

### YARN OF HIS OLD CRUISE

Admiral Foley Sails Again from Cienfuegos to Santiago Harbor.

SEA FIGHTER PATIENT DURING THE INQUIRY

Judge Advocate, However, Presses Witness with Keen Questions—Fire Shows Under Admiral's Calm Front.

(Continued from First Page.)

memory had been at fault when he stated that the fleet was closer in at night than during the day. The admiral had also testified that the set of the current was toward the shore. The log showed that at various times the squadron had steamed in as well as out.

Captain Lemly called his attention to the log on the following day, May 24, and then asked him whether these entries in the logs did not show that the ships steamed both in and out.

"Yes," replied the witness, "but as the entries do not show the speed, it is impossible to tell the distance. We usually steamed as slow as possible; simply kept steege way."

Tells What Would Be Done.

"Had Cervera's fleet appeared during the night you were at Cienfuegos, either coming out or coming in, what would you do under your instructions would your fleet have done?"

"Knocked them out." (A stir in the court.)

"What were your instructions?"

"Follow the flag instructions given at Hampton Roads."

"What were your instructions?"

"There were none. I do not consider that the regulations or customs required written instructions."

"Is not it the unwritten law at sea in the navy that the vessels in squadron shall follow the flag?"

"Yes, except under certain circumstances."

"What circumstances?"

"Well, a vessel might see one of the enemy's ships drop out and follow to attack it. That might be one of the circumstances."

"But the rule is to follow the flag?"

"It is."

In response to other questions Admiral Schley said there were three or four boats stretched across the harbor at Cienfuegos. Captain Lemly called the attention of the witness to the fact that in his former testimony he had said that Lieutenant Wood had reported him as speaking disrespectfully of Admiral Sampson, calling him captain. The admiral replied that he might have gotten Wood confused with Hood, and, upon referring to the court record, he said it was so that Wood had not so testified.

"Why did you, on the day Iowa sailed from the Merrimac, May 23, inform Admiral Sampson that coaling of Cienfuegos was very uncertain?"

"Simply on account of the weather."

"You coaled one of the battleships?"

"Yes."

"Did you in the same dispatch inform Admiral Sampson that one of the battleships had been coaled on that day?"

"I reported that fact to him on May 20."

Referring to the blockade of Santiago, Captain Lemly asked the witness why he had sent a dispatch to Admiral Sampson that "on account of short coal supply cannot blockade them (the Spaniards) in Santiago."

"I meant that if we could not have coaled off Santiago we could not have stayed there."

"Did you state that condition?"

"No, I did not state that condition. That was the impression in my mind."

"What did you mean by the report, 'I shall not be able to remain off that port (Santiago) on account of general short coal supply'?"

All More or Less Short of Coal.

"I think all the vessels were more or less short of their complement and considering the fact that they ought to be fit for any service and for every service, that arriving off the port we ought to be more than half or three-quarters full."

"How about Brooklyn. It had plenty of coal, did it not?"

"I do not think there was ever any question about Brooklyn."

"How about Massachusetts?"

"Massachusetts and Texas were constantly solicitous about coal."

Captain Lemly asked the admiral to point out the signals of Massachusetts and Texas showing solicitude about coal, and also to include Iowa. In response Admiral Schley said that when Iowa arrived at Cienfuegos it had only about half its coal supply aboard and almost its first request was for a coaling collier.

Captain Lemly again went back to the state of the sea.

"The log of Brooklyn says that on May 24 the sea was smooth," he observed. "Why then, on that day," he asked, "did you make your report to Admiral Sampson expressing apprehension of difficulty in coaling off Santiago?"

"As I stated before, a sea that would be smooth for Brooklyn would be rough for smaller vessels."

When He Moved.

"At what time did you learn definitely that the Spanish fleet was not in Cienfuegos?"

"Upon Captain McCalla's return, about 4 p. m., May 24."

"What time did you sail for Santiago?"

"My impression is that we were in column between 5 and 6 p. m. and stood off on course south by east and then stopped, leaving Castine before the harbor. About 8 o'clock we got under way, laying our course southwest by south."

"When you left Cienfuegos where did you think the Spanish squadron was?" asked Captain Lemly.

"I did not, of course, know exactly where it was. If I had I would have gone straight for it. According to the information which came to me I supposed that it was not at Santiago it was somewhere in the neighborhood, but my impression was that it had come out, as this information the informant gave had indicated, but just where it was, of course, I could not decide."

"Did you give any special instructions to your captains while making this passage from Cienfuegos to Santiago in regard to looking out for the Spanish fleet?"

"I did not give any special instructions. They had their general instructions."

"Did Southerland not signal to you before leaving Cienfuegos that it had five days' coal aboard but that in six hours it could take on enough to last nine days?"

Without waiting for a reply Captain Lemly read a signal to this effect from Eagle to Brooklyn, but in Brooklyn's log the answer was recorded in reply to Brooklyn's question as to how much coal Eagle had for steaming at ten knots: "Nine days at ten knots."

Captain Lemly then read the coast report of the fleet for May 24, showing that Eagle on that day reported to Brooklyn that it had twenty-eight tons.

Merrimac Recounts Its Accident.

In reply to a question witness said that Merrimac had signaled regarding its accident on May 24 at 1:15 and at that time it was heading toward Santiago.

Referring to the beginning of the west-

ward movement at that time, Captain Lemly called Admiral Schley's attention to the fact that he (Admiral Schley) had said in his testimony in chief that as soon as the sea had calmed down he had begun to coal, considering himself better able to judge than any other officer. Captain Lemly then had the witness examine the log on Brooklyn for the purpose of bringing out the fact that during the day of May 27 the barometer was rising, the breeze dying down and the sea becoming calm.

"Notwithstanding these improved conditions, did you not steam two or three miles to the westward that day before attempting to coal?"

After looking at the log the admiral said that, according to that memorandum, he had steamed eighteen miles.

Further, the admiral stated that they had been obliged to steam three or four knots further than they needed to overtake Yale which had not returned Brooklyn's signal.

"In your testimony you say that you did not disobey orders when you started because you returned to your station without further direction. Am I right?"

"Yes."

"Upon receipt of the instructions did you not nevertheless leave your station?"

"Yes, I did, for the reasons: First, because Captain Sigbee, a scout placed in front of Santiago harbor, informed me that he did not believe the Spanish fleet was there. Second, because Nunez, the pilot, told me he did not believe the enemy's fleet could enter the harbor. Third, in order No. 75 with the accompanying memorandum I was authorized to move as far west as Cape Cruise, provided coaling had been found possible there."

Supposed Friends Are Enemies.

"In regard to the landing place, five or six miles west of the harbor, you said you ascertained, subsequently, that the Spaniards were there, not Cubans."

"So Nunez stated at first and at the time predicted that if we had landed in that position probably we would have been gobbled up."

"You did not try to land there?"

"No, thank God, I did not."

"You did not follow up that cue and find out at that time whether insurgents were there, did you?"

"Perhaps it is lucky I did not."

"Don't you think perhaps it might have been lucky if you had?"

"No, I do not think so."

"You did not know really who was present there at that time?"

"Personally I did not know, only in the light of what I subsequently heard."

"Did you not accept the order of the department as requiring you to return and remain off Santiago?"

"After coaling, finding that the sufficiency of the squadron was established nearer on a basis of equality, and as we were not a great distance from Santiago, I returned in view of the suggestion of the department to that port to ascertain definitely whether the enemy was in port before proceeding to the westward. Upon our return we discovered the Spanish fleet."

Captain Lemly then asked: "If, having brought the flying squadron to the vicinity of Santiago and having in your possession a dispatch from the Navy department dated Washington, May 25, 1898, which directed Harvard to proceed at once and inform you and also your senior officer present at Santiago of all department information indicating Spanish division is still at Santiago, did you call off the dispatch in your possession from the department signal 'Destination Key West' without consulting the commanding officers of the several vessels composing your squadron?"

"I did not get that dispatch until May 27, although dated May 25 at Washington. I hoisted the signal for the reason, as I stated a little while ago, that the information in my possession at that time from Captain Sigbee was that the Spanish squadron was not there."

No Shrinking of Responsibility.

"Supported by the testimony of Nunez that they could not get in on account of certain difficulties of draught and narrowness of channel, I considered then that I had to act on my own responsibility. I did not call off commanding officers on board, for, as I stated in my direct testimony, I was always ready to assume the responsibility for any movement that might involve censure rather than throwing myself back upon anybody else. That was the motive and reason for this action."

The admiral said that he had in his possession the department's communication of May 25 on May 27, when he had again signaled indicating that they were going to Key West. He said that he probably confided to Captain Cook his purpose in returning to Key West, but he could not recall certainly that he had done so.

"Where could you have coaled if you had gone to Key West?" asked Captain Lemly.

"My purpose was to coal at the first opportunity whenever it was possible to do so. If I had gone to Key West I should have coaled on the outside—just outside the lighthouse."

At this point Admiral Schley complained of sensitiveness in his throat and the court adjourned, ten minutes in advance of the usual time, until 11 o'clock tomorrow.

### HYMENEAL.

Moorehead-Hirst.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—(Special Telegram.)—Marguerite May Hirst, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Augustine C. Hirst of Omaha, was married tonight to Dr. Frederick Brown Moorehead of this city, the bride's father officiating at the ceremony. Centenary Methodist Episcopal church was the scene of the wedding, which is the culmination of a series of entertainments in honor of the contracting parties. William H. Burnett, brother of the bride, gave her in marriage, and Miss Mary Clara Rayless of Evansdale assisted as maid of honor. Dr. J. Russell Wickey waited upon the bridegroom. The bridesmaids were Esther Danforth, Mabel Arvilla Lewis. The ushers were Thomas D. Huff, William C. Danforth, Bertram C. Chapin and Dr. J. F. Walls.

The maid of honor was attired in Nile green, Roman crepe over taffeta, and carried a bouquet of white chrysanthemums and asparagus ferns. The bride's costume was of craps meteor, trimmed with lace and applique. Lilies of the Valley formed the bridal bouquet. White silk muslin over taffeta set off with stripes of panne green velvet, was worn by the bridesmaids, who carried bunches of asparagus ferns tied with white ribbon. A vested choir of seventy voices, singing the bridal chorus from "Lohengrin," led the procession.

After the ceremony a reception took place in the church parlors, following which a supper for the bridal party and relatives was served at Kinsey's. Dr. and Mrs. Moorehead will take a trip through the west and after December 1 will be at home at 170 Ashland boulevard.

Schnobler-Higgler.

OSCEOLA, Neb., Oct. 29.—(Special.)—Robert Schnobler and Lena Higgler were married by Judge Ball Saturday.

Mrs. Grant is Recovering.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The condition of Mrs. D. Grant, the widow of General U. S. Grant, who has been sick for some days, is considerably improved today. Her "weatherable" condition continues and she hopes to go out driving soon.

Bonds Go Afloat Far.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—(Special.)—Controlled by the New York City Chamber of Commerce, the city of New York has issued a \$2,000,000 bond, the first of a series of \$100,000 bonds, which were received, the highest being 107.71.

### WORSHIP ENDS IN BLOODSHED

Unknown Number of Dead and Dying in Campmeeting Carnage.

CASUALTIES ARE MOSTLY AMONG NEGROES

Nine Blacks Are Killed and Dozen or More May Die as Result of Wounds and Neglect in the Swamps.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 29.—A special to the Picayune from Balltown says: A race war between whites and blacks, started at a negro campmeeting at Dunca's chapel Sunday afternoon, has left a carnival of blood up the Pearl river valley unequalled in the history of the country.

One white man is dead, another is now dying with a bullet hole through his stomach and a third white man is badly wounded.

Nine negroes were killed in the bloody affair—five men, three women and one small child. A dozen or perhaps more negroes escaped to the woods and swamps with wounds that are believed to be certain death in the brush away from medical care.

The dead: White—JOSEPH SEAL, son of Willis Seal, aged 32 years; residence at Varado, La.

Wounded: White—Charles Thomas Elliott, aged 36; fatally wounded, now dying; residence Varado. Edward Thompson, aged 45; shot through thigh and fleshy portion of leg; residence Garago.

Dead: Colored—REV. ALEXANDER CONNOLLY, aged 50, pastor Dunca's chapel. MARY DAVIS, aged 30, his daughter. CREAT LOTT, aged 55.

PETERS, his daughter, aged 24. MELLON PETERS, her child, aged 4. AMY TONY, aged 75, mother-in-law of Crear Lott.

LEWIS DUNCAN, aged 18, son of Helen Duncan; living in Poplarville. THOMAS PARKER, aged 24.

KID BEVELLY, aged 18, a turpentine worker from Georgia.

Many Wounded Escape.

No one is able to estimate the number of wounded negroes who escaped the carnage behind the church. They scattered to the four winds. Some are known to have been shot, but they have not been found.

The fierce conflict raged for half an hour. Those at a distance say the firing sounded like a pitched battle between troops.

To the campmeeting negroes had come from 200 miles all up and down the valley. Elder Stephen Duncan of New Orleans, from whom the chapel was named, was present.

On last Thursday the meeting opened with several hundred negroes encamped around the church in tents and in rudely constructed shanties. The sessions were to continue one week. There they ate and slept and held services in the chapel.

One day previous to the opening of the campmeeting the negro, Bill Morris, had been burned at the stake near Balltown. Public feeling was at a high pitch. Under those conditions the negroes gathered at Live Oak. There was trouble over a license and Crear Lott's tent became the center of contention.

Some trouble occurred Saturday evening, but no bloodshed. It came up again Sunday afternoon, when Constable Bonn and a posse rode up to Lott's tent with a warrant. Lott came out and is reported to have shouted with an oath "One nigger has been burned, but some white man will be next!"

Negro Strikes First Blow.

Wade Walker, one of the constable's posse, was struck on the head with a rifle and then the slaughter began. The blacks fled from the church and into the woods. It was no shelter from the rain of bullets. Joe Seal received his lethal wound. A torrent of lead was sent whirling through the tent and through the church as the negroes fled.

Preacher Connolly was shot while standing in his yard. He grabbed for the door of the house. It was death and blood and the shrieks of the wounded and dying were heard on every side.

Lott's old mother-in-law, his two daughters and the little boy fell in a heap inside the shelter. Sophie Lott saved her life by concealing herself beside the stove. Then she escaped and the men did not harm her. They were after Crear Lott. He was barricaded and the place was fired. The four forced him from cover and he appeared in the doorway and twenty rifle balls went crashing through him. He fell in a heap, head foremost, into a ditch. Parker and Bevelly, both blacks, fell with him.

Washington Parish has never seen such a slaughter. Joseph Seal and Charles Elliott and Edward Thompson, the wounded whites, were carried away to the home of F. P. Bones, about three-quarters of a mile through the pine woods, which was hastily converted into a hospital. There Seal died yesterday. He was buried today from his home in Varado, six miles away, and now in the Sonnes emergency hospital Elliott now lies dying.

General Uprising Threatened.

For twenty-four hours it looked like a general uprising to wipe out the black race in Washington Parish. The news spread like wildfire and yesterday over 1,000 armed men had reached the scene of battle. They came for miles and miles, some as far away as Monticello.

Sheriff Norman H. Simmons and J. K. Johnson, clerk of the court of the Parish, arrived from Frankin yesterday morning and the feeling subsided.

Governor Lott of Mississippi and Governor Heard of Louisiana were notified and replies came that troops would be hurried to the scene.

Yesterday afternoon the nine negroes who were left in a heap where they had died were piled into three unmarked graves, dug near the charred remains of Lott's tent house. There was no ceremony. The minister and his daughter filled one of the holes, the woman and child another and the men a third. At the same time prominent citizens held a conference, which was attended by Sheriff Simmons, and a message was sent to the governor that the negroes were "no more."

"Do you want any more?" was the query.

"No," came the reply.

This had a quieting effect and peace again reigned.

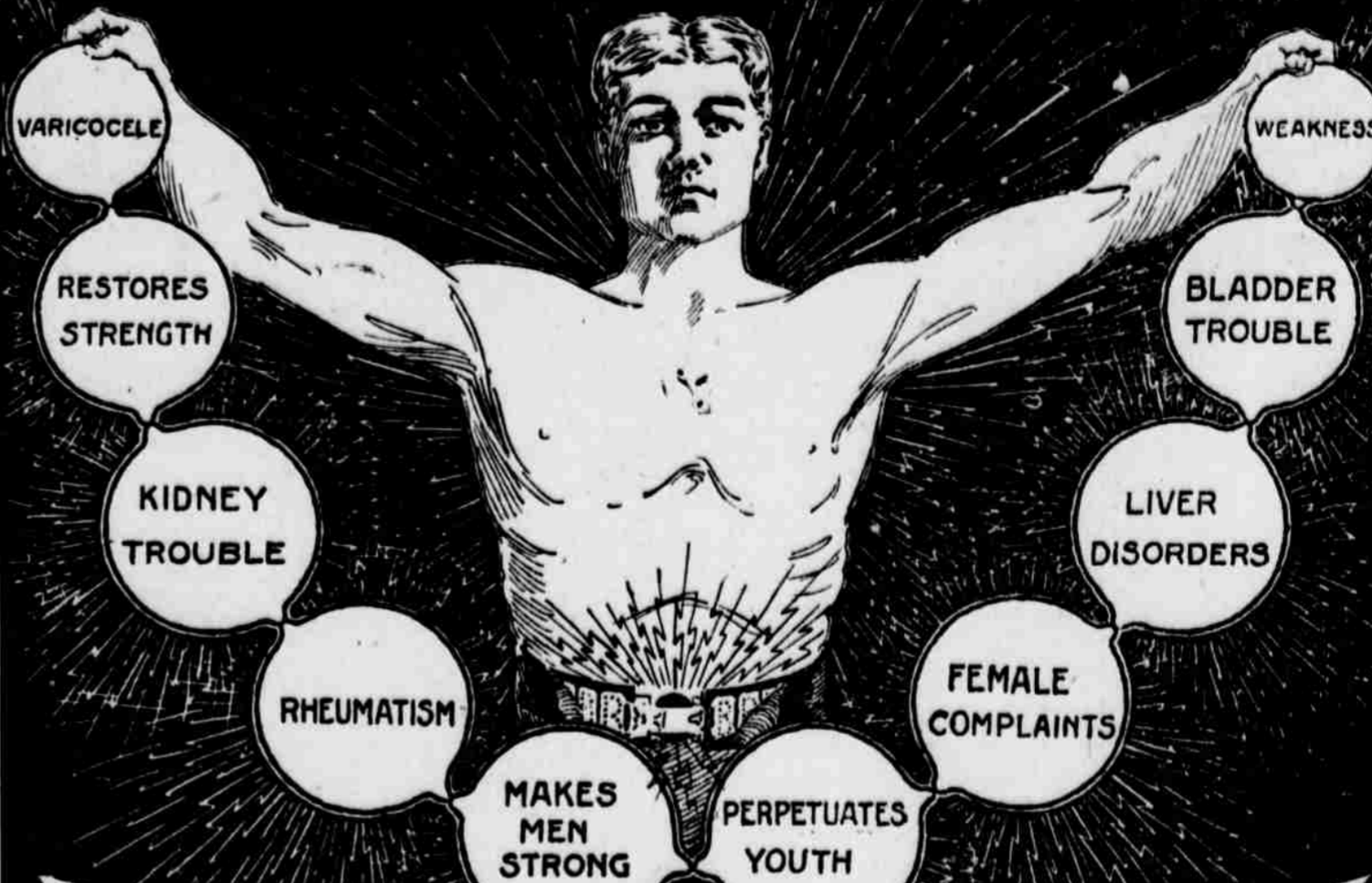
The negroes left the country. They carried all the personal effects possible. All who could rode on horseback.

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A Clinical Preparation that Positively Kills the Dandruff Germ.

A most important discovery has been made after a year's patient laboratory work aimed in a certain direction—it is Newbro's Herpicide, a preparation that cures baldness, prevents falling hair and speeds up and permanently eradicates dandruff. These evils are caused by a germ or parasite that burrows into the scalp, throwing up dandruff, as it seeks to sap the life of the hair at the root. There's no baldness without falling or thin hair, no thin hair without dandruff, and no dandruff if the germ is destroyed. Newbro's Herpicide is the only preparation that will do the work. "Destroy the cause, you remove the effect."

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Every strong, healthy man has an abundance of Nerve-Force. He could not be strong unless he had. Nerve-Force in what makes strong, vigorous, many men. This Nerve-Force is nothing but Electricity and if you are Weak and Nervous, there is a lack of this Vital Element of Life—Electricity—in your system. All that is necessary for you to do in order to again become Strong is to properly apply Electricity.

### My Aim in Life

My greatest ambition in life has always been to be known and remembered as the greatest nerve specialist of my day and age of the world. I have worked night and day with this end in view, trying to discover a radical cure for the many ailments which come under the head of Nervo-Vital Diseases, and have succeeded. I abandoned the field of drug medication years ago, for I early arrived at the conclusion that drugs did more harm than good. After years of painstaking research and years of failure, and years of doubt and experiment, I have discovered a method of putting the Vigor and Vitality into a man's body when they are lacking—in other words, I have discovered a method by which I can make Weak Men Strong. I do it by means of my Appliances which put New Nerve-Force—or Electricity—into the system. The most stubborn or baffling case will respond to my method. I especially solicit stubborn cases. My Electrical Appliances are now being used all over the wide world, and I am daily in receipt of letters from now well and happy people who were once just as badly off as you can possibly be, who were made healthy and strong by my method of applying Electricity.

### Dr. Bennett's Electric Belt

I have invented the only proper mechanical device to apply Electricity for the cure of Human Weakness. Long ago I decided to call my Appliance an "Electric Belt," because it was worn around the body like a belt. Of course there never was nor never will be an article of merit which is not counterfeited. After I have worked for years and after my Electrical Appliances have made an enviable reputation because of their sterling worth in mastering human ills, charlatans and quacks are offering the afflicted hundreds of contrivances, so-called electric belts. They thrive on the honored reputation of my Appliances, for they will lead you to believe their imitations are just as good as my Electric Belt, exactly as would the passer of spurious money have the merchant think his dross was gold.

Do not confuse these imitations with my Electric Belts, which have soft, sliken, chamois-covered electrodes, my exclusive patents, which prevent that frightful burning and blistering caused by all other electric belts. Mine has interchangeable Battery Cells and can be renewed when burned out for only a few cents. The others are worthless. My New Electric Suspensory is free to all male patients.

My system of applying Electricity will speedily and permanently cure Varicocele and Restore Vigor, Replace Weakness with Strength; Restores Lost Power in either sex; will Revitalize every organ of your body; will cure Rheumatism in any form, Kidney, Liver and Bladder Troubles, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Nervous and General Debility, Lame Back, all Female Complaints, etc.

### My Method

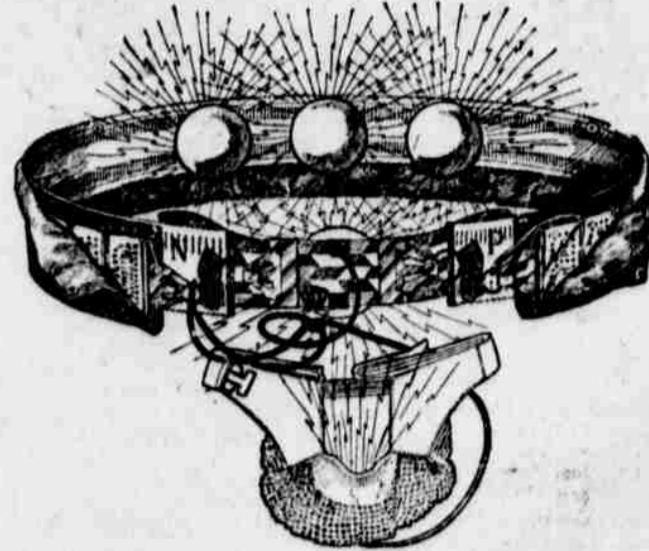
Of applying Galvanic Electricity for the Radical and Permanent Cure of all the ills and ailments which afflict mankind is my own discovery and invention, and as a reward for this discovery and for my study the United States Government has given me exclusive use of my method.

### Varicocele

Afflicts four men in every five. Drugs will have no effect upon it and operations are dangerous. My method of applying Electricity safely, surely and speedily cures the most severe case. There is no use "doctoring" to overcome Weakness, Lost Vigor, Falling Power, Impotency or Backache if you have Varicocele. The Varicocele causes the Sexual Debility and the Nervo-Vital Complications and must be cured first. If you believe you have Varicocele and are not quite certain, call upon or write me. Your case will be honestly diagnosed without any cost to you whatever. There never was a case of Paralysis or Locomotor Ataxia where the patient was not afflicted with Varicocele.

I GUARANTEE TO MEN WHO APPLY MY ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES FOR THE CURE OF VARICOCELE, SEXUAL WEAKNESS OR OTHER NERVO-VITAL DISORDERS, THAT THEY WILL NEVER REQUIRE TREATMENT AGAIN FOR THOSE AILMENTS. MY CURES ARE RADICAL AND PERMANENT.

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Respond more quickly to the proper application of Galvanic Electricity than any known remedy. There are no drugs to derange the stomach. Electricity is Nature's remedy and I assure you a cure in every case of Kidney, Liver and Bladder Troubles or Rheumatism. Call and talk your case over with me, or write for information.

If you have been misled into purchasing an imitation of my Electric Belt, which burns and blisters or gives no current, or is not curative, or which is burned out and cannot be renewed, send it to me as \$3.00 payment for one of mine.

Call upon or write me today. Sacredly confidential. Get my two books on "Nervo-Vital Ailments and Their Cure by Electricity" free. Sent anywhere, postpaid, to all who apply for them. Consultation, diagnosis and advice without cost. Remember, not sold by agents nor in drug stores. None genuine unless stamped "Dr. Bennett" and numbered. Sold only by