

LONDON PRESS ON GEN. BULLER

His Very Extraordinary Speech is
Condemned.

RECOMMENDED TO RESIGN.

He Talked Garrulously About Coincidence and Dealt in Innuendoes
Many Turn Against Him.

New York, Oct. 11.—Sir Redvers Buller's extraordinary speech is received with consternation by this morning's papers, says the Tribune London correspondent. The Standard attacks him severely, and tells him that the best thing he can do now is to resign his command of the First army corps. The Daily Mail which considers that the speech would have been more in place on the boards of a theater, points out that the message to Ladysmith is exactly paralleled by Sir H. Parker's famous order to Admiral Nelson at Copenhagen to break off the battle and to retire in order—a request which posterity has unparaphrasedly condemned. On the whole, Mr. Broderick's statement concerning the South African situation is fairly well received, but two or three of the conservative papers are not satisfied with it, continues the Tribune's London correspondent. If material optimism was unwarranted several months ago, why, it is asked, should the public have faith in it today? If the government cannot contrive to wind up operations without much further delay there is little comfort in the fact that the nation is employing a great many men and horses and spending enormous sums of money over the still unfinished task. Sir Michael Hicks Beach, although he did not say much that was new in his speech, afforded the information that the special object of the proclamation of martial law at Cape Town was to stop supplies of ammunition which had been sent to the city through Cape Colony to the Boers. Gen. Buller talked garrulously about the coincidences and dealt freely in innuendoes, but he was merciless in attacking his own reputation. His attempts to connect with the Duke of Cambridge by men like Spencer Wilkinson and others of the highest character, for the press, was farcical. He does not seem to know that men like the Duke of Cambridge have turned against him on his own record.

THAT MARTIAL LAW DECREE.

New York, Oct. 11.—Discussing the South African situation, the London correspondent of the Tribune says: The best explanation which has been received regarding the proclamation of martial law in Cape Colony is that Lord Kitchener insisted upon their means of protecting the army against traitors in the rear who were more dangerous than the Cape rebels hiding and fighting in the mountains. Whether or not there was any controversy between Lord Kitchener and Sir Alfred Milner over the proclamation is an open question, but the report that another commander-in-chief in South Africa would have been required if it had been issued is generally credited among military and the government officials.

HUNTING THE BRIGADES.

Bulgarian Infantry and Dragoons
Scouring the Country for Them.

New York, Oct. 11.—Three battalions of the Sixth Bulgarian Infantry regiment marched through the country between Dubnitsa and Samakov and district, in one of which it was reported the brigands had concealed Miss Stone, says the Sofia correspondent of the Journal and Advertiser. Col. Arslanov, at the head of a searching party composed of 200 Bulgarian infantry and 500 dragoons is scouring the ranges of Dopsat and the Rhodope mountains. The American consul general at Constantinople has arrived at Sofia with an evangelized pastor from Philadelphia as dragoman and both are taking energetic steps with the Bulgarian government to effect Miss Stone's release. The reputed leader of the gang who killed Stanibouff has met his fate. Suspected of being associated in the capture of Miss Stone, he was shot dead on the frontier near Kostendil. Though £1,000 reward has been placed on the head for the murder of Stanibouff, Hailo, the name under which he was known, was too influential a ruffian for the Bulgarian police to arrest. Four additional brigands have been captured near Tcherpinio and a band of twenty-five armed, were discovered near Dubnitsa and driven into the mountains again.

Attempt to Kill an Archbishop.

New York, Oct. 11.—The Buenos Ayres correspondent of the Herald says a train from Colaba has been wrecked. No passengers were injured. It is believed that the wreck was the result of an attempt against the archbishop of Buenos Ayres Mgr. Espinosa, who was on the train.

Socialists Consider Miners' Strike.

New York, Oct. 11.—A dispatch from Brussels to the Times says the general council of socialists have just held a meeting to consider the action of the miners' federation at Liege in voting for a general strike. It was decided that local strikes were a mistake tending to weaken the unity of purpose which alone could insure success in the matter of universal suffrage. A resolution was passed, calling on the owners of collieries to treat the men humanely, but also enjoining the workers to wait for a general strike, which is the socialists' trump card for compelling the government to yield on the question of electoral reform, should other means fail.

Appointed Attorney for Colombia.

New York, Oct. 11.—Lillian Herbert Andrews, a lawyer of this city, has been appointed attorney for the Republic of Colombia, succeeding Calderon Carlele, who died a short time ago. Mr. Andrews was for several years associated with the late David Dudley Field.

STORRS COURSE OF LECTURES.

It is Opened by K. Hatoyama, a Distinguished Japanese Lawyer.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 11.—The Storrs course of lectures in the Yale law school has been opened by K. Hatoyama, the distinguished Japanese lawyer and former legislator, whose subject was the civil code of Japan. Mr. Hatoyama is here to attend the biennial meeting of Yale, and to receive the degree of LL.D. Mr. Hatoyama referred largely to the basic principles of French code. About three years ago it was adopted. Its workings are therefore new, but its philosophy is regarded

as correct. The entire educational system has been reformed and modernized, so the law of the empire has been completely revolutionized. The Japanese law had grown old and it absolutely lacked unity. But the empire had outgrown it. The new code recognized the privileged class but made all men equal before the courts and the law. Failure to see that fact and to accommodate themselves to it had led to trouble for some foreigners who claimed a special immunity. In the case of some English subjects that led to friction now and then.

An Heir Charged With Burglary.

Chicago, Oct. 11.—William H. Gibson, 25 years old, said to be the heir upon the death of his mother to several hundred thousand dollars, is confined at the Town Hall police station on a charge of burglary. The police admit that the charge under which the prisoner is booked is a fictitious one, but they refuse to reveal any of the facts concerning his relations. It has been learned, however, that the boy's mother, who is a widow, is the owner of a mansion in New York, another in Los Angeles, where she now resides, and that for a time she lived in Chicago with her son in the most fashionable quarter of Hyde Park.

NO WAR WITH VENEZUELA

There is Little or No Such Talk in Bogota, Says a Well Informed Engineer.

More Concern Over Revolution—Colombia Buying Rapid-Fire Guns—Venezuelan Troops Beaten.

Willemstad, Curacao, Oct. 11.—A civil engineer who has just arrived here on his way to Caracas from Bogota, which he left Sept. 7, asserts that up to the time of his departure there was very little talk in Bogota of war with Venezuela. The members of the cabinet and high officials there did not seem to consider war imminent. They appeared to be more deeply concerned with the revolution and with their efforts to put it down. One of the members of the cabinet admitted to the engineer that the Tachira invasion and the engagement in July under Gen. Rangel Garbarras were mistakes on the part of Colombia and regrettable. In the opinion of the engineer the liberal movement was strong throughout the entire country, only needing ammunition to succeed. He describes the influence of the priests in Colombia as extreme and detrimental to the country. According to his statement, exchange and national bank notes were rising rapidly when he left. In his judgment Colombia will never declare war, nor will she again attack Venezuela, having too many home troubles to be able to afford to do so. A fair estimate of the Colombian forces would be he thinks 8,000 on the Santander frontier, 1,000 at Lahacha, 300 at Santa Maria and 800 at Baranquilla.

COLOMBIA BUYING RAPID FIRE GUNS.

New York, Oct. 11.—The Tribune says: The Colombian government has been buying several rapid fire guns here and shipping them south. Speculators in the West Indies and Central and South America, expecting eventually to dispose of arms and ammunition to the revolutionists who are paying good prices for such wares, are sending stock to South America marked "fireworks." The use of the term "fireworks" is not intended to conceal altogether the nature of the shipments, as they are not contraband. It makes unnecessary a full description and insures careful handling. Within the last week upwards of 200 cases of "fireworks" besides fire arms, cartridges, dynamite and fuses, labelled as such, have been shipped to Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Central America, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Uruguay and Colombia. It is believed that the revolutionists in Venezuela and Colombia will get most of the "fireworks." The government of Colombia recently forwarded the 15-pound rapid fire Seabury and Driggs rifle which was on exhibition at the Pan-American exposition, and which it bought. Two of four rifled pieces also obtained were shipped by the Atlas and Panama lines a few days ago.

VENEZUELAN TROOPS DEFEATED.

New York, Oct. 11.—Advices from Ciudad, Bolivia, announce that the Venezuelan revolutionists commanded by Gen. Gerónimo Rivas have attacked and defeated the Venezuelan government troops under Gen. Arístegui near Barrancas. In the state of Bermudez, and that Gen. Arístegui has been taken prisoner. It is further announced that the Venezuelan troops have joined arms with the revolutionists. Government troops from San Felix, commanded by Gen. Africano, sustained a defeat near that town at the hands of the revolutionists under Gen. Vidal. Gen. Africano escaped to San Felix.



Every woman loves to think of the time when a soft little baby, all her own, will nestle in her bosom, fully satisfying the yearning which lies in the heart of every good woman. But yet there is a black cloud hovering about the pretty picture in her mind which fills her with terror. The dread of childbirth takes away much of the joy of motherhood. And yet it need not be so. For sometime there has been upon the market, well-known and recommended by physicians, a liniment called

Mother's Friend

which makes childbirth as simple and easy as nature intended it. It is a strengthening, penetrating liniment, which the skin readily absorbs. It gives the muscles elasticity and vigor, prevents sore breasts, morning sickness and the loss of the girlish figure. An intelligent mother in Butler, Pa., says: "We're to use Mother's Friend and I know I would do so. I had paid \$3 per bottle for it."

Get Mother's Friend at the drug store, 50c per bottle.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Write for our free illustrated book, "Before Baby is Born."

It is Opened by K. Hatoyama, a Distinguished Japanese Lawyer.

Appointed Attorney for Colombia.

New York, Oct. 11.—Lillian Herbert Andrews, a lawyer of this city, has been appointed attorney for the Republic of Colombia, succeeding Calderon Carlele, who died a short time ago. Mr. Andrews was for several years associated with the late David Dudley Field.

STORRS COURSE OF LECTURES.

It is Opened by K. Hatoyama, a Distinguished Japanese Lawyer.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 11.—The Storrs course of lectures in the Yale law school has been opened by K. Hatoyama, the distinguished Japanese lawyer and former legislator, whose subject was the civil code of Japan. Mr. Hatoyama is here to attend the biennial meeting of Yale, and to receive the degree of LL.D. Mr. Hatoyama referred largely to the basic principles of French code. About three years ago it was adopted. Its workings are therefore new, but its philosophy is regarded

SAD EXPERIENCE OF GERMANY.

Now Going Through Worst One
Since Empire Was Founded.

COMMON SWINDLES EXPOSED

The Sensational Character of Many
Disasters Have Given Foreigners
a False Impression.

New York, Oct. 11.—Says the Berlin correspondent of the Journal of Commerce: Germany is undoubtedly going through its saddest economic experience since the empire was founded. The well grounded pride with which German business men have hitherto contemplated their excellent reputation abroad for commercial honor or has suffered a most severe blow. The Frankfurter Zeitung admits in a recent market review that in no similar period of business depression in Germany have so many cases of "disgraceful frauds and common swindling" been exposed. However, it is felt here that the sensational character of many of the disasters of the past year has given foreign observers an exaggerated impression of the state of things prevailing in Germany; not only that these disasters have created a false view as to the average of German business integrity but that they have magnified unduly the proportions of the German crisis as seen from abroad. It is pointed out that Germany has a total of about 5,500 joint stock companies, and that the number of companies that have failed or gotten into financial difficulties constitute but a slight proportion of the whole. Still the bourse views the situation very pessimistically. Besides the many unfortunate factors in the situation itself, additional uncertainty comes from the tariff again. Business men do not know what will be their condition under the new tariff industry, for example, is chiefly due to the great crisis in the German iron fact that all consumers of pig iron committed the vast folly at the height of the boom of placing contracts for iron for several years in advance, and the high price then paid. In response to a question by the court, he said that he had determined the position of the Iowa at 4:30 a. m. on May 28, and that its distance was over seven miles. He also said that the Iowa was at May 31 had developed that the Spanish shore batteries were extremely weak. He had seen no evidence of a disposition on the part of any of Cervera's ships to ram any of the American vessels. By the court—Was your position during the battle of July 3 such as to enable you to observe clearly the relative positions and movements of the different ships? "No, sir, I never observed the relative positions of all the ships on account of the smoke and the attention we were paying to our own ship in that fight."

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:

AFTERNOON SESSION.

When the court re-convened after luncheon, Lieut. Commander Schuetze continued his testimony. In response to a question by the court, he said that he had determined the position of the Iowa at 4:30 a. m. on May 28, and that its distance was over seven miles. He also said that the Iowa was at May 31 had developed that the Spanish shore batteries were extremely weak. He had seen no evidence of a disposition on the part of any of Cervera's ships to ram any of the American vessels. By the court—Was your position during the battle of July 3 such as to enable you to observe clearly the relative positions and movements of the different ships? "No, sir, I never observed the relative positions of all the ships on account of the smoke and the attention we were paying to our own ship in that fight."

COMMANDER GRANT'S STORY.

Commander Schuetze was then excused and Lieut. Commander Albert W. Grant, who was senior watch officer on the Massachusetts during the war with Spain, was called. Asked by Capt. Lemly concerning the blockade of Cienfuegos, Commander Grant said there were no directions giving an order of battle there, but there was upon arrival a signal from the flagship that Cienfuegos was to be blockaded. He had on the occasion of the maneuver off Cienfuegos seen the Spanish earthworks there, and the masts of one vessel lying in the harbor, but nothing to his knowledge had been done to destroy those works. Commander Grant said that he remembered a signal from the Brooklyn before starting from Cienfuegos, saying the fleet was bound for Santiago, and would rendezvous at Gonaves bay. The progress on that cruise was, he said, slow because the smaller vessels were affected by the weather. He said that on the first night out from Cienfuegos a suspicious vessel which had erroneously been supposed to belong to the enemy, had been sighted. The Brooklyn, which had been steaming just in front of the Massachusetts, changed its course and turned to port. The witness said that as soon as he observed this maneuver he turned the Massachusetts to starboard. "Then," said he, "I knew I was going to clear the Brooklyn. I went ahead with port engine full speed and shifted the helm and gave the whistle signal."

"Were the ships in formation of column?" "Capt. Lemly asked."

The witness replied: "They were not. There was a mix-up."

Commander Grant then told about the retrograde movement of the flying squadron toward Key West, as well as the blockade of Santiago. He also described the bombardment of the "Colon" and May 31, and said that on that occasion he had had no conversation with Admiral Schley.

"Have you stated all or did you understand that I want all that Commander Schley may have said within your hearing in relation to this battle on that day?"

"I was only in Commander Schley's presence once, and that was when he went over the side after the firing was over. I heard these words, that the reconnaissance had developed the batteries, and he was satisfied, or words to that effect."

Mr. Rayner questioned the witness concerning the signals of May 23 with the end in view of showing that Commander Schley's signal at 4:30 p. m., saying that "the general meeting place

will be twenty-five miles south of Santiago," was modified by the preceding signal of 11:30 a. m., saying: "In case of separation, the fleet will rendezvous at place designated by signal."

The witness declined to admit that that was the new code of the fact that the 11:30 signal also specified the latitude and longitude of Gonaves bay, showing, as he held, that that signal referred to a former signal and that the 4:30 signal for a rendezvous twenty-five miles south of Santiago was independent and was not modified. Mr. Rayner questioned the witness concerning the encounter with a suspicious vessel while en route to Santiago.

"You say there was a melee or mix-up on the night of the 25th. That was the time you were on your way from Cienfuegos to Santiago. Is there anything in your log-book about that?"

"I do not think so, but the next morning I made a written statement to Capt. Higginson. I am very sorry I have not a copy of the letter I wrote at that time, and I am not sure."

The court asked the following questions: "Were any efforts made by the flying squadron to discover whether or not Cervera's squadron was in the harbor of Cienfuegos?"

"None to my knowledge."

"Were any orders given from the flagship by signal or otherwise for the guidance of the ships composing the flying squadron in the event of sighting Cervera's squadron in the passage from Cienfuegos to Santiago?"

"None to my knowledge."

LIEUT. HOLDEN CALLED.

Commander Grant was then excused and Lieut. J. H. Holden, who was senior watch officer on the Eagle during the Spanish war, was called.

Capt. Lemly only asked Lieut. Holden concerning the Scorpion's mission as a dispatch bearer from Commander Schley to the fleet at Cienfuegos on May 22. He then stated that Lieut. Holden was the writer of the log of the Scorpion in which an entry was made concerning the message conveyed to the fleet through the Eagle and Scorpion from Capt. McCalla when the flying squadron was en route to Cienfuegos.

Mr. Rayner then addressed the court, quoting the log which was in the possession of the Southernland, in command of the Eagle, testified he had telegraphed to the Scorpion on May 19, in order to intercept the Eagle. "His message, as the lieutenant-commander gave it, read: 'We left Cienfuegos on the night of the 18th at which time, as we learned from an insurgent camp about thirteen miles to the westward of Cienfuegos, some of the people from the city were inside the town, very night, that the only vessels in the harbor were a torpedo boat and nine canoes.'"

Mr. Rayner then inquired of Capt. Lemly whether the Scorpion, who was in command of the Eagle, testified he had telegraphed to the Scorpion on May 19, in order to intercept the Eagle. "His message, as the lieutenant-commander gave it, read: 'We left Cienfuegos on the night of the 18th at which time, as we learned from an insurgent camp about thirteen miles to the westward of Cienfuegos, some of the people from the city were inside the town, very night, that the only vessels in the harbor were a torpedo boat and nine canoes.'"

Mr. Rayner then inquired of Capt. Lemly whether the Scorpion, who was in command of the Eagle, testified he had telegraphed to the Scorpion on May 19, in order to intercept the Eagle. "His message, as the lieutenant-commander gave it, read: 'We left Cienfuegos on the night of the 18th at which time, as we learned from an insurgent camp about thirteen miles to the westward of Cienfuegos, some of the people from the city were inside the town, very night, that the only vessels in the harbor were a torpedo boat and nine canoes.'"

Mr. Rayner then inquired of Capt. Lemly whether the Scorpion, who was in command of the Eagle, testified he had telegraphed to the Scorpion on May 19, in order to intercept the Eagle. "His message, as the lieutenant-commander gave it, read: 'We left Cienfuegos on the night of the 18th at which time, as we learned from an insurgent camp about thirteen miles to the westward of Cienfuegos, some of the people from the city were inside the town, very night, that the only vessels in the harbor were a torpedo boat and nine canoes.'"

Mr. Rayner then inquired of Capt. Lemly whether the Scorpion, who was in command of the Eagle, testified he had telegraphed to the Scorpion on May 19, in order to intercept the Eagle. "His message, as the lieutenant-commander gave it, read: 'We left Cienfuegos on the night of the 18th at which time, as we learned from an insurgent camp about thirteen miles to the westward of Cienfuegos, some of the people from the city were inside the town, very night, that the only vessels in the harbor were a torpedo boat and nine canoes.'"

Mr. Rayner then inquired of Capt. Lemly whether the Scorpion, who was in command of the Eagle, testified he had telegraphed to the Scorpion on May 19, in order to intercept the Eagle. "His message, as the lieutenant-commander gave it, read: 'We left Cienfuegos on the night of the 18th at which time, as we learned from an insurgent camp about thirteen miles to the westward of Cienfuegos, some of the people from the city were inside the town, very night, that the only vessels in the harbor were a torpedo boat and nine canoes.'"

Mr. Rayner then inquired of Capt. Lemly whether the Scorpion, who was in command of the Eagle, testified he had telegraphed to the Scorpion on May 19, in order to intercept the Eagle. "His message, as the lieutenant-commander gave it, read: 'We left Cienfuegos on the night of the 18th at which time, as we learned from an insurgent camp about thirteen miles to the westward of Cienfuegos, some of the people from the city were inside the town, very night, that the only vessels in the harbor were a torpedo boat and nine canoes.'"

Mr. Rayner then inquired of Capt. Lemly whether the Scorpion, who was in command of the Eagle, testified he had telegraphed to the Scorpion on May 19, in order to intercept the Eagle. "His message, as the lieutenant-commander gave it, read: 'We left Cienfuegos on the night of the 18th at which time, as we learned from an insurgent camp about thirteen miles to the westward of Cienfuegos, some of the people from the city were inside the town, very night, that the only vessels in the harbor were a torpedo boat and nine canoes.'"

Mr. Rayner then inquired of Capt. Lemly whether the Scorpion, who was in command of the Eagle, testified he had telegraphed to the Scorpion on May 19, in order to intercept the Eagle. "His message, as the lieutenant-commander gave it, read: 'We left Cienfuegos on the night of the 18th at which time, as we learned from an insurgent camp about thirteen miles to the westward of Cienfuegos, some of the people from the city were inside the town, very night, that the only vessels in the harbor were a torpedo boat and nine canoes.'"

Mr. Rayner then inquired of Capt. Lemly whether the Scorpion, who was in command of the Eagle, testified he had telegraphed to the Scorpion on May 19, in order to intercept the Eagle. "His message, as the lieutenant-commander gave it, read: 'We left Cienfuegos on the night of the 18th at which time, as we learned from an insurgent camp about thirteen miles to the westward of Cienfuegos, some of the people from the city were inside the town, very night, that the only vessels in the harbor were a torpedo boat and nine canoes.'"

Mr. Rayner then inquired of Capt. Lemly whether the Scorpion, who was in command of the Eagle, testified he had telegraphed to the Scorpion on May 19, in order to intercept the Eagle. "His message, as the lieutenant-commander gave it, read: 'We left Cienfuegos on the night of the 18th at which time, as we learned from an insurgent camp about thirteen miles to the westward of Cienfuegos, some of the people from the city were inside the town, very night, that the only vessels in the harbor were a torpedo boat and nine canoes.'"

Mr. Rayner then inquired of Capt. Lemly whether the Scorpion, who was in command of the Eagle, testified he had telegraphed to the Scorpion on May 19, in order to intercept the Eagle. "His message, as the lieutenant-commander gave it, read: 'We left Cienfuegos on the night of the 18th at which time, as we learned from an insurgent camp about thirteen miles to the westward of Cienfuegos, some of the people from the city were inside the town, very night, that the only vessels in the harbor were a torpedo boat and nine canoes.'"

Mr. Rayner then inquired of Capt. Lemly whether the Scorpion, who was in command of the Eagle, testified he had telegraphed to the Scorpion on May 19, in order to intercept the Eagle. "His message, as the lieutenant-commander gave it, read: 'We left Cienfuegos on the night of the 18th at which time, as we learned from an insurgent camp about thirteen miles to the westward of Cienfuegos, some of the people from the city were inside the town, very night, that the only vessels in the harbor were a torpedo boat and nine canoes.'"

Mr. Rayner then inquired of Capt. Lemly whether the Scorpion, who was in command of the Eagle, testified he had telegraphed to the Scorpion on May 19, in order to intercept the Eagle. "His message, as the lieutenant-commander gave it, read: 'We left Cienfuegos on the night of the 18th at which time, as we learned from an insurgent camp about thirteen miles to the westward of Cienfuegos, some of the people from the city were inside the town, very night, that the only vessels in the harbor were a torpedo boat and nine canoes.'"

Mr. Rayner then inquired of Capt. Lemly whether the Scorpion, who was in command of the Eagle, testified he had telegraphed to the Scorpion on May 19, in order to intercept the Eagle. "His message, as the lieutenant-commander gave it, read: 'We left Cienfuegos on the night of the 18th at which time, as we learned from an insurgent camp about thirteen miles to the westward of Cienfuegos, some of the people from the city were inside the town, very night, that the only vessels in the harbor were a torpedo boat and nine canoes.'"

Mr. Rayner then inquired of Capt. Lemly whether the Scorpion, who was in command of the Eagle, testified he had telegraphed to the Scorpion on May 19, in order to intercept the Eagle. "His message, as the lieutenant-commander gave it, read: 'We left Cienfuegos on the night of the 18th at which time, as we learned from an insurgent camp about thirteen miles to the westward of Cienfuegos, some of the people from the city were inside the town, very night, that the only vessels in the harbor were a torpedo boat and nine canoes.'"

Mr. Rayner then inquired of Capt. Lemly whether the Scorpion, who was in command of the Eagle, testified he had telegraphed to the Scorpion on May 19, in order to intercept the Eagle. "His message, as the lieutenant-commander gave it, read: 'We left Cienfuegos on the night of the 18th at which time, as we learned from an insurgent camp about thirteen miles to the westward of Cienfuegos, some of the people from the city were inside the town, very night, that the only vessels in the harbor were a torpedo boat and nine canoes.'"

Mr. Rayner then inquired of Capt. Lemly whether the Scorpion, who was in command of the Eagle, testified he had telegraphed to the Scorpion on May 19, in order to intercept the Eagle. "His message, as the lieutenant-commander gave it, read: 'We left Cienfuegos on the night of the 18th at which time, as we learned from an insurgent camp about thirteen miles to the westward of Cienfuegos, some of the people from the city were inside the town, very night, that the only vessels in the harbor were a torpedo boat and nine canoes.'"

Mr. Rayner then inquired of Capt. Lemly whether the Scorpion, who was in command of the Eagle, testified he had telegraphed to the Scorpion on May 19, in order to intercept the Eagle. "His message, as the lieutenant-commander gave it, read: 'We left Cienfuegos on the night of the 18th at which time, as we learned from an insurgent camp about thirteen miles to the westward of Cienfuegos, some of the people from the city were inside the town, very night, that the only vessels in the harbor were a torpedo boat and nine canoes.'"

Mr. Rayner then inquired of Capt. Lemly whether the Scorpion, who was in command of the Eagle, testified he had telegraphed to the Scorpion on May 19, in order to intercept the Eagle. "His message, as the lieutenant-commander gave it, read: 'We left Cienfuegos on the night of the 18th at which time, as we learned from an insurgent camp about thirteen miles to the westward of Cienfuegos, some of the people from the city were inside the town, very night, that the only vessels in the harbor were a torpedo boat and nine canoes.'"

Mr. Rayner then inquired of Capt. Lemly whether the Scorpion, who was in command of the Eagle, testified he had telegraphed to the Scorpion on May 19, in order to intercept the Eagle. "His message, as the lieutenant-commander gave it, read: 'We left Cienfuegos on the night of the 18th at which time, as we learned from an insurgent camp about thirteen miles to the westward of Cienfuegos, some of the people from the city were inside the town, very night, that the only vessels in the harbor were a torpedo boat and nine canoes.'"

Mr. Rayner then inquired of Capt. Lemly whether the Scorpion, who was in command of the Eagle, testified he had telegraphed to the Scorpion on May 19, in order to intercept the Eagle. "His message, as the lieutenant-commander gave it, read: 'We left Cienfuegos on the night of the 18th at which time, as we learned from an insurgent camp about thirteen miles to the westward of Cienfuegos, some of the people from the city were inside the town, very night, that the only vessels in the harbor were a torpedo boat and nine canoes.'"

Mr. Rayner then inquired of Capt. Lemly whether the Scorpion, who was in command of the Eagle, testified he had telegraphed to the Scorpion on May 19, in order to intercept the Eagle. "His message, as the lieutenant-commander gave it, read: 'We left Cienfuegos on the night of the 18th at which time, as we learned from an insurgent camp about thirteen miles to the westward of Cienfuegos, some of the people from the city were inside the town, very night, that the only vessels in the harbor were a torpedo boat and nine canoes.'"

Mr. Rayner then inquired of Capt. Lemly whether the Scorpion, who was in command of the Eagle, testified he had telegraphed to the Scorpion on May 19, in order to intercept the Eagle. "His message, as the lieutenant-commander gave it, read: 'We left Cienfuegos on the night of the 18th at which time, as we learned from an insurgent camp about thirteen miles to the westward of Cienfuegos, some of the people from the city were inside the town, very night, that the only vessels in the harbor were a torpedo boat and nine canoes.'"

Mr. Rayner then inquired of Capt. Lemly whether the Scorpion, who was in command of the Eagle, testified he had telegraphed to the Scorpion on May 19, in order to intercept the Eagle. "His message, as the lieutenant-commander gave it, read: 'We left Cienfuegos on the night of the 18th at which time, as we learned from an insurgent camp about thirteen miles to the westward of Cienfuegos, some of the people from the city were inside the town, very night, that the only vessels in the harbor were a torpedo boat and nine canoes.'"

Mr. Rayner then inquired of Capt. Lemly whether the Scorpion, who was in command of the Eagle, testified he had telegraphed to the Scorpion on May 19, in order to intercept the Eagle. "His message, as the lieutenant-commander gave it, read: 'We left Cienfuegos on the night of the 18th at which time, as we learned from an insurgent camp about thirteen miles to the westward of Cienfuegos, some of the people from the city were inside the town, very night, that the only vessels in the harbor were a torpedo boat and nine canoes.'"

Mr. Rayner then inquired of Capt. Lemly whether the Scorpion, who was in command of the Eagle, testified he had telegraphed to the Scorpion on May 19, in order to intercept the Eagle. "His message, as the lieutenant-commander gave it, read: 'We left Cienfuegos on the night of the 18th at which time, as we learned from an insurgent camp about thirteen miles to the westward of Cienfuegos, some of the people from the city were inside the town, very night, that the only vessels in the harbor were a torpedo boat and nine canoes.'"

Mr. Rayner then inquired of Capt. Lemly whether the Scorpion, who was in command of the Eagle, testified he had telegraphed to the Scorpion on May 19, in order to intercept the Eagle. "His message, as the lieutenant-commander gave it, read: 'We left Cienfuegos on the night of the 18th at which time, as we learned from an insurgent camp about thirteen miles to the westward of Cienfuegos, some of the people from the city were inside the town, very night, that the only vessels in the harbor were a torpedo boat and nine canoes.'"

Mr. Rayner then inquired of Capt. Lemly whether the Scorpion, who was in command of the Eagle, testified he had telegraphed to the Scorpion on May 19, in order to intercept the Eagle. "His message, as the lieutenant-commander gave it, read: 'We left Cienfuegos on the night of the 18th at which time, as we learned from an insurgent camp about thirteen miles to the westward of Cienfuegos, some of the people from the city were inside the town, very night, that the only vessels in the harbor were a torpedo boat and nine canoes.'"

Mr. Rayner then inquired of Capt. Lemly whether the Scorpion, who was in command of the Eagle, testified he had telegraphed to the Scorpion on May 19, in order to intercept the Eagle. "His message, as the lieutenant-commander gave it, read: 'We left Cienfuegos on the night of the 18th at which time, as we learned from an insurgent camp about thirteen miles to the westward of Cienfuegos, some of the people from the city were inside the town, very night, that the only vessels in the harbor were a torpedo boat and nine canoes.'"

Mr. Rayner then inquired of Capt. Lemly whether the Scorpion, who was in command of the Eagle, testified he had telegraphed to the Scorpion on May 19, in order to intercept the Eagle. "His message, as the lieutenant-commander gave it, read: 'We left Cienfuegos on the night of the 18th at which time, as we learned from an insurgent camp about thirteen miles to the westward of Cienfuegos, some of the people from the city were inside the town, very night, that the only vessels in the harbor were a torpedo boat and nine canoes.'"