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NICHOLSON SAW IT ALL

He Says the Viscaya Headed Toward Admiral Schley's Flagship.

THEN SHE TURNED AND RAN ASHORE.

Navigator of the Oregon Gives His Version of the American Naval Victory at Santiago to the Court of Inquiry.

Washington, Oct. 18.—The list of witnesses called before the Schley court of inquiry Friday included Lieutenant Commander Reginald F. Nicholson, who was navigator of the Oregon during the campaign of 1898; Dr. Charles M. DeValin, passed assistant surgeon; Captain J. L. Hannum, retired, who was chief engineer on the Brooklyn during the war with Spain; Lieutenant T. F. Carter, ensign W. F. Cronan, Carpenter J. H. Warford, all of whom were on the Brooklyn; Mr. Hunley, who was chief machinist on the Texas, and Lieutenant B. W. Wells, Jr., who was Admiral Schley's flag lieutenant. It is expected that Captain Clark of the Oregon will be among the witnesses to be heard early next week.

Lieutenant Commander Nicholson of the Oregon began his recital of the story of the battle of July 3, which he had observed as the navigator of the Oregon, by saying he was on the deck of his vessel, and added: "Occupying the position I did during the day of the engagement, I necessarily saw considerable of it and the incidents of that day. The Spanish ships were seen coming out of the harbor by practically the whole crew at the same time. When the first ship started to go around the cry went up, 'There they go.' I looked toward the harbor and saw the first ship. Her bow was making a turn into the last reach of the harbor on her way out. She was followed in succession by the others. I went to my station first on the bridge, then down to the conning tower, and saw that the proper connections were made. In the meantime the signal had been sounded to general quarters, and by this time steam was coming up; all the boilers and blowers were going full tilt, and in a few minutes afterward Captain Clark came up. We turned the ship, going slowly at first the speed increasing all the time, turned ship with starboard helm and started in toward the enemy. They came out at full speed, apparently much faster than we were at this time. By the time we were straightened out well to the westward they were all ahead of us. The Iowa started in, she being to the westward of us, apparently got in closer to the enemy than we did, because we passed under her stern. A few minutes after that, on our course to the westward, we passed under the stern of the Texas, apparently still in the water. I called Captain Clark's attention to this. Of course firing commenced on both sides at the time the first ship cleared, probably 3 1/2 to 4 miles off at that point. When we crossed under the Texas' stern we saw the Iowa coming out of a course nearly parallel to a converging course with ours. I noticed her a little abaft our starboard beam. Captain Clark at the same time noticed her and called my attention to her, and told me to look out and avoid a collision. No collision was very imminent, but we did change our helm and passed on. I did not see any more of the Iowa. After the action commenced we passed the Texas and the Iowa. The only ship then ahead of us was the Brooklyn. She was well off of her accustomed position, well off to the westward. All the Spanish ships had gotten out by this time and we were pursuing them, heading for the leading ships. We noticed the Maria Teresa drop astern at less speed than at first, saw flames leaping up and out from her, which convinced us she was on fire. A few minutes after that the Oquendo appeared to be covered with smoke, and we concluded that she also was on fire, which proved to be a fact. Just about this time the Viscaya, which starboarded her helm, seemed to head off to the southward and west, toward the Brooklyn, and fall out of line. It then became evident that the Colon was pulling out of battle and running along the shore, but it was developed that she was running away and had more speed than all the other ships. The Viscaya headed toward the Brooklyn. She ran that course some time, then straightened out again, then turned inshore, and a few minutes after that ran ashore also. There is no question about the Viscaya pulling out of the Spanish line to the southward, because a short time after this Captain Clark turned around and called my attention to some objects in the water that looked like floating buoys, apparently three or four feet above the water. We thought they were nets with torpedoes between them, probably thrown out to injure the ship. I reported the helm, and before I could

do anything we passed over the spot and found we were in the wake of the Viscaya." Commander Nicholson then detailed the chase of the Colon, the subsequent going ashore and the surrender.

Commander Nicholson said he recalled some signals from the Brooklyn on the day of the battle, among others one at the beginning of the battle to close up, and another at the close of the engagement saying, "Well done, Oregon."

In reply to questions from Mr. Rayner, the witness said he could not say positively that he had seen the Brooklyn make her turn, but that he had seen her change her position. He had never seen the Brooklyn and the Texas when they were closer together than a mile or a mile and a half. He also said that he did not remember any signal from the Brooklyn to the Oregon to use her 13-inch guns on the Colon.

"Did the Oregon use her 13-inch guns early in the action?" Captain Lemly asked on cross-examination. "Oh, yes," was the response. "But she stopped using them during the chase of the Colon, as that vessel was so far away that to use them would have been a waste of ammunition."

In response to another question by Captain Lemly, Commander Nicholson said: "I thought the Oregon was nearer the enemy during the chase than the Brooklyn, but the distances varied somewhat. At one time the Brooklyn had apparently turned to head off a turn of the Colon toward Cape Cruz. In reply to Mr. Hanna, the witness said he had observed the Spanish fleet as it came out of the harbor at Santiago; that they were in column and in order, three or four ships' lengths apart; that all ported their helms and turned to the westward apparently with the intention of going ashore if necessary. During the early part of the engagement he had seen none of the Spanish vessels turning toward any of the American ships, and he was sure there was no well-developed movement in that direction. The smoke was dense, and he could not be certain of all the details. The court asked a number of questions as to the positions of the ships in the blockading fleet.

Dr. Charles M. DeValin followed Nicholson and commenced Admiral Schley's conduct in the engagement. After him Captain John R. Hannum, chief engineer of the Brooklyn at that time, was called respecting the condition of the Merrimac and coaling. Assistant Engineer Carter testified as to conditions in the engine room of the Brooklyn just prior to and during the battle. He said the engines of the Brooklyn were neither stopped nor reversed, and that messages were received in the engine room announcing the progress of the battle. Carter was succeeded by Ensign W. F. Cronan, his testimony covering the main issues in accordance with other witnesses for Admiral Schley.

The next witness was George H. Warford, carpenter on the Brooklyn, who also praised Schley's conduct in battle. J. L. Hunley, chief machinist on the Texas, contradicted Alfred Claxton's testimony as to the engines of the Texas being reversed or backed. Witness said he was on duty at the port engine and that the engines were slowed down but not stopped nor backed.

Lieutenant J. P. Ryan, assistant engineer on the Brooklyn, said that Schley occupied an exposed position during the battle and that his conduct was admirable.

Lieut. B. W. Wells, Jr., Schley's flag lieutenant, was the next witness, going over the whole ground. He was still on the stand when court adjourned for the day.

Cashier Disappeared.

Washington, Oct. 18.—The comptroller of the currency is in receipt of a telegram from the president of the national bank of Boyertown, Pa., that the bank has closed its doors on account of the disappearance of the cashier, James B. McDougal, national bank examiner, has been appointed temporary receiver to take charge of the bank. The comptroller has no information as to the amount of the delinquency, if any.

Shooting Melee.

Welsh, W. Va., Oct. 18.—While Robert Hufford, a merchant, was taking a lunch in a cafe became offended at remarks made by a party of strangers and hurled a heavy glass at one of them. A fight ensued in which Hufford and Dr. C. R. McDaniel were fatally wounded and several were hurt. Hufford began the shooting when Dr. McDaniel and Deputy Sheriff Waldran tried to separate the combatants.

Not an Anarchist.

Omaha, Oct. 18.—Miss Anna Martell called at the office of the chief of police and stated that she is a sister of Ambrose Martell, arrested at Norfolk, Va., as an anarchist. Miss Martell says her brother is not an anarchist, but is insane. He disappeared from his home some time ago, since which he has not been heard from. He was once a man of considerable wealth.

BEATEN BY BOLOMEN

American Soldiers Attacked and Ten Slain on Samar Island.

TWO GUNBOATS SENT TO THE SCENE.

Reinforcements Arrived in Time to Save the Detachment From Being Annihilated—A Suspect Compelled to Swear Allegiance.

Manilla, Oct. 18.—A force of 500 bolomen attacked a detachment of 46 men of the Ninth Infantry at Bangajon on the Gandara river, island of Samar, killing 10 and wounding six. The remainder of the company arrived on the scene in time to prevent further slaughter and routed the natives, killing over 100 of them. It is believed that the Filipinos retired only for reinforcements.

As soon as the news was received at Catbalogan two gunboats were dispatched, General Smith going in person to the scene.

Fiske Warren, the first man to take the oath of allegiance required under the recent act of Philippine commission, has been closely identified with Sixto Lopez. Many treasonable and inflammatory proclamations were found in his baggage. Regarding these he said he held only one copy of each, having retained these as souvenirs. It is known that he was one of the members of the junta in Hongkong. He at first objected taking the oath, saying he was a loyal citizen, but he signed it when notified that on no other condition would be allowed to land. Some of his fellow passengers told Civil Governor Taft that Warren and Lopez shook hands and retired for consultation upon hearing of President McKinley's assassination. Governor Taft considers the action of the commission in requiring all suspects to swear allegiance is justified.

Dismay at Washington.

Washington, Oct. 18.—War department officials were somewhat dismayed at the press report of the new setback on the island of Samar. They have confirmation from official sources of the report. The Ninth Infantry, is the organization that was engaged at Balangig. Inspection of the dispositions made of the troops on the island of Samar shows that before the Balangig fight there were no less than 36 separate posts. These were so disposed that supplies could be conveyed to the troops by water. General Hughes has left Samar and gone to the island of Cebu to recuperate, which accounts for the assumption of the command on Samar by General Smith. General Hughes was worn out and suffering from the effects of a severe fall received while chasing insurrectionists in the mountains of Samar.

Report Confirmed.

Washington, Oct. 18.—The war department has received from General Chaffee confirmation of the report of the disaster on Samar Island. The troops engaged were 46 men of Company E, Ninth regiment, under First Lieutenant George W. Wallace, our loss 10 killed, 6 wounded, names not given; 81 natives left dead on field.

Golden's Testimony

Georgetown, Ky., Oct. 18.—When court convened Friday Judge Morton moved to suspend night sessions. The prisoner, Caleb Powers, made affidavit that he was physically disabled. He affirmed also that he had no time to confer with his attorneys. Judge Cantrill reserved decision. Judge Sims resumed cross-examination of Wharton Golden, one of the alleged conspirators. Golden testified he was in a conspiracy to murder Goebel and that he had told Jim Horan that he would give \$500 to any man who killed Goebel. When Goebel was shot, Golden said he remarked: "It's a d—d good thing." Golden denied having told Rev. John Stamper, his brother-in-law, that Campbell would give him \$5,000 for his testimony, and \$2,500 for each conviction and that he and W. H. Culton, together, would "convict every one of them." He denied telling Owens Harklearode and others that Powers was innocent. Miss Sunffer, on whom Powers called frequently, testified as to his letters.

Boer Emissary at White House.

Washington, Oct. 18.—Colonel James R. O'Berne of New York, special representative of the Boer government in this country, was one of the president's callers Friday, but did not speak to him about the Boer situation. He will seek, however, to go over the situation informally with the secretary of state in hope that some steps may be taken on the part of the United States, either by a tender of good offices, or by an expression of a desire that hostilities cease, to bring about a settlement of the war in South Africa. General O'Berne says his latest advices indicate that the Boers may be able to secure Delagoa Bay and make it a base of operations.

ALASKAN EXPLORERS.

Return of Three Parties That Braved Rigors of the North.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 18.—After touring thousands of miles through Alaskan waters, facing dangers of every description, three parties of men sent to the north last spring by the geological survey, returned on the steamship St. Paul. A majority of the members of the party will proceed at once to Washington where data and information secured on the trip will be embodied in government statistics, maps and reports.

The three parties operated different sections of Alaska. One, led by J. G. Gardner and A. J. Collier, surveyed the unknown country north of Nome. A second, headed by W. J. Peters, made a complete investigation of the district lying between the Koyukuk river and the Arctic coast at Point Barrow. The third party operated in the interior bounded by the Little Koyukuk, Dall, Old Man and Kobuck rivers. A fourth party captained by A. H. Brooks worked in southwestern Alaska and has not returned.

At times the exploring parties were as much isolated from civilization as was Explorer Stanley in the interior of darkest Africa. For months no white men outside the members of the parties were seen and they were surrounded by thousands of miles of dreary stretches of uninhabited country. The party led by T. G. Gardner and A. J. Collier secured accurate geological data of the country north of Nome. Peters' party reached Koyukuk river in the spring, explored the treacherous river and headed for the shores of the Arctic north. The trip was a continual round of hardships and exposures. The supplies and instruments were carried on the back of the men. The Mendenhall party lost all its supplies by the overturning of the boats in the rapids on Old Man river, but succeeded in reaching Burgeman nearly starved.

CAUGHT BY A CAVE-IN.

Tons of Rock Fell in New York Tunnel With Fatal Results.

New York, Oct. 18.—In the rapid transit tunnel at One Hundred and Sixty-seventh street and Broadway, 50 tons of rock caved in, carrying death to several men at work far below the surface in the burrow. Among the dead are Peter O'Hara, Daniel Kelliher, Luigi Dahise and Patrick Madden, foreman.

Madden was found pinned down by tons of broken rock, only the feet being clear of the mass of debris. Many of the workmen were imprisoned in a small chamber of the excavation, and rescuers at once began digging toward the point where they were entombed, 600 feet south of the great shaft, at the intersection of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh street and Broadway, and 110 feet underground.

The contractors, McCabe Brothers, are unable to explain the disaster. They said that the side of the tunnel that collapsed seemed on inspection to have consisted of solid rock and to have been very firm. The cave-in did not extend to the surface.

To Investigate Tilley's Conduct.

San Francisco, Oct. 18.—The transport Solace sailed for Pago-Pago, Samoa. Among her passengers was Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Captains Cooper, Glass, Thomas, Merrick, Reiter, Harrington, and Captain Myer, United States marine corps. These are to form a court that will try Captain B. F. Tilley, governor of Tutuila, on charges preferred by the London missionary society, if it is found they have sufficient foundation in fact to justify such a procedure. The battleship Wisconsin with Rear Admiral Casey aboard is now said to be on her way to Samoa and the cruiser Philadelphia will go to Panama to relieve the Iowa, that the Iowa may go to Pago-Pago for the investigation.

Seed Distribution.

Washington, Oct. 18.—The department of agriculture has completed plans for the annual seed distribution throughout the country. Despite the fact that the usual amount of seeds is to be sent out this winter, the preliminary work is advanced much further than in past years. There will be 37,000,000 packets of seed distributed, comprising both vegetables and flowers. The department will begin sending out the seeds about Dec. 1, and most of them will be furnished through senators and representatives.

Cincinnati, Oct. 18.—While the last four of the night crew on the new water works tunnel east of this city were being hauled up to the surface, the shaft broke and the cage fell over 100 feet, seriously injuring John Hanley, Jacob C. Coleman, B. F. Squires and James Connor.

Stabbed His Uncle.

Bristol, Tenn., Oct. 18.—Nathaniel Tate, a farmer, was fatally stabbed by his nephew, John Tate, near Kingsport. It is stated the elder Tate accused the young man of stealing and that the young man stabbed him.

WANT BULLER GAGGED

His Friends Fear He Will Overwork His Vocal Organs.

BOOKED FOR A SPEECH NEXT WEEK.

Brodrick Had a Long Talk With the King But Holds His Tongue—Awaiting Buller's Further Outbursts—News From Abroad.

London, Oct. 18.—General Buller's friends, after being uneasy over Mr. Brodrick's protracted conference with the king, are now thrown into a panic by a report that the general will attend a house luncheon at Exeter next week and make another speech. They cannot forecast how much additional mischief he may do by his oratory, and they are hoping that either the court or the war office will issue an order of some kind against talking.

Mr. Brodrick keeps his own counsel respecting the Buller affair, but naval officers, taking the Cobra court martial as an illustration, point the moral that the discipline is maintained rigorously in their branch of the service and that truth is not suppressed after disaster, even if the admiralty itself be struck. There are no military inquiries after disasters in the field, even when evidence of structural weakness in generalship, in staff work and in war office methods generally is more direct and positive than was the proof that the torpedo boat destroyers built or purchased by the admiralty were unseaworthy and liable to sudden collapse.

England's Tobacco War.

London, Oct. 18.—The tobacco war has already commenced, the American combinations having notified retailers of a large reduction in the price of cigars. The struggle between the Titans of British and American trade may be very severe and prolonged. The object of the Americans is to capture the British tobacco markets. The combination which the British manufacturers have established includes 13 leading manufacturers whose united capital is £5,000,000. They control about one-quarter of the output of the tobacco in England, comprising nearly all the best known brands. So far the attack has been directed on penny packets of cigars.

Globe Fears Trouble.

London, Oct. 18.—The Globe says it fears the safety of Miss Ellen M. Stone is seriously compromised by the attitude of Consul General Dickinson in refusing to pay the ransom and in demanding that Bulgaria arrest the leaders of the Macedonian committee as the real author of the missionary's abduction. The paper says the situation contains all the features of a grave international complication and threatens to assume importance far beyond the personality of any individual missionary.

Duke of Norfolk to Marry.

London, Oct. 18.—It is announced that the Duke of Norfolk is going to marry Lady Alice Fitzwilliam, who recently became a Catholic. Lady Alice Mary Fitzwilliam is a daughter of Earl Fitzwilliam. She was born in 1849. The Duke of Norfolk was born in 1847. He married in 1877, Lady Flora Abney-Hastings, who died in 1887. He has one son living, the Earl of Arundel and Suresy, who was born in 1879.

Mexico's Minister to England.

City of Mexico, Oct. 18.—The president has nominated as minister extraordinary to the British court Alfonso Lancaster Jones, who is a descendant of a Welsh family and familiar with the English language. Minister Jones is a lawyer of distinction, a professor of international law, and a close personal friend of the president.

More Britons Bite the Dust.

Cape Town, Oct. 18.—Captain Helweg and four other British were killed in a fight with Boers at Twenty-four Streams, near Piquetburg. Several others were wounded. Boers have taken to shifting camps at night to avoid surprise by British forces, which have recently had several long night marches in vain.

Accomplice of Bresci.

London, Oct. 18.—A dispatch received from Rome says that Salvatore Quintavelli, the anarchist who returned from the United States with Bresci, the assassin of King Humbert, has been committed to prison by the court at Porto Ferrajo, island of Elba, on the charge of being an accomplice of Bresci.

Pair of Swashbucklers.

Milan, Oct. 18.—A remarkable duel with sabers took place near Leghorn between Lieutenant Rediverra of the artillery and Signor Ferrini. They fought 72 rounds, and although actually slashing and thrusting at one another an hour and 40 minutes, both escaped with slight cuts.