

CAPT. CARTER TAKES THROUGH THE JOURNAL HIS FIRST STATEMENT.

The Army Officer Convicted by Court-Martial Declares His Absolute Innocence and Refers to the Records of His Trial.

CAPT. CARTER'S STATEMENT TO THE JOURNAL.

CAPTAIN OBERLIN MONTGOMERY CARTER, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., made to the Journal yesterday the following, being the first statement regarding his celebrated case that ever emanated from him:

"Even were I free to do so, I should not answer the many malicious falsehoods almost daily sent broadcast from the bureau of my enemies in Washington, since no one has had the manhood or courage to father them, but I shall be glad to have made public the evidence of friend and foe alike. It all proves innocence.

"Being, however, an officer of the United States army, awaiting the promulgation of the proceedings of a court-martial before which I was tried, it is manifestly improper for me to give any interview, so that I cannot now give to you the convincing proofs of my absolute innocence as developed on my trial.

"Those proofs appear. It seems to me, so clearly in the record of that trial and are so vividly set forth in the briefs of my counsel, each of which refers to the record in such a manner that any statement therein may be verified, that a study of that record or those briefs will present more forcibly than I could speak (even were I at liberty to do so) the great demonstrated truth that every act of mine was honest.

"My works were conducted to a successful conclusion for less than the estimated cost, at prices below the average of those paid at other places on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, from Virginia to Texas.

"The testimony of every able, disinterested engineer, civil or military, who appeared before the court, demonstrated beyond question that my works were conducted honestly and efficiently and the evidence further demonstrated that not only was nothing whatever lost to the Government, but that at Savannah alone a saving of more than one million of dollars was effected by the manner in which those works were executed by me.

"Referring to my private letters, all of which were seized and published more than a year and a half ago, and which are now being reprinted, the most recent one (1891) was dated five years before the appropriation was made for the works concerning the misconduct of which I was tried, and long before even the project for that improvement had entered the mind of any one.

"It is therefore evident that none of those letters has any bearing whatever on the charges on which I was tried. The evidence shows that every letter written to or received from either of the contractors was written not only long ago, but that they related to matters in which the Government had no interest whatever, and that in no single instance did I receive one penny or any other benefit whatever from anything suggested in those letters.

"Neither I nor any one else has ever asked clemency for me. All I have ever asked is for Anglo-Saxon justice."

DOCTOR POISONED BY PATIENT'S BITE.

He Was Performing an Operation on a Four-Year-Old Girl.

GAG IN MOUTH SLIPPED.

The Physician, Andrew Von Grimm, Is Not Out of Danger and Has Lost His Thumb.

Dr. Andrew von Grimm, of this city, has just been operated on for the third time within a week in an effort to save him from death by blood poisoning. He was resting more easily last night at his home, No. 185 Second avenue, and it is hoped the third operation will be successful.

Seven weeks ago Dr. von Grimm, who is consulting physician to the Post-Graduate Hospital, was bitten in the left thumb by a child at the institution on whom he was operating. Dr. von Grimm had his thumb in the child's mouth, the gag which held the mouth open slipped, and the child's teeth closed on the thumb, cutting the flesh.

The physician at first gave little attention to his wound, but within a few days he began to suffer much pain, and eruptions appeared on his skin. He then realized his case was serious, and two weeks ago he went to bed and called in two noted specialists in blood poisoning.

They performed an operation, which failed of success. They tried a second time, and still the patient grew steadily worse. Dr. John F. Erdmann, of Bellevue Hospital, assisted.

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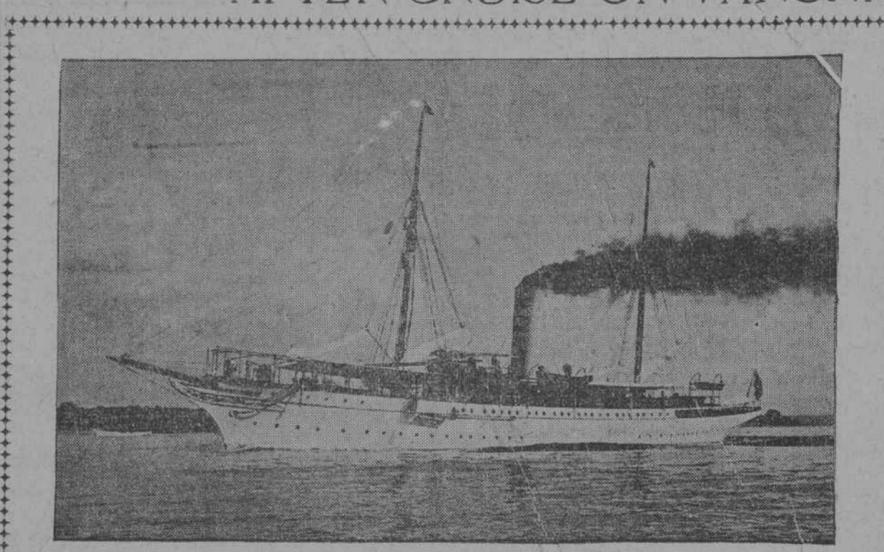
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EUGENE HIGGINS RETURNS AFTER CRUISE ON VARUNA.



(Photo copyrighted by C. E. Bolles, Brooklyn.)

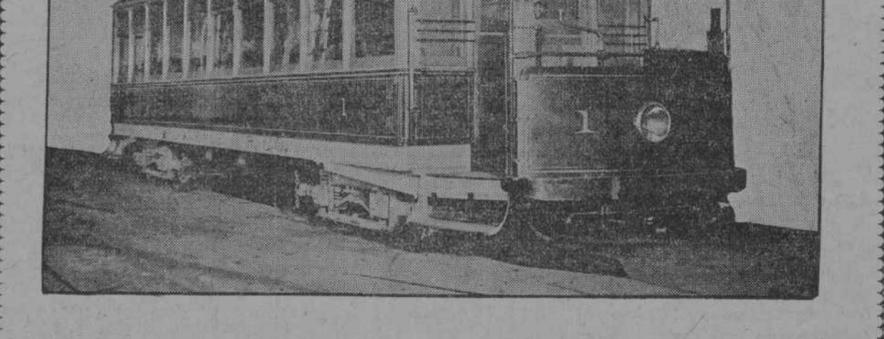
HARDLY a blemish marred the white hull of Eugene Higgins's fast steam yacht Varuna when she arrived here yesterday, after a cruise of more than eight months in British and Mediterranean waters. Of the party of seven who left her on the Varuna in last December the yacht brought back her owner, who looked bronzed and healthy; Alan Arthur, son of Chester A. Arthur, and Dr. Mitchell.

The Varuna left here on last December 14 and made a quick run to Madeira. She reached Gibraltar on Christmas Day and touched at Marsailles two days later. Then there followed a cruise at Mediterranean ports, which ended when the Varuna turned her bow toward Gibraltar late in March.

Mr. Higgins's guests were afforded a chance to witness the yacht races at Cowes, and Mr. Higgins, who is an amateur photographer and has a complete photographic outfit on board, is said to have obtained some fine pictures of the yachts.

On leaving the Mediterranean the Varuna proceeded to England, and the time up to August 10 was spent in English waters. The cars are upholstered in red plush, and are called for here for the 20th Captain Gardner said the voyage was made over the long southern route to avoid the icebergs and fog region. The Varuna covered about 3,280 miles in a little less than ten days, an average speed of fourteen knots an hour. The Varuna registers 1,575 tons yacht measurement, and her engines are of 4,000 horse power.

It is said the yacht will proceed to Newport to-day.



Third Avenue Road to Have the Most Comfortable Cars in the City.

THE new Third Avenue Railway Company cars are things of beauty and comfort. They are made by the St. Louis Car Company. The first assignment arrived yesterday. Speaking generally, they are in many respects the finest surface cars in this city.

They are for the new underground trolley to be put on as soon as the system shall be finished. They are designed for both Summer and Winter use.

The new cars are each forty-one feet in length. They contain twenty-four seats, each extending crosswise, with a passageway in the center. The windows of the cars are unusually large, and extend to within two feet of the floor. These, when lowered, with the large front and rear doors opened, will make practically an open car for Summer use.

Under the system that prevailed before the abolition of the premium for each quarter knot of excess speed the Alabama would have earned \$200,000 for her builders by her splendid performance in the builders' trial. It is confidently expected that 17.2 knot an hour, which she achieved yesterday, will be surpassed in the official trial several weeks hence.

On the bridge as she came up the river were Captain Brownson, of the United States Navy, who will command the Alabama when she is formally accepted by the Government, and Captain Sargent, who had charge of the ship for the Cramps.

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STRIKE ENDED ON ROCKEFELLER HOME

Demand of Plasterers for \$4.50 a Day Is Granted.

Contractors Yield Because Millionaire Is in a Hurry to Occupy the House.

There was a strike of the men working on William Rockefeller's house, No. 689 Fifth avenue, during the twenty-four hours ending at noon yesterday. Then the strikers won a great victory, with which the Standard Oil director and nothing to do. As a result, the entire army of union plasterers in New York city now get \$4.50 a day, instead of \$4.00.

The demand for skilled labor in this city lately has been in excess of the supply. There was a dearth of plasterers. William Rockefeller is making alterations and additions to his town house on Fifth avenue, between 47th, 48th and 49th streets. The plasterers throughout the city made a demand on their bosses on Monday for \$4.50 as a day's pay. They struck to enforce their demands. There were twenty-five members of the Plasterers and Ornamental Plasterers' Union at work on the Rockefeller home. These men began on Tuesday to put up some moldings and to do other ordinary plasterer's labor. On this account they were let out. They quit work on Tuesday at noon.

Mr. Rockefeller wants his house ready for occupancy within five weeks. It never would be for the contractor to disappoint him. Work at high pressure every minute of the time is needed.

If the demands of the plasterers had not been met promptly other laborers would have gone out, too, and William Rockefeller would have been provoked, to the sorrow of the contractors and the bosses.



ACTS GENTLY ON THE KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS

CLEANSSES THE SYSTEM
DISPELS EFFECTUALLY
GOLDS HEADACHES
OVERCOMES & FEVERS
HABITUAL CONSTIPATION
PERMANENTLY
ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS.

BUY THE GENUINE - MADE BY CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. NEW YORK, N.Y. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS, PHARMACISTS, ETC.

OH! MY POOR BACK!



These are the expressions we hear from our clients every day who wear an old trust: "I almost murdered me!" "Oh, my poor back!" "It hurts my spine!" "How I have been tortured!" When they talk of our medicine they invariably exclaim: "What a relief to find that hard band around my body! It feels as if I had a cocoon for a skin!" This is the best proof of its efficacy. It is not only a remedy for the relief of the pain of rupture, but it is a permanent cure. It is the only medicine that can be worn night and day with absolute comfort. It is the only medicine that will cure you. It will cure you. It will cure you. It will cure you.

BLOOD POISON

A SPECIALTY. Primary, secondary, Blood Poison, permanently cured in 10 to 30 days. You can be treated at home. No hospital. No pain. No expense. With any who prefer to come here we will contract to pay steamship and railroad fare. We will cure you. We will cure you. We will cure you. We will cure you.

MEN'S DISEASES.

All secret and private ailments of men cured in a few days. No pain. No expense. No hospital. No expense. With any who prefer to come here we will contract to pay steamship and railroad fare. We will cure you. We will cure you. We will cure you. We will cure you.

NEW YORK JOURNAL

BRANCH OFFICES:
Broadway: 1267, NEAR
Harlem: 250 WEST 125TH STREET,
NEAR 87TH AV.
Brooklyn: 113 WASHINGTON ST.,
NEAR POST OFFICE

GRIGGS POSTPONES ARMY OFFICERS' ASK HIS ARRIVAL. POINTED QUESTIONS.

Washington, Aug. 30.—The potentiality of the friends of Carter is again illustrated. Attorney-General Griggs, who was scheduled to arrive to-day, sent word that he would not come until the middle of next week.

The forces operating to save Carter are the persons in private life, in Congress and in the army who fear implication. These forces exert a marvellous influence, as past developments indicate. Clamoring for the approval of the court-martial's verdict are the decent men in the engineer corps, the rank and file of the army as an institution, and the Republicans who blush at the Administration's complaisant attitude toward the roughest governmental scandal on record.

The Engineer Corps, which has striven to protect Carter, is in a panic. General John M. Wilson, its chief, was as pale as a ghost to-day when he issued a statement purporting to show by a citation of dates that the Engineer Corps moved rapidly to secure Carter's conviction. The statement is impressive to everybody but the Judge Advocate-General and his assistants. On the highest military legal authority, the Engineer Corps' statement is misleading, because it fails to tell all the truth.

Judge-Advocate's Position.
Here is the position of the Judge Advocate-General's office: When Gillette made his charges against Captain Carter, the case was thought serious enough to require a court-martial, and the Judge Advocate-General was instructed to prepare charges and specifications.

Carter, in London as military attaché, was sent for by General Wilson. Carter arrived. General Wilson took him to Secretary Alger's house, with the Secretary present. Carter was then taken to a court-martial where he was suspended. A board of engineer officers were appointed to examine Carter's case. Captain Gillette, persistently accompanied by the board, offered evidence and proof, and after two months the board reported in favor of Carter's court-martial.

Then General Wilson, who before Carter's arrival from Europe had moved for the court-martial, suggested that the board's report be submitted to a law officer of the War Department, and if he agreed with the board the court-martial might be ordered.

Chief Engineer's Scheme.
The Chief of Engineers then sought to take the case out of the regular channel. He sought to name the law officer to make such report. He wrote to the Secretary that Judge Advocate-General Lieber was to do the work, and the Acting Judge Advocate-General Morrison was too busy. General Lieber replied that he was Judge Advocate-General Morrison was too busy, and General Lieber copied the law officer for sending the case out of the proper official channel.

The Judge Advocate-General's office was ignored. Secretary Alger sent the case, on recommendation of the Chief of Engineers, to Lieutenant-Colonel George B. Reynolds, law professor at West Point, and subsequently Reverend of the Rev. Court, Colonel Davis prepared trivial charges, alleging Carter's absence without leave and irregular certification by him.

If Carter had been tried on these charges he might have been quietly dismissed, but the truth would never have come out. The facts indicate that the Engineer Corps tried to prevent Carter's trial on the main charges. The procedure was so outrageous that Representative Amos Cummings threatened a Congressional investigation. Then Secretary Alger took the case from Colonel Davis and restored it to the Judge Advocate's office. Major Morrison threw Davis' charges into the waste basket and prepared the charges and specifications upon which Carter was convicted. Even if the charges were not attempted to prevent Carter's trial, the irregularity and regularity and propriety of Morrison's indictment.

Illinois Road Pays Dividends.
Chicago, Aug. 30.—The report of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company for the year ended June 30 was issued to-day. Gross receipts from traffic were \$5,581,260; operating expenses, \$4,145,712; net receipts, \$1,435,548. Dividends were paid as follows: On the preferred stock, amounting to \$340,842; and 3 1/2 per cent on the common stock, amounting to \$218,025.

Lackawanna Wage Dispute Ends.
Scranton, Pa., Aug. 30.—An agreement was reached today between the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad and the Lackawanna Iron Works employees on the Lackawanna Iron Works place of the local pig iron system.

Here are some of the questions being asked by army officers outside of the Engineer Corps:

Why did Carter, when he returned from Europe, succeed in changing General Wilson's mind?

Why did General Wilson, after ordering that Carter should be court-martialled, decide that a law officer should pass on an engineer board's findings?

Why did General Wilson seek to name the law officer to pass on the findings, thereby taking the case out of its regular course?

Why did Lieutenant-Colonel Davis prepare charges and specifications of such a frivolous nature that Carter might escape, if found guilty, have been dismissed for technical irregularity, then Captain Morrison justified the drastic indictment Major Morrison drew up upon which Colonel Barr convicted Carter?

Why has the Administration held up the verdict for months while important witnesses died, Gaynor went to Europe, and the statute of limitation applied to thousands of dollars the Government might have recovered?

Why were the co-conspirators not proceeded against by the Attorney-General, either during the Carter trial or as soon as it was finished?

Like Dreyfus, Says Carter's Lawyer.
Former Assistant United States District Attorney Abram J. Rose, who was one of the original counsel for Captain Oberlin M. Carter, has issued a statement of his reasons for believing that his former client is innocent.

He declares that time will show that Captain Carter's case is to this country what Dreyfus's is to France. Mr. Rose says:

"The main charge is the only one I will speak of, with relation to two contracts, both made on September 8, 1896, one for work at Savannah and the other at Fernandina. These contracts were long and personal examination of Secretary Lieber after the bids were opened the chief engineer ordered the Rev. Court, Colonel Davis to execute the contracts on behalf of the United States.

Spent Their Own Money.
"There was at this time only a small appropriation available, but the contractors went ahead with their own capital, having hundreds of men employed, having an amount of work until the 1st of July, 1897, became an appropriation made by Congress being available.

"On the 1st of July 1897, the amount of work on both the contracts at contract was, as is certified by the Rev. Court, quarters of a million of dollars. The appropriation was only sufficient to pay the sum of \$75,000.

"The inspectors and assistants in charge of this work certified on honor that it had been done in accordance with the specifications, and that the material furnished was of the kind, character and quality required by the specifications, and that the amount of work done was as certified. The Rev. Court, Colonel Davis, upon the certificates of these men that Captain Carter made the payment on July 1, 1897.

No Evidence Against Carter.
"After four months of floundering, and by the use of the most unfair and outrageous and illegal methods, the prosecution did not, and could not, find a scrap of evidence that a dollar of the contractors' money ever went into Carter's hands, or that he in any way profited by it directly or indirectly.

"Brushing aside all technicalities with regard to the admission of evidence, there is not a scrap of evidence to justify a verdict of guilty, and I believe that before any other tribunal than a court-martial the charge would have been dismissed without a word of reply from the defence."

Kansas City Man Arrives Here.
E. J. Blythe, who holds a responsible position under Smith & Co., most dealers in Kansas City, was arrested at Portland, Me., and was bound here to jump out of a window. When the train arrived he fled. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital and carried to the insane pavilion.

Army and Navy Orders and Changes.
Washington, Aug. 30.—These army and navy orders and transfers were issued to-day:

NAVY.
Assistant Surgeon W. M. Garson, to the Franklin; Paymaster E. H. Jewett, to the Newark; Paymaster L. C. Taylor, to the U. S. S. Albatross, at training station at Yerba Buena and of the Pennsylvania.

IN CELL 10 YEARS; FOUND INNOCENT.

Sister's False Word Condemned This Man to Prison.

Gouverneur, N. Y., Aug. 30.—After serving ten years in States prison, George Youngs has been declared innocent by his sister on whose false accusation he was made a felon.

Youngs had been married only a few weeks and was living happily with his bride when she and all friends were shocked at a horrible accusation made against him by his fourteen-year-old sister, Margaret.

When his evidence he was convicted and fourteen years in a cell was his sentence. By exemplary behavior he earned a commutation of four years and some weeks. He returned to his old home only to find himself a marked man whom the public still believed guilty.

Meanwhile his sister had married. A few days ago she was taken ill, and believing her sickness to be much more severe than it really was, sent for her brother and begged him to forgive her, revealing all the details of the plot which had vilified him into prison.

While at an excursion to Glen Island on Saturday, she said, she met by chance Charles Book, a former sweetheart, whose visits at her home her mother had forbidden. At the point of a revolver he compelled the girl to get married, she declares. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. B. Hooper, at a church in New York.

After the ceremony, Book's peculiar influence exerted itself, she says, and she went to his home in Cherry street, this city, against her will, and remained one night.

The girl's mother has employed counsel to have the marriage set aside, on the ground of the bride's youth. The young man says he did not use force; that the girl readily consented to the ceremony.

Book asserts that the Rev. Mr. Hooper happened to be out of marriage certificates and promised to mail one to the pair.

Cliff Beebe, a toolmaker, was engaged to Miss Harrell. Her mother approved their prospective marriage. Miss Harrell, who is a Catholic, and of excellent family, and Book is an Episcopalian and popular.

WARING'S ASHES MOVED.
Delivered by Dr. Doty and Taken to Fresh Pond.

Colonel George E. Waring's ashes that were at Swinburne Island in a metal urn were given yesterday by Dr. A. H. Doty, the Health Officer, to Mr. H. N. executor of Colonel Waring's estate.

The urn was taken to the Fresh Pond Crematory. It had been kept for a while in Dr. Doty's office at Quarantine Station after a protest of the late Colonel's admirers against its apparent neglect at Swinburne Island.

MADE HER A BRIDE AT PISTOL'S POINT.

Girl Says a Former Sweetheart Scared Her Into Marriage.

Waterbury, Conn., Aug. 30.—Annie Farrell, a pretty packer employed by the American Pin Company, returned home Sunday morning and told her mother a remarkable story of marriage against her will.

While at an excursion to Glen Island on Saturday, she said, she met by chance Charles Book, a former sweetheart, whose visits at her home her mother had forbidden. At the point of a revolver he compelled the girl to get married, she declares. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. B. Hooper, at a church in New York.

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ALABAMA'S SPEED IS 17.2 KNOTS.

The Huge New Battle Ship Has Returned from Her Trial Trip.