

# OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE DOCTORS

Tells All About Treatment and  
Death of President.

WAS NO DISAGREEMENT.

Rumors to That Effect Unfounded—  
Much Stress Laid in the Fact That  
Harmony Existed.

New York, Oct. 17.—The New York Medical Journal for Saturday, October 19, will contain the full official report of the surgeons who attended the late President McKinley in Buffalo. The report contains more than 15,000 words, and constitutes the official record of the case. The report is signed by Drs. P. M. Rixey, M. D. Mann, Herman Myers, Roswell Park, Eugene Washin, Charles McBurney and Charles G. Stockton, as members of the medical staff attending the late President. The report in this autopsy is signed by Rev. Harvey R. Gaylor, a pathologist of the New York State Pathological Laboratory, while the bacteriological examination bears the signature of Dr. Herman G. Matisinger, bacteriologist of the New York State Pathological Laboratory.

DOCTORS ALL AGREED.

The important feature of the report is the emphasis which Dr. Mann, Dr. Mann, speaking for his colleagues, declares that there was never, under like circumstances, a more harmonious and better agreed band of consultants, thus settling aside the rumors of disagreement among the attending physicians and surgeons.

THE OPERATION.

The report describes in detail the events immediately following the shooting, which are already familiar to the public. Then follows a description of the operation in all its technical details. The utmost care was used to prevent infection of the abdominal cavity and of the wound, by the most approved modern methods of surgical cleanliness. The wounds in the stomach were sutured with silk, using double rows of stitches, so arranged that the greatest possible security was given to the sutured spots. The application of these stitches was accompanied by great difficulties, especially in the suturing of the opening in the posterior wall of the stomach.

The chief trouble was the depth of the abdominal cavity, the lack of instruments to draw out the edge of the wound around during the sewing and the lack of good light. In his comments on the report of the operation, Dr. Mann particularly emphasizes the disadvantages under which he labored when suturing the wounds in the stomach, with the failing light of a September afternoon. Later in the operation a movable electric light was used with advantage.

SEARCH FOR BULLET.

Speaking of the search for the bullet in the operation, the report says: "The search for the bullet was now being made. Dr. Mann introduced his arm so as to palpate carefully all the deep structures behind the stomach. No track of the bullet could be found. As the introduction of the bullet into the stomach seemed to have a bad influence on the President's pulse, prolonged search for further injury done by the bullet for the longest time was desisted from. Further search might have caused the death of the patient upon the operating table.

At the close of the operation the surgeons present unanimously agreed Dr. Mann, in answer to his questions, that they were perfectly satisfied that everything that was possible had been done, and that they had no further suggestions to make. It was also decided not to introduce any gauze or tubes into the abdomen for drainage, as this was not necessary, but the wound was not sewed up so tightly that no drainage could take place naturally.

AFTER THE OPERATION.

The report then continues on the history of the case after the operation. The progress of the illness is given day by day, and the history as given by the attending physicians are incorporated in the report. On the fifth day, September 16, took place the much-discussed removal of stitches from the wound in the abdominal wall. The report says:

"In the evening the dressings were examined, and as there was considerable staining from the discharge, it was thought best to remove the four stitches and to separate the edge of the wound. A little slough was observed near the bullet track, covering a space nearly an inch wide, and the thickness of the slough appeared to be of the flaps. The suppuration seemed to be confined to the muscle. The remainder of the wound looked healthy, and it was thought that the infection was due to the bullet, or to the clothing which had been carried into the wound at the time of the shooting. The wound was then dressed and on the following day the patient's condition was much improved.

TAKING OF SOLID FOOD.

"The findings at the autopsy, as well as the developments of the case during the last days, exclude all possibility of absolute injury to the stomach by premature giving of solid food, as was alleged at the time when unfavorable symptoms came on after change to solid diet. On the fifth day the President sipped hot water, on the sixth he had beef juice, the first food taken by mouth since the operation. In the meantime nutritive enemata were continued, but were not well retained.

"At 8:30 o'clock in the morning of the seventh day he was allowed chicken broth, a very small piece of toast and a small cup of coffee. He did not care for the toast and ate scarcely any of the food. The wound had, in the meanwhile, been doing very well, and had been dressed daily after the removal of the stitches and the sloughing tissue. The President seemed at his best, and a favorable result was now confidently predicted. There was no sign of blood poisoning or of inflammation of the peritoneum. The only alarming symptom was his rapid pulse, but as the President had naturally a rather rapid pulse, and as it had been of a fairly good quality right along, the surgeons did not attribute very great importance to this sign.

"On the seventh day, toward noon the pulse began to grow weaker and grew rapidly worse. Stimulants were given and the food was discontinued, while castor oil and an enema of ox-gall were given to move the bowels. At midnight there was some improvement in the pulse, after an injection of salt solution into the sub-cutaneous tissues. On the eighth day the condition of the President was described as very serious, as he did not respond to stimulation. Stimulants and injections of salt solution, coffee and beef were given, but without much effect.

OXYGEN ADMINISTERED.

"At 5 o'clock oxygen was given and continued for some hours. At 6:30 the President was restless. At 10 p. m. he lost consciousness, and he continued to

## HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains the linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; can't resist desire to pass it, or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

## WHAT TO DO.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy, fulfills every wish in curing kidney trouble, gain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes.

You may have a sample bottle of Swamp-Root and a book that tells more about it, both sent absolutely free by mail. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention that you read this generous offer in the Deseret News.

sink until he died, at 2:15 a. m., September 14.

In speaking of the criticism that Roentgen rays should have been used to locate the bullet, Dr. Mann says, in his report:

"We were often asked why, after the operation, we did not use the X-ray to find the bullet. In the first place, there were at no time any signs that the bullet was doing harm. To have used the X-ray simply would have satisfied our curiosity would not have been warranted, as it would have greatly disturbed and annoyed the patient and would have subjected himself also to an additional risk. Had there been signs of abscess formation then the X-ray could and would have been used."

## THE AUTOPSY.

Dr. Gaylor's report of the autopsy is lengthy, and detailed. Nothing of importance was noticed about the wound on the chest caused by the first shot, except that the area of the skin was yellow and mottled and that there was a hemorrhage into the fat under the skin beneath this area. The abdominal wound showed no evidence of necrosis or sloughing. No inflammation of the peritoneum was found. The wound in the front wall of the stomach was found to be held intact by silk sutures.

The area of the stomach around the posterior wall of the stomach was also of a dull gray color, but the sutures held the wound intact. Behind the latter wound there was a spot of discoloration which showed that the sloughing process had gone backward in the track of the bullet. The gangrenous cavity found behind the stomach involved the pancreas and the surrounding tissues, the bottom of the blind pocket being formed by the upper end of the left kidney, which was found to be lacerated at the point to the extent of about two centimeters.

## TRACK OF BULLET.

The track of the bullet was then traced through gangrenous tissue in the fat behind the kidney to the muscles of the back all of the abdomen. The direct track of the bullet, however, could not be traced any further. The search for the bullet was most thorough and painstaking, but in spite of all efforts it could not be found and the surgeons had to be discontinued because the time allotted to it by the family of the late President had already been exceeded.

Dr. Gaylor adds: "As we were satisfied that nothing could be gained by locating the bullet, which had set up no reaction, search for it was discontinued.

"Examination of the heart muscles showed that it was affected with well marked fatty degeneration, and in some places the muscle fibers showed groups of dark brown granules, demonstrating a diseased condition of the cardiac muscle.

Dr. Gaylor believes that the repair to the stomach wounds had been effective and that the gangrene around these wounds does not seem to have been due to the bullet, but to a local cause. He attributes the gangrenous condition of the tissues solely to low vitality in the parts. The appearance of the gangrenous tissues shows that the gangrene took place shortly before death.

In speaking of the causation of the cavity behind the stomach, he says that it must largely be attributed to the action of the missile. It may have resulted from the penetration of the bullet or from the simple concussion of the bullet as it passed into the soft tissues. The injury to the pancreas, producing a cavity within it, occurred during the passage of the bullet, because the cavity was found well off by the fibrin in an advanced stage of organization. There was no rounding of pancreatic fluid into the surrounding tissues. The extensive gangrene of the pancreas seems to have been an important factor in the case, though it has never been shown how much of this organ must be destroyed to cause death. The wound in the south extends later to the kidney, Edward and Queen Alexandra. The respondent says he learns that after the duke wrote the letter of apology to Queen Victoria for the unfortunate incident last year (when he congratulated the artist who made a number of caricatures of her majesty in a Paris paper) he received a touching reply, assuring him that the misunderstanding was at an end. Queen Victoria's letter was written a short time before her death.

## Hunting for a Valuable Trunk.

Boston, Oct. 18.—It is believed that a trunk containing about \$15,000 worth of jewelry which was shipped from Providence for Boston September 28, by Martin, Copeland & Co., and which since has been missing is somewhere in Boston. It is thought, likely that it was stolen and taken to some insignificant boarding house, there the contents removed and perhaps by the time placed by the thieves.

Detectors at work on the case state they are satisfied that a trunk answering the description of the missing one reached Boston from Providence and has all trace of it has been lost. Mr. Spencer, superintendent and one of the directors of the express company, says that as far as the company is concerned, the affair was entirely a mystery.

## To Build a Fast Automobile.

New York, Oct. 18.—According to the Tribune a contract has been awarded in this city for an automobile conditional upon the machine being able to make 76 miles an hour over a level road. If this speed can be attained the price for the automobile completed is to be \$20,000.

Among those who are said to be interested in the experiment are Lewis Nixon, G. W. C. Drexel and Frederick Lang.

## Chilian Congress Assembles.

New York, Oct. 18.—The Valparaiso correspondent of the Herald cables that the congress of the interior at the opening submitted the government program and said the new administration would set aside party politics in its management of affairs.

not a factor in the production of the accident found in the autopsy.

## ANARCAZY IN MACEDONIA.

The Brigand Main Has Been Caught and Beheaded.

New York, Oct. 18.—The Balkan states correspondent of the Times reports a state of chronic anarchy in Macedonia owing to the lawlessness of the Albanians whose attitude toward the Christian population is worse than that of the Kurds toward the Armenians.

## ARGENTINE AND UNITED STATES

Effort to Be Made to Establish Better Communication.

New York, Oct. 18.—E. P. Paz, editor and part owner of La Prensa (The Press) of Buenos Ayres, Argentina, one of the most influential newspapers in South America, who is in this country to bring about better communication between the United States and South America, makes the following observations concerning the objects of his trip:

"I leave for home on October 22 and to save time I sail on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse to Cherbourg, and take a steamer at the latter place for my home. This occupies twenty-one days, going direct from New York requires twenty-five days because of the class of vessels engaged in the service. It seems to me most stupid thing to go to South America by way of Europe when a line of first class steamers could make the direct trip, stopping at Rio Janeiro, in from twelve to eighteen days. Our people are becoming greatly interested and while no aid is expected from the Argentine government there is general belief that such a line of vessels will soon be put on and prove a paying necessity. The Argentine government has a very strong advocate better transportation from the United States. The Hamburg-American company evidently sees great possibilities, and is running a line of steamers from Europe to our country and thence down the coast to Patagonia. The Lambert & Holt Co., an English corporation, owns a line running between New York and the Argentine capital, and has more business than it can handle. Much of the business in the Argentine republic is controlled by Germans, Englishmen and Italians, but I am satisfied North American capitalists could go to many South American republics, especially ours, and profitably take over many remunerative concerns now controlled by other countries."

## TOBACCO WAR IN ENGLAND.

American Combination First of All Reduces Price of Cigarettes.

New York, Oct. 18.—The London representative of the Herald cables many interesting details concerning the "tobacco war," now being on in England. In part the dispatch says:

The tobacco trade war has already commenced the American combination having notified its retailers of a large reduction in price of cigarettes. The struggle between the titans of British and American trade may be very severe and prolonged. The object of the Americans is to capture the British tobacco markets. The combination which the British manufacturers have established to reduce the price of cigarettes, and to force the American manufacturers whose united capital is \$100,000,000. They control, roughly speaking, one quarter of the output of the tobacco in England. Further, this tobacco combines to sell all the best known brands. So far the attack has been directed upon penny packets of cigarettes. In this particular branch of the trade one British firm alone controls about nine-tenths of the sales and earns enormous profits. A news agency states that one of the largest retail firms in London has reduced the price of cigarettes manufactured by the Kinney Brothers, who are included in the American combination by fully one-third. This reduction is possible as the American firm will now manufacture their goods in England instead of America and thus avoid the large duty.

New York, Oct. 18.—The London correspondent of the Tribune communicates the following particulars concerning the "foreign invasion" of English markets:

"The tobacco trade war has begun. In other trades England has to face severe competition abroad. Over a thousand manufacturers have been driven out of work in Northampton. Considerable quantities of Belgian made cotton goods are being sold in Lancashire to the detriment of the loom owners in that county. The goods are known as 'ticks' is ousting Lancashire made goods in the markets, the Belgians having acquired the trade."

## Orleans Will Visit King Edward.

New York, Oct. 18.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Times says he is authorized to state that the Duc d'Orleans, who is now traveling in the south, intends later to visit King Edward and Queen Alexandra. The correspondent says he learns that after the duke wrote the letter of apology to Queen Victoria for the unfortunate incident last year (when he congratulated the artist who made a number of caricatures of her majesty in a Paris paper) he received a touching reply, assuring him that the misunderstanding was at an end. Queen Victoria's letter was written a short time before her death.

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# WORKING FOR MISS STONE'S RELEASE

Wife of Russian Agent at Sofia Interested.

LETTER FROM BRIGANDS.

Rev. Mr. Haskell's Daughter Receives One at Dead of Night—Hidden Not To Look at Bearer.

New York, Oct. 18.—The representative at Samakov of the Journal and Advertiser cables that paper as follows:

It is learned that Mrs. Bakmetiev, wife of the Russian diplomatic agent at Sofia, formerly Miss Lee, of Washington, has begun energetic work on behalf of Miss Stone, and the strong attitude taken by the German diplomatic agent because of the murder of a German traveler may hasten the authorities to bring about Miss Stone's release. The Bulgarian authorities are working hard to prevent the ransom from being paid on Bulgarian soil. Hence Dr. Haskell is likely to get another letter requesting payment of the ransom on Turkish territory.

## LETTER FROM BRIGANDS.

New York, Oct. 18.—Mary Haskell, daughter of Dr. Henry C. Haskell, of the Samakov mission, writes to the Journal and Advertiser from Samakov the following details concerning the receipt of the communication from Miss Stone, now held in captivity by brigands:

"Into my hands at the dead of night a brigand delivered the only communication received from Miss Stone since her death-like captivity. My father and the whole family had been asleep when a bandit bearing a letter knocked repeatedly at my bedroom window. Replying to the question 'Who do you want?' the brigand handed a letter to me. The letter was written in Russian, and I opened it. It was a letter from my father, containing his face and figure. I urged him for information. He showed me an enormous revolver, saying: 'If you look in my face or make any trouble I will blow your brains upon the opposite wall.'"

## Fined for Dodging Taxes.

Crawfordsville, Ind., Oct. 18.—William Cox, a wealthy farmer, has been fined \$3,000 and costs in the United States court for dodging taxes. It was shown that for seventeen years he has made false returns and escaped taxation on over \$100,000. As a result of the criminal prosecution the assessor has placed \$10,000 on the tax duplicate against him.

## To Honor King Alfred's Memory.

New York, Oct. 18.—King Alfred's memory is to be honored by the Society of American Authors in New York. The society has decided to celebrate the one thousandth anniversary of the close of the career of England's great ruler have been so enthusiastic in favor of the subject that the committee has decided upon the following:

On Sunday evening, October 27, a religious service is to be held in Old St. Paul's chapel, a sermon to be preached on the life and example of the Saxon king.

## Earl Russell Got No "Copper."

New York, Oct. 18.—Commenting upon the release from prison of Earl Russell, the London correspondent of the Tribune cables:

Earl Russell's release was without a sign of sympathy from the home office. Not a single hour was wasted from his sentence. He had the good sense to leave Holloway jail quietly after refusing to take newspaper reporters into his confidence. It is probable that his first marriage will be annulled speedily by the courts, and that he will be left at liberty to re-marry. Mrs. Somerville legally, without the trouble of going to Nevada. It has been rumored for some time that the first impulse to the divorce was given by the wife for bigamy came from court, but there is no proof that the king interested himself in the matter.

## New Rules for Belgian Chambers.

New York, Oct. 18.—A dispatch from Brussels to the Times says a bill pending in the chambers relates to the rules of debate and is intended to prevent a renewal of the disgraceful scenes of the Belgian chambers. It gives to the president the right to expel a member on his own responsibility, and provides for censure and fine in the case of disorderly conduct.

## German Tariff Scheme.

New York, Oct. 18.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times in commenting on the German tariff scheme, says

"I was on the signal bridge of the Brooklyn. After dinner," he said, "when the commodore came upon the bridge, and during the course of the conversation he stated to me, 'Tomorrow we are going in with the ships not coaling to bombard at long range to develop the batteries, and to form an estimate of their strength.' He said he was not going in for a regular bombardment, as he had instructions from the department not to bombard the shore, but to develop the batteries and to form an estimate of their strength. He said he was not going in for a regular bombardment, as he had instructions from the department not to bombard the shore, but to develop the batteries and to form an estimate of their strength. He said he was not going in for a regular bombardment, as he had instructions from the department not to bombard the shore, but to develop the batteries and to form an estimate of their strength."

The witness said that he had been on the gun deck during the battle of July 2. The Brooklyn pursued a simultaneous course, he said, in the beginning of the engagement and then swung rapidly to starboard with port helm. His last range was 1,200 yards, and his greatest 2,500 yards. He replied that he had a conversation.

On cross-examination Lieut. Lemly questioned the witness about the latter's conversation with Commodore Schley on the night of May 30. Mr. May said that he did not know of the conversation, but that he knew of the orders not to endanger the ships by exposing them to shore batteries, and that he had never seen the order himself. He said that he was going merely to present when the conversation occurred by the signal officer, and one or two men were within hearing.

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the government is now committed to it, yet its future attitude must largely depend on its private information in regard to the intentions of foreign governments. The really important feature of the situation, remarks the correspondent, is carefully concealed by nearly the whole of the German press.

## Orleans Receives Political Friends.

New York, Oct. 18.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says the royalists report that the Duc d'Orleans received visits from his political friends at Carlsruhe and had long conversations with the presidents of the royalist committees who expressed their fidelity and devotion to him. The duke has made a special study of questions relating to the organization of the royalist party for the next French parliamentary elections.

## Anti-Tariff Feeling Growing.

New York, Oct. 18.—A dispatch from Melbourne to the Times says the feeling against the proposed tariff is growing, and especially in New South Wales, where, it is declared, the fight against it must continue until the next election. The debate in parliament proceeds vigorously. The free traders denounce the bill as a protectionist measure, asserting that it is a violation of the promises made by the ministry at the close of the elections. The ministers reply that high duties are necessary for revenue.

## ADMIRAL SCHLEY COURT OF INQUIRY

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

## ENSIGN HALIGAN.

Ensign John Haligan, Jr., who served on the Brooklyn during the war, was the first witness of the afternoon session of the court. Referring to the blockade of Cienfuegos he recalled that on the 22nd the Brooklyn steamed past the entrance of the harbor, and that the ship had gone to within about a mile of the harbor. He also recalled that the Adula had reported that the Spaniards had left Santiago. When the battle of July 2 occurred he was in the port turret. The shortest range used by him during that engagement was, he said, 1,200 yards.

Asked as to Commodore Schley's bearing in the battle, the witness said it was such as to give him an enthusiastic feeling for the admiral.

"Do you know what vessels were sighted at the beginning of the battle?" asked Mr. Raynor.

"Hold on there," exclaimed Capt. Lemly, before the witness could reply, "1 object."

Capt. Lemly stated that the precept did not call for the position of the ships except to show whether they endangered the Brooklyn.

Replying Mr. Raynor said that the question was simply like other questions which had been admitted.

"I believe that it is an invasion of the position of the court already rendered with regard to going into the matter of the position of vessels," said Capt. Lemly. "Now, with regard to the relative positions at the beginning of the battle, I have excepted from my objection so far as relates to the possibility of collision, which is a distinct part of the precept. The position of the ships at the beginning of the battle is called for distinctly and in terms but that of no other vessel. Except as I have stated, in so far as it involves the possibility of collision this, I think, is objectionable and I submit the matter to the court."

Mr. Raynor—Of course, I want to state to my friend that I will not press this question now, but there is a stage of the case where I will have to bring up questions to which I have not yet answered. I will withdraw it now.

Judge-advocate—We will have to enter this on the record as another recommendation.

Mr. Raynor—It has been a very successful reconnaissance in developing you.

Judge-advocate—So far as we can do the court please, we would like to have this matter decided now, and here.

Capt. Parker—If we withdraw the question there is nothing before the court.

Judge-advocate—I am before the court.

Capt. Parker—But there is nothing before the court in the question whether you are or are not.

Judge-advocate—It is a part of these very questions that were submitted to me yesterday, and afterward withdrawn, but it was subsequently brought in by the witness in the shape of signals.

## RAYNOR AND SCHLEY CONSULT.

Mr. Raynor at this point requested permission to withdraw for five minutes for a consultation with Admiral Schley, which the court granted. While proceeding to the consultation room the judge-advocate started to address the court, whereupon Mr. Raynor informed him that he "could speak while they were gone."

Mr. Raynor, after his conference with Admiral Schley, announced to the court that they would withdraw the question for this time.

In reply to questions by the court Mr. Haligan said that when the Viceja turned toward the Brooklyn, the Spanish ship bore on our starboard beam, a little forward and was headed toward us, distant from 2,000 to 2,500 yards.

He also said that there were three or four guns heard at Cienfuegos, and that these shots were regular.

## ENSIGN MACY.