

SCHLEY'S CROSS-EXAMINATION ENDS

The following testimony given before the Schley court of inquiry Wednesday was received too late for publication in our issue of yesterday:

Admiral Schley identified this paragraph as a part of his report. The witness said that before the helm of the Brooklyn was swung hard about in order to make the loop, the helm was put alternately to port and to starboard, in order to meet the movements of the enemy's ships. "It was difficult," he said, "at that time to say whether they meant to go between the Texas and the Brooklyn or the other way."

THE TEXAS INCIDENT.

Admiral Schley, in response to a question, said he never heard of the Texas incident until six months after the battle. He had been under the command of the Brooklyn at the time, and was not present at the time of the incident. He was not present at the time of the incident.

In answer to a question, he said he supposed the captain had given the order. He was not certain. His attention was called to a letter of June 13, 1900, written from the South Atlantic station, in which the admiral was quoted as saying that the turn was made to avoid the last attempt of the Viscaya to ram, but as the letter could not be produced at the time he was not questioned upon it. His attention was next called to his letter to the Senate, in which he said the turn was made to avoid blanketing the fire of his own ships, and also to his statement in his examination-in-chief, that he had not turned to port because that would have brought the ship into dangerous proximity to the enemy's vessels and exposed her to possible torpedo attack or ramming.

REASON FOR THE TURN.

"Now," said Capt. Lemly, "here appear to be three reasons why you made the turn. Why did you make that turn?" "As I have already stated in my direct testimony, there is another very much more important reason which was not asked, and that was the ship might continue in the action and beat the enemy as we did. That was the controlling one of all. I never stated that, because I thought it was evident. I stated it for three or four reasons we could perhaps conjure up about it. I have them in mind. I have stated, in relation to the Senate document, that the matter was prepared very hurriedly, and here I stated the general purposes of the movement was intended to accomplish."

SCHLEY'S REPORT OF BATTLE.

The judge-advocate then took up Admiral Schley's report of the battle made to the department, dated Guantanamo Bar, July 3, 1898, and he was questioned concerning the statements therein, attention being called to the statement that after the Viscaya had struck her colors the ship was made to cease firing and then the following sentence: "The Oregon having proved vastly faster than the other battleships, she and the Brooklyn, together with the Texas and another vessel, which proved to be your flagship, continued westward in pursuit of the Colon, which had run close in shore, evidently seeking some good spot to which it should fall to elude her pursuers."

After recess Capt. Lemly laid before the court Admiral Schley's press copy-book, containing a copy of his letter to the department, dated July 3, 1898, in which he stated that the Viscaya had been returned, and there was contention between counsel as to the admissibility of the document as evidence. The decision of the court was to the effect that the report could not be read aloud, and was announced through Admiral Dewey as follows: "The court holds there is no objection to the witness refreshing his memory from the letter, but he cannot read it aloud."

NEW YORK NOT MENTIONED. After some sparring by counsel, Admiral Schley explained that the original preliminary report of the battle he took to the commander-in-chief and then returned to the Brooklyn. "Admiral Sampson then signaled for me to come on board again, which I did, and he handed the report back to me. There was nobody but myself and myself in the cabin at that time."

This statement on the part of the witness led to a somewhat prolonged and, at times, quite sharp controversy between Capt. Lemly and Mr. Raynor. It soon developed that the preliminary report referred to was a report that Admiral (then Commodore) Schley had prepared of the events of July 3 and had taken on board the flagship New York and delivered to Admiral Sampson after the battle, but which the commander-in-chief had returned to him.

The admiral then recounted his conversation with Admiral Sampson, who, he said, handed the letter back to him with the statement that he (Sampson) was commander-in-chief and that he (Schley) had omitted a very important detail in the report, in that it failed to show the presence of the New York.

VICTORY BIG ENOUGH FOR ALL. "I felt at that time," Admiral Schley went on, "that the victory was big enough for all, and I made the correction of this report of the battle that had been published out of generosity and because I knew that if the New York had been present she would have done as good work as any other vessel."

The admiral was asked with conversation he had had with Lieut. Commander Hodgson on the Brooklyn before the loop was made. He said he could not recall a single word with Lieut. Commander Hodgson beyond the remark that the enemy was coming for them, and his response to go for them, except some remark about the proximity of the Texas. He did not recall that, and had never been able to recall a colloquy.

He had given out for publication Lieut. Commander Hodgson's categorical denial, but not the accompanying letter of explanation. The witness stated that he would still say that he had desired to set Hodgson right as well as himself, but he had done nothing in that direction because the department ordered an investigation.

CROSS-EXAMINATION CONCLUDED. At 2:35 p. m. Capt. Lemly concluded his cross-examination, which had been begun at the beginning of the morning session of Monday.

At the conclusion of the cross-examination there was placed in evidence the telegram sent by Admiral Schley to the department July 16, saying, in substance, that he did not desire to assume entire credit for the victory of July 3, and that the victory belonged to the fleet under the command of Admiral Sampson. In reply to a question from Capt. Parker, he said he had taken this dispatch to Admiral Sampson, "who stated that he was very glad that I had sent it, and thought I was very generous."

QUESTIONS BY THE COURT. The first of the court's questions referred to the blockade of Cienfuegos, and was as follows: "While off Cienfuegos could you see the shore to the westward so distinctly as to form an

NOW IS THE TIME

Seasons change. We can't change them. We can't prevent the coming of cold and damp airs.

But we can prevent the sore throats, the coughs, colds and lung troubles by taking Scott's Emulsion. Nothing does more to make the tender throat tough. Nothing gives such strength to weak lungs.

Don't take risks—when it's easy to be safe. Now is the season for taking Scott's Emulsion in season.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like. SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

ORDER WAS AMBIGUOUS. Asked why he considered the department's order of May 25 ambiguous, he made in substance, the same reply he had given to the direct question at the morning session.

"Please point out the particular parts of the department's order of May 25 which you regard as ambiguous." (Reads)—"All of the department's information indicates Spanish division is at Santiago." The following paragraph indicates that there was doubt of the fact. They required me to ascertain, or suggested that I ascertain that. Then again (reading): "The Cubans who were familiar with Santiago say that there are landing places five or six nautical miles west." That location was, at one time, according to the information I got subsequently, occupied by Spaniards. Again (reading): "As soon as ascertained, notify the de-

partment whether enemy is there." That was the main thing that occurred to me as being ambiguous. "Why did the Brooklyn leave Key West short of coal?" "Because of the orders of the commander-in-chief."

"What effort did you make at or near Cienfuegos before the arrival of the Adula to discover whether or not Cervera's squadron was in that port?" "I did not make any, because I was led to infer that the coast was occupied. McCalla, in his cable cutting expedition had lost quite a number of men, and I supposed that the coast was occupied."

"Did any of your light vessels scout between the flying squadron and the south coast of Cuba with a view of discovering the Spanish fleet in the event of its having left Santiago or Cienfuegos?" "No."

"Did you consider Capt. Sigbee's report, that he did not see the Spanish squadron, and the Pilot Nuncio's statement, that the Spanish ships were too large to enter the harbor of Santiago, proof that the information given to you by Capt. McCalla on May 24, that the Spanish force under Cervera had been reported authoritatively in Santiago on May 19, and that they were still reported there on the afternoon of May 21, was erroneous?" "I do not recollect that he gave me that information."

DISPATCH TO DEPARTMENT. "If you were governed in making the retrograde movement by the motives you have stated, why did you send to the department the dispatch of May 27, 1898, which you gave to Capt. Cotton to send in cipher from Kingston?" "That is a very difficult question to answer."

The last question of the court was as follows: "Where could the Spanish squadron have taken refuge if it had come out of the harbor at Santiago and had steered to the southward?" "It could have gone to Jamaica, but I should imagine that after having gone sufficiently far to evade me the Spanish fleet would have skirted around to the westward, knowing that Admiral Sampson had left Havana for the east."

The examination of Admiral Schley was concluded at 3:05 p. m. and he was excused. There being no further witnesses, the court, at 3:10 p. m., adjourned until 11 o'clock tomorrow.

SCHLEY PRELIMINARY REPORT

It Omitted Mention Altogether of the Cruiser New York. Washington, Oct. 30.—It is learned tonight that the original and unpublished report of Admiral Schley of the battle of Santiago to Admiral Sampson, referred to in the proceedings before the court of inquiry today, was of a preliminary character, and differed from that subsequently made in that it omitted mention altogether of the cruiser New York, and that it also requested that the latter (Admiral Sampson) have the commanding officers or captains of the vessels engaged trans-

Pure Blood

We wish you would ask your doctor what makes you so nervous, why you are so easily tired, and what makes your digestion so weak. See if he doesn't say, "Impure blood." He will probably speak about Ayer's Sarsaparilla, too.

"For two years I suffered greatly from dyspepsia and depression of spirits. I then tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and in one week I was a new man."

John McDonald, Philadelphia, Pa. H. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

mit to him (Schley) their detailed accounts of the action, in order that he might write a full and complete official report of the battle.

The suppressed preliminary report made by Admiral Schley is dated, "Of Santiago, July 3," and is addressed to Admiral Sampson, commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic station. The report in substance describes the coming out of the Spanish fleet from the harbor of Santiago, and calls attention to the fact that signals were made to the vessels of the American fleet, which were obeyed by all the ships. It then proceeds to describe the fight, and gives briefly the part played in it by each one of the ships, showing that the Brooklyn, the Oregon, the Texas and the Iowa remained in action until the Viscaya went ashore, and that the Colon surrendered to the Brooklyn and the Oregon.

The admiral commends the bravery of all the American officers and crews engaged in the fight and recommends the commanding officers for gallant and meritorious conduct and for the superb handling of their ships. Then follows

some routine matter giving the Spanish losses, the injuries to the American fleet and the casualties. It then asks that Admiral Sampson have the commanding officers transmit to him (Admiral Schley) their detailed accounts of the action, in order that he might write a full and complete official report of the battle.

Verdict Against Street Railway. New York, Oct. 31.—Eugene Lezinsky of L. & S. Lezinsky, San Francisco and New York dry goods commission merchant, obtained in the supreme court under Judge Fursman a verdict for \$5,000 against the Metropolitan Street Railway company because he refused to pay a five-cent fare twice and was ejected from the car. During a blockade on Broadway, Mr. Lezinsky was transferred from one car to another, the conductor afterwards refusing to recognize the transfer.

PADEREWSKI PRIZES. Awarded to H. K. Hadley, H. W. Parker and A. W. Bird.

New York, Oct. 31.—The judges in the competition for prizes from the fund established by Ignace C. Paderewski last year have announced their decision. There were three prizes of \$500 each for the best work for orchestra, the best piece for chorus and orchestra with or without solos, and the best piece of chamber music for any combination of instruments. The competition was restricted to composers born in the United States. The awards were:

Work for orchestra, to Henry K. Hadley, musical director of the cathedral school of St. Paul, Garden City, L. I., for his symphony, "The Four Seasons"; Choral work, Horatio W. Parker, Bates professor of theory of music at Yale university, for "A Star Song," cantata for solo, chorus and orchestra; Chamber music composition, Arthur W. Bird, for a serenade for wind instruments.

Anti-Spirituous Liquor Conference. New York, Oct. 31.—A dispatch to the London Times and the New York Times from Berlin says the Society for Combating the Abuse of Spirituous Liquors has begun a conference at Breslau.

Baron von Diergardt said at the conference he believed that alcohol would one day be universally regarded as an enemy of civilization, but at present it was only possible to recommend moderation in its use. Seven hundred and fifty millions of dollars was yearly spent in Germany on intoxicating liquors. It was estimated that the average German consumed the equivalent of five gallons of spirits a day.

Baron von Diergardt added that one difficulty in the campaign was that the state itself was interested in alcohol, deriving, as it did, a revenue of \$41,000,000 from beer. One-third of the German exports to Togoland and one-seventh of those to East Africa, consisted of alcohol.

GERMAN PAPERS IRRITATED. They Do Not Relish the Publication of Voyron's Letters.

New York, Oct. 31.—The Berlin correspondent of the London Times and New York Times says the German newspapers find it impossible to conceal their irritation over the publication of the letters which Gen. Voyron, who commanded the French troops in China, sent to Field Marshal Count von Waldersee. The Cologne Gazette referring to Gen. Voyron's assertion of the claim of France to the cause of the Catholic establishments, says the German missions will be protected by Germany, France's "exclusive rights" cannot be practically exercised.

Five Firemen Injured. Chicago, Oct. 31.—Fire at an early hour this morning destroyed the three-story brick cooperage shop of John Johnson at 210-212 North Carpenter street, causing a loss of \$50,000. Several persons living in cottages adjoining the shops were overcome by smoke and were carried out by the police.

Five firemen were caught in the basement and more or less seriously burned. They could not escape and were rescued by other firemen. The injured are: Lieutenant Arthur Kelly, Michael J. McLean, Andrew Rider, Wm. Firnhalder, Andrew Carson.



An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, dispelling colds, headaches and fever, gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y. For sale by all Druggists.—Price 10c. per bottle.

OFFICIAL LIST OF NOMINATIONS FOR MUNICIPAL OFFICERS OF SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

To be Voted for at the Municipal Election to be Held Tuesday, November 5th, 1901.

REPUBLICAN.	DEMOCRATIC.	SOCIALIST.	INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN.	INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC.	
FOR MAYOR, EZRA THOMPSON.	FOR MAYOR, JAMES C. LEARY.	FOR MAYOR, CHAS. STEWART.	FOR MAYOR, EZRA THOMPSON.	FOR MAYOR, JAMES C. LEARY.	FOR MAYOR,
FOR RECORDER, JOSEPH O. NYSTROM.	FOR RECORDER, EDWARD L. SLOAN.	FOR RECORDER, MATT. H. WILSON.	FOR RECORDER, JOSEPH O. NYSTROM.	FOR RECORDER, EDWARD L. SLOAN.	FOR RECORDER,
FOR AUDITOR, ALBERT S. REISER.	FOR AUDITOR, DOUGLAS A. SWAN.	FOR AUDITOR, GEORGE B. DOUGLAS.	FOR AUDITOR, ALBERT S. REISER.	FOR AUDITOR, DOUGLAS A. SWAN.	FOR AUDITOR,
FOR TREASURER, RICHARD B. WHITEMORE.	FOR TREASURER, RICHARD P. MORRIS.	FOR TREASURER, CHARLES L. JACKSON.	FOR TREASURER, RICHARD B. WHITEMORE.	FOR TREASURER, RICHARD P. MORRIS.	FOR TREASURER,
FOR ATTORNEY, GEORGE L. NYE.	FOR ATTORNEY, FRANK B. STEPHENS.	FOR ATTORNEY, A. B. EDLER.	FOR ATTORNEY, GEORGE L. NYE.	FOR ATTORNEY, FRANK B. STEPHENS.	FOR ATTORNEY,
FOR CITY JUDGES, CHRISTOPHER B. DIEHL.	FOR CITY JUDGES, MORRIS SOMMER.	FOR CITY JUDGES, GEORGE E. POATE.	FOR CITY JUDGES, WALKER T. GUNTER.	FOR CITY JUDGES, WALKER T. GUNTER.	FOR CITY JUDGES,
HENRY S. TANNER.	MATHONIAH THOMAS.	WILLIAM RAWLINGS.	THOMAS D. LEWIS.	THOMAS D. LEWIS.	
FIRST MUNICIPAL WARD.					
FOR COUNCILMEN, FRANK J. HEWLETT.	FOR COUNCILMEN, GEORGE T. BRICE.	FOR COUNCILMEN, THOMAS HODDER.	FOR COUNCILMEN,	FOR COUNCILMEN,	FOR COUNCILMEN,
J. J. THOMAS.	WILLIAM NAYLOR.	CHARLES F. LARCH.			
ARTHUR ROBINSON.	CHARLES E. STREET.	JOSEPH WARD.			
SECOND MUNICIPAL WARD.					
FOR COUNCILMEN, CHARLES COTTRELL, JR.	FOR COUNCILMEN, NATHANIEL H. GLENN.	FOR COUNCILMEN, F. E. WILSON.	FOR COUNCILMEN,	FOR COUNCILMEN,	FOR COUNCILMEN,
EDWARD J. EARDLEY.	THOMAS C. LEWIS.	PAUL BLASER.			
WILLIS E. VIGUS.	RODNEY C. BADGER.	H. W. HANSON.			
THIRD MUNICIPAL WARD.					
FOR COUNCILMEN, J. E. OPENSHAW.	FOR COUNCILMEN, HENRY ARNOLD.	FOR COUNCILMEN, W. WIEGANT.	FOR COUNCILMEN,	FOR COUNCILMEN,	FOR COUNCILMEN,
RICHARD PAPWORTH.	EDWARD H. DAVIS.	J. H. ZENGER.			
DAVID L. DAVIS.	F. S. FERNSTROM.	M. TURNER.			
FOURTH MUNICIPAL WARD.					
FOR COUNCILMEN, W. R. HUTCHINSON.	FOR COUNCILMEN, FRANK R. SNOW.	FOR COUNCILMEN, EDWIN HOLDER.	FOR COUNCILMEN,	FOR COUNCILMEN,	FOR COUNCILMEN,
JOHN N. SHARP, JR.	EMANUEL HARTENSTEIN.	ALMA BUTLER.			
W. C. SPENCE.	WILLIAM J. TUDDENHAM.	HENRY WILSON.			
FIFTH MUNICIPAL WARD.					
FOR COUNCILMEN, ALEXANDER A. ROBERTSON.	FOR COUNCILMEN, IRA H. LEWIS.	FOR COUNCILMEN, HANS HANSEN.	FOR COUNCILMEN,	FOR COUNCILMEN,	FOR COUNCILMEN,
ARTHUR J. DAVIS.	M. B. SOWLES.	DANIEL BAIN.			
JOHN S. DAVELER.	THOMAS A. WILLIAMS.	C. H. BODELL.			

STATE OF UTAH, CITY AND COUNTY OF SALT LAKE.

I, J. O. Nystrom, City Recorder of Salt Lake City, Utah, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct list of all nominations filed with me for the Municipal Election to be held November 5th, 1901.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the corporate seal of said city, this 29th day of October, 1901.

(SEAL.)

J. O. NYSTROM, City Recorder.

Instructions to voters, as required by law, will be furnished by the City Recorder and posted by the Judges of Election in each polling booth, and in at least three conspicuous places at the various polling places on election day.