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Scranton Tribune.

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TWO CENTS. SCRANTON, PA., TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 24, 1901. TWO CENTS.

MAJESTY OF LAW IS VINDICATED

Czolgosz Arraigned, Jury Secured and Taking of Evidence Begun in One Day.

ENTERS PLEA OF GUILTY

By Direction of Court This Is Subsequently Changed to Not Guilty. Counsel for Prisoner Makes a Statement Explaining Why He Appears — All the Proceedings Characterized by Decorous Speed and the Utter Absence of Passion or Feeling—Prisoner Listens Unmoved to Story of His Crime.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Buffalo, Sept. 23.—Leon F. Czolgosz was placed on trial this morning, charged with the murder of President William McKinley. He entered a plea of "guilty," which was subsequently changed to "not guilty," by direction of the court. All the events of the day indicated that the trial will be short. Court convened at 10 o'clock, and within two hours eight jurors had been secured. Technicalities were not raised by examining counsel, but it was significant that every man who said he had not formed an opinion on the case was excused by the district attorney. Those who acknowledged they had formed an opinion or stated that they were prejudiced, but admitted that their opinion could be changed by evidence, were accepted by each side.

Justice Truman C. White, one of the oldest and most experienced of the Supreme court judges, was on the bench. Immediately after the opening of the court and after the prisoner had pleaded, Justice Lorain J. Lewis, senior counsel for the defendant, announced that together with his colleague, former Justice Robert C. Titus and Mr. Carlton E. Ladd, they were ready to act in behalf of the prisoner.

Statement by Counsel for Defense.

"I thought it best," he said, "for my colleagues and myself, that I should say something regarding our presence here as attorneys for the defendant. At the time my name was suggested I was out of the city and knew nothing of what was transpiring here with reference to the selection of counsel for the defendant. When the circumstances of my selection were told to me I was extremely reluctant to accept. But the duty had been imposed and I considered it my duty in all the circumstances to defend this man. I ask that no evidence be presented here—that the court will not permit the acceptance of any evidence unless it would be accepted at the trial of the most meagre criminal in the land."

"I am familiar with these circumstances," said Justice White in reply, "and I wish to say I will give you every assurance that the prisoner will have a fair and impartial trial, and that during the progress of the trial he will receive such treatment as the law demands in any criminal case."

Securing the Jury.

The work of securing the jurors was then undertaken with a celerity that was amazing. Before the day was over the entire panel had been sworn, the jurors had listened to a description of the Temple of Music, where the crime occurred, had seen photographs of the interior of that structure, and had been told by three surgeons what caused the death of the president and the effect of the assassin's shot upon the various organs of the body. They had also learned why the fatal bullet had not been located.

The presentation of the government's case began shortly before 3 o'clock, when Assistant District Attorney Haller began with much deliberation to address the jury. He spoke very briefly.

"We shall show," said he, "that, for some days prior to the shooting, this defendant had premeditated the shooting of the president. He knew that on the 6th of September the president would receive the populace in the Temple of Music; that on that day he went to the exposition, got into line with the people and approached the president; that he had a weapon concealed in his hand and as the president extended his hand in kindly greeting he fired the fatal shot.

"He fired two shots, in fact. One of them took effect in the abdomen and caused that mortal wound which resulted in the president's death. That, in brief, is the story we shall show you. Witnesses will tell you this story, and I am sure that when you have heard the evidence you will have no difficulty in reaching a verdict of murder in the first degree."

The First Witness.

The first witness, Samuel J. Fields, chief engineer of the Pan-American exposition, described the ground floor plan of the Temple of Music, and was followed by Perry A. Bliss, photographer, who presented views of the interior of the building. The remainder of the afternoon was taken up with the testimony of three physicians, two of whom had attended the president during his last days, while the other performed the autopsy. The latter, Dr. Harvey R. Gaylord, was the first of the trio to be called. He described the location of the wounds in the stomach and the direction of the bullet. The cause of death was attributed to the gunshot wound, but fundamentally, he said, it was due to the changes back of the stomach, in the pancreas, caused by the "breaking down" of the material of the pancreas, as a result of the passage of the bullet.

Dr. Hermann Mynter followed, and his testimony was of importance inasmuch as it brought out the fact that the reason why the fatal bullet had not been located at the autopsy was because of the unwillingness of the president's relatives to have the body further mutilated by their instruments. Dr. Mynter and Dr. Mann, who followed him, both testified that the primal cause of death was the gunshot wound in the stomach. One effect of this wound was, they said, to cause the gangrene to form in the pancreas, and the spot of poisoned tissue was as large as a silver dollar.

Prisoner Is Unmoved.

The prisoner, Czolgosz, during the morning evinced no interest whatever in the proceedings, but as the testimony was introduced he paid more attention to what was said, and looked at the various witnesses closely.

The probable duration of the trial, it is believed can be placed at two full days. When District Attorney Penney was asked by Justice White at noon as to the time he would take in the presentation of his case, he declared that he would conclude by Tuesday noon. Judge Titus, for the defense, was noncommittal, however, and merely replied:

"That depends upon the turn things take. It is not probable that any defense will be put in, owing to the character of the prisoner and his refusal to help his attorneys in any way to procure evidence which they could use in his favor. The idea of an attempt to enter the question of his sanity is not thought of in view of the reports of the two alienists who have recently examined him, and there is ground for the belief that the trial will be concluded with a session of but one day more."

DETAILS OF THE TRIAL.

Buffalo, Sept. 24.—Leon F. Czolgosz was placed on trial at 10 o'clock this morning in the Supreme court of Erie county before Justice Truman C. White.

District Attorney Penney read the charge of murder against Czolgosz at 10:30 o'clock and asked the prisoner how he pleaded.

"Guilty," responded Czolgosz in a low tone.

Judge Lewis arose and, addressing the justice, said that according to the law that plea could not be accepted. On behalf of the prisoner he asked that the plea of not guilty be entered. The trial then proceeded. Within fifteen minutes two jurors had been accepted. Before 11 o'clock two more had been obtained. By noon eight were in the box.

Afternoon Session.

Evidently the general public appreciated the fact that it would be practically impossible to get a glimpse of the scenes within the city hall, for very few persons stood about the entrance when the witnesses and attorneys began to file back into the building after the noon recess. The prisoner was brought in unnoticed, as before, to two officers, and at 2 o'clock Justice White resumed the session.

After the jurors who had already been chosen had answered to their names the examination of others was resumed. Samuel P. Wattle, of Alden, a farmer, was called, and his prompt answers to the questions brought out the first evidence of interest on the part of the prisoner. He looked up quickly when the reply came, clear and emphatic, "I do," to the question, "Do you believe in capital punishment?" Instantly, however, the accused man's eyes were lowered and he continued to gaze at the back of his white counsel in front of him. Wattle was acceptable to both sides and he was sworn as the ninth juror.

Andrew J. Smith, a dealer in butter and eggs, of Buffalo, was next called. His answers were satisfactory to counsel for both sides and he took the tenth chair in the jury box.

The first incident out of the ordinary which had occurred during the day came at this point, when the name of Truman D. Keys, of Collins, was called and he did not respond.

"You will fine Mr. Keys $25," said the court, and the name of Peter Tebbit, of Eden, was called. He was excused at the request of the district attorney.

Edward S. Hampton, a florist of East Hamburg, was excused by the people, and Emil Zoeller, a retired police officer, was called, but immediately excused, because Mr. Titus declared: "I don't believe we want a policeman on the jury."

William J. Forsythe, a shoe dealer, was excused because he felt prejudiced against the defendant.

Joachim H. Merrens, another shoe dealer of Buffalo, was called. He had formed an opinion but was open to a reasonable doubt and was accepted and sworn as the eleventh juror at 3:30 p. m.

Robert J. Adams, a contractor, knew of the case only from reading about it. He had formed an opinion. He was acceptable to both sides, and the jury was completed by his being sworn in.

Roll of Jury Called.

The roll of the jury was then called and found to be complete. The venire of jurors originally returned for jury duty this season had not been entirely used up, there being six names which had not been called.

"Mr. District Attorney," said the court, addressing that gentleman, "I desire to learn, if I can, how long a time you anticipate it will require for you to present the evidence in your case."

"I hope to complete it in to-morrow hour," was the reply.

"And how long will it require for your defense?" Justice White said to Mr. Titus.

"That depends upon the turn things take. We're not prepared to say," the latter replied.

Prosecution Opens.

Frederick Haller, assistant district attorney, began the presentation for the prosecution at 2:15. He reviewed the assassination of the president, his illness and death. The prosecution would endeavor to prove, he said, that the defendant had been for several days prior to the shooting informed of President McKinley's movements; that he entered the Temple of Music at the Pan-American exposition with a weapon concealed beneath a handkerchief in his hand; that he appeared before the president to shake hands with him and fired the shots that resulted in the death of the chief executive.

While the assistant district attorney was speaking, the court officials were busy hanging upon a blackboard a large map of the Temple of Music, in which the crime occurred.

Samuel J. Fields, a civil engineer, was the first witness. He was chief engineer of the Pan-American exposition and visited the Temple of Music on the day of the crime to take measurements of the positions of articles at the time it occurred. The map, or ground floor plan of the temple, which was offered in evidence, showed the position and direction of the aisle in which the president stood and the place each of the receiving party occupied. The flags, draperies and floral decorations were described, and the witness told the relative positions and distances between each.

The witness was questioned by the district attorney. His cross-examination by Lawyer

(Continued on Page 4.)

PRESIDENTS IN NEW YORK.

Officials of the United Mine Workers Confer with President Mitchell.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, Sept. 23.—John Fahey, Shamokin, Pa.; Thomas Duffy, Hazleton, Pa., and T. D. Nichols, Scranton, Pa., the presidents of the anthracite districts of the United Mine Workers of America, arrived in this city tonight at the summons of President John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers.

The object of the conference, it was learned, was to make arrangements for a conference tomorrow with some of the presidents of the coal-carrying roads regarding disputed points in the present agreement between the union and the employers.

With the presidents of the districts were John Mulholland, of Toledo, president of the International Union of Allied Mechanics; Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Max Morris, one of its vice-presidents. Mr. Gompers said these had come to have a talk regarding the trouble of the brass workers in Dayton, Ohio.

In reference to the agreement of the mine workers, Mr. Mitchell would not say whether any friction would arise over the disputed points in the agreement. He would not say what they were. No attempt would be made to see Mr. Morgan.

"I believe," he said, "that we will have a conference tomorrow with President Underwood, of the Erie railroad. I do not know whether we will confer with any of the officers of the other coal-carrying roads. We want to have some things straightened in the agreement, that is all."

MISSING GIRL IS FOUND IN JERSEY

Miss Bloodgood Went There on Friday and Registered at a Hotel as Mrs. Louise Johnson.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, Sept. 23.—Miss Helen A. Bloodgood, the 17-year-old daughter of William Bloodgood, 83 Irving place, who disappeared from her home on Thursday, has been found. Captain Titus, of the detective bureau, announced at 11:20 o'clock this forenoon that the girl was at the Washington house, Basking Ridge, N. J.

According to the proprietor of the Washington house, R. B. Troxell, he, and not the New York police, deserve the credit for finding the young woman. He said that last Friday morning she engaged a room at the hotel and kept to herself, but frequently asked to see the New York newspapers. When the newspapers arrived this morning Mr. Troxell discovered, after looking over them, that one of his guests was the missing young woman. When she asked for the morning papers as usual Mr. Troxell told her that they had not yet arrived, as he did not want her to see what had been printed concerning her. He at once communicated with the New York police and Miss Bloodgood's parents were notified. Her mother went to Basking Ridge at once. When she arrived Miss Bloodgood was taking a walk with two of the women guests of the hotel. She said she had gone to Basking Ridge to spend a few days quietly in the country.

Miss Bloodgood did not have any luggage and she registered as Mrs. Louise Johnson. She told the proprietor she had come out into the country to spend a few days with friends. She was very quiet and ladylike in her manner, and the other guests did not pay much attention to her until this morning, when the newspapers arrived containing her picture and reports of her disappearance. She was not aware that her identity had been discovered until she met her mother.

Mrs. Bloodgood was overjoyed on seeing her daughter, but the latter did not show much emotion. It seemed as if Miss Bloodgood was under some mental strain.

RECIPROCITY WITH CUBA.

President Roosevelt Decides to Negotiate an Agreement.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, Sept. 23.—After several conferences between President Roosevelt and General Wood, governor general of Cuba, it has been determined to negotiate a reciprocity agreement between the United States and the island. The agreement is to be sent to congress early in December.

Cereals and machinery from the United States will enter Cuba at reduced rates and sugar and tobacco will be the principal Cuban products affected by the agreement.

Emma Goldman to Go Free.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Chicago, Sept. 23.—The nine anarchists, who have been under arrest here since the assassination of President McKinley, were today given their freedom. Judge Chetlain so ordering after the prosecution had admitted that there was no legal evidence against them. Emma Goldman will also be set at liberty.

Admiral Sampson's Movements.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 23.—Rear Admiral Sampson, accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. W. T. Cluverius, and his sons, Ralph and Harold, said good bye to the navy yard today upon starting for Fort Hamilton, N. Y., to visit Mrs. Olive Scott, daughter of Admiral Sampson.

Charters Granted.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Harrisburg, Sept. 23.—Charters were issued by the state department today to the following corporations: Schuylkill County Electric company, Pottsville; capital, $10,000. The South Bradford Water company, Bradford; capital, $10,000.

Latest "Reform" Party.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Philadelphia, Sept. 23.—The state and city conventions of the Union party, the new reform enterprise engineered by opponents of the Republican state and city organizations, will be held in this city tomorrow.

STATEMENT OF SHAFFER

He Gives a History of the Unsuccessful Strike of the Amalgamated Association.

REASONS WHY IT FAILED

Organizations They Relied Upon for Help Especially the American Federation of Labor Did Not Give Them Any Assistance—Newspapers Published Statements Replete with Lies and Some of Their Officials Deserted Them and Went to Work for the Amalgamated Association.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Pittsburg, Sept. 23.—The Associated Press has secured an advance copy of the statement by President Shaffer, of the Amalgamated association, giving a history of the late strike of steel and tin workers from its inception and the terms of the settlement. The circular will be mailed to all districts at once. In part, the circular is as follows:

"When we had almost completed arrangements with the representatives of the American Tinplate company for scale rates and conditions at the conference held in Cleveland, the question of signing for Monessen was broached, and after discussion it was agreed by both sides that the matter was to be settled by the sheet steel conference. If the sheet steel company signed for all, the American Tinplate company would do likewise. Thus, you perceive, the scale question was not settled completely with the last named company and could not be until the other company had settled. The tinplate people knew that we had decided to enforce Article XIX, Section 35, consequently the charge that we broke our agreement must rest upon the action of the sheet conference.

They Began to Doubt.

"We were in fairly good condition to win without help, but looked for aid from other labor bodies, some of which were pledged, and to the general public, but especially relied upon the American Federation of Labor, with which body we have been affiliated ever since its inception and toward whose support we have never failed to contribute.

"We were confident of winning until the newspapers deliberately and maliciously published statements which were replete with lies. Our people began to doubt and upbraid; some, who had been officials, deserted us, and afterwards, like J. D. Hickey, of Milwaukee, accepted the terms of the trust and scabbed. Hundreds who dared not sleep at home went to other places, and in nearly every mill the trust tried to run were many Amalgamated association men from striking mills. We knew our case would be lost, but proceeded, feeling sure we could win if support could be secured for the faithful strikers. The American Federation gave us not one cent. The report that financial help came from the national lodge of the Mine Workers is absolutely false—we received nothing.

"Perceiving that lack of money, loss of public approval, desertion by hundreds of our own people and neglect by other organizations would render it impossible to gain a decisive victory, we endeavored to save what we could. I arranged for Mr. Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, to meet Mr. Morgan to effect a settlement. Mr. Morgan gave up his vacation, went to New York and waited for Mr. Gompers, who failed to appear, nor has he since explained why he neglected our interests. We were called upon at the national office by John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers; Mr. Easley, of the Civic Federation; Mr. Henry White, of the Garment Workers, and Prof. Jenks, of the Cornell university.

Would Present Proposition.

"These gentlemen inquired carefully into our strike, and Mr. Mitchell stated that if we would present a proposition, which he outlined, he would demand acceptance by the trust, or call out the miners, and he said he felt sure Mr. Sargeant would call out the trainmen to strike also. We sent the proposition to the members of the executive board, which voted in favor of the proposition, which was in effect that the scale shall be signed for the mills which were signed for last year, with the understanding that union prices shall be paid in the mills now on strike, and that no striker shall lose his position because of connection with labor organizations, nor shall he be prevented from continuing his membership if he desires.

"I notified Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Easley of the acceptance of the proposition, and on September 4 received a telegram from Mr. Mitchell and the others named, stating that they had an extended conference with Messrs. Schwab, Cory, Preston, Graham and McMurtrie, of the United States Steel corporation, and that the proposition for the settlement of the present strike was rejected. They, however, presented another proposition, which Mr. Mitchell and his companion labor leaders suggested should be accepted, as it was the last proposition the company would entertain.

"This in effect was the signing of the agreement for all mills which were union last year, except Old Meadow, Saltsburg, Hyde Park, Crescent, Irondale, Chester, Cambridge, Star and Monessen and that there would be no discrimination against the re-employment of any one by the company by reason of his connection with the strike and no questions will be asked as to the membership of any man in any union. As a result of this communication President Shaffer secured another conference. Continuing Mr. Shaffer says:

"The conference was held in New York Sept. 14, and the subjoined statement made:

"American tin plate. First—Scale shall be the prices agreed upon at Cleveland and found in scale book. Second—This contract is between the A. A. and the A. T. Co., the latter being a distinct and separate company in itself. Third—The company reserve the right to discharge any employe who shall by interference, abuse or constraint prevent another from peaceably following his vocation without reference to connection with labor organization.

Fourth—Non-union mills shall be presented as such—no attempts made to organize, no charters granted; old charters retained by men if they desire.

"Fifth—Individual agreements shall be made for mills of improved character, until they are developed, when scales shall be made to govern.

"Sixth—Scale is signed for mills below: Elwood, Ind.; Elwood City, Laughlin, Middletown, Ind.; Falcon, Gas City, Anderson, Ind.; Joliet, New Kensington (two mills), Atlanta, Ind.; Connellsville, New Castle (two), Lisbon, Johnstown, Muskegon, Cannonsburg, La Belle, Canal Dover.

"Seventh—Agreed that the company shall not hold prejudice against employes by reason of their membership with the A. A.

"Eighth—This agreement is to remain in force three years from July 1, 1901, but terminable at ninety days notice from either party on or after Oct. 1, 1902.

"Brethren—This last clause is to be voted upon by the tin lodges and answer given immediately. If you agree to a three years' scale with ninety days' notification, say yes. If you prefer the yearly scale, vote no. Do this at once or the above will become law by default.

"Note—This agreement is only for the scale year ending June 30, 1902. Sheet Steel company. Scale as printed is signed for mills of last year, but Hyde Park and Canal Dover. Steel Hoop company.

"Scale as printed signed for mills, signed for last year."

Mr. Shaffer closes by saying he is willing to resign if the members think he is inefficient and incapable.

CALL FOR TOWN MEETING

Issued by ex-Governor Pattison and Other Democrats.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Philadelphia, Sept. 23.—A call signed by former Governor Pattison, ex-Judge James Gay Gordon, ex-National Chairman Wm. F. Harrity, ex-Congressman Wm. McAleer, Dallas Sanders and fourteen other Democrats of this city, was issued tonight for a town meeting to be held at the Academy of Music on Wednesday to nominate a full county ticket in opposition to the regular Republican and the regular Democrat tickets.

The call invites all "Democratic citizens favorable to a union with the independent Republicans and reform voters for the overthrow of the corrupt political ring that controls the administration of city affairs."

Unless there is some change in the plans of the Pattison wing of the party the ticket which was placed in the field by the Municipal league tonight and which is to be named by the Union party at its city convention tomorrow will be named at the town meeting.

The ticket which the Municipal league named tonight is as follows: For district attorney, P. F. Rothermel, jr., present incumbent; city controller, Captain John M. Walton, present incumbent; recorder of deeds, John Virdin, present incumbent; clerk of quarter sessions court, Frank A. Hartranft; judges of common pleas court, No. 5, Henry Budd and G. Harry Davis; members of the board of revision of taxes, Simon Gratz and R. A. Lukens, present members.

The regular Democratic city committee met tonight and accepted the resignation of Chairman Robert E. Pattison. William C. Bennett was elected in his place.

ANTI-TAMMANY TICKET.

Names of Those Who Will Head the Tiger Hunt.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, Sept. 23.—The anti-Tammany conference committees today agreed upon a ticket for county and borough offices, making the general fusion ticket so far selected as given below:

For Mayor—SETH LOW (Ind. Rep.)
For Controller—EDWARD M. GROUT (Ind. Dem.)
For President of Manhattan Borough—JACOB A. CANTOR (Ind. Dem.)
For District Attorney—WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME (Ind. Dem.)
For Sheriff—WILLIAM J. O'BRIEN (Dem.)
For Judges of Supreme Court—MORGAN J. O'BRIEN (Dem.); JAMES A. BLANCHARD (Rep.); JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE (Rep.); SAMUEL GREENBAUM.
Judge of City Court—SAMUEL SCARLETT (Ind. Dem.)
County Clerk—THOMAS L. HAMILTON (Rep.)
Register—JOHN H. J. BONNER (Ind. Dem.)
Coroners—DR. GUSTAV SCHOLLER (Rep.); DR. S. GOLDENKRANZ (Cit. Union); DR. MOSES J. JACKSON, NICHOLAS J. BROWN (Ind. Dem.)

MAKING WHITE HOUSE READY

Personal Effects of President and Mrs. McKinley Being Shipped.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, Sept. 23.—The personal effects of President and Mrs. McKinley at the white house are being forwarded to Canton. It is expected that everything will have been shipped tomorrow evening, preparatory to the installation of President and Mrs. Roosevelt in the executive mansion on Wednesday.

All the personal gifts to President McKinley will be included in the effects removed, but such gifts as the vases presented by the president of France to the president of the United States at the close of the Spanish war, of course, will remain. There are not many presents, however, of the strictly official class.

Secretary Cortelyou expects to take the personal papers of President McKinley to Canton next Wednesday.

TEXAS HAD A VERY NARROW ESCAPE

HAVE THE RIGHT RING.

Lancaster Republicans Call for Remedy of Notorious Evils.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Lancaster, Sept. 23.—At a meeting of the Republican county committee today, resolutions were passed deploring the nation's grievous loss in the death of President McKinley and expressing confidence in and promising support to President Roosevelt.

The resolutions also call on the local representative in congress and members of the state legislature to work and vote for the enactment of drastic measures to suppress the coming to our shores of criminals and agitators who organize against constitutional government; of plotting and conspiring against the lives and reputations of those in high office; of speaking or printing that which stimulates to deeds of violence and death; and the absolute extirpation of anarchy, its aiders and abettors.

DARING ROBBERY IN PHILADELPHIA

Eight Masked Men Bind and Gag Two Watchmen and Blow Open a Traction Company Safe.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Philadelphia, Sept. 23.—Eight masked men early today entered the car barn of the Holmesburg, Tacony and Frankford railway, in the extreme northeastern section of the city, and after binding and gagging two watchmen, proceeded to the office, where they blew open two safes and robbed them of the day's receipts, amounting to about $1,200.

George Nolan and Clarence Depew, the watchmen, were the only occupants of the building at the time. According to their story, it was about 2:30 o'clock this morning when the eight masked robbers appeared. Each man was armed with a revolver. Without ceremony the intruders bound the watchmen securely with wire and, after gagging them, pushed them into a corner. With heavy hammers the robbers broke the combination knobs from the doors of the safes and inserted dynamite in the holes. The explosions blew off the doors and wrecked the office.

After securing their booty the robbers went to the Tacony water works, on the banks of the Delaware river, where they stole a row boat, and escaped. Nolan succeeded in loosening his hands after a half hour's hard work. He released Depew, and they notified the police.

TO SEEK A CONFERENCE.

President Nichols Departs to Join President Mitchell in New York.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Wilkes-Barre, Sept. 23.—T. D. Nichols, president of the United Mine Workers of the First anthracite district, left for New York this afternoon to join President Mitchell and the other members of the executive board of the United Mine Workers, who will attempt to secure interviews with the presidents of the anthracite coal-carrying roads with a view of getting the coal magnates to agree to a joint conference of operators and miners.

The outcome of the visit of the executive board to New York is awaited with considerable interest by the miners of this section. Many think that unless the coal companies consent to the holding of a joint conference there will be another general strike next April, if not sooner.

The officials of the Lehigh Valley Coal company here deny the statement that they have posted notices requesting their foremen, engineers and other company employes to sever their connection with their unions.

MGR. GARVEY'S INSTALLATION.

Plans for the Ceremonies and Subsequent Reception Are Complete.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Altoona, Sept. 23.—Right Rev. E. A. Garvey, of Pittston, will arrive here tomorrow evening to be installed as bishop of the new diocese of Altoona. Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, and other high dignitaries of the church, are expected to witness the ceremonies, which will be hedged about with all the pomp and solemnity of ancient ritual and form.

Bishop Hoban, of Scranton; Bishop Shanahan, of Harrisburg, and Bishop Fitzmaurice, of Erie, with their priests, are expected to attend. Bishop Phelan, of Pittsburg, will be kept away by ill-health. All arrangements for the big reception have been completed.

DEATH ROLL OF A DAY.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Allentown, Pa., Sept. 23.—Jesse M. Line died today, aged 84 years. He was a member of the state constitutional convention and was the first secretary of the Allentown fair from 1852 to 1854. Mr. Line was a banker until the panic of 1873, when his bank failed.

Charleston, S. C., Sept. 23.—James McJames, M. D., of Chesterfield county, this state, the well-known pitcher of the Brooklyn and Baltimore base ball clubs, died at an infirmary here today. Dr. McJames was graduated at the South Carolina Medical college in this city and practiced his profession in Cheraw for a year, but last season returned to his old love, base ball.

Another Prize Fight.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Buffalo, Sept. 23.—Frank Erne was knocked out in the ninth round tonight by Rube Ferns, at Fort Erie.

Evidence Before the Schley Court of Inquiry Concerning the Brooklyn's Famous Loop.

ALMOST HAD COLLISION

Cruiser Cut in Front of the Battleships Bow at a Distance Not to Exceed 150 Yards, According to Commander Heilner—Then Only the Prompt Stopping of the Engines Averted a Crash—Schley's Counsel Trying to Carry the War Into the Field of Sampson's Operations.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, Sept. 23.—The part played by the battleship Texas in the naval battle off Santiago, July 3, 1898, in which the Spanish fleet, under Admiral Cervera, was sunk, was the basis of the greater part of today's proceedings in the Schley naval court of inquiry. Of the four witnesses examined during the day, three had been officers on board the Texas during the battle and two of them were new witnesses. These were Commander George C. Heilner, who was navigator on the Texas, and Commander Alex. H. Bates, who was the chief engineer on that battleship. Commander Harber, executive officer and chief surviving officer of the ship since the death of Captain Phillip, was recalled. The fourth witness was Commander Seaton Schroeder, executive officer on the Massachusetts and now governor of the island of Guam.

The testimony several times during the day was somewhat exciting and it was especially so when Commander Heilner described the battle and the part the Texas had taken in it. He said that when the Brooklyn made its loop at the beginning of the battle it had passed across the Texas' bow at a distance not to exceed 100 or 150 yards, and at the command of Captain Phillip the Texas had been brought to a dead stop. Engineer Bates testified that the starboard engines had been stopped and said he thought this also had happened to the port engines. Commander Heilner expressed the opinion that three miles had been lost by this manoeuver, and from the fact that part of the machinery was deranged, he said he considered that the Texas was in greater danger when the Brooklyn crossed her bows than at any other time during the battle.

On cross examination, Commander Heilner admitted having taken part in the preparation of the official navy department chart, showing the positions at different times of the ships which participated in the battle. He said that according to this chart the two ships never were nearer than 600 yards of each other, but he contended the chart was inaccurate, and he said he had only consented to it as a compromise. Commander Bates admitted that the official steam log of the Texas contained no record of the signal to reverse the engines. Commander Schroeder testified concerning the coal supply of the Massachusetts, which he said would have been sufficient for a blockade of from sixteen to twenty days.

The day closed with another controversy between counsel as to the policy of bringing Admiral Sampson's name into the trial.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

Washington, Sept. 23.—Commander Schroeder, who on Saturday had told how Admiral Schley, after the arrival of the Flying Squadron off Santiago and the sighting of the Colon in the harbor, had ordered the Massachusetts to go in and get her, and, after a few ineffective shots had been fired at long range at the Colon, had in turn ordered the Massachusetts to "get out of here," was recalled. He was asked if he desired to make any correction of his testimony of Saturday. "There is one criticism from Admiral Schley's remarks on the Massachusetts on the day of the bombardment of the Colon which I overheard, which I should like to supply," he replied. "It is this: He said when he came aboard that Admiral Sampson would be there on the following day. He made that statement in connection with his remark that he was going to sink the Colon.

Commander Schroeder was then asked about the coal supply of the Massachusetts. He said that she could have remained sixteen days and would then have sufficient coal left to reach New York.

Lieutenant Commander Heilner.

Lieutenant Commander L. C. Heilner, who was navigator of the Texas during the Spanish war, was next called. He said he had heard no gunfire when the squadron approached Cienfuegos. To his knowledge no effort was made to ascertain whether or not the Spanish fleet was in the harbor at that point or to destroy Spanish works there. Nor had there been any effort to communicate with Cubans on shore until Captain McCalla arrived on the Marblehead, when the squadron proceeded from Cienfuegos to within twenty miles of Santiago. "We had," the witness said, good weather, a fresh wind and a sea that was moderate to rough." None of the fighting ships cleared decks, but some of the smaller vessels did. The squadron was signalled that the

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YESTERDAY'S WEATHER.

Local data for September 23, 1901:

Highest temperature ..... 75 degrees
Lowest temperature ..... 45 degrees
Relative Humidity:
8 a. m. ..... 84 per cent.
8 p. m. ..... 45 per cent.
Precipitation, 24 hours ended 8 p. m., none.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, Sept. 23.—Forecast for Eastern Pennsylvania: Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; light southerly winds.