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The Evening Star.

No. 15,157. WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1901—FOURTEEN PAGES. TWO CENTS.

As an every day up to date product The Evening Star leads all the other papers in Washington. It has much the largest and best circulation in the city, among both men and women, and therefore has no rival as an advertising medium.

HE AIDED CZOLGOSZ

Sensational Confession of a Thief in St. Louis.

ALSO IMPLICATES EMMA GOLDMAN

Declares the Crime Was Arranged in a St Louis Saloon.

PART OF HIS STORY DENIED

ST. LOUIS, September 24.—Ed. Sastig, who was arrested this morning at one of the dry goods stores on a charge of petty larceny, is believed to be an accomplice of Czolgosz. When taken before Chief of Detectives Desmond he made a confession in which he is said to have given all the details of the plot to assassinate President McKinley. In his confession Sastig, it is stated, implicates Frank Harrigan of the Dewey Hotel, Philadelphia, in the plot.

Implicates Emma Goldman.

Sastig says that on the Monday previous to the assassination of President McKinley Harrigan met him and Emma Goldman in the Michelobe saloon in this city and arranged the details of the murder.

The confession is now being made behind closed doors.

Sastig, Chief Desmond says, declares he was present in Buffalo at the time of President McKinley's assassination, and tied the handkerchief about the hand in which Czolgosz carried the revolver.

A waiter in a restaurant, who says he knows the man under arrest, has just appeared at the office of the Post-Dispatch, and says Sastig was not in Buffalo the day of the murder. The police are investigating.

GOING TO SEE HIS SON.

The Elder Czolgosz Thinks He Can Get Him to Confess.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, September 24.—Paul Czolgosz, father of the assassin, accompanied by his son Waldeck and his unmarried daughter, Victoria, left this city early today for Buffalo. Detective Jacob Mintz also accompanied the party at the request of the elder Czolgosz, who is in constant fear that an attempt may be made upon his life, as the result of his son's crime.

While no member of the family has been summoned as a witness at the trial of Leon Czolgosz, both the father and the son Waldeck declared shortly before leaving for Buffalo that they would offer to testify, and expressed the hope that the assassin would receive full punishment for his act.

Immediately upon his arrival at Buffalo the father will seek permission from the authorities for an interview with the assassin. The old man declared this morning that he would make every effort to get a confession of any possible plot from his son. He said he firmly believed that some one induced Leon Czolgosz to commit the crime.

EMMA GOLDMAN SET FREE.

No Evidence on Which Authorities Could Hold Her.

CHICAGO, September 24.—Emma Goldman, the anarchist lecturer, is now a free woman after two weeks' incarceration following the assassination of the President.

Attorney Owens, for the city, informed Magistrate Prindiville that the upper court had freed the men named as Miss Goldman's co-conspirators, and that there was no evidence against her.

"Dismissed for want of prosecution; call the next case," said the justice briefly, and in a moment Miss Goldman was shaking hands with her anarchist friends who were in court.

"I have practically no plans for the future," she said to an Associated Press reporter. "I have promised to write articles for three magazines and journals, but otherwise my path is unmarked."

In company with Mrs. Abraham Isaak, wife of the anarchist editor, and Marie Isaak, the latter's daughter, Miss Goldman entered a carriage with a uniformed coachman on the box, and was driven away to the Isaak home. Her manner was somewhat subdued, but still cheerful. A curious crowd watched her depart, but there was no demonstration.

WHITNEY QUITS BRITISH TURF.

His Action Causes Comment Among Racing Men There.

LONDON, September 24.—The announced retirement of Wm. C. Whitney from the English turf occasions regret, but hardly surprises those who have noted the recent trend of events. There is a widespread feeling that behind Mr. Whitney's published reasons for his withdrawal is the realization of the fact that the attitude of the British turf authorities toward Americans is no longer marked by the absolute impartiality which characterized their conduct prior to the pre-eminence of American owners, horses, trainers and jockeys.

During recent season complaints have been frequent that the American horses were too heavily handicapped, that the jockeys were harshly treated and that interferences during the races were whitewashed which would not have been tolerated on the part of American jockeys. It will cause no surprise if other Americans of Mr. Whitney's class follow his example, which, it is noted, came closely after the receipt of a detailed report of the treatment accorded to Volodyovsky in the St. Leger. The Daily Telegraph remarks that Mr. Whitney's decision must have been reached very suddenly, seeing that only on September 17 Mr. Whitney nominated yearlings for the races of 1904 and 1905. The Telegraph adds:

"Some American owners have not made themselves acceptable to this country, but Mr. Whitney is one of the exceptions that go to prove the rule."

The Sportsman says: "His retirement will be received with regret by all British sportsmen."

Mr. Whitney's action appears to have taken Huggins, his trainer, by surprise.

ROYAL PARTY STARTS WEST.

Duke and Duchess of York En Route to Winnipeg.

OTTAWA, Ont., September 24.—The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York resumed their western tour today, leaving Ottawa for Winnipeg on their special train at 12:30 o'clock. They were escorted from Government House by a detachment of dragoons, and a special guard of honor was drawn up at the depot. The streets through which the royal party drove were lined with people and their leave-taking was in cheers. There was a still larger crowd at the depot, and there were more enthusiastic cheers when the duke and duchess appeared. The pilot special carrying Premier Laurier and other Dominion officials left thirty minutes ahead of the special bearing the ducal party. The first stop of any duration will be made at Winnipeg, Thursday afternoon.

Steamship Arrival.

At New York—Friesland from Antwerp.

DEPOSITORS GIVEN NOTICE

AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK SUSPENDS PAYMENTS.

Announcement Declares Over Discount Caused Embarrassment—Early Resumption Promised.

The American Savings Bank, located at 1007 G street northwest, has suspended payment. The following notice has been sent out to depositors:

"By reason of large discounts made by this bank and an unexpected withdrawal of deposits, the executive committee finds itself compelled to exercise discretion vested in it by section 3 of article 16 of the by-laws of this corporation, contained in each pass book and assented to by each depositor, and hereby require that sixty days' notice in writing be given the bank by every depositor before the payment by the bank of any check or order drawn hereon by such depositor.

"This bank will consider the presentation of all such orders or checks as such notice as to such orders or checks, and the same will be duly paid within sixty days from the day of presentation."

The section of the by-laws referred to, section 3, article 16, "Rules and regulations for depositors," is as follows:

"No depositor shall have the right to draw money from this corporation without the production of his or her pass book, and all payments made to the person producing the pass book of a depositor shall be valid payment to discharge this corporation of all liability to the depositor whose pass book has thus been produced for the amount so paid. The check or order of the depositor, or person duly authorized to draw the same by power of attorney duly executed, will be required. This corporation hereby expressly reserves the right to require sixty days' notice in writing from any depositor before making payment of any check or order drawn thereon by such depositor. Payment of checks of depositors will be made ordinarily on demand unless it should become necessary, in the discretion of the executive committee, to exercise the right herein expressly reserved as to the time when such payment must be made."

The bank was established and began business in November, 1898. Its officers, who have served since then, are William Oscar Roome, president; Edgar H. Stocking and Charles N. Wake, vice presidents, and Charles W. Powers, cashier.

President Roome's Statement.

In response to a Star reporter's questions, President Roome said this morning that he was confident the bank would shortly resume payments. The depositors, he stated, numbered about 400 or 500, and the total sum of their deposits was $269,000. "Our assets are $317,000," he remarked.

"What do they consist of?" inquired the reporter.

"Good paper; good notes," was the reply. "As soon as collections can be made upon these notes everything will be all right."

While Mr. Roome and the reporter were talking the paying teller brought the former a check. After scrutinizing it Mr. Roome said:

"I think he left a special deposit here yesterday to protect this check. Ascertain if such is the case, and if so pay it."

"We have a perfect right to do that," said Mr. Roome in an explanatory tone to the reporter.

Anxious Depositors.

There was a line of depositors before the paying teller's window, mostly women, and anxiety was written in unmistakable lines on their faces. From what the reporter overheard, few of them had received the notice published above, and were informed by the paying teller that they were sent out last night. Mr. Roome told The Star reporter they were sent out yesterday morning. Some of the depositors had given checks to merchants and others Saturday, and the latter had, in the course of business, sent these checks to the banks with which they do business. Many such checks were brought by bank runners to the embarrassed institution today, but none was paid unless depositors had made special deposits to meet it. Nearly every depositor who came while The Star reporter was there gave notice under the article above quoted of withdrawing deposits, and it was evident that many of the women had all their ready money in the bank and were very much embarrassed thereby. All were assured that the bank would be in a position in a few days to meet all demands.

LIMITATION OF REPRESENTATION.

The Question Coming Up Again in Congress Next Winter.

Southern senators and representatives in the city are very much interested in the probable course of President Roosevelt with respect to the movement that is likely to be renewed in the next Congress in favor of limiting the representation of those southern states which have enacted laws disfranchising the negro vote.

It is well remembered, of course, that President McKinley himself put an end to the movement that was inaugurated in the last Congress. There was a very strong sentiment in the House in favor of legislation carrying out the constitutional provision for limitation of representation upon the basis of the actual exercise of the elective franchise.

Resolutions were actually introduced, it will be recalled, setting the ball in motion, but its further progress was discouraged by the executive. President McKinley told more than one southern senator and representative in person that he would not countenance the movement; that the south and north were enjoying an era of good feeling which should not be interrupted during his administration if he could help it.

With such a downright declaration of executive disfavor for the plans in contemplation, their projectors abandoned them for the time. It is known, however, that they proposed to renew their efforts at the next session and to try to persuade the President of the wisdom, and, as they contended, justice, of the undertaking.

President Roosevelt has not expressed himself upon the subject, so far as it can be learned, but several representatives propose to ask him to state his position in the premises. The question is considered a vital one by the southern senators and representatives, and they say they cannot learn the attitude of the President too soon.

There is a disposition upon their part to assume that the President will carry out this branch of Mr. McKinley's policy as well as all others to which he has pledged himself. His disavowal of sectionalism has also given them renewed hope.

But they realize the depth and strength of the movement that may take added vigor in the next Congress, and are, therefore, looking anxiously to the President to head off as did his predecessor. There is no doubt of the earnestness of the group of republicans, headed by Mr. Crumpacker of Indiana and Mr. Olmstead of Pennsylvania, in their campaign if they can get any encouragement from the White House. They are strongly backed by some of the party managers, who think that the representation is inequitably distributed in the present circumstance and that the constitutional mandate should be obeyed.

Personal Mention.

J. W. Babson, chief of the issue of the Patent Office Gazette division, has just returned from a five weeks' vacation spent at his old home in Brookville, Me. Mr. Babson's family are still on the Maine coast.

Mr. Ashley M. Gould, United States attorney for the District of Columbia, with Mrs. Gould, returned Saturday after a stay of several weeks at Virginia Beach and other points south.

JERE. M. WILSON DEAD

Sudden Demise This Morning at the Shoreham Hotel.

WAS VICTIM OF HEART FAILURE

Expressions of Respect and Regret From His Fellow Citizens.

SKETCH OF HIS CAREER

The death of Jeremiah Morrow Wilson occurred this morning at 11 o'clock at the Shoreham. The end of the great lawyer came as peacefully as the sleep of a child. Half an hour before his death he was conversing about business matters and feeling ill the physicians who had been called to his bedside during the night and early this morning were promptly sent for and administered restoratives. Five minutes before 11 o'clock Mr. Wilson turned over in bed as if to sleep and a few minutes later the end came.

A few days ago Mr. Wilson spoke to Mr. Rayner, his associate counsel in the Schley court of inquiry case, of numbness in his left arm and hand, and this was sufficient to make the use of his left hand difficult. It was not a cause for special alarm, and Mr. Wilson attended to matters in connection with the Schley case as usual. Last evening he took dinner with Mr. Rayner and the two were together until 10 o'clock. Mr. Rayner knew nothing of Mr. Wilson's

illness during the night until he went to his room this morning at 8 o'clock. He was then told that an attack of indigestion had been experienced during the night and a physician had been sent for.

Drs. Corey and Fisher were again at the Shoreham this morning. Mr. Wilson did not get up as usual, but Admiral Schley and Mr. Rayner both went to his room, and he talked with them about the case under inquiry. They left him at 10 o'clock, and as they were leaving members of the board of directors of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company called to talk with Mr. Wilson about a meeting to be held this morning, Mr. Wilson being the president of that company. It was half-past 10 o'clock when they left, and then Mr. Wilson complained of feeling badly. Drs. Corey and Fisher, recognizing the serious condition of their patient at once, sent for Mr. Wilson's only son, Mr. Charles Wilson, who is associated with his father in business, and at once restoratives were administered. Then Mr. Wilson laid back in bed, and when he had turned over, as if to sleep, the end came. The immediate cause of death was said to be heart failure, this being the result of indigestion, from which he had suffered, and of the failure of the kidneys to act.

His Long and Active Career.

Mr. Wilson was everywhere known as "Judge" Wilson, and for twenty-five years he had been a leader of the bar in this city, having declined a renomination to Congress, after having served two terms, in order to enter upon the practice of law here. He was born in Warren county, Ohio, November 25, 1828, so that he was in the seventy-third year of his age. He received an academic education and then studied and practiced law. He was judge of the court of common pleas of Fayette county, Indiana, from 1860 to 1865, when he resigned.

He was elected to the 42d Congress, in which body he took his seat in December, 1871. He was re-elected to the 43d Congress as a republican, but at the end of his term, declined, as stated, to stand for renomination. At the close of his career in Congress he became a partner of Mr. Samuel Shallabarger, and their business relations continued until the death of the latter in 1896.

Connected With Famous Cases.

During his long practice of the law in this city Mr. Wilson has been connected with many famous cases and has gained a reputation as a criminal lawyer, being frequently spoken of as unequaled in such practice in this city. As a cross-examiner he has become famed.

He has acted as attorney for the Union Pacific railroad and the Mormon Church. He appeared as counsel in the case of John Wedderburn before the patent office, which case attracted the attention of every one having business with that branch of the government. He was counsel for Howard Schneider in the celebrated murder case, and was counsel for the plaintiff in the Breckinridge-Pollard breach of promise suit. He defended Dennis J. Conty, who was charged with the killing of George M. Rye, and of which charge the accused was acquitted. He also defended the sugar witnesses who had declined to testify before a Senate committee, the first of which was brought to trial January 6.

He appeared as the representative of the heirs-at-law in the famous Holt will case, also as counsel for Capt. Henry W. Howgate when he was tried in 1894. He also defended Frank Ward in the case which attracted so much attention in this city. He was engaged as counsel in the court-martial proceedings of Gen. Swain, as he was also in the case of Capt. Oberlin Carter. He was counsel in the Alabama claims and French spoliation cases and in the La Abra Mexican and the Venezuelan cases.

At the time of his death Mr. Wilson was president of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, a director in the National Fidelity and Deposit Company and also of other corporations of the District. He was a member of the Metropolitan Club and of the Bar Association of the District of Columbia.

Conducts Congressional Investigation

While in Congress Mr. Wilson was chairman of the special committee of the House of Representatives to investigate the board of public works. This investigation was held in 1874 and lasted four months. During its progress Mr. Wilson was accused by some as acting as a prosecutor rather than as a chairman of a committee to make an investigation.

It was the report of that committee that changed the form of government of the District of Columbia from that of a territory to one under control of three commissioners.

Mr. Wilson's wife died about a year ago. He leaves a son, Mr. Charles Wilson, and a daughter, Mrs. Anna Wilson Haywood, wife of Mr. William Haywood, until recently consul at Honolulu and later collector of that port.

His remains will be removed at 4 o'clock this afternoon from the Shoreham, where he has been stopping recently, to his home, 1712 I street northwest.

Announced in the Court.

When word reached the city hall this morning that Judge Wilson had passed away some of the lawyers and the court officials at first declined to accept the news as true. But the rumor being verified a hush spread over the entire building. The announcement was discussed in whispers, for Judge Wilson was universally beloved by his colleagues. Mr. A. A. Hoehling, jr., Judge Wilson's law partner, was arguing a case before Chief Justice Bingham when told of what had occurred. He hastened away from the building, too deeply shocked to give expression to his feelings.

Mr. Andrew B. Duvall lost no time in formally announcing the death of Judge Wilson to the court. Addressing the chief justice, Mr. Duvall remarked that the deceased was one of the most courteous, manly and genial members of the bar. He came to this city two score years ago, practically a stranger, explained Mr. Duvall, but had endeared himself everlastingly to the community. Mr. Duvall referred to the intensity of the shock that the announcement had caused, and moved that the court adjourn as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed lawyer.

In reply Chief Justice Bingham said that he had been momentarily stunned by the deplorable news. He paid a high tribute to the life and character of Judge Wilson, and directed that the court adjourn, as suggested by Mr. Duvall.

Mr. Ashley M. Gould, United States attorney for the District of Columbia, in conversation with a Star reporter, said that he was inexpressibly shocked by the news of the death of Judge Wilson.

"The bar loses one of its acknowledged leaders, and the young men of the bar one of the kindest and most helpful of friends," stated Mr. Gould. "I had known Judge Wilson twenty years. I first met him in 1881, when I came to Washington. He was then a professor of the Law School of Georgetown University, where I was a student. He endeared himself to all under his instruction. He was a thoroughly grounded lawyer, but especially excelled in the trial of cases in court. The first important case in which I ever observed him was the star route hearing, and his diplomatic conduct of the defense, his ability to marshal the vast volume of evidence and to analyze and explain it had much to do with the verdict. His genial, kindly and considerate nature was so well known to every member of the bar as well as to the people of Washington that it is unnecessary to comment upon it. No young lawyer ever went to him for assistance or advice without being made glad of his trust and confidence in him."

Judge C. C. Cole:

"I was very greatly shocked this morning to hear of the sudden death of Judge Jeremiah M. Wilson. I have known him intimately for many years. He was a man of exceptionally high character and a lawyer of unusual ability. His death is a severe loss to a host of friends and to the Washington bar."

Mr. Henry E. Davis' Tribute.

Said Mr. Henry E. Davis: "In the death of Judge Wilson, the Washington bar has lost the man who, in many particulars, was easily its most distinguished member. It is quite safe to say that no member of our bar was better known throughout the country, or esteemed, admired and even loved more truly. Apart from his legal attainments and consequent high standing as a lawyer, he was of most courteous and gentle disposition, and I remember with much pleasure his enjoyment of the name I gave him some years ago, 'the universal solvent,' for no matter how acrimonious a situation among his fellow lawyers might be, if he had anything to do with the case out of which the situation grew he would compose it almost as if by magic.

"As is well known, his career was most brilliant and useful. For ten years he was a judge in Indiana, and many stories are told of his promptness, clearness and fairness in disposing of business before him. For many years he was a representative in Congress from Indiana, and, what may not be so generally known, he was the real author of the existing form of government of the District of Columbia, having, as a member of the committee charged with the investigation of District affairs, formulated the plan and drafted the bill which went into operation for the temporary government by Commissioners, afterward made permanent. As a public man, he was of great usefulness, and most tolerant to all, whether of his own political faith or not. During the quarter of a century that he was a member of our bar, he was engaged in many of the most important and widely known cases, and his success was little short of phenomenal, and while a sound and studious lawyer, he was prominently successful in his treatment of juries and witnesses. Taken all in all, a most learned and lovable man has been lost to us by his death, and I know of no one who was more sincerely regarded by his fellows, or will be more genuinely missed from our ranks."

Man Universally Loved.

Mr. Louis A. Dent, register of wills, said: "It is a truism to say that Judge Wilson held the universal respect of the bench and bar of Washington, but the highest tribute that can be said to him is that he was as universally loved by them; no man more so—few as well. From the day in the reconstruction period, when he began to take rank among the leading debaters in the House of epresentatives upon the constitutional amendments, he steadily forged ahead until he stood the highest in the esteem, admiration and love of the people of the capital city."

Mr. Macfarland Shocked.

Commissioner Henry B. F. Macfarland: "I am shocked to hear of the sudden death of Mr. Wilson. I have known him for many years, and esteemed him highly. His remarkable abilities and his great industry had given him a high place in Congress and at the bar. As chairman of the judiciary committee of the House and afterward as counsel in important cases he made a national reputation. He was a public-spirited citizen, and took an active interest in the affairs of the District. He was identified with its more important business interests, and his loss will be widely felt."

Resolutions of Respect.

A meeting of the board of directors of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, of which Judge Wilson was president, was in session when the intelligence of his sudden death was received. The shock to the members of the board, who had parted from him only an hour before, was great. The board immediately adopted resolutions by unanimous vote, expressing "their profound grief and their deep sense of the irreparable loss that has come to the company and to the board. The energy, high character, intelligence and loyal devotion to duty which characterized Judge Wilson in all walks of public and private life were no where more conspicuous than in his work for this company, of which he was the honored head.

"The memory of him will be precious to each member of this board as to all his friends, and in its expression of respect, regard and admiration for him as a citizen and a strong character in public and private life, this board is only in sympathy with the entire community in which he was so well known, and in which the part he played was so conspicuous." It was further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the bereaved family.

STORY OF THE CRIME

Brought Out at the Trial of Czolgosz Today.

WITNESSES OF THE DEED TESTIFY

The Assassin Maintains His Attitude of Indifference.

HIS FATHER GOING TO HIM

BUFFALO, N. Y., September 24.—The trial of Leon F. Czolgosz for the murder of President McKinley was resumed today with every prospect that it would be concluded with adjournment of the court at 4 o'clock. It was the opinion of those connected with the case that it would not at furthest be prolonged beyond a few hours' session tomorrow.

The crowd about the court room today was slightly larger than yesterday. The vigilance of the police was in no way relaxed. The same careful scrutiny of each person entering the court was observed. The court room, owing to the care exercised by the sheriffs and police as to whom they admitted, was nearly empty fifteen minutes before the time for opening, but it filled quite rapidly after that.

There were many more ladies in the audience today than yesterday. The prisoner was brought over from the jail at 9:45 a.m. and placed in the same chair that he occupied yesterday. The members of the grand jury which indicted him were present as guests of the assistant district attorney and occupied seats back of the clerk's desk.

Drs. Mynter, Mann and Fowler came in early, and Dr. Mann was ready to take the stand at once for cross-examination. At 9:50 a.m. the members of the jury filed in and took their seats.

Anarchists Asked Admission.

It became known this morning that application for seats had been made by representatives of several anarchist papers, but they have been refused.

Justice White arrived exactly at 10, and the crier immediately uttered the formal notice of the opening of court. The jurymen were polled and Samuel J. Fields, chief engineer of the Pan-American exposition, was recalled to the witness stand. He was asked by District Attorney Penney the meaning of a certain figure on the floor plan of the Temple of Music. He said it was intended to show the direction which the file of people took in entering the building, passing in front of the President and then out of the building.

Dr. Matthew D. Mann was then called for cross-examination.

Dr. Mann Cross-Examined.

"Was the condition which you found at the autopsy to be expected from the nature of the wounds which the President received?" asked Mr. Lewis.

"It was not expected and was very unusual. I never saw anything just exactly like it," replied Dr. Mann.

"To what then do you attribute the symptoms or indications which you discovered, the gangrenous condition of the wound?"

"It is very difficult to explain it. It may be due to one of several things. I think it would be necessary for further examinations to be made before any definite explanations could be made. That would be the duty of the pathologists."

"You have no opinion on the matter?"

"I have no positive opinion," answered the doctor.

"I presume, therefore, that the optimistic bulletins that were issued from time to time by the physicians were without any knowledge or suspicion of these symptoms that were afterward discovered?" said Mr. Lewis.

"The bulletins on the condition were optimistic in that they gave no idea of what was to come," was the reply. "They expressed no opinion. They merely stated facts, but the opinions which were held by the staff seemed to be fully warranted by the condition of the President. We had no reason to suspect the existence of any such state of affairs as was found," replied the witness.

"Now, doctor, you say it was due to several causes. Can you give either of them?"

Some Causes of Gangrene.

"The entrance of germs into the parts may have been one of the causes. The very low state of vitality may have been one cause. The action of the pancreatic juice may have been one; undoubtedly it contributed to it."

"The germs which you speak of are present, I understand, in all our bodies?"

"Yes."

"And make their work prominent when the body is in any way injured?"

"That is true."

"That you expected, of course, in this case?"

"If the operation is carefully and properly performed we can to a certain extent guard against the entrance of these germs. We cannot do so entirely."

"How?"

"By having everything absolutely clean which is used in the operation—the hands of the operators, the instruments, the ligatures and things we use. Nature can take care of a certain number of germs and overcome their bad effect."

"Are there any remedies known to the profession to prevent the action of these germs?"

"There are remedies which will kill the germs, but it is very difficult to apply them deep down in the tissues of the body. After they have got lodgment in the tissues it is impossible to kill them."

"The President was not in a very good physical condition, was he?" asked the attorney.

"He was somewhat weakened by hard work and want of air and conditions of that kind," replied the doctor.

"You think that had something to do with the result?"

"Undoubtedly," was the answer.

"You agree with the other physicians that the pancreas was not injured by the ball?"

"As near as could be determined that organ was not injured by the ball, but it was injured in some way; possibly by concussion. Once the organ is injured the pancreatic juice can pass through the gland and attack other portions of the tissues."

"The only attribute of that organ is to aid digestion?"

"Yes."

On redirect examination by Mr. Penney, Dr. Mann was asked if there was anything known to medical science that could have saved the President's life.

"No," was the reply, without hesitation.

Dr. Mann's Direct Testimony.

In his direct examination yesterday afternoon Dr. Mann went over the ground covered by Dr. Mynter, and described the operation performed at the Exposition Hospital.

"To find the track of the bullet, back of the stomach," Dr. Mann explained, "it would have been necessary to remove the bowels from the abdominal cavity. The performance of that operation would probably have resulted fatally, as the President had already grown very weak as a result of the first operation."

"Were you present at the autopsy?" asked District Attorney Penney.

"Yes."

"Tell us what you found."

"Raising the stomach, we found a large cavity, the walls of which showed evidence

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

ONE FIREMEN KILLED

SEVERAL OTHER CASUALTIES AT A FIRE IN CHICAGO.

Walls Fell in on the Fire Fighters—Narrow Escape of a Family.

CHICAGO, September 24.—Two firemen were killed and several others seriously injured while fighting a fire today that damaged the oil and varnish plant of Fround Brothers, at 3140 South Canal street, to the extent of $60,000. The dead are:

Charles L. Corey, caught in debris of falling wall; died on the way to Mercy Hospital.

Fatally hurt: Henry D. O'Holleran, driver engine company No. 59; back broken by falling wall; removed to Mercy Hospital; will die.

Seriously injured:

Pipeman Donohue, engine company No. 8, buried in debris and taken out unconscious.

James Hickey, engine company 59, struck by flying bricks.

Pipeman Lyons, engine company No. 8, head and shoulders bruised by flying bricks.

Patrick Murray, engine company 59, struck by debris.

Chief Musham was badly hurt on the legs by flying bricks, but remained in command.

The fire started by explosions in the highly inflammable stock stored in the plant. As the flames gathered headway more explosions followed, which in turn wrecked the roof and the west and south walls, burying the firemen.

The family of Mrs. John Glandoy narrowly escaped being killed when the south wall fell. Mrs. Glandoy and her children, who lived in a cottage adjoining the burning building, were busy removing furniture when the south wall was seen to tremble. They were barely warned in time. The cottage was completely demolished.

CHINA KEEPING ITS PROMISES.

Information Sent to the State Department by Mr. Rockhill.

The Department of State has just received a dispatch from Mr. Rockhill, commissioner of the United States to China, dated the 8th ultimo, in which he reports that the Chinese government has made arrangements satisfactory to the foreign diplomatic representatives in Pekin for the erection of expiatory monuments in the foreign cemeteries in China that were desecrated during the Boxer uprising in the summer of 1900.

Mr. Rockhill also informed the department that an imperial decree would promptly be issued by the Chinese government prohibiting for the period of two years the importation into China of firearms and ammunition, as well as of material serving exclusively for the manufacture of arms and ammunition.

ARMY ENGINEERS' SCHOOL.

Major Black Conferring With War Department Officials.

Maj. William M. Black, Corps of Engineers, who commands the engineer station at Willet's Point, N. Y., is in this city in conference with the officials of the War Department in regard to the transfer of the engineer school and the 3d Battalion of Engineers from Willet's Point to their new station at Washington barracks. Orders for the transfer were issued by the War Department a few days ago and preparations are now being made at the Washington barracks for the reception of the engineer troops. The Battalion of Engineers will bring to this city with them a fine band, which will prove a welcome addition to the military contingent at the national capital. If present plans can be put into effect the transfer of both the school and the battalion will be effected by the middle of next month. Maj. Black, who will command the new military station in this city, was formerly Engineer Commissioner of the District.

MacARTHUR'S FUTURE COMMAND.

Has Expressed Preference for the Department of Colorado.

A board of officers consisting of Major General Arthur MacArthur, Col. H. C. Hasbrook of the artillery and Col. Francis Moore, 11th Cavalry, with Captain Robert A. Brown, 4th Cavalry, as recorder, has been appointed to meet at the War Department next Monday for the purpose of examining and submitting recommendations in all cases relative to the conferring of brevet rank and the awarding of medals of honor for distinguished services in the West Indian, Chinese and Philippine campaigns.

General MacArthur is now in Milwaukee and will come to this city in a few days. His service on the board of brevets will be only temporary, and at its conclusion he will be assigned to the command of one of the military departments. He has expressed a preference for the Department of Colorado, the headquarters of which are at Denver, and he will receive that assignment unless changes are made in the commands of the Departments of the Lakes and of the East, now held, respectively, by Generals Otis and Brooke.

On his last visit to this city General MacArthur had the misfortune to lose a trunk containing his uniform, and consequently was unable to participate in the McKinley funeral ceremonies in this city. He was detailed to duty as a member of the special guard of honor, but for the reason indicated was unable to serve.

REASONS WERE INSUFFICIENT.

Order Regarding Second-Class Mail Rates Not to Be Changed.

Several representatives of news companies were given a hearing yesterday by the Postmaster General regarding the order regulating the postage on second-class mail matter, which goes into effect October 1. A protest was made because of the exclusion of publications which were issued solely for advertising purposes, and publications circulated by reason of premiums, the value of which exceeded the value of the publication. The first and third assistant postmasters general were present at the conference. There were no publishers present, and the case made out by the news agency people was not deemed sufficiently good to cause a change to be made in the order, which was promulgated July 17.

MRS. McKINLEY HOLDS HER OWN.

She Will Go Out Driving Again This Afternoon.

CANTON, Ohio, September 24.—There is little or no change this morning in Mrs. McKinley's condition. The weather is again favorable, bright and warm, for the drives, and it is said that Mrs. McMcKinley will visit the cemetery during the forenoon and take a more extended drive in the afternoon.

Departing Cabinet Members.

Secretary Long left Washington yesterday afternoon to join Miss Long on the train which is taking her home.

Secretary Gage will leave Washington Thursday for Colorado, where he will pass his vacation. He expects to be gone until October 17. He was on his way to Colorado when President McKinley was shot. He returned at once to Buffalo.

THE INQUIRY PUT OFF

Adjournment of the Schley Court.

MR. WILSON'S DEATH ANNOUNCED

The Day's Proceedings Suddenly Ended.

TO BE RESUMED TOMORROW

The session of the Schley court of inquiry was brought to a sudden close today by the announcement at twelve minutes after the court had assembled of the sudden death of Mr. Jere M. Wilson of counsel for Admiral Schley. The court was promptly adjourned as a mark of respect for the eminent lawyer.

Admiral Dewey had opened the court promptly at 11 o'clock. Commander Bates, the chief engineer on the Texas, was the first of the witnesses called, and he was asked to approve the stenographic report of his testimony, which he did without suggesting a single correction.

The judge advocate laid before the witness two questions by the court as follows:

Q. Are you positive about the amount of coal reported on hand on the Texas May 26? A. Yes, sir, as near as anybody could be positive of the amount of coal on board a ship. There is no absolutely correct means of telling the amount of coal on the ship.

Q. Was the machinery of the Texas in good condition for service on May 31. A. I should say, by recollection, yes. I don't recollect anything wrong.

Capt. Schroeder was called and certified to the correctness of the report of his testimony, and he was told he could return to Guam.

Albert B. Claxton, who served on board the Texas as an assistant machinist, was called. Questions to place on the record of the court his name and duty on board the Texas were asked when an orderly brought in a message that had just been received over the telephone and was written on the back of an envelope. This was handed to one of the court officials.

The expression on the face of the messenger and the abruptness with which the message was brought within the railing about the court caused the proceedings to stop and every one looked on, feeling that something unusual had happened. Admiral Dewey kept his seat with an inquiring look on his face. Admiral Schley was sitting at the table reserved for his use with his counsel. The message was placed in the hands of Mr. Rayner, and in whispered words the fact that Mr. Jere Wilson of counsel for Admiral Schley had just died at the Shoreham Hotel was communicated to the court and to those in attendance on the trial. The scene at that moment was tragic. A death-like stillness was on the court and assemblage. Those in the rear part of the room were in ignorance of the nature of the news that was brought in, but they were affected by the attitude of those who surrounded the court. Admiral Dewey, who had risen from his place on hearing the news, was evidently greatly shocked.

The Announcement to the Court.

The announcement was made to the court by Mr. Rayner in the following language:

"I have a very sad announcement to make to the court. I have just heard of the death of Judge Wilson. I left him at 10 o'clock this morning slightly indisposed. I was with him until late last night. I saw him this morning at 8 o'clock and left him at 10. We have confirmed the rumor through the telephone that he has just died at the Shoreham Hotel, and I would respectfully ask the court, if it meets with the approval of the court, to adjourn for today."

Admiral Dewey said: "I have to announce that owing to the death of Judge Wilson, of counsel, the court will adjourn for today until tomorrow morning."

Mr. Rayner said that so far as he could now see the counsel for Admiral Schley would be able to proceed tomorrow, but he added that there would be a desire to attend the funeral when it occurred. Admiral Dewey and Capt. Lemly agreed that this detail could be arranged later.

The announcement of Judge Wilson's death created consternation not only among members of the court, but among the spectators, and some minutes elapsed before people generally would accept the report. Mr. Wilson had been present in the court all day yesterday, and while he had not participated to any great extent in the proceedings he had appeared physically active and wideawake to all that was said and done.

Admiral Schley Shocked.

Admiral Schley upon hearing the news said: "The news is so shocking that I cannot trust myself to give expression to my estimate of the man. I can only say that I have lost not only a clear headed and brilliant counsel, but also a dear and much beloved friend. I am shocked beyond measure at the news, and find myself unable to accept the report."

Effect on the Inquiry.

Admiral Dewey said that he did not think the proceedings of the court would be interfered with largely by Mr. Wilson's death. There would, he added, be another adjournment on account of the funeral, but beyond that he did not anticipate there would be further cessation of the proceedings.

"Judge Wilson's death," he added, "is a severe loss. It is a loss not only to the community at large, but especially to the court at this time. His amiability, conservatism and long experience in public affairs rendered his presence here most acceptable. Personally, too, I have suffered a severe bereavement in his death. We had been friends for twenty-five years, and I had come to both love and respect him for his many excellent qualities of head and heart."

Witnesses Slated for Today.

Witnesses were slated for today by the Navy Department in the Schley court of inquiry, with the end in view of bringing out the facts concerning Admiral Schley's knowledge of the condition of affairs at Cienfuegos before the arrival of the Marblehead, under command of Captain McCalla, and at Santiago, when the flying squadron first reached the vicinity of that port before making its retrograde movement toward Key West. The friends of the admiral have claimed that he had no intimation that he was expected to communicate with the Cuban insurgents on the shore, but the government has called Lieut. Spencer S. Wood, who was in command of the dispatch boat Dupont, with the view of showing that the commander-in-chief had the information previous to McCalla's arrival. The commanders of the scout ships Yale, St. Paul and Minneapolis have also been called with the expectation on the part of the department of bringing out testimony to the effect that Admiral Schley was notified upon his first arrival off Santiago of the presence of Cervera's fleet inside the harbor at that port. There are several of the witnesses, and it is not yet known how much time they may occupy, but whatever the length of time necessary this is the next step to be taken after disposing of the part taken by the Texas in the battle of July 3 and the loop made by the Brooklyn at the beginning of that important day's events.