

THE LAST WORD

Evidence in Rebuttal
Against Schley

MUST BE MATERIAL

No New Testimony Will Be Allowed
Chadwick Flatly Contradicts the
Admiral's Statement Regarding
the Receipt of the So-Called Pre-
cautionary Dispatches—Schley's
Last Witness Testifies to His
Bravery at Santiago.

Washington, Oct. 31.—In the Schley court of inquiry a number of witnesses were introduced by Judge Advocate Leamy to testify in rebuttal to the evidence given in Schley's behalf. The court decided early in the day that no witnesses could be introduced at this stage of the proceedings to give testimony as to immaterial points.

This announcement was made in connection with an effort to prove the conversation aboard the Massachusetts in which Lieutenant Sears, who was Schley's flag lieutenant, is reported to have said: "For God's sake don't discourage him" (him meaning Schley). It is all we have been able to do to work him up to this point. "The announcement had the effect of relieving several witnesses who had been called to testify concerning the conversation, which is said to have occurred on the Massachusetts just before the reconnoissance of May 31."

On the other hand the court held that it was not bound by ordinary proceedings in civil cases as to the time when its testimony can be taken; that witnesses might be called or recalled at any time for the purpose of making additions to their former statements, but that none of them could reiterate testimony previously given. This decision was rendered on account of an objection raised by Mr. Rayner to allowing Captain Sigbee to give new testimony when he was called as a witness for rebuttal purposes.

The witnesses in rebuttal were Captains Sigbee, Chadwick, Eaton, Lieutenant Roys and Quartermaster Anderson. Chadwick in his statement today said that precautionary dispatches from the navy department in regard to attacking the Spanish shore batteries had not been communicated to Schley. This statement is regarded as of great importance by Schley's opponents, as it distinctly contradicts Schley's statement.

Sigbee testified concerning his interview on the Brooklyn with Schley. Eaton was the commander of the dispatch boat Resolute during the war and his testimony related largely to the events which occurred just before and just after the battle of July 3. Lieutenant Roys was aboard the Eagle and testified about the Eagle meeting the Brooklyn. He stated that the Eagle's commander requested to be allowed to coal from the Merrimack instead of being sent to Port Antonio. Anderson said he was chief quartermaster of the Brooklyn during the war and was at the wheel during the battle of July 3. He said Schley had given the order "hard port," but when the order was given the vessel went then hard astern. Before these witnesses Captain Borden of the marine corps of the Brooklyn testified that Schley had borne himself honorably during the battle. He was the last of Schley's witnesses.

MORE RIOTING IN SCRANTON.

The Man Who Started It Is Handled Roughly in a Fight.

Scranton, Pa., Oct. 31.—There was another violent riot in this city this noon as a result of the street car strike. James Murray, who caused it, was badly clubbed and dangerously wounded about the head. Murray used vile names in addressing the crew of a Stone avenue car and then hurled a stone. The motorman rushed at him and knocked him down with the motor handle. Patrolman Tom Jones ran up and tried to arrest Murray, but the latter fought both motorman and policeman. His friends rallied and there was a sharp battle with the crowd. The arrival of more policemen prevented a rescue of the prisoner and Patrick Finnegan was arrested for having led the rioters. The board of trade committee this afternoon abandoned its attempt to settle the strike.

UNITED MINE WORKERS.

Huntington, W. Va., Oct. 31.—Organized and unorganized miners of Virginia and West Virginia held this first convention here today. The meeting was called by the United Mine Workers of America and, in the language of the call, is for the purpose of devising some plan by which the miners and operators of the two states may be brought in closer relation with each other and the interests of the miners cared for along business lines that may secure for them higher wages and better conditions of employment. President Mitchell and Secretary Wilson of the United Mine Workers are attending the convention.

RIOT IN SPITE OF INJUNCTION.

Strikers Attack Non-Union Men at Flint Bottle Plant.

Indianapolis, Oct. 31.—Notwithstanding the fact that the striking employees of the Western Flint Bottle plant at Eaton have recently been enjoined from interfering with the non-union

men at work in the factory, the strikers precipitated a riot at noon today and several persons were hurt in the fight that followed.

Several of the non-union employees were returning to the works after dinner when they were attacked by fifteen of the strikers with stones and clubs. The non-union men fought their way to the factory, where they were reinforced by other workmen and the strikers fled. One of the strikers had an arm broken, another received a bad cut on the head and two of the non-union men were bruised badly.

A MENDED CRUISER.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 31.—The auxiliary cruiser Prairie, which has been undergoing repairs at the Boston navy yard for some time, was put in commission today. The Prairie is one of the three first-class auxiliary cruisers retained in the service after the Spanish war.

IRISH DELEGATES ENTERTAINED.

New York, Oct. 31.—A big reception was given this evening in honor of Messrs. Redmond, McHugh and O'Donnell, the Irish delegates who reached New York yesterday on the Majestic. The affair was under the auspices of the wives of prominent Irish-Americans.

ANDREW AND PHILIP.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 31.—Many delegates have arrived for the fifth biennial convention of the Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip, which will be held in Pittsburg for three days, commencing with a welcome meeting which was held this evening in the East Liberty Presbyterian church. A number of distinguished men have been invited to speak during the session, among them President Roosevelt, Justice Brewer of the United States supreme court, and former Postmaster General John W. Wamaker.

The Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip was organized by Rev. Rufus W. Miller, of Reading, Pa., in the Reformed church. It is modeled after the Protestant Episcopal church, but has been extended to twenty-two denominations in thirty-five states and territories of Canada.

REPAIRING PEKIN

Concealing the Devastation From the Imperial Court.

Pekin, Oct. 31.—Repairs to the walls and towers of the palace have been almost completed. A temporary structure of wood and cloth has been erected in place of the destroyed Chien Nien tower, under which Emperor Kwang Su will pass when entering the Forbidden City. It is pointed to resemble the old stone tower, with cannon in the windows. It looks like a piece of theatrical scenery, every effort being made to conceal from the court evidence of the damage. The British have loopholed the wall at the station, outside the Chien Nien gate and the Chinese are now building another wall outside this to screen it from the view of the court. Prince Ching started to meet the court today.

ARMY STEWARD ARRESTED.

Kilemand, Long in Service, Charged With Falsifying His Accounts.

New Rochelle, Oct. 31.—George Kilemand, a hospital steward at Fort Slocum, is under arrest, charged with falsifying his accounts. Kilemand is about 40 years old, and is well known in the army, having seen nineteen years' domestic and foreign service. He has retained R. McKimley Power, a New Rochelle lawyer, to defend him at the court martial which will soon be held at the fort.

It is said that irregularities in the hospital accounts were discovered two weeks ago. Kilemand's counsel says the report that the steward has falsified his accounts to the extent of thousands of dollars is untrue. Mr. Power says that Kilemand has only been following the practices which are common in the hospital service.

TO FIGHT BRITISH TRADE HERE.

Dutch Campaign in Boers' Favor to Be Extended to New York.

Brussels, Oct. 31.—The workmen here from Amsterdam, adopted a resolution of sympathy with the movement recently started there against English shipping and goods. The movement was started in Amsterdam by Dutch sympathizers with the Boers and committee were appointed to call dock laborers and others in Belgium and France to join it.

Although the workmen adopted a resolution of sympathy, the movement is apparently receiving no practical support as yet. The missions to go abroad to seek the support of foreign workmen have not yet started.

Antwerp, Oct. 31.—The promoters of the movement against British shipping as a protest against the Boer war say that they have sent missions to Ghent and French, German and American ports to urge co-operation. The expenses of the delegates are paid by the Dutch Transvaal fund.

Y. W. C. A.

Hiram, O., Oct. 31.—The Young Women's Christian Association of Ohio began its nineteenth annual meeting today at Hiram college. Representatives of twenty-eight colleges and four city associations are in attendance. The proceedings will cover several days and an interesting programme will be carried out.

HELPED SUICIDE.

Chicago, Oct. 31.—The grand jury today voted an indictment against Dr. Orville Burnett, as accessory before the fact, charging murder. Burnett, with Mrs. Charlotte Nichol when the latter committed suicide recently alone, fulfilling an agreement which Burnett says made to die together.

FRIENDLY TO SCHLEY

A Charge Which Has Been
Made Against Dewey

His Resignation From the Metropolitan Club Construed As a Resentment of Charges Made Against Him.

Washington, Oct. 31.—The resignation of Admiral Dewey from the presidency of the Metropolitan club, coming in the midst of the Schley inquiry, has given rise to the report that it was caused by the criticism, made by members of the club, of the rulings of the court of the position of Admiral Dewey. It is said that the comments on some of the rulings of the court have been very bitter and that Dewey and his associates have been charged with favoring Schley.

By the admiral's friends it is asserted that the resignation is not due to any friction in the club. They say that his time has been so much occupied with the duties of the court for the last month that he could not attend properly to his duties as president of the club, and so resigned the office. As the work of the court is almost completed and as the presidency of the club was never a very exacting position, some other reason for the admiral's resignation must be sought than that given by his friends.

It has not been noticed generally by those in attendance on the court that its decisions have been so favorable to Schley as to excite criticism, although it is true that in almost every instance where there has been a controversy, the position of Admiral Dewey has been sustained. In most instances those disputes have involved questions of little importance. Only one of the court's decisions can be said to have any serious bearing on the presentation of the case. That was the refusal of the court to allow Admiral Sampson the right to be represented by counsel in order to defend himself against the imputations of Schley's counsel upon his professional conduct. Had the scope of the inquiry been broadened so as to cover Admiral Sampson's conduct as well as Admiral Schley's, the decision of Sampson believe that the principal line of Schley's defense would have been broken down. In addition it would have brought into the case legal talent of which the department has stood in need. It happened, however, that the judge advocate opposed the admission of Sampson's counsel, so that the court cannot fairly be charged with bias in refusing it.

The decisions of the court have been apparently fair and impartial. The impression generally, however, is that Admiral Dewey leans rather to the Schley side of the case. That impression has been caused, not from anything he has said, in private or from his conduct as a member of the court, but because of the great deal of Schley feeling in his immediate family and social circle, and because it is known that he has no friendly disposition to Admiral Crowninshield, the head of the bureau of navigation. Admiral Dewey would not consciously allow himself to be influenced by other circumstances, and perhaps the impression is incorrect.

Admiral Benham's family connections, it is known, are all with Schley, and yet Admiral Benham is the one member of the court who in the question of the court has brought out the most damaging testimony against Schley. There are a great many naval officers in the Metropolitan club, and with few exceptions they are strongly opposed to Schley. Any development in the court at all favorable to Schley excites their resentment and gives rise to envenomed controversies in the club, a great deal of criticism has undoubtedly been leveled at the court, but whether that is the cause of Admiral Dewey's resignation nobody but Admiral Dewey knows, and he will not tell.

VAUDEVILLE FOR EMPLOYEES.

Entertainment For the Men Who Have Taken Strikers' Places.

Chicago, Oct. 31.—Officials of the Allis-Chalmers company have hit upon a new plan for preventing defection of employees. Vaudeville shows are provided for the entertainment of the men who have been secured to take the places of the strikers. The new men have been compelled to live in the plant and the lack of amusement had resulted in much discontent and many desertions. The company hit upon the scheme of furnishing entertainment for its employees. Harry Nathan and Frank Ringer, two machinists imported from New York by the company, left the plant today and told of the new methods adopted to retain the men.

WEEK OFF AT LEAST.

London, Oct. 31.—"Miss Stone's release will not likely be effected within a week," says a dispatch from Sofia to the Daily Telegraph. "Consul General Dickinson, in the name of the United States government, has given assurance that neither the receivers of the ransom nor Miss Stone's guides will be prosecuted. He asserts that Turkey a fortnight ago agreed to reimburse the ransom."

THREE DEAD IN A WELL.

Tragedy in an Illinois Town That Has Not Been Explained.

La Salle, Ill., Oct. 31.—An unexplained tragedy came to light today at Granville, a small village about ten miles southwest of La Salle, by the finding in a well of the dead bodies of three sons of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Casper.

The parents went to Princeton, leaving the boys at home. Finding that they were to be detained for two days, they bought groceries and hired a man

to take them out to the Casper farm. The three boys were absent. After searching about the premises the messenger finally, in an obscure part of the farm, found a well into which the boys were digging and, peering down, saw the three locked in each other's arm, dead. Life had been extinct for several hours.

The coroner of Putnam county is in charge of the case. There is some evidence pointing to foul play.

MR. HENDERSON IN OHIO.

Mansfield, O., Oct. 31.—A rousing reception was given Speaker D. B. Henderson, who inaugurated in this city tonight a series of speeches to be delivered in support of the republican ticket in the Buckeye state. Immense crowds have gathered from the surrounding country, and it is estimated that the town addressed an audience of over 5,000 this evening.

GOLF ENTHUSIASTS.

Washington, Oct. 31.—Golf enthusiasts of the east and west assembled today on the famous Chevy Chase links at the opening of the annual fall tournament of the Chevy Chase club. The programme, extending over three days, includes contests for three trophies, the Club cup, the Consolation cup and the Handicap cup.

NOME'S RIVAL.

Port Townsend, Wash., Oct. 31.—According to passengers by the Roanoke, Keeswiler, at the mouth of the Cowlitz Creek, promises to become the rival of Nome. The town has a population of a thousand.

TURKEY TO BE CALLED DOWN

France Decides on Naval Demonstration.

Paris, Oct. 31.—A decision to make a naval demonstration against Turkey was taken up at a cabinet meeting on Tuesday. The newspapers approve the government's decision.

The Journal Des Debats says: "Every one at Constantinople and other capitals must know that France and Russia are completely in accord in this matter. Under these circumstances it is difficult to believe that the Ottoman government will not come to its senses and relieve us of the necessity of using other means than diplomacy."

Late tonight the following dispatch was received from Toulon: "The complete Mediterranean squadron returned to Toulon this evening and anchored in the roadstead." This includes Admiral Gailard's division, whose departure is either countermanded or postponed. If the dispatch is correct, it would imply that the government has received word from Constantinople since morning, which has not yet been divulged, and which induced a change of plan.

The Marselles correspondent of the Matin says the return was due to the fact that the squadron had only two days' rations.

A DEMOCRATIC APPOINTMENT.

Washington, Oct. 31.—Frank L. Osborne, who was today appointed successor to Judge Fuller, associate justice of the United States court of private land claims, is, like his predecessor, a democrat, and formerly attorney general of North Carolina.

HALF MILLION FROM NOME.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 31.—The steamer Queen brought a half million of gold from Nome. When she left Nome a blinding snow storm was raging and the cold was increasing rapidly. Only one small steamer was left at Nome when the Queen sailed, which could not be sufficient to bring away all who want to leave.

MISS STONE'S COMPANION.

Constantinople, Oct. 31.—It is again rumored that Madame Tsilke, the companion of Miss Stone, and her child, which was born since her capture, are dead.

BUBONIC PLAGUE

Two Cases Developed on a Ship At Liverpool.

Washington, Oct. 31.—The United States consul at Liverpool has cabled the state department that two cases of bubonic plague and some other suspicious cases have developed on a ship at Liverpool. The facts were communicated to the marine hospital service. This is the first outbreak of the plague at Liverpool within the recollection of the authorities here. No immediate danger to United States ports is apprehended, although there will be a rigorous examination of incoming vessels and passengers from Liverpool.

PLAGUE AT A STANDSTILL.

Liverpool, Oct. 31.—It was officially announced that there had been no further deaths from the bubonic plague, and no fresh cases are reported. Precautionary measures continue, however.

REAPPEARED AT GLASGOW.

Glasgow, Oct. 31.—Bubonic plague has reappeared here during the week. Four suspected cases were removed from the Central hotel. One died today.

It appears that all cases under inspection are servants of the hotel. The examination proves conclusively that the disease is bubonic plague. The municipal authorities, in announcing the fact, urge all householders to destroy the rats.

C. P. MEETING.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Oct. 31.—The shareholders of the Central Pacific railway their postponed meeting here today. Interest is taken in the meeting, as it is thought that the stockholders will take their long-deferred action in electing a Harriman board.

ASPIRING TO A STAR

The Movement in Oklahoma
for Statehood

It Is Desired That the Indian Territory Join in the Application—A Great Convention Next Month.

Guthrie, Okla., Oct. 31.—The single statehood convention at Muskogee, I. T., on Nov. 14, is a good thing in the estimation of Governor W. M. Jenkins of Oklahoma, for it will give the people of Oklahoma and Indian Territory an opportunity to talk over the question of statehood. By single statehood is meant the union of the territories in one state.

"I think the time has come when the people of the two territories should get together and discuss this question of statehood," said Governor Jenkins. "I believe that Oklahoma can present all of the qualifications that congress would ask of a state, but we are not yet admitted. Why? It may be that congress has an idea of making one state of the two territories; and if this is the case, Oklahoma and Indian Territory should discuss the question. I have never advocated any particular form of statehood, nor do I now."

"The holding of the convention at Muskogee will give the people of Oklahoma an opportunity to see the Indian Territory and ascertain what they have to offer us in return for our institutions and wealth. One thing is certain, the discussion of this matter can do no harm, and may result in much good for both territories."

Governor Jenkins makes a strong showing for statehood for Oklahoma in his report just issued and addressed to the secretary of the interior. The various arguments which have been presented in previous efforts to secure statehood are set forth in a succinct manner in the report. The secretary of the interior, Mr. Clegg, has given his official endorsement in his annual report to congress.

One of the strongest arguments, from the viewpoint of the number affected, is that Oklahoma now has a greater population than any one of eight states. Of course this would have little bearing on the matter if there were no other considerations. But the people of Oklahoma are of the right kind to make a state. They are intelligent, prosperous and progressive; they are home builders; they are patriotic and wide awake, and have all the essential qualifications for citizenship in the federal union.

Any idea that the people of Oklahoma are uncouth dwellers in the wilderness is dispelled by the showing made regarding the excellent school system of the territory. Educational institutions dot the territory from one end to the other, and the people take great pride in them. Commencement day in Oklahoma always draws an immense crowd, and the governor is kept busy for about three weeks making a tour of the various colleges and universities.

Governor Jenkins incidentally refers to the recent land openings, and strongly favors the lottery plan, pointing out the fact that everything is kept off without a hitch and expressing the hope that the same plan will be adopted in all future openings of public lands.

It is probable that the fight for statehood will be opened with renewed vigor this winter, and that it will succeed if it is not loaded down with riders and politics. The people feel they are entitled to statehood regardless of the political complexion of the territory.

A RIPE OLD AGE.

London, Oct. 31.—Elizabeth Hanbury, who was born June 9, 1735, is dead.

MOST RELEASED.

New York, Oct. 31.—Johan Most, the anarchist, recently sentenced to the penitentiary for publication of an anarchistic article in his paper, was released today in bonds of \$1,500. He has been granted a certificate of reasonable doubt.

TO CURB IRISH OBSTRUCTION.

Mr. Chamberlain Says Rules of House of Commons Will Be Changed.

London, Oct. 31.—In a speech at Edinburgh today Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, colonial secretary, intimated that the government would not deal with the question of the over-representation of

Ireland in parliament at the next session, but would make it a unionist plank in the next general election. He said that the government would, however, propose at the coming session to alter the rules of the house of commons with the view of curbing Irish obstruction.

LAST FROM THE NORTH.

Port Townsend, Wash., Oct. 31.—The steamer Roanoke, the last of the Norwalk fleet, arrived today with 600 passengers.

ON THE VANDALIA LINE.

Terre Haute, Ind., Oct. 31.—By a wreck of two freight trains on the Vandalia road today a fireman and a passenger riding in the caboose were killed.

A WIDOW'S GRIEF.

Acacia Grove, Cal., Oct. 31.—Mrs. J. T. Chestnut, a well-known widow, committed suicide by cutting her throat. She had suffered from melancholia over the death of her husband.

OHIO DAUGHTERS.

The Young Women of the Revolution in Session.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 31.—The Scottish Rite cathedral, the interior of which was handsomely decorated for the occasion, was well filled with fair delegates this morning at the opening of the third annual conference of the Ohio Daughters of the American Revolution. Those in attendance represented all of the local chapters of the state. The conference was opened with music and prayer. The address of welcome was by Miss Hollister, regent of the Cincinnati chapter, and the response was by Mrs. John Murphy, state regent. The remainder of the opening session was occupied with the officers' reports and the reports of the Ohio delegates to the national conference at Washington. The proceedings will be continued and concluded tomorrow. The social side of the gathering is proving most delightful, as a result of the elaborate entertainment programme provided by the Cincinnati chapter.

UNCLE SAM'S CASH

Summary of the October Statement to Be Made today.

Washington, Oct. 31.—The monthly statement of the government receipts and expenditures, which issues tomorrow, will show the total receipts of October in round figures to be \$45,800,000; the expenditures, \$46,600,000, leaving a surplus of over \$8,000,000.

The receipts are nearly \$2,000,000 less than for October last, and the expenditures are \$2,500,000 more. The months of the present fiscal year the total receipts were \$192,000,000, a decrease of \$5,000,000 from the corresponding period of last year. The expenditures aggregated \$164,600,000, a decrease of \$7,000,000 compared with the corresponding period last year.

EMPLOYMENT OF THE SURPLUS.

Washington, Oct. 31.—Reserving the privilege to discontinue without previous notice, the treasury department today announced that for the present it will accept offerings of United States bonds if presented at the treasury department at Washington or at the sub-treasury at New York at prices to yield the government the stated interest. Secretary Gage says: "The terms under which the offer is made are practically the same as those governing the last call. My reason for making the offer at this time is that I find from today's treasury statement that we took in over \$9,000,000 more than we paid out. The circulation of the country could not long stand this drain without being seriously affected, and as I do not wish to increase the deposits of national bank depositaries there was only one thing left to do, and that was to buy bonds."

TEXAS MEDICAL MEN.

San Antonio, Tex., Oct. 31.—Many physicians of prominence are attending the annual meeting and celebration of the West Texas Medical association, which was held in San Antonio today with President Goodwood of New Braunfels presiding. Following the call to order and the appointment of committees the convention took up clinical work, which formed the most important feature of the day's programme. The meeting concluded with the annual banquet this evening.

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