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SCHLEY NEVER BENT HIS HEAD

The Commodore Retained His Composure While Others Were Ducking

THE STATEMENT APPLAUDED IN THE COURT

Big Shells From the Viscaya Sounded Like Railroad Trains Flying Over the Brooklyn—Schley Declared He Would Have the Colon If He Had to Follow Her to Spain—A Press Correspondent Proves Sigsbee's Recollection at Fault

Washington, Oct. 23.—When the Schley court reassembled today James H. Hare, a representative of Collier's Weekly, was called. In answer to preliminary questions the witness said that he was aboard the press boat Summers N. Smith during the naval campaign, and that this boat was off Santiago May 26. The boat met the Scout St. Paul that day.

Mr. Rayner.—Did you have any conversation with Captain Sigsbee by megaphone at that time?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—State to the court what it was.

A.—We asked the St. Paul about the Spanish fleet and Captain Sigsbee told us that it was not there; that Cervera was not in Santiago and that Schley had gone away.

Q.—Is there any particular incident that impresses your mind?

A.—Yes sir. We intended to go to Jamaica to coal, but in view of Captain Sigsbee's statement that Cervera was not there——

Captain Lemly interrupted with an objection as to the purpose of this part of the testimony.

Mr. Rayner read from Captain Sigsbee's evidence denying that he had megaphoned to a press boat that Cervera was not in Santiago. Captain Sigsbee did not recollect making any such statement, but he did recollect talking with some press boat.

Mr. Hanna said he did not object if the purpose was to impeach the credibility of a witness; otherwise he did. His object in making this declaration was to have counsel state that he intended impeaching Sigsbee's testimony.

Mr. Rayner replied that every time he contradicted a witness he did not impugn his credibility or impeach his veracity. Admiral Dewey said that he saw no objection to the question.

Mr. Rayner.—Then you may state what it was that impressed this message upon your mind at that time and upon your memory now.

A.—The fact that on Captain Sigsbee's statement that Cervera was not in Santiago we went back to Key West to coal instead of going to Jamaica, and the first news we got when we arrived there was that Cervera was bottled up in Santiago.

Cross examination by Captain Lemly.—How near did you go to the St. Paul?

A.—Within 100 yards; we drifted pretty close. Part of the conversation was with megaphone and part without.

Q.—Who else was present?

A.—Sylvester Scovel, of the New York World; Stephen Crane, also of the World; Mr. Pepper—don't know what paper he represented; Mr. Sheehan, of the New York Herald; Mr. Wilson, an artist from the same paper, and a Mr. Lynch, of the London Chronicle.

Q.—Who carried on this conversation with Captain Sigsbee?

A.—Scovel opened the conversation with Captain Sigsbee. Captain Sigsbee said: "Who else of my friends are on board?" Pepper jumped up and said that he was there; Crane said he was there, and I declared that I was there.

Mr. Rayner.—Do you know anything about the other men who were on board the press boat with you?

A.—Stephen Crane is dead. I have heard that Mr. Sheehan is dead. Scovel was in Havana the last I heard of him.

By the court.—Who used the megaphone on board the St. Paul during the conversation to which you have testified?

A.—Captain Sigsbee.

William L. Hill, chief boatswain of the Brooklyn, was next called. He proved to be one of the most interesting witnesses to whom the court has listened. In answer to preliminary questions he said he had been 23 years in the service and 16 years at sea. He was examined by Mr. Rayner.

Q.—On the voyage from Key West to Cienfuegos, state to the court whether you heard any guns fired.

A.—I did. On Saturday during the first dog watch we heard guns to the eastward.

Admiral Dewey.—You heard them?

A.—Yes sir; I heard them.

Mr. Rayner Can you tell me anything about the blockade at Cienfuegos? Anything within your personal observation as to its character?

A.—The vessels steamed about the mouth of the harbor slowly, and on one occasion there was an alarm of a torpedo boat coming out, and we steamed into about one-half a mile of the harbor.

Q.—How far was the fleet off Cienfuegos?

A.—I should say about three or four miles in the day time and closer at night. There were small boats inside the line.

Q.—Leaving Cienfuegos, in reference to the voyage to Santiago, can you state anything as to the condition of the weather and the sea?

A.—The weather was rough. It was worse than that; I should say it was blowing a reef topsail breeze.

Continuing, the witness said that the sea was over the Massachusetts on the day after leaving Cienfuegos and that the smaller vessels made bad weather of it.

Q.—What can you say about the matter of coaling?

A.—The immediate part of coaling came under my direction. There never was a ton of coal taken on the Brooklyn while on the blockade that I did not look after. The Brooklyn was the best ship in the fleet to coal, but it was only with constant watchfulness in the calmest weather that we could coal without having an accident.

Continuing, the witness described the manner in which the vessel was coaled from a collier and said that he also had personal knowledge of the condition of the Texas and Marblehead with reference to their projecting sponsons. He had seen them coal. The Texas, because of her sponsons, was a hard ship to coal, and on more than one occasion off Santiago she had asked permission to go to Guantanamo to coal, simply because she could not coal in the open sea without injury to herself. The Marblehead was diffeult to coal, but not so bad as the Texas. He said the sponsons of the Texas projected so far out beyond the sides of the vessel as to prevent a ship coming alongside her without touching her. A cotton bale was not big enough to keep the collier clear of her sponsons.

Describing the blockade at Santiago the witness said that the flying squadron steamed in front of the mouth of the harbor in the form of an ellipse or circle. There was always one ship directly in front of the mouth of the harbor. They did not go to one end and then swing around the entire fleet, leaving the harbor mouth unprotected.

Just at the time of the beginning of the battle, the witness said, he had no regular station and the executive officer asked him to look after one of the decks, as he (the officer) had to look after the gun deck.

Q.—Give a description of the battle—of the events which you saw.

A.—There was a signal gun fired from the Iowa that the Spanish ships were coming out. The alarm was at once sounded for "quarters" and the men went to their stations. Then we started in toward the entrance of the harbor.

Q.—How was the ship headed at that time?

A.—We lay to the south of the Morro. It was probably north by east of us, because we were at the westward of the blockading line. The Brooklyn was headed slightly to the west, I believe, as we started in with the port helm. About fifteen minutes after we started the Spanish ships had nearly gotten out and I stood near enough to Commodore Schley at that time to touch him—within five feet. I saw that we were going into a pocket. The Spanish ships had gotten out, the Viscaya had turned toward us and we were about to cross the line of fire of our own ships. I said at the time—not to Commodore Schley, or any one in particular—that if we did not change the position of our ships—

Captain Lemly—(interrupting)—Never mind that.

The witness (continuing)—At that time the order was given to port the helm. I heard the Commodore say: "Port," and the ship started to swing to starboard, and the helm was put hard aport. She swung around rapidly and the fire from our batteries never ceased from the time we started to turn until the end of the battle. The Texas was on our starboard bow. She was a third of a mile from us. There was never any question in my mind about a collision with her. I never thought of that for a moment. There never was any danger. We turned entirely clear of her. After swinging around we lined up parallel with the Spanish fleet, and in a few minutes the Maria Teresa went ashore on fire. Soon after the Oquendo followed her, and then we sighted the Viscaya and kept up with her for ten or twelve miles. At that time there was no ship—looking astern of us—except the Oregon. I did not see any other ship.

Q.—How close was the Oregon?

A.—Probably half a mile. In that run with the Viscaya Ellis was killed. There was a group of fourteen or fifteen of us standing together, and Commodore Schley asked in a matter of fact tone of voice: "What is the range?" Ellis, who had a stadimeter in his hand, held it up and looked. As he did so a shell took his head off, and he fell to the deck dead. McCauley said: "Let's throw him overboard." Commodore Schley said "No; don't throw the body overboard. He died a brave man and we will give his body a decent burial." I helped to wrap it up and took it below and it was fixed and gotten ready for burial. The Viscaya was putting up the best fight of any of the ships then. She fought well and big shells were going over us. A good many people ducked—they sounded like a railroad train passing over us. The heads of many of the men dropped, but Commodore Schley's head never bent.

The witness spoke very dramatically, and as he declared that Schley's head never bent the entire audience burst forth in loud applause which seemed to continue for half a minute. It was spontaneous all over the room, and Admiral Dewey pounded vigorously on the table with his gavel.

Witness (resuming after the applause had subsided).—He was as calm, cool, and collected as he is at this moment (the witness turned around and facing Schley, at the same time making a slight gesture toward him). His only thought was for his men. He called me to him time and again during the battle and said: "Do the bullies below know this? Do they know that this ship has gone ashore or that ship is on fire?" His whole idea seemed to be that he wanted the men below to know as much about what was going on as those who were on deck. After a time the Viscaya made a turn to ram us. I said, "the ship is coming this way." Some one said: "No, it is going the other way." She turned out for a short time swinging toward us, and then turned in toward the shore.

Q.—Could you see the Oregon?

A.—Yes you could always see the Oregon. She was further in shore than we, but she followed us up closely.

Q.—Who fired at the Colon—what vessels?

A.—The Oregon and the Brooklyn were the only ones. There were no other ships in sight at that time.

Q.—When did the Colon go ashore?

A.—When the Viscaya went on the beach the Colon was about 6,000 yards ahead of us. The commodore and Captain Cook talked about stopping to couple up. They decided that it would take an hour, and that they would not do it. During the run after the Colon Captain Cook put his head out of the conning tower and said to the commodore: "Don't you think you had better close in a little? And I thought so myself, but the commodore said: "No, Cook; you see that point ahead? Just as soon as that fellow starts to come out I am going to head him off." It was just as clear to me as day and everybody else.

Mr. Rayner.—Is there anything else that you wish to say?

A.—In addition I want to recite another incident. Just as the commodore said that he was going to "head that fellow off" when he turned out, he stamped his foot and said "d—n him, I'll follow him to Spain if I have to, to get him."

Another outburst of applause followed this statement. Admiral Dewey again hammered vigorously with his gavel and looked very stern.

When the outburst had subsided Admiral Dewey turned to the witness and and said: "State the facts and nothing else."

The witness replied "That's what I'm doing. I've stated nothing but the facts. That is what Commodore Schley did."

The witness was cross examined by Captain Lemly, but was handled very delicately and nothing material was brought out by the judge advocate.

Lieutenant Alfred Ackerman, second watch officer of the Oregon, was next called.

Mr. Rayner.—Where were you stationed during the battle of July 3?

A.—I was attached to what was known as the second division, or in charge of the after 13-inch turret.

Q.—Give as best you can an account of the battle.

The witness gave a description of the engagement.

Lieutenant R. G. Johnson was the next witness called. He served on the Oregon during the battle of July 3. In addition to the Johnson testimony Major Murphy, who commanded the marine corps on the Brooklyn, and Lieutenant Commander Harlow, executive officer of the Vixen, presented testimony. The evidence of these witnesses did not differ materially from the facts already presented.

Admiral Schley may take the stand tomorrow afternoon

Lieutenant Edward W. Eberle, of the Oregon, was next called. He was asked to state what he saw of the battle of July 3.

The witness said he saw ships coming out of the harbor and very shortly two of them opened fire. The Oregon replied with her forward 8-inch gun, together with one of her forward 13-inch. The Oregon closed in with the Maria Teresa and the latter vessel finally burst into flames, whereupon Captain Clark called out: "Look out, she's on fire; look out for the next." Captain Clark next turned his guns on the Oquendo and kept on firing upon her until she ran ashore. The Oregon, he said, then took up the chase of the Colon. After the surrender of the Colon, he said, the senior officers went aft to see if any other vessels of the squadron had arrived, but none were in sight. Lieutenant Eberle said the New York and Iowa arrived fully an hour after the surrender of the Colon.

VIEWS OF AN OPTIMIST

Root Hopeful Concerning the Philippines

HE IS NOT SURPRISED

Gen. Young Has a Picturesquely Poor Opinion of the Filipino Character—Corbin Thinks the Force Can Be Reduced

Washington, Oct. 23.—Secretary Root resumed his duties at the War Department today, after an absence of several weeks. He has been unable as yet to reach any decision as to the number of troops to be maintained in the Philippines during the coming winter and spring. A mass of accumulated work was presented to him for his consideration today and the chiefs of various bureaus of the War Department called upon him to pay their respects, but there was no serious discussion of the Philippine situation.

Secretary Root is not surprised at the recent disturbances in the Philippines, and has always had in mind the known disposition of the Filipino to practice deceit. He was not astonished, therefore, at the reports telling of native treachery and of difficulties encountered by the Philippine Commission in securing native officials who can be trusted and whose loyalty is beyond question. On the contrary he feels that too much should not be expected of the Philippine Commission in view of the great difficulties in the way of carrying on civil government among a people who have never known any other government than the iron hand of military power. He is of the opinion that it could hardly be expected that civil government would proceed smoothly and quietly without some obstacles in the way of disloyalty. Whether it will require a renewal of active military operations to restore an absolutely peaceful condition remains to be decided after a careful consideration of the subject.

Before arriving at any decision as to increasing the military force under General Chaffee, Secretary Root will have pesonal talks with those officers of the War Department who have but recently returned from the Philippines and are known to have given the situation there careful study. In view of General Corbin's known sentiments in favor of a reduction of the force in the Philippines, it is very probable that he will present to Secretary Root information which led him to that conclusion. Other officers who have but recently returned from Manila are Generals Steamberg and Weston, neither of whom is believed to have received very favorable impressions of the conditions in the islands.

Another officer who is known to have very little confidence in the Filipino's ability to govern himself is Gen. S. B. M. Young, now commanding the Department of California. In a statement made some time ago in regard to his pursuit of Aguinaldo he said:

"Our pursuit of Aguinaldo resembled a march of triumph through the north in the manner of our reception. Brass bands met us at every town, the church bells rang, and the alcades and presidentes and principal Filipinos greeted us with bows and smiles and effusive hospitality. They were effusive in hospitable speeches. They yearned for the Americans; they longed for peace; they hated war and insurrection; they were our most humble servants to command. But as to the enemy they did not know; they had not seen him. Meanwhile the enemy was hiding in their own houses, or lying near by in ambush fully informed by these lovers of peace whether we could be safely attacked or not. Did any peasant show us a road, he was murdered as soon as we were out of sight. The money we paid them for forage and food was straightway sent to the nearest insurgent commander. The Filipino is expert in deceit. He is the most cheerful and unnecessary liar you ever saw. Truth is his last resort, only to be used when all else fails."

It is thought at the War Department that even though Judge Taft be discouraged in his work in the Philippines he will yield to a patriotic duty and not resign as predicted in a letter attributed to General Chaffee. He will be given every assistance by the War Department, and there will be no hesitancy about increasing the military force should such a step be considered necessary to uphold the civil authorities in the performance of their duties.

It is now practically admitted at the War Department that it will take about 2,000 troops a month from the United States to replace the short-term men coming home.

A corrected statement of the proposed sailing of transports was prepared today for the information of Secretary Root. It shows that the Kilpatrick will leave San Francisco the first of November, the Grant November 12, the Meade November 16, the Sheridan December 1, the Warren December 16, the Hancock January 1, the Thomas January 16, the Crook, from New York, December 1, and the Buford, from New York, January 15. Each of these vessels, with the exception of the Kilpatrick, will take troops to Manila and bring back short-term men who will be discharged at San Francisco.

Pike Monument Unveiled

Washington, Oct. 23.—The climax of the centennial celebration of the founding of the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Order of the Scottish Rite, Southern jurisdiction, mother council of the world, at Charleston, S. C., in 1801, was reached today when the monument to General Albert Pike was unveiled and formally transferred to the Federal government. The statue is of heroic size and of bronze, made by Trentanove. Symbolic dedicatory exercises followed a procession of Master Masons. The presentation address was made by Frederick Webber, secretary general and the oldest thirty-third degree Mason in point of service in the South. Hon. Henry B. F. McFarland, president of the board of district commissioners, accepted the monument for the government.

Emphatic Denial

Paris, Oct. 23.—The Temps prints a letter from M. Saradoff, ex-president of the Macedonian Committee, emphatically denying any complicity on the part of the committee in the abduction of Miss Stone. He declares that the committee had no relations with her captors and does not know who they are. M. Sardoff is now in Paris, where he has been for a month.

Japan Lends to Corea

St. Petersburg, Oct. 23.—The First Japanese bank has loaned the Corean government $35,000,000 at 10 per cent. It is stipulated that a certain proportion of the loan shall be spent for guns, rifles and ammunition in Japan.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY

An Inspector to Be Sent to the Fifth District

Washington, Oct. 23.—Special.—Congressman W. W. Kitchin has been here several times and written often, urging that an inspector be sent into his district to locate rural free delivery routes. His persistence will be rewarded this week, according to post office officials, who state that Inspector Barr will visit the district this week and examine the routes for which applications are now on file. Several new routes are expected to result from Mr. Barr's recommendation.

The annual report of Commissioner Evans shows that the number of pensioners carried on the rolls as from North Carolina is 4,011, and the amount of money paid them last year was $523,231.30.

Pensions granted: Haywood Johnson, Windsor, $8 per month.

Postmasters appointed: J. A. Bridges, at Clifford, Rutherford county, vice S. D. Green, resigned; L. Robinson, at Dobog, Yancey county, vice S. A. Robinson; M. G. Farmer, at Friezeland, Madison county, vice A. J. Farmer, resigned.

New offices established: Bunn, Franklin county, James H. Weathers, postmaster; Santutalah, Graham county, Wade W. Hampton, postmaster.

NOW LOOK OUT FOR A HOT TIME

Guns and Ammunition for the Colombian Liberals

San Juan, P. R., Oct. 23.—Steamship advices from Venezuela, dated October 21, assert that the first consignment of arms and ammunition, consisting of 1,500 rifles and 400,000 cartridges, on board a schooner towed by a Venezuelan gunboat and in charge of the Venezuelan generals Pedro Rodriguez and Francisco Lieva, left Laguayra October 18, bound for the upper Orinoco. It is said that the arms and ammunition will be turned over to the Colombian liberals at Llanos De Casanave for use against the conservative government in the Colombian department of Boyaca. The expedition is said to have been openly organized by the Venezuelan government.

General Uribe Uribe, with a force of 2,000 men, is reported to have passed from Venezuela into the Colombian district of Las Gras last Saturday. It is not known whether they are all Colombians or partly Venezuelans. It is believed that General Uribe Uribe will try to join the detachment commanded by Marin, the Colombian liberal leader, at Garcia Rovira.

General Uribe Uribe wishes to evade action with the conservatives near the frontier and attack them at some distance beyond the border. In the meantime the Venezuelan troops stationed at Tachira have been manoeuvering for the purpose of distracting the Colombians' attention from General Uribe Uribe's movements.

The Venezuelan revolutionists last week cut the telegraph lines between Caracas and the Tachira frontier, but telegraphic communication has been re-established.

DROUGHT IN HAMAIKU

Food and Water Scarce and Cattle Dying by Hundreds

Honolulu, Oct. 16, via San Francisco, Oct. 23.—The drought in Hamaiku and Kolah continues. Slight showers have fallen, but not enough to do any good. This is the most severe drought known for fifteen years. In Hamaiku all cane long enough to yield sugar has been cut, which will affect next year's crop, and no planting has been done.

In addition to drought forest fires have continued. It has been impossible to raise anything to eat, and bananas have been devoured by birds unless protected by netting. Water for drinking has to be carried from six to twenty miles. All school children are allowed to go home at noon to help in carrying water. Many cases of typhoid fever and other diseases have resulted from drinking bad water. Cattle on the big ranches are beginning to die by hundreds. All stock that could be driven away has been sent to other islands. On Sam Parker's big ranch the loss of cattle has already been heavy. A part of the population is always watching forest fires to prevent them from spreading beyond the trenches dug around the district on fire.

THE MAKING OF MANY DOCTORS

Numerous Notables Honored at Yale's Bi-Centennial Celebration

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HEADS THE LONG LIST

Degree of Doctor of Laws Conferred Upon Numerous College Presidents and Professors, Church Dignitaries and Men Prominent in Public Life—Distinguished Writers Made Doctors of Literature

New Haven, Oct. 23.—President Roosevelt arrived at the union depot at 9:20 o'clock this morning to participate in the exercises of the last and greatest day of Yale's bi-centennial. The escort for the President was in readiness at the union depot. He was escorted to the Phelps gateway. Here the officers and invited guests of Yale University joined the procession at 10 a. m. It then proceeded through the campus to the Hyperion Theatre, where the honorary degrees were conferred.

President Roosevelt took his seat in the Hyperion at 1:30 o'clock.

The entire trip over the campus and the city streets had taken place without special incident. Roaring cheers and salutes greeted the presidential party at every step and he doffed his hat in response. The President appeared in perfect health, even more vigorous than in the previous times he has visited Yale.

The police precautions were elaborate, fifteen detectives being assigned to constantly guard the presidential party in addition to an unknown number of secret service men from Washington and New York.

The exercises in the Hyperion Theatre were very impressive. They included a commemorative address by Hon. David J. Brewer, LL. D., justice of the United States Supreme Court, and the presentation to President Hadley and fellows of the University of candidates for honorary degrees, with the conferring of the degrees by the president, and the investing of the recipients with academic hoods.

The following members of the faculty of the university presented the candidates: George Jarvis Brush, LL. D., Director of the Sheffield Scientic School from 1872 to 1899, and Professor Emeritus of Mineralogy; Bernadote Perrin, Ph. D., Lampson Professor of Greek Language and Literature; Rev. George B. Stevens, Ph. D., D. D., Dwight Professor of Systematic Theology; Theodore Salisbury Woolsey, M. A., Professor of International Law.

Yale's full list of honorary degrees was announced at the commemorative exercises. The list had many surprises. In addition to President Roosevelt, the list of those receiving the degree of doctor of laws follows: Prof. J. H. Biles and Dr. J. S. Billings, President C. W. Dabney and Prof. D. W. Finlay, Principal H. B. Frissel and Prof. Jacques Hadamard, Secretary S. P. Langley nad Prof. A. A. Michelson, Marquis Hiroboumi Ito, of Japan, Prof. William Osler and President H. S. Pritchett, President Ira Remsen and Prof. O. N. Rood, Prof. Wilhelm Waldeyer and President Franklin Carter, Mr. H. H. Furness and Prof. B. L. Gildersleeve, Prof. W. W. Goodwin and Prof. C. R. Gregory, President W. R. Harper and Provost C. C. Harrison, Secretary John Hay and Archbishop John Ireland, Mr. John LaFarge and Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, President F. L. Patton and Bishop H. C. Potter, Mr. J. F. Rhodes and Bishop K. H. G. Von Scheel, President B. I. Wheeler and Mr. T. B. Aldrich, Principal William Peterson and President C. C. Hall, President George Harris and Dr. John Massey, Prof. S. D. F. Salmond and President J. B. Angell, Hon. J. C. Carter and Hon. J. H. Choate, Chief Justice Fuller and Prof. Kozuo Hatoyama, Mr. H. L. Higginson and President Seth Low, Prof. F. F. Martens and Prof. J. B. Moore, Hon. Richard Olney and Hon. Whitelaw Reid, Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson and President J. G. Schurman, Prof. J. B. Thayer.

The following received the degree of doctor of literature: Mr. G. W. Cable and Mr. S. L. Clemens, Mr. R. W. Gilder and Mr. W. D. Howells, Mr. Brander Matthews and Mr. T. N. Page, Prof. W. Wilson and Alex V. G. Allen, D. D., James Williams, LL. D., and President Bradford P. Raymond, Prof. S. D. Ferdice and President George W. Smith.

The Doctor of Laws degrees were presented by Prof. George J. Brush, Prof. T. S. Woolsey and Prof. Bernadotte Perrin. The latter presented the degree to President Roosevelt. Secretary Hay, Marquis Ito, Richard Olney, Whitelaw Reid and Rear Admiral Sampson.

The degrees of Doctor of Literature were presented by Prof. George B. Stevens. Professor Woolsey presented the degree to J. H. Choate, American ambassador to England.

Many of the names which are given in the list had been mentioned in rumors which were current before the exercises were held, but the majority of them had been kept a profound secret. For instance there had been no intimation given that the distinguished writers "Mark Twain" and George W. Cable were to be made doctors of literature here today. Mr. Clemens and Mr. Cable walked side by side this morning in the commemorative procession.

President Roosevelt is not included in the list of awards, because he received the special honor of being invited by President Hadley to walk with him at the head of the procession, instead of President Hadley walking with ex-President Dwight, as has been usual since President Hadley was inaugurated.

No such wide range in the award of degrees has ever represented a celebration by an American university. Mathematics is represented by the distinguished Professor Hademard; medicine by Professor Osler; science by Professor Pritchard, the new head of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Greek by Professor Goodwin, of Harvard; the West by President Harper; the Department of State by Mr. Hay; the Episcopal Church by Bishop Potter; letters by Mark Twain, Brander Matthews, George W. Cable, W. R. Gilder and William Dean Howells; history by W. Wilson, of Princeton; the Methodist Church by President Bradford Raymond, of Wesleyan; the Supreme Court bench by Chief Justice Fuller; Harvard by Charles Eliott Norton and Henry L. Higginson; Russia by Prof. F. F. Maartens; the navy by Rear Admiral Sampson; Princeton by President Patton; the Catholic Church by Archbishop Ireland, and Japan by Marquis Ito and Kazao Hatoyama, speaker of the national house of representatives.

ELIZABETH CITY FAIR

Fine Weather and Big Crowds on Opening Day

Elizabeth City, N. C., Oct. 23.—Special.—The twentieth century fair opened with splendid weather and big crowds. The first day's racing resulted as follows.

Three minute road race—First heat won by Little Jack, owned by E. McNewby, time 2:39¼; Yazoo, owned by C. C. Thompson, second; Fern leaf, owned by M. H. White, third; Frixy, owned by R. B. Western, fourth; three other heats same as above.

2:18 trotting and 2:20 pacing race—First heat won by General Coxey, owned by Bell, time 2:23½; Rara Avis, owned by M. H. White, second; Dr. S. K. distanced. Second heat won by Rara Avis, time 2:23¼; General Coxey second; third heat won by Rara Avis, time 2:35; General Coxey, second Race given to Rara Avis. General Coxey was sick.

Accident Defers a Wedding

Henderson, N. C., Oct. 23.—Special.—A telegram has been received from Graystone stating that Miss Annie Wedding was to have been married this morning, but previously, her sister, Miss Lizzie, accidentally shot herself. Physicians from Henderson have been summoned to the bedside of the wounded young lady. No further particulars.

Base Ball in Porto Rico

New Orleans, Oct. 23.—Billy Huck, a well-known amateur ball player, just returned from Ponce, says that Porto Rico has gone wild over base ball. There is a league of seven clubs in the island and games are played Saturdays and Sundays. The games are well patronized, the attendance ranging from 1,500 to 2,000, with a general admission of 25 cents. The professionals among the players are very few.

BUFFALO SHOW A BIG BUST

The Shortage Will Exceed Four Millions of Dollars

Buffalo, Oct. 23.—The decision of the directors to close the exposition on the night of November 2 enables the accountants to make a fairly accurate estimate of the loss which the Pan-American will suffer. It will exceed $4,000,000. The stockholders will receive back nothing for the $2,500,000 which they put in. Contractors who built the exposition will be stuck for $1,000,000, and the issue of $500,000 second mortgage bonds will be defaulted as well as twenty per cent of the first mortgage.

The banks acting as trustees for the first mortgage bonds have paid fifty per cent to the holders out of the gate receipts, and have on hand enough to pay thirty per cent more.

The contractors mean to fight the division of the moneys in court and will endeavor to establish liability for the debts on the present directors and stockholders. The act incorporating the Pan-American Exposition Company specifically states that the directors and stockholders shall not be liable, and this, it is claimed, is unconstitutional.