SHAFFER MUST PROVE CHARGES

Gompers and Mitchell Issue Challenge to Him.

ASK FOR INVESTIGATION

SUGGEST COMMITTEE OF THREE TO MAKE INQUIRY.

Washington, Sept. 25.—In an open letter issued today, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and vice president of the cigar makers' union, and John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America and second vice president of the American Federation of Labor, challenged Theodore A. Shaffer, president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, to prove his statement recently made against them. The letter is dated New York, Sept. 25, and is directed to Mr. Shaffer at Pittsburg. It cites Mr. Shaffer's statement as printed in the newspapers of Sept. 1, and continues:

"There is no doubt in our minds that the statements referred to were made by you, and assuming this to be so, we believe that you should be afforded the most ample opportunity of demonstrating the truths of your statements, so if they are founded on fact, the world, and particularly the world of organized labor, may know it. We believe that you should be afforded the fullest latitude in justifying your course and your charges, and at the same time pillory us if we deserve it. On the other hand, you will realize the impossibility of our allowing your charges and insinuations to go broadcast and stand unanswered and unchallenged.

"Having due regard for our duty toward the labor movement and the interests committed to our charge, we have no desire to enter into a controversy through the newspapers and have therefore declined to say anything about the matter to the representatives of the press who have importuned us to answer, but, repeating that we believe it to be necessary that your charges and insinuations should be substantiated or refuted, to that end we submit the following proposition to you:

Suggests a Committee.

"First—That a committee of three shall meet, either in Pittsburg, Washington, D. C., or the city of New York, for the purpose of hearing and determining the charges and insinuations you have made against us.

"Second—That if the committee finds us guilty of your charges and insinuations, we will resign from the presidency of the American Federation of Labor and the vice presidency of the Cigar Makers' International union; from the presidency of the United Mine Workers of America and from the second vice presidency of the American Federation of Labor.

"Third—That the committee shall consist of three members of organized labor, to be selected by you from lists herein submitted."

The names of eighteen labor leaders, heads of different national labor organizations, are given. The latter states that the writers have carefully omitted the name of any member of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor or of any representative of any organization of which any member of the executive council is a member. The letter concludes thus:

"We cannot imagine that you would not make grave accusations against us without premeditation as to their consequences. We, therefore, insist that in common justice to us, and with due regard to the interests which both you and we represent, you will advise us within three days of your acceptance of our proposition."

HILL AND HARRIMAN CLASH OVER TRAFFIC

Chicago, Sept. 25.—James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern, was in Chicago today, and had an important conference with several railroad men of prominence. It is stated that the purpose of Mr. Hill's visit here was to arrange for the coming of Doris Miller as traffic manager of the Great Northern and Burlington. It developed that Mr. Miller will not come to Chicago until after the annual meeting of the Northern Pacific in October. The Record-Herald tomorrow will say:

"There is a hitch in the original plans as outlined by Mr. Hill. It was his desire to have Mr. Miller in Chicago in charge of the traffic of three roads and to oust Frederick I. Mellen, of the Northern Pacific. In this plan, also the Northern Pacific was to play second fiddle to the Great Northern in the matter of getting exchange traffic from the Burlington. Mr. Mellen, however, proved strong enough to frustrate a portion of this plan, and when he objected to Mr. Miller being placed over his head in the matter of traffic his objection was favorably considered by the Harriman people. As a compromise it was decided to permit Mr. Miller to come as traffic director of the Great Northern and Burlington, with advisory privilege over the Northern Pacific's traffic.

G. A. R. COMMANDER NAMES STAFF APPOINTMENTS

Minneapolis, Sept. 25.—Eli Torrance, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., today announced the following staff appointments: Adjutant general, S. H. Towler of Minneapolis; quartermaster general, Charles Burroughs of Rutherford, N. J.; inspector general, Wilford A. Wetherbee, Boston.

This will be General Burroughs' fourth successive term as quartermaster general. He has served under Commanders Tobin, Sexton and Kassebeer. The appointment of Dr. Towler makes it certain that Minneapolis will be the headquarters of the G. A. R. during Judge Torrance's administration.

BISHOP LEONARD THERE.

Takes Part in Daniel Webster Celebration at Dartmouth College.

Hanover, N. H., Sept. 25.—The centennial celebration of Daniel Webster's graduation from Dartmouth college was observed today. The following honorary degrees, among others, were conferred:

Doctor of Laws, The Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, Boston; Senator George F. Hoar, Worcester; Melville W. Fuller, chief justice of the United States supreme court; James S. Brice, M. P., of England; John Hay, secretary of state, Washington, and Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee, Ala.

One of the chief features of the celebration was the laying in the afternoon of the corner stone of Webster hall, to be erected in memory of the distinguished graduate of the institution.

Fully 1,500 outsiders had gathered here for the exercises. The stone was laid by Lewis A. Armstead of Boston, a great-grandson of Daniel Webster. The Rev. Abiel Leonard, D. D., '70, bishop of Utah, offered the prayer of dedication.

Low Will Accept.

New York, Sept. 25.—Seth Low announced tonight that he would accept the nomination for mayor by the anti-Tammany forces and would resign the presidency of Columbia university.

BLOODY CONFLICT IS THREATENED

Colombian and Venezuelan Soldiers Face Each Other.

AWAIT ORDERS TO STRIKE

CAN'T ACCEPT UNITED STATES' OFFER TO MEDIATE.

Caracas, Monday, Sept. 23.—(Via Willemstadt, Island of Curacao, Sept. 25.)—The correspondent of the Associated Press, in conversation today with a cabinet member who requested that his name be withheld, discussed the present situation, and was informed authoritatively that Venezuela had no intention of taking aggressive measures against the isthmus or of interfering there in any way, especially as the United States is so directly interested.

"Venezuela's differences," added the correspondent's informant, "are entirely with the Colombian liberals and the Colombian government and in no way with the Colombia people generally. If the Colombian liberals were to triumph tomorrow and the conservatives fall in consequence, the Venezuelan-Colombian imbroglio would cease to exist. The Venezuelan government earnestly desires the downfall of the present Colombian government, which menaces Venezuela.

"President Castro absolutely does not consider the organization of a grand Colombian republic, composed of Colombia, Venezuela and Ecuador, Genera, Uribe-Uribe is alone responsible for this idea, which President Castro repudiates.

"As to the actions of our gunboats at LaHacha during the present month, we were only watching Colombians' movements. We have not once purposely crossed the Colombian frontier. Colombia has continuously crossed our frontier. A fortnight ago the Colombia generals, Valencia and Verti, and the Venezuelan general, Rangel Garbiras, were directed to invade Venezuela from Cucuta. We are still awaiting the invasion. Eleven thousand Venezuelan troops and about 8,000 Colombian troops are drawn up in two opposing lines along the frontier awaiting orders. Some trivial incident or unexpected shot may start a bloody conflict.

"When the Colombians invaded Venezuela at San Cristobal in July, we asked the Colombian minister, Senor Rico, who was then there, to explain his country's action. Senor Rico said he must first communicate with Bogota. Venezuela is still awaiting Colombia's explanation. Until this comes Venezuela will not take aggressive action. If, meantime, Colombia again assumes the aggressive we shall retaliate when in readiness."

Venezuela could not, said the informant, accept the offer of the United States to mediate in the matter, because the answer to their request to Senor Rico for an explanation of the invasion has not yet been received. No state of war has existed, he said, and the government at Caracas is still without reliable news regarding the occurrences at LaHacha.

NO PUBLIC FUNCTIONS AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Washington, Sept. 25.—Secretary Cortelyou today announced that President Roosevelt would not hold any official functions at the White House until the public reception of New Year's day.

After that date they will take place as formerly.

Formal calls of organizations and officials in a body will be deferred until after thirty days from the date of the late president's death. The flag on the executive mansion will fly at half-mast and mourning papers will be used by the heads of the departments for a period of thirty days.

REPORTS FROM CHAFFEE.

Informs War Department of Deaths and Casualties in Philippines.

Washington, Sept. 25.—General Chaffee has sent to the war department the following list of casualties in the Philippines:

In engagement at Lobo, Luzon, Aug. 7, James Cocouak, Twenty-first infantry, killed in action; Harry Bechtel, First cavalry, killed in action.

In engagement at Lobo, July 7, Edward Croft, first lieutenant Nineteenth infantry, wounded slightly.

In engagement at Dalmajan, Samar, June 20, Patrick Sullivan, First infantry, moderate; Granvel N. Wray, First infantry, severe.

In engagement at Vilar, Bohiol, June 17, Louis Dieckman, corporal, Nineteenth infantry, slight; Peter Mulholland, Nineteenth infantry, slight; Charles H. Hodge, Nineteenth infantry, slight; Carl F. Peters, Nineteenth infantry, slight.

General Chaffee, under date of Aug. 13, reports the following deaths in the Philippines since Aug. 5 from various diseases:

Grant Greenberry, Twenty-fifth infantry; Frederick E. Weseman, Sixteenth infantry; Henry Thomas, Twenty-fifth infantry; William T. Smith, Twenty-first infantry; David M. Scott, Fourth infantry; W. G. Perry, sergeant, Fourth cavalry; Michael Murray, Fourth infantry; Frank A. Lewis, Fifth infantry; Andrew E. Larson, corporal, Twenty-second infantry; Charles T. Harrison, Twentieth infantry; Reuben Harris, Twenty-fifth infantry; Michael C. O'Neil, Third cavalry; Herman Wilke, sergeant, Twelfth infantry; Gilbert Scruggs, corporal, Ninth cavalry; Philip Oliver, sergeant, Ninth cavalry; Thomas Williams, Twenty-fifth infantry; Walter F. Sharp, Seventh infantry; George S. Johnson, Twenty-first infantry; John Worlse, First infantry; Burnett A. McIntyre, Twenty-fourth infantry; James Culliney, Twenty-sixth infantry; V. M. Winget, Twenty-sixth infantry; R. B. Nisbet, hospital corps.

The following were drowned: John Voigt, Sixteenth infantry; Thomas Nicholson, Ninth cavalry; Joseph M. Keyes, Thirtieth infantry; Frank Fry, farrier, Tenth cavalry.

Suicides: William D. Routh, Third cavalry; Richard A. Rowley, Fifth infantry; Lewis Richards, Seventh infantry.

Deplore Sensational Journalism.

Philadelphia, Sept. 25.—At today's session of the annual convention of the Catholic Young Men's National Union, Thomas J. Cummins of the International News Bureau read a paper on "American Journalism." He deplored the tendency toward sensationalism of the papers and declared that the assassination of President McKinley was due in a measure to the inflammatory utterances of the press. Bernard M. Hogan of Boston was elected president.

Spain Buys American Machinery.

New York, Sept. 25.—The World says: Spain is at present placing extensive contracts for railroad material and machinery in the United States. Close to 1,000 cars have been ordered from an American car and foundry company, which are to be used by the Compania del Norte, the principal Spanish trunk line, and the Bilbao-Santander railroad. The government gun factory at Trubia is to be equipped largely with Yankee machines, tools, etc. Large electrical orders are also being placed in this country.

SIRHEM HELL QUITS MIDWAY

Turkish Ticket Seller Disappears With $180.

PRETENDED TO BE SICK

BELIEVED THAT HE LEFT THE CITY.

Sirhem Hell, a Turkish ticket seller at the Elks' carnival, pocketed about $180 of the gate receipts last night and, leaving his post of duty upon the pretense of being sick, disappeared, nothing having been seen or heard of him since. His mysterious disappearance has led to the belief that he has left the city with the money, and the police have been called upon to locate him.

Sirhem was one of the chief ticket sellers and was stationed at the Third South entrance. According to the statement of Manager Jarbour, Sirhem left his post about 10 o'clock last night, and, complaining of being a little sick, asked to be relieved for a few minutes. He kept what money he had received and was allowed to leave the ticket stand under the condition that he would return in a few minutes.

When closing time came around the overseer reported to Mr. Jarbour that Sirhem was missing and a search failed to reveal any trace of him. After a man had been dispatched to his room and found that he had his effects were missing, the matter was reported to Chief Hilton and he was asked to look out for the Turk. A number of Mr. Jarbour's men were kept on the streets all night looking for Sirhem, but no trace of him could be found, and as he left his post of duty about 10 o'clock it is thought that he boarded the Short Line train and left the city. The police were ordered by Chief Hilton to look out for Sirhem and every effort is being made to get some trace of him.

Mr. Jarbour said that he could not tell last night just how much the ticket seller had gotten away with until the tickets were counted, but that he thought it would amount to about $180 or $200. He stated that Sirhem had been one of his most trusty men, and he was greatly surprised at his conduct. He said, though, that he had no doubt but that he would be able to locate him in a short time.

SMASHUP ON WESTERN

Engineer Made a Mistake and Several People Were Injured.

A light engine collided head-on with passenger train No. 1 on the Rio Grande Western thirty miles east of Price at 7:16 o'clock yesterday morning.

The injured:

D. H. Rader, engineer; slightly burned.

A. C. McNeer, fireman; slightly bruised.

L. Fraser, St. Albans, W. Va.; slightly cut over eye.

Mrs. C. H. Davis, Texas; fase bruised.

E. L. Morrison, mail clerk; left arm and shoulder bruised.

J. Cronin, roadmaster; slightly wounded on scalp.

Rader and McNeer were taken to the hospital at Grand Junction. The injuries were all slight.

The accident was due to an error made in noting the time by the engineer on the light engine. As a result he dashed at a lively speed into train No. 1, which is due in Salt Lake at 12:45 p. m. Both engines were damaged and the mail and express car badly smashed. The regular passenger coaches were not injured, although the passengers received a severe jolt at the time of the shock.

As soon as possible the wrecking train cleared the track, and the wrecked train was made up again. Train No. 3, due in Salt Lake at 10:50 p. m., passed it at Mounds, however.

Train No. 3 arrived in the city at midnight. Among the passengers were F. A. Jarvis of Washington and O. C. Pope of Baltimore.

"We intended to take No. 1, but were unable to get accommodation, and so waited for No. 3," they said. "When we passed No. 1 at Mounds the passengers leaned out of the windows and shook their fists at us, they were all so mad at being passed by a later train."

ALIMONY AND LIABILITY.

Richfield Bankrupt Seeks Release Through the Court.

H. E. Taylor of Richfield, a petitioner in bankruptcy proceedings, filed a schedule yesterday in the United States court. Assets amounting to $400 are scheduled, consisting of the stock of his saloon at Richfield. Liabilities are listed at $1,265.

The most unique element in the proceedings is the fact that Taylor has scheduled alimony amounting to $50, due Mrs. Taylor, among his liabilities, from which he prays to be freed. The other creditors are: Rieger & Lindley, $120; California Wine company, $485; Salt Lake Brewing company, $130; Beeker Brewing company, $120; Mt. Pleasant Cigar company, $130, and the Richfield Commercial & Savings bank, $230.

Real Estate Transfers.

Mary A. Herr et al. to Elmira Brown, lot 17, block 1, Temple View addition ..... $ 35

Mary E. Leach to Mary A. H. White, 7½x2½ rods southeast from the northwest corner of lot 8, block 9, plat B 1

James Bell to Edward G. C. Stockman, half acre in the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 1, township 2 south, range 1 west 150

E. G. C. Stockman to Edward Cupit, half acre in the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 1, township 2 south, range 1 west 100

Eliza Fairbourn et al. to H. R. Walker, half acre in the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 6, township 2 south, range 1 east 100

Edward Baynham to Caroline Baynham, 75 acres in the southeast quarter of section 34, township 1 south, range 1 east 1

Caroline Baynham to Alma Neilson, 75 acres in the southeast quarter of section 34, township 1 south, range 1 east 1

Mary E. Snell to Elizabeth T. Berrett, 7 acres in the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 17, township 2 south, range 1 east 1

Annie Hansen et al. to Frank Hansen, 10x2½ rods southwest from the northeast corner of lot 5, block 27, plat A 1

Trouble in Kentucky Mines.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 25.—Under orders of Governor Beckham, two companies of state militia were sent to Madisonville this afternoon. This action was taken in response to a report made by State Mine Inspector Hines, who has been there investigating the trouble at the coal mines. The request for troops was made by both strikers and non-strikers, as they were unable to cope with the lawless element.

Big Estate For Invalid.

New York, Sept. 25.—The will of the late Edward Duryea, the millionaire starch manufacturer, was declared valid today. It gives Walter Duryea, who is a hopeless invalid, the bulk of the estate. His three sisters contested the will.

EXCITING RACES FOR ROOMS BETWEEN BELATED ARRIVALS

Immense trade was experienced by the local hotels last night. Not only were the regular rooms filled, but parlors and out of the way places were brought into requisition to supply the demand for lodging. To add to the carnival rush the wreck on the Rio Grande made it impossible for large numbers of travelers to make railroad connections, and these had to remain in town over night.

Train No. 3 on that road arrived at midnight, and its approach was the signal for hackmen to secure loads by giving warning of the condition of affairs. Exciting races for the nearest hotels was the result, and many of the most energetic paid fancy prices to beat their more slow-going fellow-travelers to a haven of refuge for the night. At one of the leading hotels the proprietor was called out of bed at midnight in order to make it possible to accommodate a regular patron of the house.

The cheaper hotels were the first to fill up. By 12 o'clock the Knutsford was the only house having accommodations, and the available rooms were so few as to cause apprehension concerning late arrivals. Among those who experienced inconvenience consequent to the wreck were Mr. and Mrs. F. G. De Golyer and Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Ballou of Chicago, en route to Dillon, Mont., in the interests of the Montana Copper & Gold company. They were unable to proceed on their way, and held a jollification meeting over their good fortune in securing lounges to sleep on in the parlors of the Kenyon. The list of late arrivals was vastly larger than usual, and to this fact was due the embarrassment of the hotel keepers. All comers were provided with accommodations of some kind, however.

SPASM OF HILARITY SEIZES THE HAY FEVER ASSOCIATION

If you see a man dancing up the street so gaily that he touches only the high places, beaming so broadly upon everybody that the corners of his mouth are beneath his ears, and inviting every acquaintance he meets to hie with him to the nearest place where they serve ice water and other things, do not take him for a new father or a man who hasn't been kangarooed. He is probably a member of the Salt Lake Hay Fever association.

The Hay Fever association is endeavoring to find some adequate way to express its joy—for the frosts have come and they know that means the hay fever must retreat. They are considering hiring the entire Midway and doing the couchee-couchee themselves with high kicks. But even that is too tame, and their fertile brains are endeavoring to concoct some more original and adequate method of expressing their hilarity. As the former president of the National Hay Fever association, Henry Ward Beecher, once remarked: "Hay fever is a sign manual of intellect," and consequently the local sufferers may be depended on to devise something new and startling in the way of a celebration.

According to the best information, the change in weather was first noticed by one of the officers, Most Worshipful Kachoo H. M. McCartney, assistant chief engineer of the San Pedro road. The M. W. K. observed Tuesday morning that he was sneezing thirty times an hour less than usual. He started an investigation, recalled that he had noticed snow on the summits of the Wasatch, and hurried down road, and took the elevator in the McCornick building the weather bulletin posted there. The first word that caught his eye was "frost," and he promptly began to dance a jig in the elevator. The latest report was that the fluid fire within his head had not entirely disappeared, but that his spirits were effervescing like uncorked champagne over the prospects of complete relief soon.

At Walker Bros.' bank, Wielder of Timothy Causten Browne, jr., another officer, was so overjoyed he could scarcely add a column of figures, while Master of the Handkerchief George M. Scott didn't care whether he sold any hardware or not. Grand Inhaler John E. Counselman jumped for joy, while Grand Organizer William M. Havenor went up and down the Oregon Short Line congratulating the honorary members along the way.

Thus did these and other members jubilate over the arrival of the frost—all except the head of the local society, Most Supreme Sneezer A. E. Welby, superintendent of the Rio Grande Western. The most supreme sneezer has been afflicted so long that the hay fever of nine months in the year becomes a severe cold the rest of the time. He sat in his office yesterday with burning eyes and nostrils, keeping his temper by sheer force of will, and longing to be back again on the deck of a warship or the bridge of a merchant steamer, where the salt sea breezes refused to allow the hay fever germ an instant's resting place. It is believed that if he will consent to a contest, he will carry away the sneezer's medal offered as a prize by the National Hay Fever association to the man who has it worst.

CORBIN RETURNS TO WASHINGTON

Is pleased With Conditions in the Philippines.

IMPROVEMENTS TO BE MADE

TELLS OF THE WORK OF THE COMMANDING OFFICERS.

Washington, Sept. 25.—Major General Corbin, the adjutant general of the army, returned from the Philippines today. While he declined to submit to a formal interview, he talks freely of the condition of affairs in the Philippines, particularly of the work accomplished by Generals Sternberg, Weston and Greeley.

The general is greatly pleased with conditions there and was particularly gratified to find the health of the army so excellent and to see himself evidence of the good feeling among the officers and soldiers. Large economies have been effected in nearly every branch of the military service in the Philippines.

General Weston consolidated the depots of his department, thereby relieving a number of staff officers, with consequent saving in money. General Sternberg reduced the number of hospitals and consolidated the medical supply depots through the archipelago, leaving but one of three in Manila. On his return the hospital at Nagasaki was abandoned, as also was the hospital ship Relief, which had become no longer needed. The ship was turned over to General Chaffee for the interisland transportation department.

Problem of Importance.

General Ludington, quartermaster general, had not completed his work when General Corbin left. He is confronted with problems of greater importance than those of the others. The troops in Luzon, for instance, are almost entirely quartered in "conventoes" of church property, and now that quiet and order are restored, these are needed for church and school purposes. It will be difficult for the troops to be quartered as before until barracks are erected and this important question will be thoroughly investigated by General Ludington and a competent scheme prepared.

General Corbin said that the necessity for a regularly established mail service between Manila and this country is one of great importance, not only for the commercial interests, but the soldiers and officers serving in the archipelago; for there is now no certainty when mail will be received from home. The practicability of establishing an efficient mail service is illustrated by the facilities offered by the Canadian Pacific steamers carrying mail to the Orient, where the people of the ports in China and Japan where the steamers touch, can determine within an hour the date of the arrival of the next mail, and so strict is the penalty for failure to deliver the mail on schedule time that the people can depend on their mail with the exactness of the service in Washington.

It is understood the postoffice department is doing all in its power to accomplish this and the local postoffice in Manila is reported as being administered excellently, but the report of the mails is very irregular.

LET HIS CHILDREN DIE.

Zionist in British Columbia is Convicted of Manslaughter.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 25.—John Rogers, a member of the Christian Catholic Church of Zion, was today adjudged guilty of manslaughter by Justice Walkem on the charges that he caused the death of his two children by failing to provide them with medical attendance, which the trial jurge held was one of the necessaries of life, which the criminal code provides that a father or guardian shall provide for his children. The prisoner was remanded to jail and tomorrow will be released to appear for sentence when called upon, he furnishing bonds to the satisfaction of the attorney general.

Rogers admitted that the teachings of Eugene Brooks, who is also charged with causing the death of the children, led him not to call in a doctor when his family were suffering from diphtheria. Brooks will be tried Nov. 4.

TWO BILLION GALLONS.

Engineer Herschel Reports Favorably on the Ogden Reservoir Project.

Clemens Herschel, the hydraulic authority engaged by the executive committee of the Utah Light & Power company to report on the feasibility of the proposed dam and reservoir in Ogden canyon, completed his labors yesterday and submitted a report to that body, in the main favorable to the proposition. The report was heard by John R. Winder, L. S. Hills, R. Clawson, General Manager Campbell, Attorney Young and Engineer Hayward. What course will be followed by the company was not announced, pending an official written report to be submitted to the directors Oct. 8.

Mr. Herschel reported that no insurmountable or considerable obstacles stand in the way of the erection of a dam at the head of the canyon, forming a reservoir from which water can be supplied for irrigation purposes. An earthen dam with concrete core was suggested, sixty to seventy feet high, capable of impounding two billion cubic feet of water. The cost is estimated at $250,000.

From this expenditure the irrigation of 15,000 acres is assured. Co-operative features will characterize the project, the farmers' equity assuring for them free water during July, August and September. During the fall and winter the company will make use of the impounded water.

"I guess I am through," said Mr. Herschel last evening. "In the morning I will leave for the east. This dam will be of vast benefit to the community. We are just beginning to learn the possibilities of water. The papers, for instance, are full of nonsense about Niagara's power being exhausted. Only about 130,000 horsepower has been tapped there. Millions and millions await development."

Mr. Herschel was on the engineering committee upon whose report the development of the power at Niagara is based.

MOUNTAIN STATES

TO FIGHT FOREST FIRES.

Colorado Officials to Appeal to Washington For Help.

Eldora, Colo., Sept. 25.—John C. Joyce, register of the state land board, and M. J. O'Brien, special agent of the United States land office at Denver, have begun communication with the interior department at Washington with a view to securing assistance from the government in fighting the forest fires in this section that have been ravaging the timber sections and threatening the settlements.

A high wind has been blowing for the past twenty-four hours and the fire on Tennessee mountain has become a roaring furnace. Unless the fires are placed under control soon there is no telling what the outcome will be. There is no danger at this time to the town of Eldora.

Turns Down Irrigation Scheme.

(Special to The Herald.)

Boise, Ida., Sept. 25.—State Engineer Ross has turned down the Henry's lake irrigation scheme, one of the largest projects of the kind ever contemplated in Idaho. The plan was to carry water from Henry's lake by canal and creeks to a large tract of land in Fremont county. The engineer reports it is not feasible. Surveys showed that the canal through the divide this side of the lake would have to be eighty-five feet deep to take the water from the lake. The original estimate, based on reconnoisance, was twenty feet.

Gage to Take a Rest.

Chicago, Sept. 25.—Secretary of the Treasury Gage expects to leave Washington tomorrow for Chicago and Denver. His vacation was cut short by the death of President McKinley and, as he is in need of rest, the secretary will spend several weeks in the west. It was anticipated that he will make an address before the American Bankers' association, which will meet in Milwaukee next month.

Mad Mullah is Active.

London, Sept. 25.—A dispatch from Marseilles to the Times gives various mail news from east Africa. Emperor Menelik is still at Adis Alem, where he is building a village. He is in good health. The Mad Mullad has concluded an alliance with the Medjourlin tribe which is well provided with rifles and ammunition.

SAYS SHIPS COULD HAVE COALED OFF SANTIAGO

(Continued from page 1.)

heights can see every vessel in port. As soon as ascertained, notify the department whether the enemy is there. Could not squadron and also the Harvard coal from Merrimac leeward of Cape Cruz, Gonaives channel or Mole, Haiti? The department will send coal immediately to Mole. Report without delay situation at Santiago, Cuba.

"'LONG.'"

Mr. Raynor called attention to the fact that there were some material changes in the dispatches as printed in the official reports by the navy department.

Dispatches Are Changed.

Admiral Schley's reply to these dispatches, dated May 29, in which he said he could not obey the orders of the department, was then read and Mr. Raynor pointed out various changes in the language of the dispatch as printed in the official report. He addressed the court briefly concerning these changes.

He said that Admiral Schley had spoken of the weather as "boisterous," and that that word had been omitted from the printed copy of the dispatch. He also stated that whereas the admiral had said that 9,500 tons of coal would be necessary, the printed copy made it 10,000 tons. It was also stated in the original that the Harvard was going to Port Royal, whereas Kingston had been inserted in the printed copy. There also were other changes.

Following is the text of the original dispatch sent to the navy department:

"Received dispatch of May 26 by Harvard off Santiago de Cuba. Merrimac's engine is disabled and she is helpless; am obliged to have her towed to Key West. Have been absolutely unable to coal the Texas, Marblehead, Vixen and Brooklyn from collier, owing to very rough seas and boisterous weather since leaving Key West. Brooklyn is the only one in the squadron having more than sufficient coal to reach Key West. Impossible to remain off Santiago in present state of coal on account of squadron. Not possible to coal to leeward of Cape Cruz in summer, owing to southwest winds.

"Harvard just reported to me she has only coal enough to reach Jamaica and she will proceed to Port Royal; also reports only small vessels could coal at Gonaives or Mole Haiti. Minneapolis has only coal enough to reach Key West, and same of Yale, which will tow Merrimac. It is to be regretted that the department's orders cannot be obeyed, earnestly as we have all striven to that end. I am forced to return to Key West via Yucatan channel for coal. Can ascertain nothing concerning enemy. Was obliged to send Eagle to Port Antonio, Jamaica, yesterday, as she had only twenty-seven tons of coal on board. Will leave St. Paul here. Will require 9,500 tons of coal at Key West."

Schley and the Spanish Fleet.

Admiral Cotton then related a conversation he had had with Admiral Schley concerning a proposition of Lieutenant Reall of the Harvard to go ashore and put himself in communication with the Cuban insurgents. He could not, he said, recall the exact words of the conversation, but at all events Mr. Beall had not been ordered ashore. Judge Advocate Lemly then asked:

"After you delivered the order, and prior to the dispatch which he delivered to you to be sent to Kingston, what effort did he make to locate Cervera's fleet to your knowledge?"

"None, to my knowledge."

"Did he, with his squadron, at that time approach Santiago?"

"He did not. I will qualify that to this extent. The vessels, of course, were not at anchor; they were moving about and there were directions for movements toward the harbor of Santiago."

"Referring to that phase in the dispatch, 'the department looks to you to ascertain the facts that the enemy, if there is, does not leave without a decisive action,' what, within you knowledge, did Commodore Schley do in obedience to these instructions?"

"Nothing, to my knowledge."

"On the departure of the flying squadron, supposed to depart on that day, as indicated by the signal for Key West, and that leaving of your own vessel for Kingston, what of the American force was left off Santiago to prevent the exit of Cervera's fleet from that harbor?"

"I have no personal knowledge of that fact."

Judge Advocate Lemly then started to read dispatches received by Admiral Cotton from Admiral Schley, delivered by the Scorpion. Mr. Raynor objected to the reading of these dispatches, unless Admiral Sampson's dispatch, No. 7, to Admiral Schley, should also be read Admiral Schley's orders were based on that.

Dispatch is Lost.

At this point Captain Parker remarked that this dispath would not be found. To this remark Captain Lemly took exception, saying that it was out of place for counsel to make such comment. Admiral Dewey sustained the objection.

The order of Admiral Sampson, which is a letter known as the "Dear Schley" letter, was then read.

On cross examination Admiral Cotton said that while he had delivered four or five dispatches to Admiral Schley, he had had the original only of the one dispatch, which he had given. They had all been translated by Lieutenant Beall and he had not seen the originals of any but one. He had no record of any other dispatches.

Mr. Raynor—I think maybe I can help you if you will let me. Are you not mistaken about dates and is not the date of the delivery of these dispatches the 31st instead of the 27th of May? You did deliver the dispatches, there is no doubt.

Admiral Cotton—All the dispatches I received at St. Nicholas mole were delivered to Commodore Schley on the morning of May 27, 1898. There is no mistake about that. The dispatches I received at Kingston for Commodore Schley were delivered on the morning of May 31. There is no mistake about that.

Mr. Raynor—Then we will go ahead and see if you can find any more. I know you delivered them as fast as you got them.

Admiral Cotton—I desire to inform counsel that I have a record of the dispatches that were received by me or that came addressed to the Harvard or addressed to the senior officer at St. Nicholas mole or Kingston, Jamaica. I have not a record of the dispatches that came and which were intended for Commodore Schley except one.

Records of Dispatches.

Mr. Raynor—You spoke of four or five dispatches.

Admiral Cotton—The dispatches to which I have reference are those which were received by the Harvard by me.

"Have you a record of those?"

"I have a record of the dispatches that were intended for the Harvard and were received by me as the commanding officer of the Harvard. I have not a clear record of all dispatches that were addressed to or intended for Commodore Schley or the senior officer off Santiago."

The witness identified one dispatch printed in the appendix to the report of the bureau of navigation, May 27, 1898. The court at this hour adjourned for luncheon.

When the court reconvened after luncheon, Mr. Raynor resumed his cross-examination of Admiral Cotton. His first effort was to reconcile certain dates, saying that it was most important that they should be correct. He would admit the delivery of one dispatch on the 27th, but the contention was that the other dispatches were delivered on the 31st.

He called the admiral's attention to the fact that one of the dispatches which he said he delivered on May 27 had been dated at Washington as of that date. This is the dispatch in which Secretary Long had instructed the commander as to the importance of determining explicitly whether Cervera's fleet was in Santiago harbor.

The admiral said that if he had said that this dispatch was delivered on the 27th he had made a mistake—that it was delivered on the 31st, after his return from Kingston. The admiral said, however, that he was certain that he had delivered more than one dispatch to Commodore Schley on the 27th. He said:

"I delivered to Commodore Schley two messages on the morning of May 27. I think it probable that among the dispatches which I spoke of having handed to him on that date there may have been some which were addressed to me and not to him which contained information such as I thought he should have. Of the two dispatches addressed to him, one was from Admiral Sampson and the other from the navy department."

Schley Anxious About Coal.

Referring to his conversation with Admiral Schley concerning the coal supply of the fleet on the 27th, Admiral Cotton said that Admiral Schley had expressed great anxiety on that point, such as any commander would have felt, he said, under the circumstances.

At this point Mr. Raynor referred to the previous remark concerning coaling in the open sea on the 27th. He said:

"I understand you to have said that after reading the dispatches the commodore made signals inquiring the amount of coal. Did you see the answering signals?"

"I did not," responded the witness.

"You stated you could have coaled from the Merrimac on that day; why did not you do so?"

"In the first place I had no authority to coal. In the second place I was going for coal, which I could receive within twenty-four hours, and in the third place, coal was more needed by the fleet than by the Harvard."

"Did you ask the commodore for permission to coal?"

"I did not."

Mr. Raynor attempted to have Admiral Cotton say that his conversation with Admiral Schley concerning Lieutenant Beall's proposition to go ashore and communicate with the insurgents had occurred on the 31st instant instead of the 27th of May. The witness said that it might possibly be the case, but that to his best recollection the conversation occurred on the 27th. Mr. Raynor explained that Admiral Schley had on the 31st sent another man ashore to communicate with the insurgents, which made plain Schley's declination of Beall's proposition.

The witness said that up to May 24 he did not know of the presence of the Spanish fleet within the harbor at Santiago, nor did he know of any other officer who had that information at that time.

On redirect examination Admiral Cotton said he was satisfied that he told Admiral Schley of Lieutenant Beall's proposition on the 27th because he would have considered that he was remiss in his duty if he had not given the information at the first opportunity. He had then besides the order of the department to Commodore Schley to ascertain the facts concerning the presence of the Spanish fleet in the harbor.

Department Reports Inaccurate.

Mr. Hanna here introduced a copy of a dispatch from Admiral Sampson which had been received by the Harvard and which had not been made public heretofore. It was stated that this message had been written on May 22. A notation on it showed that it had been received on May 25. The dispatch was in cipher and was directed to the Harvard at Mole St. Nicholas. It was translated by Lieutenant Beall and as presented read:

"The Spanish squadron at Santiago, if previous to May 19 escaped off Sagua, Cuba. Communicate with Schley if he (they) move west. Schley is expected May 24 at Santiago from Cienfuegos. Telegraph me from St. Nicholas mole to Key West if he (they) move east and leave letter for Schley. Then go to Santiago to meet him. I shall be at Bay Francis with squadron. If two scouts are available one should keep track of the Spanish squadron."

Admiral Cotton said that the copy which he had read had been retained by him. He added that if he had ever given that dispatch to Admiral Schley, it had been on the 27th and not on the 31st of May.

Mr. Raynor here raised the point that the document read was a copy and not the original. He called attention to the fact that the document had not been printed in the official reports of the navy department. An animated controversy followed, in which Mr. Raynor commented upon the (in his opinion) inaccuracy of the department's reports. He demanded the original dispatch and added:

"This is an inquiry and not a prosecution and you are here to protect and vindicate Admiral Schley as much as we are."

He said that Admiral Schley had turned in all his papers and that Admiral Sampson's papers should also be available for the purposes of the court.

Captain Lemly then produced the original cipher copy of the dispatch. He asked the witness how he had received the message and the latter replied:

Translation Correct.

"I received from the cable office on board the Harvard at St. Nicholas mole the dispatch of which this is a translation. Lieutenant Beall made the translation."

"Is it a correct translation of the cipher?"

"I believe it to be."

"Did Beall so state to you or did he hand it to you as a correct translation?"

"He handed that to me as a correct translation of the original dispatch in cipher and I believe it correct."

"Now I will ask you whether, according to the best of your knowledge and belief and your best recollection of the subject, you delivered, on the 27th of May, to Commodore Schley this dispatch?"

"To the best of my knowledge and belief, I delivered a copy of that dispatch to Schley on May 27 off Santiago, and that is one of the dispatches to which I referred as having delivered. To the best of my knowledge I delivered a copy of that dispatch because it was important information for him, and he was mentioned by name in the dispatch."

Ultimately Mr. Raynor consented to accept the story as correct.

This point being settled, counsel for the department passed to the point concerning the proposition of Lieutenant Beall to communicate with the Cuban insurgents on shore, and in doing so caused another objection to be raised by Mr. Raynor. The question was put by Mr. Hanna, who said:

Proposition of Lieutenant Reall.

"I will ask you whether you would have considered that you had discharged your whole duty, having knowledge of this, if you had not communicated with Commodore Schley?"

Mr. Raynor indicated an objection, saying: "You are not pressing a question of that sort."

To this Admiral Dewey interjected: "The witness has already stated that very fact."

Mr. Raynor—He gave that as a reason for verifying his recollection, but the question is asked here whether he performed his duty.

Admiral Dewey—As the witness said that he considered he had done his whole duty, I think he has answered that. I was struck with that very phrase, and I thought how much time we were wasting, asking the same question over and over again."

Mr. Hanna was not, however, entirely satisfied with the status of the matter as thus left and said he did not ask it for purposes of rep