

DENIED BY SCHLEY

LIEUTENANT HODGSON'S STATEMENT FLATLY CONTRADICTED.

Told the Naval Court Yesterday He Never Made Use of the Expression "Damn the Texas."

OTHER TESTIMONY REFUTED

SCHLEY POSITIVE HIS "LOOP" DID NOT PERIL THE TEXAS.

Also Certain the Utterances Attributed to Him by Commander Potts Were Never Made.

AN INTERESTING NARRATIVE

OF THE BATTLE OFF SANTIAGO AND PRECEDING INCIDENTS.

Admiral Dewey Prompt in Enforcing the Rule of the Court that Witnesses Must Stick to Facts.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—When the Schley court of inquiry adjourned today Admiral Schley had not completed his testimony in chief. He took the stand about 11:30 o'clock, after former witnesses had been recalled for the purpose of making corrections in and additions to their testimony, and continued his statement until court adjourned at 3:40 p. m. This adjournment, twenty minutes in advance of the usual time, was due to the fact that the admiral's throat had become somewhat sensitive as a result of his continuous talking yesterday and today. He had made complaint to the court of the condition of his throat immediately after concluding his recital of the story of the battle off Santiago, and Admiral Dewey, who evidently had noticed the difficulty, responded by showing a willingness to adjourn the court. Mr. Rayner, however, expressed a desire to proceed, saying that he had a number of questions which he wished to ask, and Admiral Schley assented to his counsel's suggestion. A quarter of an hour later Admiral Dewey himself requested the adjournment, and, all concerned agreeing to this proposition, the court adjourned until Monday at 11 o'clock.

The day was a notable one in court. By large odds the largest crowd that has yet attended any of the sessions was present, and earnest interest was manifested throughout the proceedings. Long before the beginning of the morning session all the seats reserved for visitors in the courtroom were occupied and the greater portion of the space in the rear of these seats was covered by men and women standing. They not only stood upon the floor, but upon window sills and tables, and even made elevator machinery in that portion of the hall was covered by men. Only on one occasion was there any effort at applause, and this was suppressed before it had reached any magnitude.

The chief event of the day was the admiral's recital of the events of July 3, when the American fleet sent Cervera's squadron to the bottom of the sea or to the beach. He told his story of this historical occurrence in plain words and in unaffected style, but the narrative was straightforward and to the point, indicating close familiarity with all the phases of that event. He said the Brooklyn had for a time sustained the fire of all four of the Spanish ships, and also, the fire of the Spanish land batteries. Explaining the historical turn of his own flagship, the Brooklyn, he said that she had not approached to within less than 600 yards of the Texas, and he never had considered that vessel in the least danger. He also stated, in response to an interrogation from Mr. Rayner, that he had never during the battle engaged in any colloquy with Lieutenant A. J. Mason and that he had not used the expression attributed to him by Hodgson. This refers to the alleged colloquy in which the admiral is charged with having said, "Damn the Texas." Admiral Schley also gave the details of the reconnaissance of the Spanish ships, and also, the fire of the Spanish land batteries. Explaining the historical turn of his own flagship, the Brooklyn, he said that she had not approached to within less than 600 yards of the Texas, and he never had considered that vessel in the least danger. He also stated, in response to an interrogation from Mr. Rayner, that he had never during the battle engaged in any colloquy with Lieutenant A. J. Mason and that he had not used the expression attributed to him by Hodgson. This refers to the alleged colloquy in which the admiral is charged with having said, "Damn the Texas." Admiral Schley also gave the details of the reconnaissance of the Spanish ships, and also, the fire of the Spanish land batteries.

NEGOTIATIONS ARE OFF

BULGARIANS NOT IN TOUCH WITH MISS STONE'S KIDNAPERS.

Communication, However, Is Said to Have Been Established with the Brigands by Way of Menik.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—According to advices to the Morning Leader from Sofia, dated Tuesday, Oct. 22, any negotiations that were pending between the Bulgarian authorities and the abductors of Miss Stone have been broken off.

SOPIA, Oct. 25.—It is semi-officially asserted that no indication has yet been given of Miss Stone's kidnapers in Bulgaria. The Bulgarian government is determined to annihilate the band, should it cross the frontier, and will deal with the utmost severity with any Bulgarians whose complicity in the kidnaping shall be proved. Great resentment is felt here at the exploitation of the discredit of Bulgaria of a crime committed in another state.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The fact that the brigands who kidnaped Miss Stone have permitted communication to be established is taken to mean that Miss Stone is still alive and safe from harm for the present, at least, says the Sofia correspondent of the Macedonian committee.

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TESTIMONY IN DETAIL

Rear Admiral Schley Tells the Whole Story of His Campaign.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—When Rear Admiral Schley took the stand this morning he said he would stick to the facts, and he would not be influenced by any of the suggestions of the court. He said that he would not be influenced by any of the suggestions of the court. He said that he would not be influenced by any of the suggestions of the court. He said that he would not be influenced by any of the suggestions of the court.

objection to this character of testimony, but I understand from the court itself that it was factually correct. Admiral Schley (sotto voce)—Well, these are facts.

Mr. Lemly—I do not understand this witness is here for the purpose of making an argument, and I do not think this character of testimony from a witness, even on the stand in his own behalf, is a matter of fact.

Mr. Lemly contended that Admiral Schley was not giving opinion; that he was simply testifying to facts within his knowledge. After some further sparring, the members of the court held a brief consultation without leaving the courtroom, and Admiral Dewey announced his decision as follows: "The court is of opinion that it is eminently proper for the witness to make the statement that his dispatch was dated May 27 and not received until June 29, then drop it, just give the facts."

To this Admiral Schley responded that this was all that he had intended to do. Thirteen days had elapsed before he received the dispatch. Proceeding, Admiral Schley testified that he believed Captain Cotton's statement regarding the effect of Lieutenant Field to go ashore at Santiago to learn positively whether the Spanish fleet was in Santiago was somewhat faulty, and he detailed some facts relating to Field's offer which fixed his own impression of it in his mind. On May 31, after the bombardment of the Colon, and after Captain Cotton had gone for Mole St. Nicholas, Admiral Dewey testified that he believed subject, Admiral Schley testified that he subject Nunez, the pilot, westward to command with the insurgents. Nunez landed near Ascerederos, fifteen or sixteen miles west of Santiago, and joining some of the insurgents, went to the rear of the harbor. He returned June 1 or 2 with detailed information of the location of the Spanish ships in the harbor. "I sent him," added Admiral Schley, "to the commander-in-chief with that information."

THE RETROGRADE MOVEMENT.

The witness returned to the retrograde movement, saying: "Touching the question of the retrograde movement, after the Merrimac had broken down, the movement was not made to the westward until toward 9 o'clock, the Yale having had considerable difficulty in getting a hawser to her. That hawser parted about 11 o'clock at night, when it was signaled by Captain Wise, of the Yale, that it would take some four hours to break out a steel hawser. The ship, at that time, was absolutely unmanageable. She was not capable of turning a propeller. I do not think we got under way again until 4 o'clock of the afternoon of the 27th. We were then in the position in tow, steaming to the westward. We went a little further than I had intended, on account of the difficulty in getting the hawser to read our Ardois signals. We were obliged to return to the position in tow."

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 8, COL. 1.)

EXPLOSION IN A MINE

FIVE MEN KILLED AND NINE INJURED NEAR WILKESBARRE.

Hungarian Opened His Safety Lamp and Gas Ignited—Bodies of the Dead Mangled.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 25.—A terrible explosion of gas occurred in the Buttrick mine, near the Parrish Coal Company, situated one mile south of this city, late this afternoon, which caused the death of five men and the injury of nine others.

The killed are: EBENEZER WILLIAMS, first assistant foreman; COMER WILLIAMS, second assistant foreman; THOMAS GUEST, company hand; THOMAS PRICE, track layer; W. S. PHILLIPS, inspector.

Directly after the explosion occurred a number of rescuers, at the risk of their lives, entered the mine, filled with dangerous after-damp, and brought out the bodies of the dead and injured. So far as can be learned the explosion was caused by the carelessness of one of the Hungarian laborers, who was injured. He opened his safety lamp while at work in his chamber. This caused a small body of gas to explode, which, however, did not injure the men or cause any damage. The explosion was heard, however, by the foreman and his assistants, who rushed into the chamber only to encounter another larger body of gas which had accumulated from the first explosion. The second explosion was so sudden and so powerful that the men in all directions. The bodies of the men were badly mangled.

SONS OF ERIN EXCORIATED

COLONIAL SECRETARY THINKS TOO MANY ARE IN PARLIAMENT.

He Also Intimates the Time Is Ripe for Harsh Measures Against the Boers.

EDINBURGH, Oct. 25.—Mr. Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, addressing upward of 5,000 persons in Waverly market, Edinburgh, to-night, announced that the government intended to frame new rules for the House of Commons so as to limit Irish obstruction. "We propose," said he, "to bring forward rules which shall give to the majority of the Commons greater control over their own business and greater control over the men who insult and outrage the mother of Parliaments from those who would destroy her usefulness and reputation."

But this was not the only thing Mr. Chamberlain declared the government intended to do. "The present representation of Ireland is," said he, "an abuse and scandal. No alteration could be made except in immediate anticipation of a general dissolution, and we are not contemplating that. But when we get nearer to the time of a general election, we shall see what representation is so precious to you, is so valuable to the national interests, that it is desirable to continue it on a scale which gives the Irish a representation enormously exceeding the proportionate representation of Scotland and England."

The colonial secretary went on to point out that on the basis of population Ireland had thirty members too many in the House of Commons, and on the basis of her contributions for imperial purposes, as considered at the time of the union, she had from forty to fifty members too many. "I say that this constitutes an abuse," he continued, "and there is no reason why it should be perpetuated."

In another portion of the speech, which was largely devoted to the Irish question, he observed: "If these gentlemen who now openly shout for the Mahdi and pray for the Boers, if they had a parliament of their own, if all the strings of Irish government were in their hands, if they had had the power, is it not certain they would have refused to pay their contribution to the war, and that would have placed us in a position of the greatest difficulty."

The relations of the parliamentary opposition with the Irish party, Mr. Chamberlain said, he considered "dangerous to the empire."

In reviewing the war in South Africa, which he declares again had been forced upon Great Britain by the Boers, he said the government acknowledged it had made a mistake as to the time of ending the war, and that he admitted the tenacity of the Boers, but he insisted that it was the duty of Great Britain to meet this tenacity with equal resolution. Then followed what is regarded as a most important declaration: "I think the time has come, or is coming, when measures of greater severity may be necessary, and if that time comes we can find precedents for anything who do in the actions of those nations who now criticize our 'barbarity' and 'cruelty.' But whose example in Poland, in the Caucasus, in Algeria, in Tonquin, in Bosnia and in the Franco-German war we have never approached."

General Election in 1902.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Daily News says it hears from a quarter unusually well informed that the government contemplates a general election in 1902, and that the Conservative election agents have received instructions to be prepared for eventualities. The same paper makes the statement that



AT THE BARGAIN COUNTER.

WILL CURB IRISHMEN

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Says New Rules Will Be Adopted for Limiting Obstruction in the House of Commons.

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TROOPS WILL RETURN

SEVEN REGIMENTS TO BE WITHDRAWN FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

Fourth, Thirteenth, Seventeenth, Twentieth, Twenty-Second and Twenty-Third, Probably.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Having reached a decision to check at least temporarily the natural reduction which is going on in the United States army in the Philippines as a consequence of the expiration of terms of enlistment, Secretary Root has before him details of a plan for replacing these men from the forces now in the United States. While final decision as to the particular organizations to exchange have not yet been reached, it is in contemplation to withdraw from the Philippines the Fourth, Thirteenth, Seventeenth, Twentieth, Twenty-second and Twenty-third Infantry, as soon as they can be recruited.

Others Will Be Sent Out Possibly Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth Cavalry.

Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Infantry, as soon as they can be recruited.

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ROASTED TO DEATH

FATE OF MEN AND WOMEN IN A BURNING FURNITURE STORE.

Disastrous Fire in the Building Occupied by Hunt, Wilkinson & Co. at Philadelphia.

NINETEEN KNOWN VICTIMS

BODIES OF OTHERS POSSIBLY IN THE RUINS OF THE STRUCTURE.

Some of the Employees Burned While in View of Thousands of People on the Streets Below.

OTHERS LEAPED TO GROUND

AND WERE TERRIBLY MANGLED OR CRUSHED TO DEATH.

One Hundred Persons in the Place, and the Number Who Escaped Is Unknown—Loss \$500,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—Nineteen known dead and property loss amounting to upward of \$500,000 is the awful result of a fire which occurred to-day in the building occupied by Hunt, Wilkinson & Co. in the city. The number of injured is not known definitely, but fully a score of victims were treated at various hospitals. Police and firemen are to-night delving into the ruins in search of bodies supposed to have been buried beneath the debris, as it is feared that others besides the known dead may have lost their lives in the flames. The buildings destroyed were the eight-story structure at 129 and 131 Market street, occupied by Hunt, Wilkinson & Co., upholsters and furniture dealers, and three three-story buildings occupied by small merchants. The big furniture building extended back a half block to Commerce street, and was owned by Henry C. Lea. The list of known dead follows:

- DOROTHY KRAMER. MARTHA BAKER. MARGARET HEBDEN. SUSAN GORMLEY. HARRY HOUSE. H. A. SPARROW. CHARLES E. SPARROW. FRED WITTON. CHARLES LANDIS. WALTER STEARLEY. J. E. ARMSTRONG. MRS. MARTHA BANKS, colored. MRS. MARY MITCHELL, colored. MARGARET GRADY. ONE UNKNOWN WHITE WOMAN. UNKNOWN COLORED WOMAN, supposed to be named Wilson. THREE UNKNOWN WHITE MEN. Never in its history has Philadelphia experienced a fire which spread with such great rapidity. At 10:20 o'clock this morning the blaze broke forth in the building occupied by Hunt, Wilkinson & Co., and one hour later the horrible sacrifice of life had been made and the immense loss of property had been accomplished. The origin of the fire is unknown. It is said an explosion of naphtha or gasoline in the basement was the cause, but this is denied by Mr. Wilkinson, who says of spectators was a suspicion that either explosive about the building to be responsible for today's terrible disaster. Rumor has it, also, that an elevator constructor at work in the basement permitted the flame of his lantern to communicate with some of the gaseous liquids stored in the basement and that this was the cause of the conflagration.

REAL RIOT ON GRIDIRON

NOT THE MILD SCRIMMAGE KNOWN TO ALL FOOTBALL PLAYERS, BUT A GENUINE ROUGH-AND-TUMBLE FIGHT, IN WHICH BYSTANDERS ASSISTED ONE TEAM WITH CLUBS.

MCKINNEY, Tex., Oct. 25.—Fourteen men painfully bruised and five seriously beaten is the score of a football game in McKinney to-day.

The McKinney Y. M. C. A. team and the Sherman (Texas) city team were on the gridiron, and in the first rush the Sherman team handled the McKinney boys roughly.

Two of the men got into a dispute that developed into a fight. Others joined in the affair and the fight became general. Twenty-two men were soon involved in a fist fight. Bystanders from both cities joined in the affair, with clubs and several men were frightfully beaten. Police and deputies rushed in and after some time succeeded in quelling the riot.

Ray Rummel and Mansfield, of Sherman, and Weed, Franklin and Guy Rambo, of McKinney, were unconscious on the ground. Fourteen others were badly beaten and bruised. The sheriff arrested both teams and has them now under guard awaiting trial to-morrow. Rambo, Franklin, Rummel and Mansfield are in the city hospital, where they will remain to-night. Rummel is still unconscious.

When the crowd reached the police station the fight was renewed, but officers stopped it before any one was hurt.

HONING FOR OPEN FIGHT

SOLDIERS ARE ANXIOUS TO RETALIATE ON SAMAR BOLOMES.

Angered by Barbarous Treatment of Dead Americans—Important Capture—Fighting in Batangas.

MANILA, Oct. 25.—The people of the island of Samar have been notified to concentrate in the towns, on pain of being considered public enemies and outlaws and treated accordingly. Intense feeling exists among the troops in Samar. If they can meet the enemy in the open there will be great retaliation. Many of them have seen and the others have heard of the barbarous treatment to which the dead American soldiers were subjected by the Filipinos recently.

Francisco de Jesus, Lukban's chief commissary, was recently captured and taken to Cebu. Papers which he had in his possession and sent out in a balloon within a month after the orders issue.

Orders for the movement of troops were announced at the War Department to-day as follows: The Sixtieth, Sixty-first, Sixty-second, Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth companies of coast artillery from the Philippines to San Francisco, where they will be assigned to stations in the Department of California. The First battalion Eighteenth Infantry has been transferred from the Department of California to the Department of Texas for station at Fort Bliss, and Troop D, Twelfth Cavalry, at Fort Bliss, has been ordered to march to Haueca, A. T. for station.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

It Will Be Devoid of Usual Reports of Cabinet Officers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—All members were present at the Cabinet meeting to-day. Very little business of importance was transacted, but there was a general discussion of matters pertaining to the different departments. The consultations were especially full, owing to the decision which Mr. Roosevelt has reached to write all of his own messages to Congress, and to do it on original lines. Heretofore the secretary of state has written that portion of the messages, and the other cabinet officers each has contributed a chapter on his respective department. The President has determined to do away with this detailed statement of the affairs of each department. He will devote his messages only to such topics as he chooses to do it on original lines. Heretofore the secretary of state has written that portion of the messages, and the other cabinet officers each has contributed a chapter on his respective department. The President has determined to do away with this detailed statement of the affairs of each department. He will devote his messages only to such topics as he chooses to do it on original lines.

CZOLGOCZ REPENTING.

He Has an Interview with a Polish Priest from Buffalo.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Leon Czolgoz, the murderer of President McKinley, was visited in his cell in the Auburn prison to-day by the Rev. Hyacinth Fudznicki, of Buffalo. The visit was made at the request of the condemned man. Mr. Fudznicki entered the prison at 10 o'clock and spent an hour with the assassin. When he emerged he was asked by an Associated Press reporter if Czolgoz had renounced anarchy and embraced Christianity. He replied that he had not, but that he was a Christian, and although he has never received baptism, he is a Christian. He said that he had been told that during the hour he was with the assassin a great change for the better came over him. He said he expected to see Czolgoz again soon.

RECRUITING ORDERED FOR INFANTRY.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 25.—The following order has been received at the local recruiting station: "Enlist for infantry and cavalry desirable white applicants fitted for tropical service. Send to the President, Indiana, for a copy of the regulations. The American flag is to be worn by the recruits." Until this order was received the station had been enlisting men for the light and heavy artillery. This new order is taken to mean that the War Department has decided to send many new men to the Philippines.

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