New-York Tribune.

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TRIUMPHAL ENTRY OF THE MODERN CÆSAR INTO NEW-YORK.

The Ruler of this Town is expected here to-day on the Lucania.

SCHLEY WINS THE FIRST POINT

ADMIRAL HOWISON DISQUALIFIED FROM SERVING ON THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

CHALLENGE SUSTAINED; ANOTHER MEMBER TO BE CHOSEN

Rear-Admiral Howison is not to serve as a member of the Schley court of inquiry. The court met at the Washington Navy Yard at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and after the opening formalities Admiral Schley challenged the competency of Admiral Howison. Three witnesses testified that Admiral Howison had spoken disparagingly of Admiral Schley. Admiral Howison presented a statement in reply to these assertions, and was cross-examined by Admiral Schley's counsel. Admiral Dewey and Rear-Admiral Benham, the other members of the court, sustained Admiral Schley's challenge and excused Admiral Howison from serving.

The court adjourned to await the appointment of another member by the Navy Department.

SCHLEY INQUIRY BEGINS.

PURPOSE TO WREST CREDIT FROM SAMPSON AVOWED—DRAMATIC SCENES IN THE COURTROOM.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Sept. 12.—Enough was developed at the opening to-day of the Schley court of inquiry to warrant the statement that unless a sharp, quick turn is given to the future proceedings of the tribunal its scope will not be confined to the limits marked out in the specifications of the Navy Department's precept. The beginning indicates the probability that the inquiry into his official and military conduct as the second ranking officer with the fleet that achieved such a brilliant victory off Santiago de Cuba, requested by Rear-Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, will take a broad sweep that will bring the entire American navy under a most searching light. Through his counsel Admiral Schley boldly proclaimed in the most public manner possible his determination to take from Rear-Admiral W. T. Sampson the laurel wreath awarded to that officer under the customs and regulations of the Navy Department as the regular designated commander-in-chief of the fleet which destroyed with one swift and terrible blow Spain's ancient naval prestige and made easier the remarkable victory of the land forces under Shafter.

Within three hours from the time of convening the court it was announced that Rear-Admiral Howison was disqualified from serving as a member of the court, and was excused from further duty. This brought proceedings to an abrupt termination, and caused a temporary adjournment of the court, in order to permit the Navy Department to designate an officer to succeed Admiral Howison. No further session is probable until the early part of next week.

SCHLEY'S DRAMATIC CHALLENGE.

The groundwork to achieve the results desired by Admiral Schley was so plainly laid at the opening session of the court that the persons with authority to speak for Admiral Sampson promptly proclaimed that officer's intention to be regularly represented by counsel at the further sittings of the court, and his attorney, W. H. Stayton, of New-York, announced that it is not improbable that Admiral Sampson will be put on the stand to defend himself. But even if Sampson himself should thus be brought face to face with Schley, it is not thought the proceedings of the court would be any more dramatic than they were from the opening to the close of the first day's session. Without hesitation or regret other than was expressed in the most formal and conventional terms, Admiral Schley refused willingly to submit his case to the judgment of a court which had as one of its members a lifelong friend in the naval service who was suspected of bias against him. He vigorously declared the reasons of his objections to Rear-Admiral Henry Lycurgus Howison (retired) sitting on the court because he had been told that Admiral Howison had expressed himself as strongly convinced that the chief place in history for the Santiago victory should be awarded to Sampson for a number of reasons, principal among them being that Sampson was the commander-in-chief, and that, as the allegation ran, Schley had been guilty of disobeying orders. It was evident from the first that Schley would challenge Howison in the event that the other members of the court ignored the complaint officially laid before them just as Schley had made it to the Navy Department. But in spite of the realization of this fact, the formal challenge, when made in open court, was almost as dramatic in effect as if it had come as a surprise. When the majority of the court sustained the objection raised by Schley and asked Howison to retire, the nerves of the spectators tingled with a suppressed excitement which almost found audible expression.

GREAT INTEREST IN THE CASE.

The crowd that attended the hearing was limited only by the capacity of the hall in which it was held, and represented every phase of national life, thus attesting the keen and widespread interest felt in the proceedings. For more than an hour before the proceedings be-

Continued on fourth page.

SAMPSON TO APPEAR.

WILL DEFEND HIMSELF BEFORE THE COURT—DRASTIC INVESTIGATION OF SANTIAGO CAMPAIGN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Sept. 12.—Rear-Admiral Sampson will come to Washington and take the stand in the Schley court of inquiry. He will be officially represented before the court after to-day by William H. Stayton, of New-York, who attended to-day's session in a private capacity until the Attorney-General of Maryland, who is one of Admiral Schley's counsel, unequivocally disclosed the intention of his client to insist on the drastic investigation of every phase of the Cuban campaign, with unmistakable emphasis on the purpose to combat the action of the Navy Department in according the chief credit of destroying Cervera's fleet to Admiral Sampson, as commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic Station.

This startling declaration of Mr. Raynor in his argument for the disqualification of Admiral Howison led Mr. Stayton to break the reticence he has hitherto preserved in reference to his relations with Admiral Sampson, and announce that he was in possession of Admiral Sampson's authority to apply for recognition as the admiral's attorney. Mr. Stayton said to The Tribune correspondent:

I shall appear solely for Admiral Sampson, and not for any group of naval officers. The suggestion that I have been retained by Captain Chadwick and others is unfounded, and probably grew out of the fact that I have examined Captain Chadwick as to the testimony to be expected from him in certain contingencies. If Admiral Sampson is attacked, Captain Chadwick will be one of the most important witnesses in rebuttal. Admiral Sampson will go upon the stand if necessary. If the case takes the turn that now seems likely, he will certainly appear.

Mr. Stayton, who was formerly assistant to the judge advocate-general of the navy, will present Admiral Sampson's letter to the court at its next session, and will undoubtedly be recognized, thus virtually resuming for the time being his former relations as associate of Captain Lemly.

SAMPSON'S HEALTH IMPROVING.

Burke Haven, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Admiral Sampson is still here, and so far as can be learned no arrangements have been made for him to go to Washington to participate in the Schley court of inquiry which opens its sessions there to-day. Nothing has been said by the Admiral or Mrs. Sampson about leaving here, and the length of the Admiral's stay here now seems indefinite. He is rapidly improving in health.

SAMPSON'S LEAVE EXTENDED.

Washington, Sept. 12.—It was said at the Navy Department to-day that an application had been made and granted for a two weeks' extension of Admiral Sampson's sick leave.

CHINESE FOREIGN OFFICE.

CREATION OF A NEW DEPARTMENT OF STATE AT PEKING.

Washington, Sept. 12.—Dispatches received by the State Department from Peking announce the creation of the new Chinese office of Foreign Affairs, the Wai Wu Pu. The decree creating the office is in conformity with the requests of the foreign representatives.

Prince Ching, one of the peace plenipotentiaries, is president of the Foreign Office. The two ministers who, with Prince Ching, are to be responsible heads of the office, are Wang Wen Shao, a member of the Grand Council of State, and Chu Hung Chi, former president of the Board of Ceremonies.

A REBUFF FOR PRINCE CHUN.

Berlin, Sept. 12.—Prince Chun, through the Chinese Minister here, King-Chang, begged permission of the mother of the late Baron von Ketteler to express personally his condolence with her on the death of her son at Peking. Frau von Ketteler, however, refused to receive the prince.

Among the presents which Prince Chun will give to Emperor William are bales of the finest silk, wonderful bronze vases decorated with blue enamel, large vessels carved from coral, and a bronze tea box covered with rubies, emeralds and other precious stones.

Most of the Berlin papers protest against the retention of the astronomical instruments from the Peking Observatory that were brought to Germany recently on the Palatia.

EXPLOSION KILLS FIVE.

TWO OF THE SCORES INJURED AT AN OAKLAND POWDER PLANT WILL PROBABLY DIE.

Paterson, N. J., Sept. 12 (Special).—Five men were blown to pieces, two were so severely injured that they are expected to die, and scores were hurt by a combined boiler and powder explosion at the American "E. C." and Schultze Gun Powder Company's plant at Oakland, N. J., at 1:24 p. m. yesterday.

THE DEAD.

CURRIE, Arthur, twenty-two years old, a driver, unmarried, of Newburg.
DE PONT, John, twenty-five years old, employe of Hardin's Hotel, leaves widowed mother.
TITUS, William, forty years old, an engineer, leaves a widow and eight children.
VAN BLARCOM, twenty years old, a mason, of Oakland.
WEYBLE, Harrison, fifteen years old, a driver, of Oakland.

THE INJURED.

BARNES, Bartholomew, twenty-two years old, burned about head and arms, will probably die; leaves widow and two children.
FARRELL, John, thirty-five years old, a roofer, bruised.
LESSINGER, Andrew, thirty-five years old, a machinist, back broken, and will probably die; leaves widow and child.
M'MONEE, Abram, forty years old, a carpenter, burned severely.
O'CONNOR, John, thirty-five years old, a roofer, burned and cut about the face.
TITUS, Frank, assistant engineer, brother of dead man.
TITUS, Frederick, fifteen years old, badly burned, bones broken.
TITUS, John, sixteen years old, badly burned, bones broken.
TITUS, William, burned on face and hands.
TITUS, William, thirteen years old, badly burned, bones broken.

The cause of the explosion is a mystery. C. E. Baldwin, who was in charge of the work at the time of the explosion, refused to give any information. Captain Money, the American manager for the company, and Superintendent Hawkins, were absent. The workmen say that the boiler exploded first, and that the concussion from this started the explosions in the storage room, mixing house and the magazine. About one thousand pounds of the strongest kind of sporting powder was exploded.

The workmen had gathered near the principal group of buildings in the works just after luncheon. There were about fifty of them. Had it been six minutes later they would have been scattered over the works and only five or six would have been near the scene of the explosion. The works cover many acres along the Ramapo River. The boiler house, the mixing house, the magazine and the storage house form a group in the shape of a diamond. They are about thirty feet apart. The men were sitting or lounging about when a noise was heard. Before any one could move this noise grew into a terrific roar. The air became dark with hurtling objects and columns of black dust and smoke, while the din deafened those who survived so that they could not hear anything for hours.

William Titus, the engineer, was standing near the boiler house. He was talking to Van Blarcom when the explosion rent the air. The engineer was blown past the young man and thrown violently against a brick wall, which was crumbling. The man was instantly killed. Van Blarcom and De Pont, who were standing near Titus, were blown against the boiler house, a distance of twenty feet. Van Blarcom's body was recovered, but only pieces of De Pont's body were found. Arthur Currie and Harrison Weyble, the teamsters, were sitting near their wagons. They were blown against the boiler house and instantly killed. Their horses were also killed. John Farrell and John O'Connor, the roofers, were working at the time on the roof of the magazine. They were blown straight up into the air a distance, they think, of twenty or thirty feet. They landed with the debris of mortar, bricks and wood, much shaken up and hardly conscious.

Villagers from Oakland soon gathered around the works, knowing from experience what had happened. Mr. Baldwin had closed the entrance to the works, except to a number of able bodied men whom he employed to assist in extricating the wounded and the dead from the debris. Dr. Hamilton was on the scene in less than ten minutes after the explosion, and he worked hard in attending to the wounded.

Especially pathetic was the grief of Mrs. Titus and her sons, three of whom were badly injured, while the lifeless body of the father lay inside the works.

John Weeple, a foreman of the works, denies that the boiler exploded. But he cannot explain how the explosion occurred.

The boiler house was built of brick. The fact that the roof was blown out while the walls were left more or less intact lends credence to the theory that the explosion started in the boiler house. The magazine was of brick, while the storage and mixing houses were of frame. Pieces of iron, timber, brick and other debris were blown thousands of feet around.

Frank Titus made a brave rescue of Nellie Litterman, fourteen years old, who was discovered under a mass of brick and ruins and in danger of being burned to death. The assistant engineer crawled along through the burning ruins a distance of fifty feet, and after pulling off the debris from the girl brought her safely out.

ECUADOR AND COLOMBIA NOT AT WAR.

Washington, Sept. 12.—Señor Luis F. Carbo, minister of Ecuador to the United States, has received a cable message from General Plaza, President of Ecuador, reading as follows:

I authorize you to deny the unfounded rumors of war between Ecuador and Colombia. The frontiers are mutually respected, and peace absolutely exists, both inside and outside of the republic.
PLAZA.

LORD ANGLESEY'S VALET CAUGHT.

London, Sept. 12.—Among the jewelry stolen from the Marquis of Anglesey while he was at the theatre on Tuesday evening was a great gold chain, set with catseye stones, diamonds, sapphires and yellowstones, with a charm attached, having the shape of two snakes, valued at £10,000.

Dover, Sept. 12.—Gault, the French valet of the Marquis of Anglesey, for whose arrest a warrant was issued in connection with the jewel robbery, was captured in Dover to-night by the police.

TO MONTCLAIR.

New express train via Erie Railroad leaves West 23d St. 4.55 P. M. Chambers St. 5.00 P. M.—Advt.

JOHN MOST ARRESTED.

COMPLAINT BASED ON EDITORIAL IN HIS NEWSPAPER CALLING FOR MURDER OF DESPOTS.

John Most, the anarchist, and editor of the anarchistic organ "Die Freiheit," was arrested last nigt in a saloon at No. 69 Gold-st., where he has a letter box. Most had drunk one glass of beer and had called for another when Central Office Detectives Krauch and Ferneisen stepped forward and told him he was under arrest. Most protested volubly, but the detectives paid no attention to his objections. He was at once taken to Police Headquarters and locked up as a suspicious person. He was not allowed to receive any callers or make any statement, Captain Titus declaring that he would not allow Most to pose as a martyr for those who sympathize with him and his principles.

The complaint against Most, which covers five and a half typewritten pages, is based on and quotes in full an editorial which Most printed in the "Freiheit" on September 7. When Captain Titus was seen last night after the arrest of Most he held a copy of the newspaper in his hands.

"There is a place on North Brother Island for those suffering from smallpox and contagious diseases, and other places for those who are insane and those murderously inclined, and we believe we car find a place for men who publish such articles as this," he said. As he spoke he waved the newspaper.

It was 6 o'clock when Most was arrested, and 6:30 o'clock when he arrived at Police Headquarters. Captain Titus said that when Most was taken to headquarters he protested that he had committed no crime, and that all that had appeared in his newspaper was simply opinions in a new guise that had been printed and reprinted and voiced thousands of times in the last fifty years. The offensive editorial is in part as follows:

The greatest of all follies in the world is the belief that there can be a crime of any sort against despots and their accomplices. Such a belief is in itself a crime. Despots are outlaws; they are in human shape what the tiger is among beasts—to spare them is a crime. As despots make use of everything—treachery, poison, murder, etc.—so everything should be employed against them. Yes, the crime directed against them is not merely a right; it is also the duty of every one who has the opportunity to carry it out, and it will be his glory if it is successful. It is only with regard to men that there is a morality of consideration; the morality against beasts is annihilation. The laws of despots are nothing more than decrees of the sword; their property is nothing but robbery; their punishment nothing but murder. No man can be a criminal against their laws; against their murderous lives the revolutionary can be but a liberator of mankind. In all conflicts between reaction and revolution, as a matter of course, the reaction is the assailant. Revolution is nothing but defence. Murder as an instrument of defence is not merely allowed; it is a duty toward society when it is directed against a professional murderer.

We know our enemies; we know them all and everywhere personally. There can be absolutely no excuse if they are again spared. Whatever stands on the other side of the line which divides the camp of the ruling possessors of power from that of the people has come under the ban. Let the people carry out the sentence. The road of humanity leads over the peaks of barbarity. That is once for all a law of necessity dictated by the reaction. We cannot get around it, since we will not give up the future. If we wish to attain the end we must wish for the means, also; if we wish the life of peoples, we must wish the death of their enemies. If we wish for humanity, we are obliged to wish for murder.

We say, "Murder the murderers. Save humanity by blood and steel, poison and dynamite."

Most lives at No. 375 Fifteenth-st., Brooklyn, and is fifty-five years old. He has been arrested several times as a result of his radical utterances, which, it has been charged, tend to incite violence. According to the Police Headquarters records he was arrested in 1886 for making inflammatory speeches at No. 34 Seventh-ave. Recorder Smyth sentenced him to one year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of $500. In 1887 he was again arrested at the same place, and charged with being the cause of an unlawful assembly and inciting to violence. He was found guilty by Judge Cowing and sentenced to one year's imprisonment. When he was sentenced Judge Cowing told him that when he again secured liberty he might better employ his talents than by teaching anarchy. In 1891 Most was again arrested, but was not convicted.

Captain Titus spent several hours at Police Headquarters last night, which is contrary to his usual custom. When asked if he expected more anarchists to be brought in he did not reply in the affirmative, but smiled and said he did not know. He did intend, he said, however, to stay at headquarters until a late hour.

The saloon at No. 69 Gold-st. was in darkness last night. Repeated knocks on the door of the hallway adjoining the saloon finally caused a woman to thrust her head from a third story window and ask what was wanted. She said she knew nothing about Most or the character of the people who visited his office or the saloon. The proprietor of the saloon is Herman Kohls. The woman whose head had appeared at the window put out the lights in her rooms after she was questioned, but lighted them again in a few minutes. A nearby saloonkeeper said that meetings were held on Tuesday and Friday nights in the building in which Most's newspaper is edited. As many as one hundred men and women, the saloonkeeper said, attended the meetings.

Most will be arraigned to-day in the Centre-st. court. Captain Titus refused to say what the technical charge against him would be. When asked about this, he said: "Well, we've got him on this," pointing to the article published in "Die Freheit." Captain Titus said Most's arrest was not in connection with reported conspiracy charges against Czolgosz in Buffalo. No one was permitted to see Most last night. Reporters thronged the building at headquarters and pleaded with Captain Titus for a chance to talk to Most, but such requests were all denied.

For Yacht Races the fast steel steamers CITY OF LOWELL and PLYMOUTH will be in commission. $5.00 either steamer. Limited number tickets. Fine band on each. See adv.—Advt.

SUDDEN CHANGE FOR WORSE.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S CONDITION CAUSES CONSIDERABLE ALARM.

HIS PHYSICIANS SUMMONED IN HASTE AT 2 A. M.

President McKinley experienced an alarming weakness of the heart early this morning and all his physicians were hastily summoned.

At 3 o'clock they were all gathered around his bed and digitalis was being administered.

THE PRESIDENT SINKING.

PHYSICIANS AND CABINET SUMMONED TO THE HOUSE EARLY THIS MORNING.

Milburn House, Buffalo, Sept. 13.—President McKinley experienced a sinking spell shortly after 2 o'clock. The physicians are administering restoratives to him with the hope of reviving him.

A general call has gone out to the physicians and the members of the Cabinet now in the city.

Dr. Park reached the house at 2:50 o'clock, and shortly after him came Secretaries Hitchcock and Wilson.

The Associated Press has been authorized to say that President McKinley is critically ill.

Abner McKinley, brother of the President, was called to the house at 2:40 a. m. He came by carriage and pressed into the house at once. A messenger was dispatched at the same time to summon two absent nurses. The impression is created that the President has taken a serious turn for the worse, but an expression from those within the house was unattainable.

At 3 o'clock all of the physicians were gathered at the bedside of the President. It was stated that digitalis was being administered to the President.

THE DOCTORS' BULLETINS.

UNFAVORABLE CHANGE FOLLOWED BY IMPROVEMENT IN ALL THE PRESIDENT'S SYMPTOMS.

Buffalo, Sept. 12.—The following bulletins were issued by President McKinley's physicians to-day:

Midnight—All unfavorable symptoms in the President's condition have improved since the last bulletin. Pulse, 120; temperature, 100.2.

P. M. RIXEY.
EUGENE WASDIN.
CHARLES G. STOCKTON.
GEORGE B. CORTELYOU,
Secretary to the President.

8:30 p. m.—The President's condition this evening is not quite so good. His food has not agreed with him and has been stopped. Excretion has not yet been properly established. The kidneys are acting well. His pulse is not satisfactory, but has improved in the last two hours. The wound is doing well. He is resting quietly. Temperature, 100.2 pulse, 128.

P. M. RIXEY.
M. D. MANN.
ROSWELL PARK.
HERMAN MYNTER.
EUGENE WASDIN.
CHARLES D. STOCKTON.
GEORGE B. CORTELYOU,
Secretary to the President.

3 p. m.—The President's condition is very much the same as this morning. His only complaint is of fatigue. He continues to take a sufficient amount of food. Pulse, 126; temperature, 100.2 degrees.

P. M. RIXEY.
M. D. MANN.
ROSWELL PARK.
HERMAN MYNTER.
EUGENE WASDIN.
GEORGE B. CORTELYOU,
Secretary to the President.

9:30 a. m.—The President has spent a quiet and restful night and has taken much nourishment. He feels better this morning than at any time. He has taken a little solid food this morning and relished it. Pulse, 120; temperature, 100.2 degrees.

P. M. RIXEY.
ROSWELL PARK.
HERMAN MYNTER.
EUGENE WASDIN.
M. D. MANN.
CHARLES M'BURNEY.
GEORGE B. CORTELYOU,
Secretary to the President.

6:20 a. m.—The President has had a comfortable night. Pulse, 122; temperature, 100.2.

P. M. RIXEY.
GEORGE B. CORTELYOU,
Secretary to the President.

IMPROVED AT MIDNIGHT.

GREAT ENCOURAGEMENT GIVEN TO THE PRESIDENT'S PHYSICIANS—SOME ALARM ABOUT HIS HEART.

Buffalo, Sept. 12.—For the first time there was a bad strain in the news from the President's bedside to-night. Possibly the alarm it caused was exaggerated, but that genuine apprehension existed there can be no question. The food given to the President this morning has not been properly assimilated and passed, and the administration of food by the mouth has been discontinued. The President continued to complain of the fatigue noted by the official bulletin in the afternoon. The pulse increased to 128. This is considered entirely too high for his temperature. The non-success of treatment added to the depression that existed, but just at midnight the relief so much desired came. He had two operations of the bowels within a few minutes. This gave great encouragement, and changed the character of the bulletin which the physicians were preparing. In it they announce that all the unfavorable symptoms had improved since the last bulletin. The decreased rapidity of the pulse from 128 to 120, which followed the bowel movement, was also exceedingly gratifying.

The physicians are really alarmed about the President's heart. Still the pulse remained much higher than it should be with the temperature at 100.2. The normal pulse for that temperature is about 96.

The acceleration of the pulse was attributed partly to the revulsion of the stomach against the food, and Dr. Mann privately assured Secretaries Hitchcock and Wilson, the President's brother, Abner McKinley, and others in the house, that the undigested food would probably pass away in the night, and that the President would be better in the morning.

The doctors held their evening consultation earlier than usual, and they frankly announced in their official bulletin at 8:30 o'clock that the President's condition was not so good. They are standing firmly by their resolution, and promise to keep the public fully advised of the true state of affairs in the sickroom. Drs. Wasdin, Stockton and Rixey remained in the sickroom throughout the night.

SOME ANXIETY SHOWN.

FOOD GIVEN TO THE PRESIDENT DID NOT AGREE WITH HIM.

Buffalo, Sept. 12.—Six days have now elapsed since President McKinley was shot, and this afternoon he complained somewhat of fatigue. The President had a restful night, and the beef juice which the doctors gave him yesterday had been relished so keenly that this morning solid food was given to him for the first time. He was bathed, and then enjoyed a breakfast of chicken broth, toast and coffee. He felt so good after this somewhat substantial meal that he asked for a mild cigar. Dr. McBurney, the dean of the corps of attending physicians and surgeons, was thoroughly satisfied with the patient's condition, and started for New-York at 1 o'clock to look after some urgent private affairs. His intention is to return in a few days unless his presence should be required sooner. In the mean time he will keep in constant touch with the Milburn house, and be prepared to come back at a moment's notice. Secretary Root also left Buffalo on the same train.

A slight reaction, however, followed the buoyancy of the morning. The President complained of being tired. The attending physicians at the afternoon consultation, true to their promise to take the public into their confidence, chronicled

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R. TO BUFFALO.

Fare, account New York Day, $8.00 round trip. Tickets and information 355 and 1205 Broadway.—Advt.