

WEEKLY ESTABLISHED 1822. DAILY ESTABLISHED 1827. VOL. LXX-NO. 283.

SCHELY'S CONDUCT

TESTIMONY OF LIEUTENANT COMMANDER T. M. POTTS. Former Navigator of the Massachusetts Says the Rear Admiral Was Not Cool in Battle.

APPEARED TO BE EXCITED. ACTED AS IF HE WAS DISCHARGING A DISAGREEABLE DUTY.

Secretary Long's Order to Sampson in Regard to Exposure of Ships Introduced as Evidence.

TESTIMONY OF H. C. TAYLOR. FORMER COMMANDER OF THE BATTLESHIP INDIANA A WITNESS.

Incidents of the Battle of Santiago Related—Lieut. Bristol and Ligger Also Testify.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—In the Schley naval court of inquiry to-day, Lieut. Mark L. Bristol completed his testimony begun yesterday, and three new witnesses were introduced. They were Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor, who, as captain, commanded the battleship Indiana during the battle of Santiago, and Lieut. Edward F. Ligger, who was on the New Orleans during the war, the last named being still on the stand when the court adjourned for the day.

Admiral Taylor related incidents of the battle of Santiago on July 3, including the Brooklyn's famous turn. He said that none of the Spanish ships had made any effort to ram the American vessels when they came out of the harbor at Santiago.

Commander Potts's testimony dealt especially with the bombardment of the Colon. Answering a question from Judge Advocate Lemly as to the conduct of Commodore Schley during that engagement, he said it was that of a man laboring under great mental excitement and of a man who was anxious to discharge as soon as possible a disagreeable duty.

Lieutenant Ligger expressed the opinion that the Spanish shore batteries at Santiago had not been at all formidable.

During Commander Potts's examination Mr. Reynier secured permission from the court to introduce as evidence the order of Secretary Long to Admiral Sampson dated April 8, in which he was admonished to resist the exposure of the American vessels to the fire of strongly fortified ports.

The paragraph in that order which is especially wished to have considered reads as follows: "The department does not wish the vessels of your squadron to be exposed to the fire of the batteries at Havana, Santiago de Cuba or other strongly fortified ports in Cuba unless the more formidable Spanish vessels should take refuge within those harbors. Even in this case the department would suggest that the vessels of your squadron should be kept in the open sea, and employment of our torpedo boats might accomplish the desired object—viz., the destruction of the batteries at the ports, without subjecting unnecessarily our own men-of-war to the fire of the land batteries."

This dispatch also contains the following order: "The department further desires that in case of war you will maintain a strict blockade of Cuba, particularly at the ports of Havana, Matanzas and, if possible, of Santiago, Manzanillo and Cienfuegos."

Mr. Reynier began his examination of Lieutenant Bristol with questions concerning the measurement of distances at sea. He asked if he would rather trust his own observation for a 4,000-yards range than the instrument. The witness stated that the stadimeter was more accurate for distances between 400 and 4,000 yards than the instrument. At that distance he would make several observations for confirmation of visual observation. "The error," he said, "becomes greater the greater the distance."

"Could you give me," asked Mr. Reynier, "a point from which it is entirely reliable?" "Yes," was the reply; "at zero it is absolutely correct."

The witness considered the sextant much more reliable in measuring the distance between ships. He had, he said, taken several observations with the stadimeter just before the Spanish fleet came out of the harbor and he observed that the observations for confirmation of visual observation. "The error," he said, "becomes greater the greater the distance."

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BUFFALO AWARDS

WINNERS OF PRIZES AT THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION. United States in the Lead with a Total of 2,296 Medals and Honorable Mention Diplomas.

MEXICO NEXT IN THE LIST. SIX HUNDRED EXHIBITS OF THE SISTER REPUBLIC WERE GOOD.

Chile Had 419 Displays Deserving of Honor, Cuba 232, Ecuador 185 and Porto Rico 145.

LUCKY INDIANA EXHIBITORS. SEVERAL WELL-KNOWN MANUFACTURERS OF THE HONOR ROLL.

Fifteen Thousand Displays, Divided into 139 Groups, Examined by the Various Juries.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 9.—The jury of awards to exhibitors at the Pan-American Exposition has completed its labors and turned in its report. Awards were made under seventeen general divisions, divided into 139 groups, embracing 558 classes. The juries examined and reported upon some 15,000 exhibits. These included an almost endless variety of objects, ranging from the simplest products of the soil and of the mine to the most delicate machinery and the most recent results of science and art. Agricultural and horticultural products and live stock are not included in this list.

Four classes of awards were offered to exhibitors, namely: Diplomas of gold medals, diplomas of silver medals, diplomas of bronze medals, diplomas of honorable mention. The total number of awards was 3,152, divided as follows: Gold medals, 887; silver, 1,159; bronze, 1,147. There were also 1,384 exhibits that received honorable mention. The United States heads the list of prize winners with 691 gold medals, 662 silver, 523 bronze and 1,045 honorable mention prizes comes next with 73 gold medals, 151 silver and 129 bronze. The following table shows the division of awards:

Table with columns: Country, Gold Medals, Silver Medals, Bronze Medals, Honorable Mentions, Total. Includes entries for United States, Argentina, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Salvador, French Colonies, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Porto Rico, Haiti, Brazil, and Totals.

WRECKED BY EXPLOSION. FACTORY AND HOTEL ANNEX AT ERIE, PA., DESTROYED.

Six Girls, Who Were in the Kitchen, and Two Men Injured—Other Buildings Damaged.

ERIE, Pa., Oct. 9.—This evening a large boiler in the brass foundry of the Hayes Manufacturing Company, on West Eleventh street, exploded with terrific force and demolished the three-story brick building in which it stood. Adjoining this building and directly back of the Label House, which fronts on State street, was another three-story brick building which was also destroyed.

The floor of this building was used as a storeroom, the second for sleeping rooms for some of the girls and an ironing room, and the third floor as the hotel kitchen, the covered passageway leading direct to the dining room, which on the second floor of the hotel. This hotel annex was also demolished, nothing but a portion of the side wall remaining.

At the time of the explosion supper was being served and six girls who were in the kitchen were carried down in the wreck. A general fire alarm was sent in and in a very few moments the fire department arrived, extinguishing the flames which had started and rescuing the injured, who were as follows:

MRS. ELLA DOLLAN, cook, badly burned and cut, found wedged against hot cooking stove.

FRANCES LEVENBUSKI, silver girl, both legs and one arm broken, badly cut, injured.

ANNA SCHUMAGAU, kitchen girl, slightly injured.

TWO POLISH KITCHEN GIRLS, only slightly hurt.

MAY BENTLEY, dining room girl, slightly hurt.

JACK DAVIDSON, porter in saloon, very seriously cut about neck and shoulders by glass.

CHARLES W. HANSON, watchman in building where explosion occurred, slightly injured.

The hotel was badly injured by the concussion, all the windows wrecked, as were all the plate glass windows in the stores in that vicinity. The drift of the explosion passed through the Label House barroom and that part of the hotel was wrecked. How many persons were injured is not known.

The cause of the boiler explosion is unknown. Damage to the Hayes Manufacturing Company and to the hotel is about \$50,000.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY. Oetogenarian Farmer Probably Kills His Wife and Himself.

PRINCETON, La., Oct. 9.—The dead bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Robert McKinnis, of Princeton, a few miles south of here, were found in a room at the hotel where they were seated at the dinner table and had been shot. The husband was found dead in bed, but without visible wound, and a rifle lay on the floor. It is supposed that McKinnis shot his wife and then himself.

McKinnis had been dependent for some time on his wife, who had resided at Princeton for twenty years.

PAID FOR HIS NEGLIGENCE. Engineer Overlooked an Order and Was Killed—Others Injured.

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THORITE'S INVENTOR DEAD. Dr. H. P. Tuttle, Who Produced a High Explosive.

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Thorite, the explosive which Dr. Tuttle discovered, was the result of experiments which he had undertaken in Tacoma shortly after the discovery of gold in the Klondike, when miners were in need of some explosive that could be used in the frozen ground of that region.

It proved to be a wonderful invention, and it attracted the attention of army circles at Washington. Arrangements were made for testing the new explosive, and its test fully justified the claims Dr. Tuttle had made for it. It possessed remarkable qualities for use in projectiles intended to pierce heavy armor plate. Congress had no thought of reward when they were purchasing of the thorite invention in connection with the Insam shell, but certain provisions were embodied which prevented the negotiations being carried to a successful termination.

Rev. Fred Hayner. DELAWARE, O., Oct. 9.—The death of the Rev. Fred Hayner on Oct. 1, at Tientsin, is announced in a message received here to-day from the Methodist missionary board at New York. His death was caused by diphtheria. He was thirty-five years old and a native of Ohio. He was graduated by the Ohio Wesleyan University and the Union Theological Seminary, New York. Mr. Hayner and his wife were in Tientsin for three years, and he was commended for his heroic conduct during that trying ordeal.

Other Deaths. TOLEDO, O., Oct. 9.—Capt. W. I. Squires, who was well known in A. R. circles and as a Republican politician, died yesterday of pneumonia at his home in Toledo. He was 68 years of age and was president of the Toledo Club and was its president for two years.

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