

## SCOLEY'S CONDUCT WHEN UNDER FIRE

Commander Mason Says It Was Excellent  
In Every Particular—Was Calm,  
Collected and Brave.

Washington, Oct. 16.—The Schley court of inquiry began proceedings today as usual with the correction of testimony given on the previous day, the witness summoned for this purpose being Capt. Cook and Lieut. Commander Sears, who testified yesterday. When they had left the stand Commander Newton E. Mason, who was executive officer of the Brooklyn during the war with Spain, was called to relate his observations of the conduct of the Santiago campaign. It is the purpose of Mr. Mason to first examine officers of the Brooklyn and to follow these with a number of those who on the Oregon during the battle off Santiago. It is understood that his entire list of witnesses will probably be confined to persons who were on board these two vessels.

**CAPT. COOK QUESTIONED.**  
While Capt. Cook occupied the witness stand for the purpose of correcting his testimony Mr. Hanna asked him:

"Referring to your statement in regard to the steam required to be kept up in connection with the uncoupling of the Brooklyn's engines, that it was the order of the commander-in-chief while lying off Santiago on the blockade. Was that a written order?"

"My recollection is that it was a bulletin. The exact words I do not remember."

"The particular point was with respect to the uncoupling of the engines. Was there anything in that order on this subject and in pursuance of which that was done?"

"Yes, that we should have our forward engines uncoupled all the time." "Can you aid us in any way in identifying the bulletin from your impression?"

"No. We could not have moved the engines with the steam we carried. I know that we had an order about the speed, and it was in a circular bulletin, I think."

Capt. Cook also was questioned again concerning the voyage of the flying squadron from Cienfuegos to Santiago as follows:

"Did the flying squadron, when proceeding from Cienfuegos to Santiago, proceed with all dispatch?"

"Throwing out of consideration the surrounding circumstances and conditions that have already been testified to, I should say no."

Mr. Hanna—But putting in the surrounding circumstances and conditions you would say yes, would you not?"

"Yes."

"What do you mean by the surrounding circumstances and conditions?"

"I mean that as I understood the question we could have gone from Cienfuegos to Santiago and arrived there the next day after we left Cienfuegos, with some of the larger vessels."

"What were the circumstances and conditions you speak of?"

"The coaling conditions that existed at the time. We certainly could not have made dispatch by turning back."

"What do you mean when you speak of turning back?"

"I mean that we went to the eastward of two columns and then then being unable to coal the Texas, as I have stated before, we turned back for that purpose. If you had thrown that consideration out we would have made dispatch. I mean in this sense: We did not go in the quickest time from Cienfuegos to Santiago."

Mr. Hanna—I think that I either misunderstood the answer or you misunderstood the question, especially by the other side. I thought my reference was from Cienfuegos to Santiago leaving out reference to the retrograde movement."

Mr. Hanna—I did not intend to leave that out at all."

Mr. Hanna—I know, but I want to bring it in between Cienfuegos and the point you reached south of Santiago before you started on the retrograde movement. What were the circumstances, if any, that impeded?"

"Bad weather."

"What was the condition of the Vixen and Eagle and that effect did they have upon the progress of the squadron?"

"The Eagle was unable to proceed on account of the sea, unable to make her speed."

Judge-advocate—Did the Vixen delay the squadron at all on that first passage?"

"I think not, considering that we were running with the tide. The Vixen was a very much better sea boat."

Mr. Hanna—One of the circumstances was the condition of the coal supply of the Texas."

"I said so."

"Did the Texas have coal enough to get to Santiago?"

"Yes."

Mr. Hanna—Do you recollect an accident to the Vixen on the voyage between Cienfuegos and Santiago?"

"Yes. I think it was at the time she signalled the blowing out of her basket manhole or something of that kind."

**SEARS MAKE CORRECTIONS.**

Lieut. Com. Sears also made a correction in his testimony for the purpose of explaining the disposition of the officers at night while Commander Schley was in charge of the blockade of Santiago. He said these vessels had been every night in different directions on account of the fear of torpedo attacks.

The judge-advocate then asked the following question:

"In regard to the conversation in the wardroom of the Massachusetts, as alleged on May 21, in order to refresh your memory in regard to that matter, you are informed that Lieut. Porter, Lieut. Grant, Lieut. Glendon and Maj. Wood are supposed to have been present and participated in that conversation."

"I do not recollect it at all. It could not be possible I said such a thing. They have misunderstood what I said. I was irritated at the delay. In the wardroom talk something might have been construed in that way, as statements often are but it is entirely impossible that I could have said that. I was impatient, excited, perhaps. It be-

supply his special concern. He had not discussed the question with the commodore, nor had he had conversations with him on any other official matters. He was quite sure that the Brooklyn was not particularly short of coal.

After the turn of the Brooklyn the lowest range was 2,300 or 2,400 yards. Mr. Hanna asked about the Oregon in the chase. The witness said her course was about 500 yards from that of the Brooklyn and on the Brooklyn's starboard quarter.

The court asked a number of questions before discharging the witness. In reply to these, Commander Mason said that beyond sending men aloft and having Capt. McCalla go ashore no effort had been made by the flying squadron to determine whether the Spaniards were in the harbor at Cienfuegos; that he knew of no American ships between the Brooklyn and the Spanish ships when the Brooklyn was turning to starboard July 3; that when the Spanish fleet came out of the harbor the Brooklyn was near her regular blockading position which was 500 yards from the shore; that on the voyage from Cienfuegos to Santiago the fleet had been delayed by the smaller vessels, especially the Eagle, and but for these vessels better speed could have been made; that he had observed the bombardment of the Colon and from this engagement had reached the conclusion that the guns in the Spanish shore batteries were of caliber not to exceed six or eight inches.

Commander Mason was then excused and the court took a recess for luncheon.

**LIEUT. ED. MCCAULEY, JR.**  
The first witness at the afternoon session was Lieut. Edward McCauley, Jr., who as an ensign on the Brooklyn during the Cuban campaign, served as commodore Schley's signal officer. He had a diary in which he had made notes of the progress of events during the war and frequently consulted it to refresh his memory. He said that on May 23 the British steamer Adula had reported the loss of the Spanish fleet. He also spoke of the weather on the cruise from Cienfuegos to Santiago, saying that it was bad. He gave a number of signals made from and to the Brooklyn on the voyage and of their relation to the condition of the collier Merrimac which was somewhat disabled on May 26; also the slow speed of the smaller vessels. It was at 8 p. m. on May 26 that the engines and valves of the Merrimac became incapacitated.

The signal book of the Brooklyn then the witness consulted it, showed that both the Merrimac and the Yale had reported short supplies of coal. Lieut. McCauley said that she had just enough to take her to Key West.

**LIST OF SIGNALS.**  
The witness then read a list of the signals to and from the Brooklyn on July 3, 1898, as follows:

July 3, 1898, 9 a. m. Flagship to fleet: "Disregard motions of the commander-in-chief."

9:15 a. m.—Brooklyn to Texas: "What is your latest report on the burning of the blockhouses on the hill last night?"

Iowa to Brooklyn: "Enemy is escaping."

9:35 a. m.—Brooklyn to fleet: "Enemy is escaping."

9:36 a. m.—Brooklyn to fleet: "Clear for action."

9:45 a. m.—Brooklyn to fleet: "Close up."

11:35 a. m.—Oregon to the Oregon: "Well done."

12:30 p. m.—Oregon to Brooklyn: "Flag of a strange vessel seen in Italian bay."

12:35 p. m.—Brooklyn to Oregon: "She was built in Italy."

"While chasing the Colon the Oregon fired a number of shots. We witnessed her when each one struck, and the important messages were exchanged."

"Give these unimportant messages as well as you can recollect."

**GOD BLESS THE OREGON.**  
When the Oregon came up on our quarter we wig-wagged to her 'God bless the Oregon.' Later on during the chase of the Colon we wig-wagged to the Oregon to try her 15-inch guns or something to that effect."

"Was that the signal that has been spoken of 'Try one of your railroad trains'?"

"I have had heard it spoken of outside of the court but do not remember."

"Have you given all the signals on the day of the battle?"

"No, sir, (reading) 115 p. m. This is not a signal. Just at 115 p. m. the Colon surrendered. Colon fired her lee gun and hauled down her flag."

1:25 p. m.—Brooklyn to Oregon: "Enemy has surrendered."

"Cease firing."

1:26 p. m.—Brooklyn to Oregon: "Keep your guns loaded and trained on the enemy."

1:30 p. m.—Brooklyn to Oregon: "Congratulations on the grand victory. Thanks for splendid assistance."

1:35 p. m.—Oregon to Brooklyn: "Thank you more than words can express."

1:45 p. m.—Brooklyn to flagship New York: "We have gained a great victory. Details will be communicated."

1:55 p. m.—New York to Brooklyn: "Report your victories to the fleet."

1:55 p. m.—Brooklyn to New York: "Killed one."

1:55 p. m.—Brooklyn to New York: "This is a great day for our country."

2:20 p. m.—New York to Brooklyn: "Ascertain as far as possible position and strength of the enemy's forces and report without delay."

2:30 p. m.—New York to Brooklyn: "Hostile."

2:40 p. m.—New York to Brooklyn: "Do you want services of chaplain to bury dead?"

2:45 p. m.—Brooklyn to New York: "Would like to have services of chaplain. Will signal time later."

2:50 p. m.—New York to Brooklyn: "Send for chaplain when you want him."

3:20 p. m.—New York to Brooklyn: "Send both steam cutters and strongest tow line."

3:45 p. m.—Brooklyn to New York: "Both steam cutters entirely disabled by shot. I understand the Brooklyn as we can. Will send tow line."

4:20 p. m.—Brooklyn to Oregon: "Follow us."

"CLOSE UP."

4:25 p. m.—Brooklyn to Oregon: "Close up."

4:25 p. m.—New York to Brooklyn: "Will remain in charge of prize."

"Do you remember any incident connected with the signal from the Brooklyn to the Oregon at 4:28 p. m. 'Follow us' and at 4:25 the Brooklyn to the Oregon, 'Close up'?"

"There was a report that there were one or two Spanish ships to the eastward and I understood the Brooklyn and Oregon were to go after those ships. We started off and signalled the Oregon to follow us. She did not get under way immediately as I remember it so we signalled her to 'Close up.'"

Lieut. McCauley also gave a list of signals from the Massachusetts while the vessel was being used as Schley's flagship May 21, and when asked whether any signal had been sent to the Oregon to "Not go in any closer," replied, "No, sir." He said he had charge of the signals and did not remember such a signal.

Leading up to the battle of July 3, Mr. Hanna asked:

"What was the conduct and bearing of the Oregon?"

(Continued on Page Two)

## OGDEN DEMOCRACY IS IN CONVENTION

Joseph Scowcroft a Warm Favorite  
For Mayoralty Nomination.

SOME VERY BAD ACCIDENTS.

A Broken Arm and Two Severely Cut  
Heads the Sequel to Three Incidents in Junction City.

(Special to the "News.")

Ogden, Oct. 16.—The Ogden Democracy is in session here today. The convention met at 11:30 this morning at the county court house and was called to order by T. D. Johnson, city chairman, who named as temporary chairman of the meeting James Ingelbreten, and temporary secretary Miss E. Smith. Mr. Ingelbreten made a speech that was well received by the delegates. On motion of one of the delegates committee on credentials, order of business and permanent organization and platform and resolutions were named as follows:

Credentials—E. E. Steple, James Allen, Jesse J. Driver, H. H. Goddard, B. H. Goddard.

Order of Business—H. H. Linley, George H. Tribe, Newton Farr, John S. Corlew, R. T. Harris.

Resolutions—W. L. Marginnis, W. G. Kind, G. L. Wade, Henry Williams, E. A. Lottifer.

After the appointment of committees a recess was taken until 3 o'clock, though it will be probably later than that hour when the convention reassembles.

**POSSIBLE NOMINEES.**  
This afternoon it looks very much as though Joseph Scowcroft will be the party's nominee for mayor. It is not unlikely that he will be named by acclamation as he appears to have clear sailing with most of the delegates.

For Recorder the contest seems to be between G. H. Isalaub and Thomas B. Farr. In all probability go to Elijah Farr or Prof. Christensen. It looks as though Robert T. Harris will carry off the treasurer's nomination, and that Herbert R. McMillan and Mrs. Elizabeth Miller will be named for auditor and auditor respectively.

**CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.**  
Yesterday afternoon a young man named Bowers was thrown violently from a horse on lower Twenty-fourth street. His right arm was broken in two places. Dr. Condon attended to his injuries.

Last evening John Jones of Pleasant View, also was thrown several cuts and bruises by being thrown from a traction horse. He was badly cut about the head and several stitches were required to unite the scalp. Dr. Rich is attending to his injuries.

Yesterday afternoon Edgar Delameter was the victim of a fall which came near costing him his life. He was working on a barn 18 feet from the ground, a horse slipped and his fall was precipitated with much force to the debris at the foundation of the building. The injuries to his head and back are severe and painful. Dr. Rich is looking after him.

**C. F. PHILLIPS ON TRUSTS.**

They Are an American Institution, There Being None in Europe or the Orient.

None in Latin-American Countries, Barring One Erected on an American Foundation.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 16.—The trust section of the American Bankers' association convened in its fifteenth annual session here today. Howard Green, of Milwaukee, welcomed the delegates, and William G. Mather, of Cleveland, chairman of the trust section, responded. Secy. James R. Branch's report showed a balance on hand of \$4,857 and a total membership of 348, an increase during the year of 90 per cent.

Charles F. Phillips, president of the Corporation Trust Company of Delaware, New York City, read a paper on the "Business in Foreign Countries Analogous to Trust Companies in the United States."

He said that, strictly speaking, there are no trust companies in Europe or the Orient and none in the Latin-American countries, barring one erected upon a purely American foundation, and one or two in a nascent state. "The idea," said he, "underlying corporate fiduciaryship is the product of our special development."

Concerning trusteeship, Mr. Phillips said that in Europe the individual trustee is taken such steps as to make the success of corporate trusteeship on a very large scale, at least for the immediate present, extremely doubtful.

As to the provisions for care of long time deposits both the English and continental banks furnish America with precedents eminently worthy of respectful study.

The speaker briefly declared the mortgage banks of Germany and Austria and some other European countries were created to aid agriculture but limited in respect to their duties as fiduciaries and charged on the role assigned in France and to some extent in other countries, to boards of trade, chamber of commerce, etc., in matters relating to bankruptcy and receiverships.

As to regulations of credit, Mr. Phillips declared that the United States had proven itself to be in respect to the common financial needs of all who must work for a living, with either heads or hands the least democratic of great civilized powers. As the result of a more direct and democratic policy than ours the corporations in France more than ours to our trust companies have obtained properties so large as to make even the most prosperous of our trust companies and of our banks as well, seem very small indeed.

**Messages for Japan.**  
New York, Oct. 16.—The Commercial Cable company this morning issued the following notices:

"Messages for Japan routed via northern route are now accepted without restriction."

A paper entitled "Powers of Fiduciary"

aries Outside the State of Their Appointment was read by Frederick Vieling, of St. Louis.

**AM. BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.**

Comments Project to Raise McKinley Memorial at Canton, O.

Milwaukee, Wis., 16.—At the opening of the second day's session of the American Bankers' association bankers from various sections of the country reported in five minute speeches the general condition of business. The general trend of the statements showed that business was in a thoroughly satisfactory condition.

Following the call of states came a discussion on practical banking questions.

A. B. Stickney, president of the Chicago Great Western Railway company, read an interesting paper on "The Medium of Exchange and the Banking Functions."

Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage was introduced by President Trowbridge at the conclusion of Mr. Stickney's paper. Mr. Gage, in his remarks, said that being in the city and desiring to leave before the convention came to a close, a change was made to enable him to speak today.

Mr. Gage expressed the opinion that "There is too close an intimacy between the government's finances and commercial affairs," but he added, "it is a comfort and satisfaction to note that at the present moment the injurious effect of such intimacy appears to be at a minimum." He urged that the present is a most propitious time for enacting reasonable reforms in the currency and banking laws.

Mr. Gage summarized his financial convictions as follows:

"First—I believe it to be most desirable that the demand liabilities of the government known as legal tender notes should be out of the way of restriction and cancellation."

"Second—I believe that this can be accomplished without any burden of interest to the public treasury."

"Third—I believe that the system of banknote circulation can be and ought to be so modified as to make it more responsive to commercial and industrial requirements."

"Fourth—I believe that beyond acting as a guardian and trustee for the people in relation to national banks, the government guaranty to bank note issues should cease."

"Fifth—I believe that the public money in excess of a reasonable working balance for daily use should be deposited in national banks. That a simple and safe system of distribution of funds can be devised I have no doubt."

"Sixth—I believe that in periods of national peace and prosperity the public revenue should be somewhat in excess of public expenditure, and that surplus revenue should be applied to the reduction of the public debt."

After presenting some statistical facts showing the present strong and satisfactory condition of the national finances, Mr. Gage, in conclusion, said: "Looked at from the standpoint of true statesmanship, it would appear that the present is the most propitious hour in all our history, and as favorable as any period we may hope for in the future, to enter upon reasonable and judicious measures to eliminate all elements of financial weakness which experience has brought to light and to perfect our now faulty system of currency."

The resolution introduced at yesterday's session, asking Congress to re-establish the charters of 1,700 banks which will soon expire, was not reported here today by the executive council, owing to the fact that it was mislaid. The executive council will report upon the matter later.

Various resolutions, which were introduced yesterday and referred to the executive council, were adopted by the convention today after being approved by the council. These included resolutions asking Congress to repeal war revenue act relating to stamps, etc., legislation for the punishment of architects, the return of drafts, checks, etc., where stamps have been received; indemnifying senders of unsigned certificates, which may be stolen.

Chairman Tracey, of the committee on uniform laws, recommended an appropriation for the furtherance of the work in connection with securing a uniform code of laws for the banking interests. Referred to the executive council.

Myron T. Herrick, of Cleveland, introduced the following resolution:

"Whereas, an association has been formed, known as the McKinley Memorial association, for the purpose of erecting suitable memorials in Canton and Washington for the purpose of commemorating the life and services of our beloved and martyred President; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the American Bankers' association, through its members be authorized to contribute to this project, and to desire to aid in furthering this project to a successful culmination, and to this end requests the members of the association to receive subscriptions to the fund for the erection of a memorial house, and transmit the funds received to Myron T. Herrick, treasurer of the McKinley Memorial association, at Cleveland, Ohio."

The resolution was unanimously adopted and referred to the executive council.

**Famine Riots at Saratoff.**  
Vienna, Oct. 16.—The New Free Press today says that famine riots have broken out in the government of Saratoff and that serious conflicts have taken place between the Russian peasants and the troops. Many persons were wounded during the fighting.

**Venezuelan Troops in Bad Shape.**  
Willemstad, Island of Curacao, Oct. 16, via Holland cable.—Advices received here from Maracaibo, Venezuela, under date of yesterday, say that the Venezuelan troops on the Guajira peninsula are in a condition of utter confusion. Robberies and outrages by Indians continue. The entire Indian population is against the Venezuelans and the latter dare not leave their camps. The Indians are ambushing and killing small parties. Demoralization is spreading among the Venezuelan troops and there is increasing sickness among them. Four deserters from the Venezuelan ranks were recently caught and shot.

The Venezuelans at Guajira are in no condition to assume the aggressive against Colombia, hence there is little likelihood of their assisting in the Tacfira frontier is still quiet, rains in the mountains preventing active operations, if any were contemplated.

Few troops are being moved towards Guajira and Tacfira on the frontier.

**Bank Robber Suspects Arrested.**  
Utica, N. Y., Oct. 16.—Four men suspected of having been implicated in the attempted bank robbery at Danville, Ohio, were arrested here today by a posse of farmers. One of the men arrested threw away a revolver and a coil of dynamite fuse and some caps, all of which was recovered. The men claim to be tramps.

Messages for Japan.

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## A BIG BLAZE AT THE SANITARIUM.

Mineral Water Bathing Establishment Visited by Fire—Caused Much Excitement—All Fire Laddies Out.

At 2:30 this afternoon an alarm of fire was turned in from the Sanitarium and at the time this report closed, at 4 o'clock, departments 1, 2 and 4 were still working on the blaze and had succeeded in getting it under control. The fire was a very nasty one on account of the great volume of smoke which poured from the roof and filled the building with its sulphurous fumes.

The blaze was first discovered by Sidney Reynolds, an employee of the Utah Light & Power company, as he was putting in new carbons in the arc light over the south pool. From the time he turned in the alarm until the department came to the scene on the run there were some very lively incidents which included an energetic parade of individuals in very scant attire.

As soon as Chief Devine arrived on the scene he saw that he had a bad blaze to deal with so he promptly called out No. 4 from 1 street.

The steamer got down to work and connected with the hydrant across the street so that in very short order four streams were playing on the blaze which was between the roof and the ceiling at the south end of the building devoted to the bath tubs and ladies' plunges.

The origin of the fire is a mystery at this time, as there are said to be no wires in the roof or near where the blaze started. Mr. G. C. Snyder, when seen stated that he could not imagine how the thing got started. Beyond this statement he would say nothing else and declined to be quoted as to the insurance carried.

The story of the commencement of the excitement is best told in the words of Mr. Reynolds, who said: "I was putting in a carbon in the light over the south pool," he said, "when my attention was attracted by some smoke that was issuing through the south-west corner of the roof near one of the rooms. I did not think that it was fire for a second, but when I saw a flame creeping along the woodwork I began to make a run for the office. It seemed to me that I had not gone half a dozen steps before the ceiling

burst forth into a sheet of flame. I rushed to the office and yelled the alarm and someone there telephoned it in while I ran back and began to kick on the doors. We got out the women attendants upstairs and then went back to the north pool and yelled to the fellows who were already scrambling out of the water. They did not need any calling and they just came as they were on the goliop."

In answer to a question Mr. Reynolds said, "I know for a fact that there is no electric light wire near where I saw the fire break out. It must have been smoldering for some time before I saw it."

H. G. Oldfield, who was taking a bath in a private plunge at the time of the alarm, also told his story to the "News" as he finished his attire out on the sidewalk. "What's troubling me," he said, "is that I have not yet had that bath. I had just undressed and was getting into the water when I noticed some smoke coming through the crack of the door. At first I thought that it was steam and went down a couple of steps into the water. Then I got a whiff of the smoke and heard the racket. I did not stop to think but just grabbed my clothes and broke for the outside. The smoke was awful and I do not know how I got through it. I got out alright, but if I had stayed there a few more minutes I guess I would be coughing yet."

The fire department did good work in the face of the blinding smoke and the amount of chopping they had to do, and by three o'clock the fire was well under control, although for an hour after there was plenty of dark brown smoke issuing from the roof. Had the blaze started over the north pool their work would have been more severe as it is said that there is a quantity of lumber and old odds and ends stored there. The Sanitarium furnished rooms and the Turkish bath and office escaped entirely.

Just what amount of damage has been the result is difficult to estimate at this time, but it is said that it will not exceed \$3,000.

**"DIPHTHERIA CULTURE" TUBES.**  
City Health Office Prepared for Propagation of Bacilli With Which To Combat the Dreaded Disease.

Health Commissioner King today notified the physicians of the city that the department of health is now prepared to make and report examinations of cultures for diphtheria bacilli.

Culture tubes will be kept on hand at the health office where doctors may obtain them. This is intended to protect the public against diphtheria and certainly will, it is believed, tend to reduce the death rate by securing the necessary treatment before the malady has developed.

People are advised to promptly give attention to any symptoms which may indicate the development of diphtheria in order that bacteriological examination may determine the presence or absence of diphtheria, to better conserve the interests of public health.

**Sen. Morgan Sees President.**  
Washington, Oct. 16.—Senator Morgan of Alabama, who was one of President Roosevelt's callers today, talked with the President about the prospects of the Nicaragua canal bill at the coming session of Congress. The President told Senator Morgan that he would submit to the Senate a new treaty on the subject which more nearly met his view than the first Hay-Pauncefote treaty, but he did not go into particulars. Speaking of the President's policy in regard to southern appointments, Senator Morgan said:

"It is the policy of reconciliation, the policy of appointing the best men to office."

**Passenger and Freight Car Collide.**  
Portland, Ore., Oct. 16.—A passenger and a freight car on the Vancouver trolley line of the Portland Railway company collided in the fog about 8 o'clock this morning on the high bridge spanning Sullivan's Gulch. The passenger car had on board about fifty persons most of whom were soldiers from Vancouver barracks. All were shaken up and several were injured.

The following were seriously injured: Frank Tawney, motorman of the passenger car, both legs broken and injured internally.

T. S. Dykes and H. C. Gregor, both of company B, Twenty-eighth infantry, legs broken and injured in train.

**Guarding Judge Cantrell.**  
Georgetown, Ky., Oct. 16.—The friends of Judge Cantrell are guarding him closely as it is reported that threats have