THE SCHLEY INVESTIGATION

Drags Wearily on at Washington—Counsel Proceeds With Great Care—Interesting Testimony As to the Bombardment of Santiago and of Schley's Actions.

Washington, Oct. 3.—After the usual preliminary proceedings in the Schley court of inquiry today Lieut. James J. Doyle, formerly of the Brooklyn, was recalled for the purpose of continuing his testimony. When the court adjourned yesterday Lieut. Doyle was under examination by Mr. Raynor, and the court has just decided that the witness should not enter upon a discussion of the blockade of Santiago as it was conducted after the arrival of Commander-in-Chief Sampson. There was much interest in Lieut. Doyle's appearance, as it was expected that in the course of his examination would develop the further policy of Admiral Schley's counsel in the case.

Both the court and counsel are hoping to show the effects of the arduous duties imposed by the trial. Especially severe is it upon the attorneys, both for Admiral Schley and for the navy department. Their duties do not cease when the court adjourns in the afternoon, but they extend far into the night and often we are found at their labors before the breakfast hour next morning. The trial presents new points to all of them, and its various turns bring to light fresh complications which have the effect of rendering it more trying than an ordinary case would be.

While all agree that it would be desirable to have the case terminated at an early date they also agree that there is little prospect in that direction. Judge Advocate Lemly probably will not call more than six or eight witnesses, but Mr. Raynor has almost forty names on his list. He says, however, that he does not expect to examine more than half of this number. Still he will not undertake to name a day for the close of the trial within a month from this time. He does not expect to call Admiral Schley to the witness stand for some time yet. Mr. Raynor expects his client to make a complete review of the case, and it is probable that the admiral will be on the stand longer than any other witness.

Capt. Sigsbee was the first of yesterday's witnesses to appear for the purpose of correcting his testimony. When he began his statement it was found that the official stenographer was not present, and Admiral Dewey's private secretary, Lieut. Crawford, was called upon to perform the duty of recorder of the proceedings.

Capt. Sigsbee said he had made another search last night for the dispatch from the navy department under the terms of which he sought to connect with the flying squadron off Santiago, and that he had found a private letter which he had written at the time, in which he had said: "Until we sighted the vessels on the 3d we knew nothing positive as to the whereabouts."

Lieut. Doyle Resumes.

Lieut. Doyle then resumed his testimony begun yesterday. He was examined by Mr. Raynor. He continued his reply to questions, to give a narrative of the battle. Mr. Raynor asked whether the Brooklyn had engaged in any bombardments during the month of June, 1898, but Judge Advocate Lemly and Mr. Hanna objected on the ground that the question was similar to the question asked yesterday concerning the blockade and the arrival of Admiral Sampson.

Mr. Raynor said that his purpose was to show only what the Brooklyn had done and that it did not in any way concern what the New York had done. His purpose, he said, was to show what had been done toward developing the strength of the shore batteries. "I know what the ruling of the court means," he said, "and respectfully submit to it."

Admiral Dewey said that if the question was confined to the Brooklyn there could be no objection. The question was then asked as to what the Brooklyn learned concerning the shore batteries as a result of any bombardment in June.

Before a reply could be given the court retired for consultation. At the conclusion of the conference Mr. Raynor changed his question so as to read as follows:

"What do you know from your own observation in reference to the strength of the shore batteries and their guns? I want the result of your observation at Santiago, acquired by you at any time, without going into the general or specific details as to the bombardments."

Replying Lieut. Doyle said that at the bombardment which had taken place June 6, the Zopaca battery had fired at first very spiritedly, but soon "went out of business." When the ships withdrew the enemy again manned their guns, and fired at the ships.

On the occasion of the second bombardment they did not remain so long.

"I always took a snap shot at them as we left," he said.

Schley Under Fire.

Mr. Raynor then asked Lieut. Doyle how often he had seen Commodore Schley under fire during the Santiago campaign.

"Every time we were under fire," he replied, "during these bombardments, and in the battle of July 3."

"What was his conduct? I refer you to the first specification of the precept, his conduct in connection with the Santiago campaign, and what was his conduct and bearing at any time either during the bombardments or during the battle of July 1, when his ship was under fire?"

"I did not have an opportunity, as the commodore was always near about the conning tower, to observe his conduct during the battle, but immediately previous and after I did have an opportunity to do so. He always struck me as being just about as well posted as it was possible for anybody to be under those circumstances."

Mr. Raynor then asked the witness whether on July 2, 1898, he had observed smoke coming from Santiago harbor. Capt. Lemly objected, and Mr. Raynor siad that his purpose was to prove that the Spaniards were preparing to withdraw from the harbor and that Commodore Schley had communicated the facts to the squadron. It was important, he said, to prove the conduct of the commodore under the department's precept. Capt. Lemly and Mr. Hanna contended that the certain effects of these questions would be to open the gates for an interminable inquiry, and if one side should be allowed to do so. They did not object, except for the time involved.

Capt. Parker announced his willingness to "open the door wide." He wanted the entire matter investigated, and would have the searchlight turned upon every individual from the commander-in-chief to the lowest officer under him.

Mr. Raynor was then permitted to ask his question, which he did in the following words: "Was the smoke observed on July 2 by Commodore Schley communicated to the squadron?"

The reply was: "Smoke was observed rising in the harbor on July 2, and my impression now is and always has been since that night that that information was conveyed to the commander-in-chief."

Brooklyn in Battle.

The witness was then requested to give a brief account of the part taken by the Brooklyn in the battle of July 3, which he did, repeating much that he had said yesterday. After stating the preliminaries, Lieut. Doyle related his observations of the battle in the following language:

"I fired the left gun first and Halligan shortly afterward fired the right one. Then we began to load the guns again. It was necessary after loading a second time to turn the turret directly ahead, as our ship was apparently shutting the enemy out by turning with a starboard helm. Immediately after firing the left gun the second time, the order was given to man the starboard battery. I got out to the turret through the roof, that being the most convenient way of getting out, and crossed over to the starboard turret. As I was going into the starboard turret I had an opportunity to see the Spanish ships. They were then a little on our starboard helm. As soon as I had charge of the controller, which up to this time had been in charge of Mr. Woodward, I swung the turret around on the starboard bow. In the meantime some of our forward guns had fired. The volume of smoke was so great that I was entirely shut out from seeing the enemy.

"While the guns were in this position Mr. Mason, our executive officer, passed down the starboard gangway, calling 'Sharp on the starboard quarter.' The interval of time from the time the guns were on the starboard bow to starboard quarter, I think, must have been two minutes. I swung the guns around to the starboard quarter and then we picked up the enemy's range at which I fired, to the best of my memory, was about 1,400 yards, and from then on it was a constant fire, training the guns until we finally got them on the starboard beam. The range increased up to 2,000 yards, and during the run, after being parallel with the Spanish ships, the range varied from about 2,300 to 1,800 yards. I think when the Vizcaya went in shore the range was then about 1,800 yards. Immediately before she turned in she made a sheer with her starboard helm, apparently coming toward us, and then immediately put helm around the other way and went in shore. From then on it was a chase after the Colon. At the time the Vizcaya went ashore, the Colon, by working up inside of the other Spanish ships, had secured a very long lead. I should say she was at least five or six miles, perhaps more, on our starboard bow, well in shore. The order was given to cease firing and to come out of the turrets and take a 'spell' during the chase of the Colon. The Oregon, during that chase, and while we were on the top of the turret, was directed to try her 13-inch guns in the chase, which she did, and the shots fell short. In a little while they were tried again and came a little closer."

Admiral Dewey: "Directed by whom?"

"By Commodore Schley, sir, by wigwag signal."

Admiral Dewey: "You saw that signal?"

"Yes, sir; I saw the signal being made."

Admiral Benham: "Did you read the signal?"

Understood the Signals.

"I did not, but I understood what it was, and if I am not mistaken it was McCauley, an ensign we had on board, who made the signal himself. Shortly after this the forward turret and starboard turret of the Brooklyn were directed to load the guns with armor-piercing shells. The forward turret was directed to fire the first two shots, which it did. The shots fell short. Then I was directed to fire, and I fired at a range as I now recall, of 6,500 yards. We tried both guns at that range. Those shots fell short. We loaded again, in the starboard turret, and I increased the range to 6,700 yards and fired the right gun. It went a little to the right of the Colon, as near as I could judge, but the range was very good. The Colon very shortly after that went ashore. We steamed up to her and proceeded to get out a cutter for Capt. Cook to go over and receive her surrender."

Capt. Lemly began his cross-examination by asking the witness whether he was as sure of the position and action of the Brooklyn as he had been of the way the Brooklyn had been turned on the day of the Santiago battle.

The witness replied that he was more certain. He repeated his statement made yesterday, that he had made the entry in the log that the vessel had turned with a starboard helm when in fact it had turned with a port helm. He said he had not consulted with any one except Commander Sharp before he changed the entry.

The questions were then asked by Mr. Hanna and traversed much the same ground gone over yesterday by Capt. Lemly in the examination of chief.

Mr. Hanna cross-examined the witness regarding his testimony bearing upon the battle of Santiago, asking him first as to the direction in which the Spanish ships were headed as they came out of the mouth of the harbor.

"They were coming right toward us," the witness replied, "in column, almost in line on our starboard bow. They had not then begun to turn."

"Were they firing at you?" asked Mr. Hanna.

"They were certainly firing in our direction," was the reply.

The witness said that after that the firing was from both sides of the bows of the enemy's vessels.

"How sure," asked Mr. Hanna, "do you feel of your recollection as to the way they were headed at that time?"

"That is one of the things that most firmly impressed itself on my mind."

Lieut. Doyle said that he had made his observations of the battle through the peep hole from the sliding head, and again related how the enemy had been cut off from his vision by the smoke of one of the Brooklyn's big guns. The cross-examination upon these incidents was in progress when the court took its mid-day recess for luncheon.

Canadian Iron in Britain.

The London, Eng., Speaker, says: "The arrival in the Clyde of 3,500 tons of pig iron from Canada is a development of some significance. Hitherto the iron which has come into this country has been brought from the continent and the United States when production there has been in excess of the demand; and so far from importing from the Dominion we have sent it an average of about 10,000 tons annually. The shipment represents the first effort of the Dominion Iron & Steel Company to cultivate a foreign trade. This concern is of a magnitude equal to some of the largest establishments of Pittsburg; it owes its inception to American brains, which were prompt to recognize the iron and steel manufacturing possibilities of the country. Its works are situated at Sydney, Cape Breton, and from the immediate neighborhood it draws inexhaustible supplies of good ore, coal and limestone, at prices which bring the cost of the materials to only about 3s. 3d. per ton, as compared with 13s. at Pittsburg. Being located in Canada, the company pays no duty on such of its products as are consumed in the country, and its position at tidewater gives it a great advantage over American rivals for the purposes of a foreign trade. Moreover, it receives a bounty from the Canadian Government, and this suffices to pay freights to and landing charges in England. The whole of the Dominion Company's four furnaces are now in operation, and as an outlet in Canada itself is not likely to be found for the whole of its output of over 200,000 tons per annum, there is every prospect of regular shipments on a big scale to England. In fact, Canadian iron threatens to prove a more serious competitor than either American, German or Belgian."

If you want the "Big" 50 cent cigar—call at Butler's Pioneer.

ANECDOTES OF ROOSEVELT

Knows All His Rough Riders by Their Given Names.

Modest About Having His Picture Taken—At Least the Camera Fiend Thought So.

Some additional anecdotes of Roosevelt as a soldier and as a political campaigner are told by the New York World:

When the Rough Riders, after their Cuban campaign, first landed at Montauk Point from their transport and marched to the detention camp the first demand of the soldiers was to see Rooseveldt.

The next day Colonel Rooseveldt walked through the camp. He stopped at every tent and looked in.

"Don't get up, boys," he would say; "lie still. Ah, Jim, how's your leg feeling today? Getting better? That's good. You'll soon be all right now. Billy, I hope your back doesn't trouble you so much now. You'll have it easier here."

And so he went all along the line. He had a word for each man and he knew each by name. He even knew just what ailed each one.

Colonel Roosevelt was shown a picture of himself during the war. It showed him waving a sword and dashing up hill on horseback in one of the fights in Cuba.

"Yes, he replied: It's all right, except that my sword is still wrapped up in a bundle in Tampa and I don't ride a horse. Otherwise it's all right!"

He was going through a street in the Tenderloin one night and had been pointed out to a number of policemen, one of whom was patroling his beat just behind the commissioner.

"I feel like the caliph of Bagdad," said Roosevelt, laughingly, to his companion.

"Begorra," said the patrolman, "that man thinks he's Galey, of Bagdad. Commish or no commish, I'd better be running him in for a crazy man."

Before Santiago, Rev. Peter McQueen approached Colonel Roosevelt and said, "Well, you're getting to be quite a general now arn't you, colonel?"

"Not a bit of it," replied the leader of the Rough Riders. "I'm just getting to be a middle-aged military man."

It is told how at one of the camps in the south, not long after Wood and Roosevelt joined the Rough Riders, a cowboy was on guard near Colonel Wood's tent. Colonel Wood was sitting at the entrance and the guard was at the regulation distance pacing up and down.

Suddenly the sentry walked straight up to the colonel and said: "You're Colonel Wood, all right, ain't you?"

"Yes, sir; I am Colonel Wood," gasped the astonished officer.

"Well," said the sentry, "I want to tell you the boys didn't know what to make of you and Roosevelt when you first came down, but we've been sizing you up and talking it over and we've about made up our minds you're both white, and I reckon most of the boys would go plumb to h—l for you now."

During the campaign of 1900, one day the train bearing Roosevelt was halted within calling distance of that from which William Jennings Bryan was making "rear-platform" speeches. Roosevelt recognized his political opponent and called: "Hello, Bill!" "Hello, Teddy!" came the democratic candidate's answer.

"How's your voice?"

"About as strong as the democratic platform," shouted Roosevelt, hoarsely, "and yours?"

"Oh, wheezed Bryan, "mine's in about the condition of Republican promises." And the trains passed on.

The remarkable popularity of Colonel Roosevelt among newspaper men is said to be due to his unfailing good nature. At the end of an exhausting day of speech-making the colonel, so the story goes, had retired early to his room. He had been sleeping soundly for some time and the house was very quiet, when he was aroused by a violent knocking on his door. The colonel hastened to open the door and modestly poked his head around the edge. He saw there a solemn individual who said that he knew it was late but that he did desire very much to take a flashlight photograph of the candidate.

"But," said the colonel, "I am just going to bed," and a blush mantled the sunbrowned cheeks. The photographer was not in the least abashed. Far from it. His eye lit up with joy.

"That would be fine," said he.

Anybody else but Colonel Roosevelt would have either got mad or would have made the photographer mad. They parted, however, on the best of terms, though the photographer, when he came down stairs and told about it, still seemed to think the colonel was a strangely modest man.

South African Situation.

New York, Sept. 28.—Discussing the South African situation, the London correspondent of the Tribune says:

The war office has lost no time in denying the mischievous canards of Lord Kitchener's resignation in consequence of disagreements with Mr. Broderik. The war office cannot dispute with equal force the contention that appeals for re-engagement to the returned yeomanry force have failed, notwithstanding Lord Chesham's example in agreeing to go back to the seat of war. There is a tendency to believe the reports that the government has refused Lord Kitchener's application for additions to his fighting strength, but, as the Standard points out, if there were the smallest reason to suppose that the government had overruled any decision which Lord Kitchener had come to as to collateral measures for stamping out resistance as early as possible, they would very soon discover that they had not merely hampered the commander-in-chief, but had outraged public opinion.

Awakening Intelligence.

Dora—Did Cholly get off any bright remarks last evening?

Ada—Yes, bright for Cholly. He said he couldn't think of anything worth saying.—Smart Set.

RAY SOUTHARD THE MINSTREL KING IS SINGING "GINGER LOU," "SHABBY COON" AND "DINNAH" THIS WEEK AT THE NEW SAVOY THEATER.

SMALLPOX PATIENT

Brought From Selkirk Several Days Ago.

Another case of smallpox was sent to the hospital for contagious diseases Saturday, a man named Smith who arrived on the steamer Selkirk week before last. Some ten days or two weeks prior, Smith contracted the disease here just before leaving for up the river on a prospecting trip. Upon his return he took the steamer at Selkirk for Dawson and on arriving complained to a friend that he was not feeling well. He retired to his cabin, where he was living alone, and soon got worse, finally becoming so ill he could not prepare his food. No one came to his assistance, and for three days the unfortunate man lay without anything to eat. Then a neighbor dropped in who, not suspecting the nature of his complaint, ministered to his wants for the time being. Soon the rash appeared and upon a physician being called pronounced the man in an advanced stage of the disease. He was quickly hurried off to the hospital and the place he had been occupying was given a thorough fumigating. Saturday and Sunday Smith's condition was critical, due to improper treatment in the first stages, but today he is reported better.

The friend and neighbor who so kindly tended Smith the few days before a physician was summoned is in an agony of suspense lest he has become infected. Since Saturday he has found oblivion in the flowing bowl and has sent word to his friends that he proposes to remain soaked until all danger is past.

Thanksgiving Day Fixed.

Recent issues of outside papers just to hand state that Thanksgiving day in the Dominion has been fixed for Thursday, November 28, the last Thursday in the month. Governor Ross has yet received no official notification of such selection, but says that the report as published in the papers referred to is doubtless true. As the date chosen is likewise the one generally set apart for the same purpose in the States, the observance this year in the Klondike will be confined to one day instead of two, as was the case two years ago, when there was both a Canadian and an American day of thanksgiving.

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