

SANTIAGO CAMPAIGN

STORY OF BATTLE BEING UNRAVELED BY SCHLEY COURT OF INQUIRY.

SCHLEY REMAINS IN IGNORANCE

Admiral Evans Admits Schley Was Kept in Dark About Secret Signals—Sigsbee Fails to Clear Mystery—Intimation That Sampson Was Warned—Schley's Splendid Conduct in Action.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 4.—The proceedings of the Court of Inquiry to investigate the conduct of Admiral Schley during the Santiago campaign are rapidly progressing. In the last four days eleven witnesses have been examined. The next important thing thus far developed is that information furnished by the navy department to Sampson and the captains of the four scouting ships in regard to the presence of the Spanish fleet in Santiago harbor was not communicated to Schley, although many of the officers of these vessels were in daily contact with his fleet.

Rear Admiral Evans, who as captain commanded the battleship Iowa during the Santiago campaign, was one of the most important witnesses called. His testimony covered the entire period from the time the Iowa left the port of Key West on the 20th of May, 1898, until the 6th of July, when Admiral Evans testified he had a conversation with Admiral Schley concerning the battle of the 3d. He described in detail the principal battle off Santiago, and also gave particulars concerning the bombardment of the Colon on the 31st of May.

On his cross-examination by Mr. Rayner, Admiral Evans said he had left Key West with the Iowa for Cienfuegos on the 20th, and that he knew before leaving that port that a secret code had been arranged for communication with the insurgents on shore at Cienfuegos, as Captain Chadwick had given him this information.

"Then, did you inform Commodore Schley that this system of signals had been arranged?"

"I did not. It never entered my mind that he did not know it."

"Upon what ground did you suppose that Commodore Schley knew it?"

"He was the commanding officer of the squadron. Admiral Evans also testified at great length in regard to the famous loop of the Brooklyn, saying that at one time the Texas had to come to a dead stop because the Brooklyn was within 100 yards directly ahead of her. He also said that official charts of the battle showing the Brooklyn not to have been closer than one-third of a mile from the Texas was absolutely wrong.

Commander Miller read from the collier's log to show that the Iowa, the Massachusetts and the Casford had been coaled on the 23d and 24th of May. On the 25th, he said, was making from 6 to 11 knots and the sea was smoother. Vessels could have coaled that day. He had objected to having two battleships coaled as they had a peculiar rolling motion and might have crushed the collier between them. In response to the court Commander Miller said he could have coaled any of the ships on the 25th, though not comfortably.

Captain Theodore F. Jewell, who was commander of the cruiser Minneapolis, said that he had been with the flying squadron on the evening of May 25. Captain Lemay, quoted from Admiral Schley's letter to the senate committee on naval affairs, dated February 18, 1899, saying: "After having been informed by the scouts commanded by such officers as Sigsbee, Jewell and Wise, that, although they had been off Santiago for a week, they had seen nothing of Cervera's fleet since it left Curacoa," and asked whether he had given to Admiral Schley this information or any other information concerning the Spanish fleet.

The witness replied: "I gave him no information with reference to that subject whatever."

Capt. Sigsbee, formerly of the Maine and afterward of the scouting ship St. Paul, testified that the first positive knowledge of the presence of the Spanish fleet in Santiago harbor was on the morning of the 29th of May, 1898, twenty minutes after the Colon had been sighted in the harbor by Schley's squadron, although he had been cruising off the harbor since the 21st of May. He did not give Schley on the 29th when he first met that officer upon the arrival of the squadron, any definite information of the whereabouts of the Spanish fleet, although he reported to him certain events which he thought ought to have indicated that the fleet was inside the harbor. He reported, however, that on the 29th he chased some steamers, which he thought were the Spaniards approaching Santiago. Admiral Sampson, in a report to the Navy Department, apparently quoted Capt. Sigsbee as saying that Schley was blockading the harbor of Santiago. Capt. Sigsbee positively denied ever having made such statement.

All of the commanders of the scouts have now been on the stand, and although all of them received the dispatch saying the Spanish fleet

A WOMAN MASQUERADES AS A MAN

In Her Last Illness It was Revealed that "Mr. Hall" was a Female.

New York, Sept. 30.—The strange story of a woman who preferred to pass for a man was revealed by the death of Miss Carolina Hall, of Boston, a cabin passenger on the steamership Citta Di Terino, which arrived from Naples and other ports on Sunday. On the passenger list Miss Hall appeared as "Mr. Chas. Wind-hall," and with "him" on the ship was Mrs. Hall. It was not until the former was stricken with a mortal illness that the ship's surgeons made the discovery that the supposed man was a woman. Before that no one suspected that "Mr. Hall" was not a man and "she" and his wife were received as such. The woman addressed her companion as "Miss Hall" and spoke of her as "my wife."

The woman was 39 years of age and said to have been the only daughter of a Col. Hall, a well-to-do retired army officer living in Boston. She was of slender build, medium height and with a short crop of light hair cut pompadour. She dressed well and carried herself with the air of a man. Her voice and gestures were masculine. After "Mr. Hall" was taken ill, the ship's surgeons were called in and then the secret came out. The patient in the harbor it looked as if the Spanish fleet intended to come out, he said that he could not remember the occurrence, although it might be possible. He testified, also, that the New York arrived an hour and fifteen minutes after the Colon had surrendered. The Colon was the last Spanish ship to strike her colors.

Capt. Sigsbee again positively testified that he never received or communicated to Commodore Schley the departments dispatch of May 20, saying that the Spanish fleet arrived in Santiago harbor on May 19. Lieut. James G. Doyle was the first of the Brooklyn's officers to appear as a witness, and was called for both sides. He testified that changes in the Brooklyn's log, as to the time made at the time of the loop, were inserted to correct palpable errors, and were made at the suggestion of Lieut. Sharp, of the Vixen.

One of the most important episodes in Lieut. Doyle's testimony came just as the court adjourned. Mr. Rayner had asked Lieut. Doyle whether the blockade as established by Commodore Schley was maintained after the first of June, the date of Admiral Sampson's arrival. The witness answered in the affirmative, and then Mr. Rayner inquired when the circular from the blockade was commenced. Before Lieut. Doyle had opportunity to answer, Capt. Lemay, who from the first has insisted that Admiral Sampson must not be brought into the case, objected. The court immediately returned with an announcement that all questions as to the blockade of Santiago must be confined to the arrival of the commander-in-chief, Admiral Sampson.

The effect of this decision, of course, is to prevent Admiral Schley's counsel from showing to the court, as they had intended, that Schley's plan of blockade was satisfactory to Admiral Sampson upon the latter's arrival, and was maintained by him for a considerable period without change.

Upon the reassembling of the court next day Lieut. Doyle again took the stand. Mr. Rayner, counsel for Admiral Schley, asked: "What was Admiral Schley's conduct and bearing at the time either during the bombardments or during the battle of July 3, when his ship was under fire?"

"He always struck me as being just about as well possessed as it was possible for anybody to be under these circumstances." Mr. Rayner then asked the witness whether on July 2, 1898, he had observed smoke coming from Santiago harbor over Cozopa hill? Captain Lemay objected, contending that such questions would be to open the gates for an interminable inquiry and if one side should enter upon such questions the other side also must be allowed to do so. They did not object except for the reason of the time involved.

Mr. Rayner was then permitted to ask his question, which he did in the following words: "Was the smoke observed on July 2, by Commodore Schley, communicated to the squadron?"

The reply was: "Smoke was observed rising in the harbor on July 2, and my impression now is and always has been since that night that that information was conveyed to the commander-in-chief."

After describing the battle of Santiago and the chase of the Colon, Lieut. Doyle was excused, and the court adjourned.

At this writing it seems likely that the Department will not call very many more witnesses. If this turns out to be true, Admiral Schley will shortly have an opportunity of presenting his side of the case. The testimony against him has generally been very weak, and he ought have very little trouble in refuting it.

IT IS IMPORTANT that those who go on excursions for pleasure or health should make some provisions against the attacks of bowel disease, which not only cause the greatest inconvenience, but are sometimes fatal in their results. A bottle of Perry Davis' Pain Killer is, we have found, a most effective remedy against such attacks. Avoid sunbaths, there is but one Pain Killer, Perry Davis'. Price 25c and 50c.

INSURGENTS ARE ACTIVE

ISLAND OF SAMAR SCENE OF TRAGEDY. AMERICAN SOLDIERS SURPRISED.

ONE COMPANY ALMOST WIPED OUT

Survivors Report Disaster—All the Officers Killed—Bodies Horribly Mutilated—Gen. Hughes Preparing to Attack Insurgents—Natives Possibly Encouraged by Assassination of McKinley.

Manila, Sept. 29.—A disastrous fight between United States troops and insurgents occurred yesterday in the island of Samar, near Balangiga. A large body of insurgents attacked Company C, Ninth Infantry, only twenty-five members of the company escaping. All the others are reported to have been killed. The company were at breakfast when attacked and made a determined resistance; but the overwhelming numbers of the insurgents compelled them to retreat.

Of the survivors, who have arrived at Basey, eleven are wounded. According to the latest returns the strength of the company was seventy-two. Capt. Thomas W. Connell, First Lieut. Edward A. Bumpus, and Mr. R. S. Griswold, surgeon, officers of the company, are among the number killed.

Late advices give horrifying details of the slaughter. It seems that the president of the town, claiming to be friendly, led the assault in person. On hearing of the slaughter Colonel L. A. Derusey, of the Eleventh Infantry, started for the scene immediately with a battalion. The body of Captain Connell had been killed at the head of the company, and his body was found with his hands and arms severed, and his body was found with his hands and arms severed, and his body was found with his hands and arms severed.

The vessel docked at this port Sunday and the young woman died at 2:33 a. m., today. During the day the coroner's office was notified and a coroner's physician visited the ship and held an autopsy on the body. After this the other woman telegraphed to Col. Hall, in Boston. All day long in the saloon of the steamer, "Mrs. Hall" sat by the dead woman's relatives waiting for the dead woman's relatives to come for the body. She is an Italian of about 35 years and rather good-looking. She cannot speak English and did not seem willing to tell all the strange story. It was learned, however, that she had known "Mr. Hall" for some years and was well aware that her companion was a woman.

This evening a telegram from Albert J. Hall was received abroad the steamship for Miss Carolina Hall, saying the sender would come to New York. It was dated Boston Highlands. It was learned tonight through the Italian woman that Miss Hall had resided abroad about ten years and that her companion, Guiseppina Portania, had known her about three years. She thought her companion could get along in the world better than women and therefore adopted male attire. She traveled with the other for two years, and as she was an artist, went about the art centres painting and working at her profession. Being a good rifle shot Miss Hall is said to have entered several tournaments and won prizes. When she decided to come home she asked the Italian woman to accompany her.

COLUMBIA WINS SECOND RACE

English Boat Outdistanced From the Start to the Finish.

New York, Oct. 3.—In the most superb contest ever sailed by single stickers of the America's cup the Columbia vanquished to-day in a spanking breeze over a triangular course off Sandy Hook the plucky Irish knight's challenger, Shamrock II. The wind, from north-north-west, held true from start to finish, and at times had a force of about 18 knots. The Shamrock was beaten three minutes and fifty-two seconds actual time, and three minutes and thirty-five seconds corrected time.

The fastest race ever sailed in a cup contest, it was only a royal struggle from a spectacular point of view, but it was absolutely decisive as to the merits of the two racing machines. There is not a yachting sharp who witnessed the race to-day who is not firmly convinced that the defender is the abler boat, blow high or blow low, beating, reaching or running and that Sir Thomas and his merry British tars are doomed to return home empty handed.

TAMMANY'S CANDIDATE, SHEPARD NAMED FOR MAYOR

New York, Oct. 3.—The Tammany convention to-night nominated Edward H. Shepard for mayor.

The platform of the convention charges a brutal indifference of the publicans to the city of New York. The platform of the convention charges a brutal indifference of the publicans to the city of New York. The platform of the convention charges a brutal indifference of the publicans to the city of New York.

Spain never made any effort to occupy Samar, and it only has been for probably three months past that the United States has undertaken that work. The latest report made by Gen. Hughes to the War Department was that the number of insurgent rifles on the island aggregated about 300. The Filipinos carried on a guerrilla warfare, and operations against them were difficult. The disaster to Company C, of the Ninth Infantry, occurred, it is believed, while it was engaged in an expedition to clear the country of roving bands of these insurgents.

The fact that the Americans were attacked while at breakfast indicates the daring and pluck of the insurgents. Immediately upon receipt of the dispatch Adjutant General Corbin called Gen. Chaffee to send a complete report of the fight and a list of the casualties.

A well-known official of the government in speaking of this outbreak against the American forces in Samar said he regarded it as consequence of the assassination of President McKinley. In all probability the insurgents had received, he said, only meagre reports of the tragedy, and possibly believed the shooting to be the result of some popular outbreak against the President. The natives had seized the opportunity in the flickering hope of retrieving some of their lost ground.

Company C was a portion of the Ninth Regiment of United States Infantry which went to China at the time of the Boxer outbreak and which there performed valiant service. Later the troops went to Manila and were engaged in provost duty in that city. During the past summer a battalion of the Ninth was sent to Samar.

EMMA GOLDMAN NOT TO SPEAK. Mayor Harrison Orders That She be Suppressed—Writes of Czolgosz's Crime? Chicago, Oct. 2.—Mayor Harrison today ordered the police to prevent Emma Goldman's lecture tomorrow night. The anarchist organ, "The Society," was issued today for the first time since the President was first shot. It is neither the memory of the dead President nor the grief of the people is respected or even considered, the leading article, "Review of Czolgosz's crime," is by Emma Goldman.

COTTON CROP SMALL

Condition Lowest in Ten Years—Loss of Ten Per Cent Since August 24th.

CONFEDERATE ARMY TITLES

General Theo. F. Toon a Peculiar Example of a Career Soldier.

The new state superintendent of public instruction of North Carolina, Thomas F. Toon, has a very interesting personality. He is spoken of as Col. Toon and as Gen. Toon, for he was a colonel, then a brigadier general, then again a colonel. This was under an odd provision that authorized the appointment of certain colonels as temporary brigadier generals. Gen. Toon has placed in his hands a large pocket-book which he carried on his person during the war. It contains his commissions, also the last pay he received, &c. His notification as to the brigadier generalcy is written on a letter size sheet of very thin and poor paper, and is as follows:

Headquarters Department Northern Virginia, June 4, 1864.—Extract Special Order No. 114: The following named officers are appointed to the temporary rank of the position indicated, are assigned to duty as set forth: Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Toon to the temporary command of Johnston's brigade, Rodes' division, Ewell's corps. By command of Gen. R. E. Lee. W. H. TAYLOR, A. G. General.

Brig. Gen. Toon, however, Early. Gen. Toon had certainly as colonel of the Twentieth North Carolina Infantry won his right to a generalcy. He became colonel July 25, 1862, as appears by the special order of Gen. Iverson: "Capt. Thomas F. Toon, Company A, Twentieth N. C. T., having been passed by the board of examiners of this brigade and recommended for the colonelcy of his regiment, the judgment of the board is approved and Capt. Toon is hereby directed to assume immediately the command of the Twentieth N. C. T." He thus "jumped" the lieutenant colonel and major and several captains. His second commission as colonel was dated May 30, 1864. He protested and the date was properly fixed as July 26, 1863. His letter is covered with interesting endorsements and signatures, among those of Gen. Robert D. Johnston, John B. Gordon, R. E. Lee and John Blair Hoge, A. G., in the office of the Secretary of War.

The commissions are on letter sheets of blue paper. They begin with the words "You are hereby informed that the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, has appointed you," &c. "We are appointing to the temporary rank of brigadier general, P. A. C. S., under act approved May 31, 1864," is dated June 2, 1864, and the rank is from May 31. "Should you accept you will report for duty to Gen. R. E. Lee."

Gen. Toon commanded Johnston's brigade until January 28, 1865, when, as stated, he was recommended colonel of the Twentieth, his old command. It is quite odd to hear one comrade address him as general and the next one call him colonel.

Gen. Toon was wounded three times at Sharpsburg; first in the arm, then in the leg, but these two wounds did not check him. The third time he was in the leg. One of the interesting things in his pocket-book is a Confederate railway pass; another a regular railway ticket.

He was last year elected state superintendent of public instruction, and is devoting himself to the state's educational advancement.

It is not every day a man finds what he is looking for, but the following from the Knoxville Journal took us without looking for the sentiments were our before. But as we, who believe in honesty in the ballot box are somewhat strangers in a strange land here in the south, it is very refreshing to know that there are others who are subject to like passions as we and are not ashamed or afraid to give expression to their feelings.

The Journal says: "The man who will stuff a ballot box, who will make a false count of the votes cast by the people, who falsifies the returns of elections, or who is a party to such things in any way, who selects election officials to do such things, or who fails to prevent the crimes when he has the power to, or who accepts an office that comes to him through such infamous methods, is as much an enemy to his country and to its free institutions as the assassin who fired the shot that took the life of William McKinley, and robbed the nation of its chosen and beloved president. This is no extreme statement, but the plain, universal truth.—Chatham Citizen, Sept. 25.

There were about 200 men engaged in the affair and they all masked. They attacked the jail door with a battering ram, and it soon yielded. On gaining admittance, they demanded at the point of a gun the keys of the jail or threatened if he did not yield the man they would kill him. The jailer then got the man out of his cell and he was given to the mob. When they first took him Brady said: "What is it, gentlemen?"

The march to the hanging place was quiet. Brady was given a chance to say a word. He declared that they had the wrong man, although he had been positively identified by his victim and a score of other persons who had seen him with the child. He also asked some money that was due from the Montana Central Railroad to be sent to a niece and then he was pulled up. The end of the rope was tied to a pole and the crowd dispersed. Later Sheriff McConnell cut the body down and placed it in a coffin. There will be an investigation.

What is the difference between a "South hater" and a "North hater"? If one is a scoundrel, pray tell us, what the other is? For either to talk about the other, is a case of "the kettle calling the pot black," and displays more gall than brains."—Hickory Times-Mercury.

To Skeptical Asthmatics. The truly marvelous cures of Asthma which have already been effected by Dr. E. J. Schiffsman, certainly call for notice. His preparation, (Schiffsman's Asthma Cure) not only gives instant relief in the most stubborn and obstinate cases, but positively cures, in proof of which hear what the town clerk at Cavalier, N. D., Mr. W. Scerun, says: "I was troubled with asthma for 20 years, about 8 years ago started to use your Asthma Cure, and have not had an attack for six years."

Schiffsman's Asthma Cure can be obtained of all Druggists at 50c and \$1.00 per package, or by writing direct to Dr. Schiffsman Box 304, St. Paul, Minn.

PROWLERS AT TOMB.

FIRED ON BY THE GUARD AT THE CANTON SEPULCHER.

SOLDIER IS STABBED BY VANDAL

New York in Review and Fred When the Chaffee was Ignored—Immediately Attacked by the Guard—Costly Search by American's Keith, Guard Almost and the Cemetery was Searched in Vain.

Canton, Ohio, Sept. 29.—A strange story comes tonight from West Lawn Cemetery, where a company of regulars from Fort Wayne, Mich., are guarding the vault in which the body of the late President McKinley lies. It is to the effect that the guard on duty on top of the vault fired a shot at one man, who refused to heed his challenge, that the shot was diverted by another man who appeared from another direction, and that an effort was made to stab the guard.

Military regulations prevent either the officers or the men of the post from being quoted on any matter connected with their service, and for this reason Capt. Biddle, who is in command, was obliged to decline to be quoted at the camp to-night. He will make a full report to his superiors at once.

Reliable authorities made the following statement: "Watched From Twenty Minutes. Private Depond was on guard duty on top of the vault at a point commanding the entrance below and the approach from the rear, and the man approached from the rear. Shortly before 7:30 he saw what he took to be the face of a man peering from behind a tree about forty feet from his post. He watched it for twenty minutes, he says, and at 7:45 saw the man hurry to a tree ten feet nearer. He challenged the man to halt, but this was not heeded, and the fellow approached nearer.

Depond leveled his gun and aimed to shoot for effect, but just at that instant another man who came toward him from the opposite side caught him, threw it up, and the bullet was spent in the air. This same man struck Depond on the right side of the abdomen with a knife or other sharp weapon, cutting an "L" gash in his overcoat an inch and a half long each way, and a smaller one in his blouse.

The flesh was not broken, but was bruised under the cuts in the clothing. Depond in the struggle fell and rolled down the side of the vault. Lieut. Ashbaugh, officer of the day, was in front of the vault, and rushed to the top on hearing the shot, but the men made good their escape. All members of the company on hearing the shot hurried to the vault, and besides searching the cemetery, the guard was increased.

One Man Was Masked. Depond is a recruit, enlisted in New York four months ago. He is said to be an excellent soldier and to have a fine record with his officers. He says the man who attacked him was masked, but that the first one he saw was not masked. He says the latter carried a white package in his right hand and something that glittered in his left.

Since the incident stories have been told in camp of some incendiary conversations overheard in the crowds that have visited the cemetery, including one to day alleging that some stranger said: "Lots of people would like to see this whole thing blown up."

There are seventy soldiers at the cemetery, twenty of whom are constantly on guard duty about the vault and camp.

LYNCHED IN NELENA. Man who Assaulted a Child Hanged to a Telegraph Pole in the Montana City.

Helena, Mont., Oct. 2.—James Edward Brady, the man who assaulted Elie Puppely, five years ago, in Helena, yesterday, was this morning, about 1:30 o'clock, taken from the jail by the mob and hanged to a telegraph pole in the Haymarket Square, about three blocks from the jail. The crowd was orderly and after the man had been hanged it quickly dispersed.

There were about 200 men engaged in the affair and they all masked. They attacked the jail door with a battering ram, and it soon yielded. On gaining admittance, they demanded at the point of a gun the keys of the jail or threatened if he did not yield the man they would kill him. The jailer then got the man out of his cell and he was given to the mob. When they first took him Brady said: "What is it, gentlemen?"

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STRIKES A RICH FIND.

"I was troubled for several years with chronic indigestion and nervous debility," writes F. J. Green, of Lancaster, N. H., "No remedy helped me until I began using Electric Bitters, which did me more good than all the medicines I ever used. They have also kept my wife in excellent health for years. She says Electric Bitters are just splendid for female troubles; that they are a grand tonic and invigorator for weak, run down women. No other medicine can take its place in a woman's family." Try them. Only 50c. Satisfaction guaranteed. B. J. White today.

Princess Chen Thanks the Kaiser for His "Gracious Reception." Berlin, Oct. 2.—Princess Chen, before leaving German territory, sent long dispatches to Emperor, William, thanking him for the "gracious reception, extended to the ex-patriate mission, for the hospitality and the decorations bestowed upon him," and expressing "a hope that the powerful German empire may promote the culture and development of China by a gracious show of mercy toward the Chinese dynasty and that Germany will maintain the bond of relations with China."

He had scarcely gotten away when news arrived that the German mission station near Tiang Tong, had been devastated by rebels. The German consul at Canton immediately requested the Chinese authorities to take steps to punish the perpetrators of the outrage. The latest information as to the fate of the missionaries is that all but one escaped and reached Hong Kong.

The Royal Month and the Royal Disease.—Sudden changes of weather are especially trying, and probably to none more so than to the scrofulous and consumptive. The progress of scrofula during a normal October is commonly great. We have think of scrofula in its bunches, cutaneous eruptions, and wasting of the bodily substance—without thinking of the great good many sufferers from it have derived from Hood's Sarsaparilla, whose radical and permanent cures of this one disease are enough to make it the most famous medicine in the world. There is probably not a city or town where Hood's Sarsaparilla has not proved its merit in more homes than one, in arresting and completely eradicating scrofula, which is almost as serious and as much to be feared as its near relative—consumption.

A well-known official of the government in speaking of this outbreak against the American forces in Samar said he regarded it as consequence of the assassination of President McKinley. In all probability the insurgents had received, he said, only meagre reports of the tragedy, and possibly believed the shooting to be the result of some popular outbreak against the President. The natives had seized the opportunity in the flickering hope of retrieving some of their lost ground.

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Anarchist Journal Barred from the Mails Chicago, Oct. 2.—Abraham Isaak, an anarchist leader and editor of Free Society, the most recent issue of which is ready for circulation, was today denied, at least temporarily, the use of the United States mails for the scattering of his paper. He was told at the postoffice to file a new application, which would be referred to the postmaster and until a ruling should be received from Washington the paper will be rigorously barred from the mails.

The Episcopal Convention. San Francisco, Oct. 2.—The Triennial Convention of Episcopalian bishops, clergy and laity was inaugurated at 7:30 a. m., with the celebration of the Holy Communion in the local Episcopal churches. At 11 a. m., the Convention was formally opened at Trinity church with solemn religious services.

The convocation sermon was preached by Bishop Morris, of Oregon, the senior attending bishop. The bishop quoted from a speech lately delivered by President Roosevelt, at Denver, in which the then Vice-President showed how slow the statesmen of the early days of our country's history were to realize that the great West was to become an inhabited and civilized land within any reasonable period. This ignorance was rectified in the Church. Opportunities were neglected because of it and the consequent loss to the Church is irreparable.

TWO HANGED TO A TRESTLE. The Alleged Murderers of a Printer put to Death by a Mob. Shelbyville, Ky., Oct. 2.—Jimbo Fields, aged 16, and Clarence Garnett, aged 18, both colored, were lynched here early this morning for the alleged murder of Willie Hart, a printer, who was stoned to death on Saturday night, September 22nd. The boys were taken from the jail and swung from the trestle within 500 yards of the jail. The mob went to the jail, and demanded the keys from the jailer, but he refused to surrender them. The doors of the jail were battered down before they had time to realize what was happening. The work was done quietly, and the mob disappeared without its members identity being known. Hart's body was found in a path leading from the house of the mother of Jimbo Fields.

Boers Fighting Desperately. Durban, Oct. 3.—General Botha's full force of 4,000 men made attacks on Fort Prospect and Itala in Zululand. The British fought magnificently against overwhelming odds for nineteen hours. The Boers were fearless and fought desperately. They gained the summit of Itala repeatedly, but were repelled each time. It was probably the news that General Bruce Hamilton was approaching that caused a cessation of the fighting. The Boers suffered heavily. Three hundred and thirty two of their dead were found and in addition they carried on a number of their killed. They admit having three hundred wounded. In their rushes they were met with cold steel. Six hundred men under Emmett and Grobelaar attacked Fort Prospect. They suffered heavily. Sixty of their dead were found where they had been mowed down by a Maxim gun. At Fort Itala the British guns were put out of action. The Boers have never hitherto displayed such reckless daring, and their defeat is the worst smash they have sustained.

STRIKES A RICH FIND. "I was troubled for several years with chronic indigestion and nervous debility," writes F. J. Green, of Lancaster, N. H., "No remedy helped me until I began using Electric Bitters, which did me more good than all the medicines I ever used. They have also kept my wife in excellent health for years. She says Electric Bitters are just splendid for female troubles; that they are a grand tonic and invigorator for weak, run down women. No other medicine can take its place in a woman's family." Try them. Only 50c. Satisfaction guaranteed. B. J. White today.

Princess Chen Thanks the Kaiser for His "Gracious Reception." Berlin, Oct. 2.—Princess Chen, before leaving German territory, sent long dispatches to Emperor, William, thanking him for the "gracious reception, extended to the ex-patriate mission, for the hospitality and the decorations bestowed upon him," and expressing "a hope that the powerful German empire may promote the culture and development of China by a gracious show of mercy toward the Chinese dynasty and that Germany will maintain the bond of relations with China."

He had scarcely gotten away when news arrived that the German mission station near Tiang Tong, had been devastated by rebels. The German consul at Canton immediately requested the Chinese authorities to take steps to punish the perpetrators of the outrage. The latest information as to the fate of the missionaries is that all but one escaped and reached Hong Kong.

The Royal Month and the Royal Disease.—Sudden changes of weather are especially trying, and probably to none more so than to the scrofulous and consumptive. The progress of scrofula during a normal October is commonly great. We have think of scrofula in its bunches, cutaneous eruptions, and wasting of the bodily substance—without thinking of the great good many sufferers from it have derived from Hood's Sarsaparilla, whose radical and permanent cures of this one disease are enough to make it the most famous medicine in the world. There is probably not a city or town where Hood's Sarsaparilla has not proved its merit in more homes than one, in arresting and completely eradicating scrofula, which is almost as serious and as much to be feared as its near relative—consumption.

A well-known official of the government in speaking of this outbreak against the American forces in Samar said he regarded it as consequence of the assassination of President McKinley. In all probability the insurgents had received, he said, only meagre reports of the tragedy, and possibly believed the shooting to be the result of some popular outbreak against the President. The natives had seized the opportunity in the flickering hope of retrieving some of their lost ground.

INSURGENTS ARE ACTIVE

ISLAND OF SAMAR SCENE OF TRAGEDY. AMERICAN SOLDIERS SURPRISED.

ONE COMPANY ALMOST WIPED OUT

Survivors Report Disaster—All the Officers Killed—Bodies Horribly Mutilated—Gen. Hughes Preparing to Attack Insurgents—Natives Possibly Encouraged by Assassination of McKinley.

Manila, Sept. 29.—A disastrous fight between United States troops and insurgents occurred yesterday in the island of Samar, near Balangiga. A large body of insurgents attacked Company C, Ninth Infantry, only twenty-five members of the company escaping. All the others are reported to have been killed. The company were at breakfast when attacked and made a determined resistance; but the overwhelming numbers of the insurgents compelled them to retreat.

Of the survivors, who have arrived at Basey, eleven are wounded. According to the latest returns the strength of the company was seventy-two. Capt. Thomas W. Connell, First Lieut. Edward A. Bumpus, and Mr. R. S. Griswold, surgeon, officers of the company, are among the number killed.

Late advices give horrifying details of the slaughter. It seems that the president of the town, claiming to be friendly, led the assault in person. On hearing of the slaughter Colonel L. A. Derusey, of the Eleventh Infantry, started for the scene immediately with a battalion. The body of Captain Connell had been killed at the head of the company, and his body was found with his hands and arms severed