been prominent in banking business for three generations.

Mr. Ridgely is a graduate of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y., and received a thorough business training. He was for several years Vice President of the Ridgely National Bank, and is practically the head of the Springfield Iron Company and the Republic Iron and Steel Company.

During the thirty days of mourning which will be observed at the White House, all the official correspondence will be mailed in heavy black-bordered envelopes. The outgoing mail, which is now growing daily in bulk, is marked in this manner.

$1.25 To Baltimore and Return via Pennsylvania Railroad. Tickets on sale Saturday and Sunday, September 21 and 22, good to return until Monday, September 23. All trains except Congressional Limited.

Best Cypress Shingles only $5.75 per 1,000, and half size, 6 by 20, at 6th and N. Y. ave.

A COURT-MARTIAL FOR MEADE.

Major Lauchheimer and Colonel Denny Honorably Exonerated.

Secretary Long this morning made public the following brief abstract of the opinion of the Court of Enquiry in the case of Col. Robert L. Meade, U. S. M. C.

"In the opinion of the Court Major Charles H. Lauchhheimer, U. S. M. C., should be fully and honorably exonerated of all charges made against him by Col. Robert L. Meade, U. S. M. C.

"Further, in the opinion of the Court, Col. Frank L. Denny, U. S. M. C., should be fully and honorably exonerated of all charges made against him by Col. Robert L. Meade, U. S. M. C.

"And in the opinion of the Court further proceedings should be had against Col. Robert L. Meade, U. S. M. C., and that officer should be tried by general court-martial."

The announcement authorized by Secretary Long confirms the statements published unofficially some time ago that the Court of Enquiry had exonerated Colonel Denny and Major Lauchheimer and had recommended the court-martial of Colonel Meade. The controversy between Colonel Meade on one hand and the other officers was largely personal and resulted in the appointment of a court which was ordered to investigate a report made by Major Lauchheimer, who as assistant adjutant and inspector reported to the Navy Department that Colonel Meade, who commanded the marine barracks at the navy yard in New York was intoxicated while on duty on the occasion of an official inspection of the marine barracks made by Major Lauchheimer.

The court was further ordered to investigate a report made by Colonel Denny, quartermaster of the marine corps, charging Colonel Meade with intoxication on two occasions when Colonel Denny officially visited the barracks on duty connected with repair work there.

Colonel Meade in a report, made counter charges which the court was also ordered to investigate. He charged that Major Lauchheimer had made false and malicious reports against him; that Colonel Denny had made false and malicious reports against him and had been guilty of certain irregularities in connection with contracts for repair and improvement work at the barracks which Denny, as quartermaster, had under his supervision. In exonerating Colonel Denny and Major Lauchheimer, the court adds its opinion that Colonel Meade be court-martialed.

The enquiry conducted by the court, in secret presented a number of interesting features and the record in the case is long and full of technical testimony. One feature that has excited much comment was the objection by Colonel Denny and Major Lauchheimer, made about two weeks after the hearing was begun against Commander Clifford H. West as a member of the court. The other members of the court sustained the objection, but instead of selecting a third member, Commander West was merely excluded from jurisdiction in the case and the hearing proceeded before the two remaining members.

Colonel Meade entered the naval service from Tennessee, June 4, 1862. He has an excellent record for service and was in command of the American forces at Tientsin during the early stages of the Chinese trouble.

TO REORGANIZE THE BANK.

Permission for the Defunct Seventh National Bank to Resume.

The Comptroller of the Currency today approved the plan for the reorganization of the failed Seventh National Bank of New York. Comptroller Dawes issued the following statement:

"Mr. William Nelson Cromwell, counsel for the reorganization committee of the Seventh National Bank of New York, accompanied by Mr. E. K. Stallo and Mr. Forrest Raynor, receiver of the Seventh National Bank, called at the office of Comptroller Dawes today and submitted to the Comptroller a plan for the readjustment of the affairs of the Seventh National Bank, under authority of which the depositors of the bank will be paid in full with interest as quickly as the legal requirements in the case of reorganized banks can be complied with, which will be but a few weeks. One million seven hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars in cash has been subscribed, over $1,500,000 of which has already been paid into the hands of the committee.

"The reorganization committee has presented two alternative plans for reorganization, both of which have been approved by the Comptroller. The decision as to the one which shall be followed will be determined by the committee within the next week. One plan provides for the reorganization of the present bank under a new name with an increased capital of not less than $1,500,000. The other plan provides for the practical accomplishment of the same end through the reorganization of a new bank, which will purchase, with the approval of the United States Court, the assets of the Seventh National Bank at a figure which will enable it to pay its liabilities in full.

"In order to carry out the first plan, which is the one preferred by the committee, one or two minor adjustments, now in progress with stockholders, will have to be made before it can be effective; but the second plan has been agreed to if such adjustments are not made, in order to make certain the payment of depositors in full.

"The Comptroller expresses his appreciation of the successful endeavors of Mr. Cromwell and the others connected with the re-organization of the bank. The motives which have led to the assumption of the losses incurred by the Seventh National Bank by those connected with the bank and the large additional investment made necessary by the re-organization are most commendable and indicate a high appreciation of the obligations of the national bank directorship. The bank when re-organized under either of these plans will have on deposit when it opens its doors a sufficient amount in cash to pay all depositors and other creditors in full and leave an unimpaired capital of upward of $1,500,000."

$66.75 To San Francisco $66.75 and Return Via Pennsylvania Railroad. Tickets on sale September 18 to 25, limited for return passage to November 15. Variable route at special rates. Stop over privileges. For details consult agents.

Everything ready to construct a cottage at one day's notice. Flooring, $1.— Libbey & Co.

TO DEFEND THE ASSASSIN.

Ex-Justices Lewis and Titus Reluctantly Consent to Act.

BUFFALO, Sept. 21.—At the conclusion of the conference between ex-Justices Loran L. Lewis and Robert C. Titus, in the offices in the Erie County Bank Building, this morning, at which Adelbert Moot, President of the Erie County Bar Association, was also present, the formal announcement was made that notwithstanding their repugnance the justices had decided to consent to act as counsel for the defence in the impending trial of Leon F. Czolgosz, the assassin of President McKinley.

The justices afterward went into a conference with District Attorney Penney at the City Hall.

Interest in the fate of Czolgosz is increasing. Subpoenas have been issued by District Attorney Penney, calling for the presence of the various witnesses in court on Monday. The notice of trial, which was served three days ago, sets forth that the case will be called in Part 3 of the Supreme Court, over which Justice Truman C. White will preside. Unless the district attorney or Attorney General Davies should decide upon a change, or unless the justices themselves decide that it will suit their purposes better to have another of their number act, Justice White will preside.

There is nothing to show that the suggestion which was made relatives to the selection of the senior justice of the Eighth Judicial district, Justice Henry C. Childs, will be acted upon.

It is evident from the attendant circumstances that only one line of defence can be seriously considered, and that the routine one of insanity. This would be little more than perfunctory, according to the opinions of members of the medical profession and laymen alike.

After the selection of a jury, which will undoubtedly consume considerable time, a speedy termination of the trial may be expected.

TO ERECT A BRONZE STATUE.

Adams, Mass., People Subscribing for a McKinley Memorial.

ADAMS, Mass., Sept. 21.—Money is already being donated by popular subscription for the erection of a bronze statue of the late President McKinley at the junction of Park, Maple, and Columbia Streets, in this town.

William B. Plunkett, whom Mr. McKinley had visited so many times when in the Berkshire Hills, is chairman of the committee of arrangements for the erection of the statue, which is intended to be a most elaborate affair. It will stand directly in front of the library building, the cornerstone of which was laid by President McKinley four years ago. Mr. McKinley also dedicated Berkshire Mill No. 3 and laid the cornerstone of Mill No. 4.

The subscription movement is general, there being no limit to the amounts to be given, and the whole population will unite in the erection of the statue that will be a credit to the town.

MRS. M'KINLEY'S CONDITION.

Dr. Rixey Makes a Very Conservative Announcement.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 21.—Mrs. McKinley passed her second night since the funeral much the same as she did the first, and this morning there is no material change in her condition. The day is bright and much warmer. It is hoped she will be able to go out for a drive during the day.

Speaking of her condition today, Dr. Rixey said: "While Mrs. McKinley is bearing up as well as could be expected under the circumstances, her suffering is intense. Hopes should not be built too high at this early day."

STEEL COMPANY MAY EXPAND.

Rumor of a Large Land Purchase in South Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Residents of South Chicago are interested in the report that the Illinois Steel Company has purchased 150 acres of land north of the South Chicago mills and will expend $10,000,000 in erecting a plant for the manufacture of structural iron.

The same rumor was in circulation a year ago, but was never confirmed or denied by the officials of the company. C. H. McCullough, superintendent of the South Chicago plant, last evening said he knew of no immediate plans for the enlarging of the mills.

TRAINS COLLIDE AT PALOTA.

Eight Persons Lose Their Lives and Nine Are Injured.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 21.—An express train collided with a petroleum train at Palota early this morning. Eighteen petroleum cars and six express coaches were burned.

Eight persons were killed and nine injured. The loss amounts to $200,000.

SHOT AT ARCHDUKE FREDERICK

The Sleeve of His Hunting Jacket Penetrated by a Bullet.

VIENNA, Sept. 21.—While the Archduke Frederick, accompanied by three gamekeepers, was shooting on his estate at Dela, Hungary, yesterday he was shot at by some unknown and unseen person.

The bullet went through one of the sleeves of his hunting jacket. Three poachers were subsequently arrested.

GUAM UNATTACHED.

A Disclosure Made by the Necessity of a Court-Martial.

The Navy Department has had brought to its attention the fact that the Island of Guam is embraced in neither the Asiatic nor the Pacific stations, a fact which seems to have been heretofore overlooked. The question has just arisen over the necessity for a court-martial on the island. The commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Station could not order the court, owing to the discovery that Guam was not included in his station. It is understood that the question was then referred to the commander-in-chief of the Pacific Station. He also discovered, it is alleged, that he was without power to convene the court, as Guam was apparently not in the Pacific Station, either.

In this quandary the question was brought before the Navy Department for consideration. It seems that Guam is actually attached to no naval station. It is so small that in the general division of naval stations in the East it appears to have been overlooked entirely.

The department has taken steps to rectify the oversight, and the court-martial has been ordered directly from the department, instead of by the commander-in-chief of the station. The Navy Department states that the island lies directly between the Asiatic and Pacific stations.

Capt. William N. McKeldy has been named as president of the court-martial. The offenders who are to be tried are enlisted men.

$1.00 Harper's Ferry, Martinsburg and Return, Via B. & O. R. R. Sunday, September 22. Leave Washington 7 a. m., and stopping at intermediate stations. Returning, leave Martinsburg 7:30 and Harper's Ferry 8:10 p. m., same day.

Cars and boats loaded with Lumber and dressed sheathing, $1.25, at 6th and N. Y. ave.

THE REVIEW AT BETHENY.

French Troops Pass Before the Czar of Russia.

Spectators Wildly Enthusiastic Over the Appearance of the Army—The Czarina and Mme. Loubet Ride in Same Carriage—A Memorable Scene

BETHENY, Sept. 21.—After reviewing the French troops on Betheny Plain today, the Czar will leave for St. Petersburgh by way of Pogny.

The scene on the plain has been one long to be remembered. At an early hour the field was filled with troops for the review. From a background of wooded hills, seemingly endless numbers of soldiers were constantly arriving and taking the places assigned to them. Although the Czar was to have arrived at 8:30 o'clock, he had not put in an appearance, and it was remarked that, as usual throughout the festivities in his honor, he was not on time.

At an early hour the weather was bright and clear, but the wind was rising and it was feared that it would interfere with the work of the war balloons. Thousands of spectators began to arrive from Paris and other places, and everything gave indication of a successful spectacle. The plain where the maneuvres are taking place stretches away from the reviewing stand occupied by the Czar for a distance of several miles in the direction of Rheims.

It was 10 o'clock when the Russian ruler appeared and first made a tour of the field, inspecting the assembled troops. The guards and escort preceded him. There were two carriages driven abreast. In one of these the Czarina rode with Mme. Loubet. President Loubet and M. Waldeck-Rosseau were in the other carriage. The Czar rode alongside that containing the ladies.

The review began at 11:20 and the scene which followed was one which will never be forgotten by those who were present. The whole army corps maneuvred before the Czar. The precision and perfect alignment of every regiment were marvelous.

In the foreground there were brigades of infantry and cavalry and batteries of artillery, while in the background there were three divisions sweeping along like sea waves. As each regiment passed, the band wheeled opposite the Czar and joined the other massed bands of the brigade behind. General Andre, the Minister of War, faced the Czar. Above all the army balloon division was floating.

There were thunderous cheers from the spectators and cries of "Long live the army." The general opinion was that the Czar must have been satisfied with the army of his ally and the splendid condition and perfect discipline of the men. The weather became partly cloudy during the review and this somewhat marred the effect.

At 12:15 p. m. five divisions of cavalry had passed in excellent order. With their flashing breastplates and dancing pennons they made a magnificent picture and aroused the wildest enthusiasm.

The maneuvres which began with the march past the Czar's stand, were led by General Brugere. A luncheon followed the military spectacle. President Loubet, in proposing the health of the Czar and Czarina, said:

"In thanking your Majesty and the Empress in the name of the French Republic for having been so good to attend the cheering spectacle of the last few days, my thought goes back to the great political act which preceded them and which lends them their whole significance, which was prepared by your august father, Alexander III, and President Carnot, and was solemnly proclaimed by your Majesty and President Felix Faure.

"The alliance of Russia and France has had time to affirm its character and bear fruit. If none may doubt the essentially pacific idea from which it arose, no more can anyone fail to perceive that it has contributed powerfully to the maintenance of the balance of power between the forces of Europe—a necessary condition to peace. Questions which have arisen have found it watchful and resolute, reconciling its own interests with the general interests of the world. It was moderate because it was strong and won over in advance settlements which are inspired by justice and humanity. The good which it has done is a pledge that it will do still more, and in that full confidence, after paying a pious tribute to the noble founder of the work to which this day is a magnificent consecration, I raise a glass to the glory and happiness of your Majesty, to the happiness of the Empress and all your family, and to the greatness and prosperity of Russia, the friend and ally of France."

The Czar, in a clear voice, read the following reply:

"At the moment of leaving France, where we have again received so cordial and so warm a welcome, I desire to express the sincere gratitude and the strong feeling which stirs us. We shall ever retain, the Empress and myself, precious memory of these few days so full of impressions which are engraved upon our hearts and shall continue, both far and near, to associate ourselves with all that concerns friendly France. France amie; the ties which unite our countries have again been affirmed and have received fresh confirmation in the manifestations of mutual sympathy which have been so eloquently made here and have found so full an echo in Russia.

"The intimate union of two great Powers animated by the most pacific intentions, who, while able to make their rights respected do not seek to injure in any way the rights of others, is a precious element in the appeasement of the whole of humanity. I drink prosperity to France, prosperity to a friendly allied nation, to its gallant army, and its splendid fleet. Let me repeat all thanks. I raise the glass in your honor." The band then played the Russian national hymn.

Prior to the luncheon, there was a final charge by the cavalry past the tribune occupied by the Czar. It was a superb spectacle.

The Czar and President Loubet had a conference lasting an hour last evening. Count Lamsdorff, the Russian Foreign Minister, and M. Delcasse, the head of the Foreign Office, also had a conference today.

It is supposed that these meetings were in relation to political affairs.

Again Trying to Oust Mr. Dole.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 21.—The enemies of Governor Dole, of Hawaii, have renewed their efforts to oust him from office, according to F. J. Mendura, representative of Hawaiian planters, who is here.

This Company Pays Interest on sums of money which are subject to check at U. S. Union Trust & Storage Co., 1414 F st.

**Suburban Cottages