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CZOLGOSZ TO DIE THIS MORNING

By 7.15 Will Have Paid the Penalty for the Murder of William McKinley.

GOES TO HIS DOOM UNREPENTANT

Unless a Change of Heart Is Experienced Will Pass from Earth Unconfessed—Refuses to Listen to the Priests and Declines to Renounce Anarchy—The State Will Not Surrender Possession of His Body—Relatives Relinquish All Claims.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Auburn, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Leon F. Czolgasz will have paid tribute with his life to the law as the murderer of President William McKinley by 7.15 o'clock tomorrow and unless he undergoes great change of heart and strength in the few hours of life left to him, he will go to the electric chair unconfessed and unrepentant. He suffered a slight nervous attack late today, but remained sullen and stoical up to the time the prison closed at 10 o'clock. He refused to heed the word of the priests who came to urge spiritual preparation for death and declined to either re-embrace Roman Catholicism or renounce anarchy. Hence, unless he changes his mind, there will be no religious ceremony at the end.

Czolgosz showed no strength of love for kin nor did he turn to any of those higher considerations which ordinarily claim the thoughts of men occupying his position. He may have suffered untold torture, but, outwardly, he seemed sullen and indifferent.

The state is not to surrender possession of his body and by sundown it will have been secretly interred in ground controlled by the officials of Auburn prison.

Waldek Czolgosz, brother of the murderer, forseeing endless difficulties and possibly angry demonstrations as the result of an attempt to give the body ordinary burial, heeded the advice of Superintendent of State Prisons Collins and Warden Mead and formally relinquished all claim to it. He merely stipulated that at the close of the autopsy all parts of the body should be buried. All chance of an unhappy and unfortunate sequel to the execution either in displays of popular contempt or the exhibition of ghastly relics is, therefore, finally prevented.

The plan of burning his clothing and papers will be carried out immediately after the execution.

The electrical machine is ready for its work. Auburn prison is carefully guarded, the city is in its normal calm and there seems to be no circumstance standing in the way of the successful and expeditious execution of the law.

Denounces the Church.

Czolgosz held his last two interviews tonight, the first with Superintendent Collins and the second with his brother and brother-in-law. Both of the interviews were brief and the interviewers did most of the talking until the question of religion was mentioned when Czolgosz broke from his seeming lethargy and violently denounced the church and the clergy and made his relatives promise that there should be no service for him living or dead.

Prior to the late evening interviews, Czolgosz reluctantly received Fathers Fudzinski and Hickey. It was late in the afternoon and occurred after he had once refused to meet them. When they reached the prison Superintendent Collins conveyed the request for an interview to the prisoner. Czolgosz sent back word that he did not care to see them, but the priests asked to be allowed to go to him despite his refusal.

Superintendent Collins consented and personally escorted them to the cell. The priests remained with Czolgosz for three quarters of an hour and earnestly pleaded with the prisoner to repent and pray for divine forgiveness. He rejected all their advances, however, and they regretfully withdrew. They told the prisoner they would hold themselves ready to answer a call from him at any hour of the night. It was 7 o'clock when Superintendent Collins went into the death house and tried to get the prisoner to talk to him. Although he remained in the cell some time he was apparently not successful in getting anything material from him.

At 8 o'clock the brother and brother-in-law arrived and Superintendent Collins took them down into the condemned man's cell. There was no demonstration when they met. Czolgosz merely stepped to the front of his steel cage and said, "Hello." The brother ventured the remark: "I wish you would tell us, Leon, who got you into this scrape."

The assassin answered in a slow, hesitating manner: "No one, nobody had anything to do with it but me."

"That is not how you were brought up," said the brother, "and you ought to tell us everything now."

"I have not got anything to tell," he answered in a surly manner.

"Do you want to see the priests again?" asked his brother, and he answered with more vehemence than he had previously shown: "No, damn them, don't send them here again, I don't want them."

The brother-in-law interjected here: "That's right, Leon." The brother looked rather disturbed by the answer. Then stepping up close to the bars the condemned man said: "And don't you have any praying over me when I'm dead. I don't want it. I don't want any of their damned religion."

Wanted to Witness Execution.

There was a painful pause of a few minutes and then the relatives resumed casual conversation with him, to which he replied in monosyllables, until the brother-in-law suggested, much to Superintendent Collins' surprise, that he and the brother be permitted to witness the execution. Before Superintendent Collins could reply Leon Czolgosz said:

"Yes, Mr. Superintendent, let them see me killed."

Superintendent Collins told the trio in emphatic terms that no such thing could be allowed, and ordered them to say good-bye.

Czolgosz walked to the back of his cell, sat down on the edge of his cot, and did not answer to the last farewell.

When the relatives reached the warden's office they again renewed their request to see the execution, to which Mr. Collins replied:

"Emphatically no. Czolgosz will be killed at 7 o'clock tomorrow, and if you apply to the warden in the afternoon you may be able to see the body." The two men were then let out of the prison.

Superintendent Collins received a message from the chief of police of Cleveland announcing that the father of the convicted man had signed an agreement similar to the one signed by the brother here this evening, giving the prison authorities the disposal of the body.

The prison was absolutely quiet at 10 o'clock. A little crowd that had gathered about the main entrance at dusk quickly dispersed without any suggestion from police or guards. The superintendent and warden retired at 10 o'clock, with the announcement that there would be nothing given out and that no one would enter or leave the prison until tomorrow morning. Before the superintendent retired the death watch reported to him that Czolgosz was sleeping soundly. Beside the two regular men on the death watch in the corridor an additional guard sat in Czolgosz's cell tonight.

CZOLGOSZ RELATIVES RELINQUISH REMAINS

Have Decided That It Would Be Dangerous to Move the Assassin's Body from Auburn.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Auburn, N. Y., Oct. 28.—The body of Leon Czolgosz, the murderer of President McKinley, will not be removed from Auburn. Superintendent of State Prisons Cornelius V. Collins and Warden J. Warren Mead, after hours of controversy with Czolgosz's brother, succeeded in obtaining from him the following relinquishment of the family claims to the remains when the executioner shall have finished his work:

Auburn, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1901.

To J. Warren Mead, agent and warden, Auburn prison:

"I hereby authorize you, as warden of Auburn prison, to dispose of the body of my brother, Leon F. Czolgosz, by burying it in the cemetery attached to the prison, as provided by the laws of the state of New York.

"This request is made upon the express understanding that no part of the remains will be given to any person or society, but that the entire body will be buried in accordance with the law in the cemetery attached to the prison.

Waldek Czolgosz.

Witnessed: John A. Siebern, George E. Grafton.

The resolution of Superintendent Collins to prevent sensation in the transportation and burial or cremation of the body of Czolgosz took new zest from two offers that were submitted today by men of questionable enterprise.

Museum Keeper's Offer.

A museum keeper in one of the larger eastern cities telegraphed him an offer of $5,000 spot cash for either the body or the garments of the murderer, and the owner of a kinetoscope wired Warden Mead that he would pay $2,000 for permission to take a moving picture of Czolgosz entering the death chamber. The superintendent also had his suspicions aroused as to the motives of some of the relatives of Czolgosz in seeking the body, in view of their poverty and the trouble and danger possible in connection with its removal and disposal.

The superintendent chanced to meet Waldek Czolgosz, the brother of the murderer, as he was being escorted to the death cell, shortly after his arrival, and at once took the matter up with him. He asked Czolgosz if he wanted the body. He said he did. Collins then told him that he did not believe it could be moved without serious trouble and strongly advised him against the attempt. The plan to take it to Buffalo, where Czolgosz had assassinated the president, he regarded as particularly dangerous. Collins discussed the matter from the standpoint of the Czolgosz family and said they would surely avoid serious annoyance and possibly violence by consenting to burial here. He assured Waldek Czolgosz that he and the family could attend, that they would be protected, and that the body would be given decent burial. Czolgosz was obdurate, however, and Collins finally told him that if there was a well-grounded suspicion as to the motive in claiming the body he would refuse to surrender it, law or no law. Czolgosz then seemed inclined to give in and went with the superintendent to the office of Warden Mead, where a paper, relinquishing all claim upon the body, was drawn. While it was being prepared, Collins called up the chief of police of Cleveland and asked him to discuss the matter with Czolgosz senior. Collins asked that the situation be fairly stated to the father, and that if he agreed a telegram of relinquishment be signed by him and sent at once.

Anxiety at Cleveland.

The Cleveland police expressed the hope that the body would never be sent to that city.

When the superintendent submitted the instrument relinquishing all claim to the body of Waldek Czolgosz he refused to sign it, until he had an opportunity to advise with Waldek Thomas Pandowski, his brother-in-law, who was the leader in the plan to secure the body. He promised final answer at 7 o'clock when he was to call with Pandowski for a final visit to the condemned man. Collins agreed to send for him, but would not let the brother leave the prison. Finally he was at 6 o'clock informed that the people at the Buffalo crematory could not accept the body and Superintendent Collins at once pointed out to him that he would have the body on his hands. At a few minutes past 6 he agreed to sign and it was at once decided to bury the body in the prison.

The agreement signed prohibits any portion of the body being removed from the prison and this will be strictly enforced. Czolgosz suffered a slight nervous attack late this afternoon but the prison officials did not regard it in the light of a breakdown and adhered to their belief that he will go unfaltering to the chair and death.

Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald and Prison Physician Gerin visited the cell at 6 o'clock. They found the prisoner suffering from extreme nervousness that manifested itself in dilated eyes and free flowing perspiration. When they finished the examination the prisoner turned sullenly from them and retired into the corner of his cell, refusing to talk. They gave him no treatment and were of the opinion that while he was very nervous he did not show signs of absolute collapse.

Czolgosz had just concluded a lengthy interview with Fathers Fudzinsky and Hickey. There had been considerable traffic in the corridor leading to the death chamber and the prison officials were inclined to ascribe the disturbance of the prisoner to those circumstances.

Aside from the break at nightfall Czolgosz spent his last day of life much as he did all the others since he passed into the hands of the law.

The approach of death seemed to awaken no greater consciousness of his position. He again turned his back upon the priests who came to urge him to confess and repent, and was undemonstrative in the presence of those of his kin, who came to say a last farewell to him.

The Prisoner Silent.

When alone with his guards, he remained silent and passed the time either lying on his bunk, or in slowly pacing up and down the cell. He talked, when addressed, to those admitted near his cell, but with his old deliberation and slowness. If he knew strong emotion at any time, he was successful in concealing it from those who watched over him.

The prison guards combatted the suggestion that his stolidity was a daze of fear and that the hour of execution would find him helplessly broken down. The prisoner suffered no loss of appetite, and during the day ate the usual allowance of food given to prisoners. Throughout his entire confinement he has had a good appetite and his physical condition has been excellent. He weighs about 155 pounds which was thought to represent a slight gain since his arrest.

Walter N. Thayer, former warden of Dannemora prison, who was requested by Superintendent Collins to assist and advise Warden Mead during the execution arrived today. He inspected the death chamber and chair and suggested an improvement in the latter, which was made at once. He found that the bars on the back of the chair were rather far apart and expressed the opinion that an upright back board placed inside the bars would strengthen the grip of the straps upon the body of the condemned man. The suggestion was adopted. While Thayer was inspecting the chair Electrician Davis again lifted the switch and sent the electric current through it in a final test. Davis also placed new sponges in the head and leg electrodes. Later in the afternoon the autopsy table was wheeled into the room adjoining the death chamber.

Under orders from the warden a coffin was also prepared. The later is of plain white stained black.

Czolgosz will be dressed in a very simple manner for the execution, a pair of black trousers, a loose gray shirt and a pair of grey socks completing he outfit. He will wear no under garments and no shoes. The left leg of the trousers will be slit at the bottom to permit the free adjustment of the electrodes and the shirt will be open at the neck so the doctors can take the heart count, if there should be any after the current is passed through the body.

GIRLS FORM MOTH BALL HABIT

Lawrence University Co-eds Find Delight in a New Fad.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Appleton, Wis., Oct. 28.—A fad for eating and inhaling the odors of moth balls was discovered this week among the young lady students of Lawrence University. No less than thirty of the coeeds, it is found upon investigation, are victims of the habit.

At first the odors of the napthalin were simply inhaled, but the abnormal taste has developed of late that two of the girls confessed yesterday that they actually ate the drugged insect destroyers. The Misses Katharine and May Geartts of Marinette, aged respectively 18 and 20 years, admit that they are responsible for introducing the fascinating effects of moth balls in a convent.

Death Follows Foot Ball.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Columbus, O., Oct. 28.—John Segrist, center rush of the Ohio State university foot ball team, died today from injuries received here Saturday afternoon in the game with the Western Reserves.

RACE WAR IN LOUISIANA

Three White Men and Eleven Negroes Are Killed in an Encounter.

THE TROOPS CALLED OUT

Governor Longino Orders Militia to the Mississippi and Louisiana Line—Farmers in Washington Parish and Marion County Rush to the Scene, Armed with Shotguns and Winchesters.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New Orleans, Oct. 28.—The Picayune's Amite City special says:

"Three white men and eleven negroes killed, is the startling news from Washington parish tonight. Your correspondent has just conversed with a man from Franklington and he confirms the above information, but he knew nothing of what has happened since last evening. The first news of the race riot was brought here today by Cornelius Mixon, who left from near Franklinton this morning. He stated that white men rode into Franklinton at 2 o'clock this morning, asking for help, saying that the negroes were up in arms, threatening to exterminate the whites. The scene of trouble is near Balltown, where a negro was burned last week for criminally assaulting a white woman. This was not the cause, however, of the fatal riot. P. R. Carter arrived from Franklinton tonight and said the situation was terrible, and that more trouble is feared. He said two white men and eleven negroes were dead, accordingly to his information. At 3 o'clock this morning a posse left Franklinton for the scene in charge of Sheriff Simmons, and from all over the country armed men were hurried there. Mr. Carter said 500 men probably were under arms today in Washington parish.

Trouble at Campmeeting.

The trouble occurred at a negro camp meeting and the origin as near as can be ascertained was as follows: Creer Lott, a negro, was running a refreshment stand and a constable, a white man, name not given, went to him and asked for his license. He had none and became impudent, cursed the constable and defied him. The constable withdrew, but returned with several white men, when the negro Lott rushed out and fired, killing Joe Seals and Charles Elliott. The whites returned the fire and killed Lott. Then a negro preacher named Connelly rushed out of a house with gun in hand attempting to shoot, when he was killed. His daughter also was killed, it is said, accidentally. In the shooting which followed another white man was killed and seven or eight negroes killed. The shooting had no direct connection with the burning of the negro Morris in that section last week, but it is undoubtedly a sequel to that tragic event.

"Balltown is about twenty miles from Franklinton in a sparsely settled section."

New Orleans, Oct. 28.—A special to the Picayune from Columbia, Miss., says the sheriff of Marion county has telegraphed Governor Longino for troops to suppress a race riot on the Louisiana and Mississippi border. A number have been killed at Balltown, La. The greatest excitement prevails and Washington Parish and Marion county farmers are rushing to the scene with shotguns and Winchester rifles to join in the conflict. The death list is now estimated at thirty.

BOSTON BROKERS UNDER ARREST

J. M. Fisher & Co. Accused of Using the United States Mails in Schemes to Defraud.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Boston, Oct. 28.—In connection with what the United States marshal's office declares to be one of the biggest frauds they have ever had to deal with in this city, warrants have been issued for the arrest of the members of the firm of J. M. Fisher & Co., brokers, on the charge of using the United States mails in a scheme to defraud. It is alleged that $1,000,000 has been taken from the public since January 1, 1900.

The method of the firm is said by the authorities to have been very simple. People all over the country, it is alleged, were written to and told what excellent chances there were to invest money and that large returns could be expected. Pools were formed and those desiring to get rich quickly were invited to remit. After two or three weeks, it is stated, investors would be advised that a pool had been formed on some well-known stock and that as the quotations had gone down the margins had been swept in and that more money was necessary immediately in order to save the stock. After having put in two or three times the original amount, some of the investors became suspicious and called the attention of the authorities to the matter.

Mrs. Grant Ill.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, Oct. 28.—Mrs. Julia Dent Grant, widow of General U. S. Grant, is ill at her home here. She has been confined to her home several days. At present her illness is not regarded as fatal. Today she was thought to be a little better.

Pensions Granted.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, Oct. 28.—Pensions granted: Annie E. Kresge (widow), of Upper Lehigh, $8; Aurora Detweiler (widow), of Scranton, $12.

ANNIE ETTER DEAD.

The Victim of a Brutal Assailant, at Reading, Fails to Rally.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Reading, Pa., Oct. 28.—Annie Etter, aged 15 years, who was found in a shed in Reading early yesterday morning, bruised and bleeding, died at the Reading hospital this morning without regaining consciousness. Public oblivion is wrought up to a high pitch against George Gans, aged 21 years, who is in custody, charged with committing the crime. The girl's skull had been fractured with a board. When arrested for disorderly conduct yesterday morning, blood stains were found on Gans' chin and hands.

Gans has made a confession in which he admits that he met the girl on Saturday evening and took a trolley ride with her. He then pretended to see her safely home, it is alleged, but lured her into an alley, through an open lot into a shed. She resisted him violently, when, it is alleged, he hit her over the head with a board, over and over again.

AN ANTI-MORMON MASS MEETING

The Citizens of Harrisburg Rally Against the Polygamous Religion.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Harrisburg, Oct. 28.—An anti-Mormon mass meeting was held today in Grace Methodist church at which Rev. Dr. J. Wesley Hill, chaplain of the senate, in behalf of the Women's Interdenominational Alliance, formally opened the campaign for an amendment to the national constitution providing for the prohibition of polygamy in all the states and territories. The congregation joined in a petition to the next congress to submit the proposed amendment to the legislatures of the several states defining legal marriage to be monogamic and making polygamy a crime against the United States and punishable with the severest penalty.

Dr. Hill also addressed the Harrisburg Ministerial association today on the question and secured the co-operation of the members.

CHILI AND ARGENTINE ARE TRANQUIL

No One Contemplates War Between the Two Countries—Newspapers the Distributing Elements.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Santiago, De Chili, Oct. 28, via Galveston.—It is officially asserted here (in view of the warlike rumors published in the British newspapers) that the relations between Chili and Argentina are perfectly tranquil and that there is not the slightest cause for alarm.

The existing difficulties will be settled amicably between the two governments. The only disturbing features are the utterances of the newspapers of Buenos Ayres. Nobody here contemplates war between Chili and Argentina.

MAY FIGHT FOR THE BODY

The Relatives of Czolgosz Object to the Quick Lime Method of Disposing of the Remains.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Cleveland, Oct. 28.—A telegram was received at the home of Paul Czolgosz, father of the assassin today, from his son Waldek at Auburn, asking that $35 be wired to him at once. The elder Czolgosz was not at home when the message arrived but his wife, the stepmother of the assassin, said she would try to forward the money today. She admitted that the family had funds on deposit at one of the local banks. "Will the remains be brought to Cleveland for burial?" she was asked.

"I dont think they will at present, but perhaps later. They will either be buried at Auburn or cremated."

When told that the officials were going to burn the remains in quicklime, she said she did not think they had a right to do that, as the father certainly had a right to his son's body.

The woman professed ignorance as to why Waldek needed the money at once, saying that the telegram contained the only information she had received.

It is the belief here that the money is desired by the brother so as to engage a lawyer and try to secure the body, in case the prison officials refuse to turn it over to him.

MAY ENRICH MRS. M'KINLEY.

Indications That Nevada Mining Claims Will Become Valuable.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

San Francisco, Oct. 28.—Mrs. William McKinley was probably left a larger estate than is mentioned in the will of her husband. News is received from Ely, Nev., where the McKinley mine is located, that outcroppings show a lead of ore that will assay $100 to the ton.

Rich surface indications at both the Saxton and McKinley mines show that a large body of ore must exist in that region, and shares held by Mrs. McKinley in various claims near Ely will shortly become very valuable.

DEATHS OF A DAY.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Coatesville, Pa., Oct. 28. Curtis H. Speakman, aged 55 years, manager of the Spremont House, and member of the Republican state central committee, died at his home here early this morning. He leaves a widow and daughter.

Steamship Arrivals.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, Oct. 28. Arrived: Rotterdam, Rotterdam. Cleared: Kron Prinz Wilhelm, Bremen via Plymouth and Cherbourg; Cherbourg, Arrived: Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse, New York via Plymouth, for Bremen. Lizard Passed: Statendam, New York for Rotterdam.

THE SCHLEY CASE IS RESUMED

THE REPORT OF GENERAL MILLES

He Objects to Increasing the Power of the Various Staff Departments.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, Oct. 28.—Lieutenant-General Miles, in his annual report, gives the total strength of the army at the present time as 84,513, of which number 33,874 are in the United States, 43,259 in the Philippines and 4,914 in Cuba. The remainder, in small detachments, are in Porto Rico, Hawaii, China and Alaska. He says it is expected the force in Cuba will be very much reduced, and hopes that the force in the Philippines also can be reduced.

General Miles does not approve of the present organization of the artillery corps, saying that it establishes another bureau in Washington. He believes in the former regimental organization. Speaking of the army reorganization law, he says that no injury has resulted, and in the main the law has been beneficial. He expresses his objections to the management of military affairs in the War Department in the following language:

"While congress has made ample provision for the management of military affairs in the organization of the army, whereby the companies, regiments, brigades, divisions and departments are made the units of administration and by statutes has clothed the officials not only with executive authority but with judicial power and responsibility, yet the tendency has been to absorb and usurp the entire conduct of the military establishment in the city of Washington and especially in the staff departments.

"This has been found most injurious in other armies, and is one of the principal defects in our own system. The evil has been increasing during the activities of the wars of the last three years to an extent that, in my judgment, requires serious consideration, and I recommend that decentralization be effected as far as possible, and that all proper and lawful authority be restored to subordinate commanders who are provided with an efficient organization and who can be safely intrusted with responsibility for the efficient and faithful administration of military affairs commensurate with their important commands."

As a large portion of the army is stationed in the western part of the United States, and more than one-half west of the Pacific ocean, General Miles recommends the establishment of a military school in southern California. He also recommends the establishment of a war college in the city of Washington.

The general refers to several recommendations that he made in former reports looking to the improvement of the army, and also to orders he has issued during the year to accomplish this purpose. He speaks especially of the experience, intelligence and efficiency of the troops of the United States and the success they have had in China and the Philippines. He says they have borne the rigors of the arctic climate in Alaska and the heat of the tropics, and under all circumstances maintained the high character of the American army. He recommends that the military posts throughout the country be put in excellent shape for troops that are returned from service beyond sea.

STRIKE THREATENED.

An Effort to Tie Up Street Car Line in Philadelphia.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Philadelphia, Oct. 28.—Several hundred delegates of the Amalgamated association of street railway employes are in session this morning considering the advisability of calling a strike on the entire system of the Union Traction company which controls all the street railway system in this city.

The session probably will last for several hours and it is expected that the decision of the men will be first communicated to President and General Manager John D. Parsons, of the Traction company, before it is made public.

BIG GUN BURST.

No One Injured by Explosion at Sandy Hook.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, Oct. 28.—A ten inch rifle of the segmental wire type, weighing about twenty-seven tons, burst while it was being tested today at the Sandy Hook proving grounds. Nobody was hurt. The big gun is not seriously damaged and when reforged steel trunnion jacket replaces the cast jacket which gave way today it will be fit for the continuation of the trials to which it is to be subjected.

The bursting of the gun, say the experts, was caused by the accidental closing of the breech gas vents by the mushroom gas check when the breech piece was screwed in place after the weapon had been loaded.

BOXING CONTESTS.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Buffalo, Oct. 28.—Matty Matthews, of Brooklyn, got the decision over Tom Conlon, of Detroit, tonight at the International Athletic club of this city in the fifth round of what was to have been a twenty-round bout.

Trenton, N. J., Oct. 28.—Robert Armstrong awarded Tim Callahan, of Philadelphia, the decision over Tommy Hogan, of Chicago, at the end of twenty rounds here tonight.

Appointed by Governor.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Harrisburg, Oct. 28. H. Grant Brodbeck, of Lewisburg, was today appointed by Governor Stone a member of the Pennsylvania commission to the St. Louis exposition.

THE SCHLEY CASE IS RESUMED

Cross-Examination of the Admiral Began Yesterday Morning by the Judge Advocate.

NO SENSATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

After an Adjournment Over Saturday and Sunday the Rearing Is Resumed—Admiral Schley Concludes His Direct Testimony Soon After the Opening of the Morning Session—The Admiral Unruffled by Searching Cross-Examination.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, Oct. 28.—The cross-examination of Admiral Schley began today before the court of inquiry and hardly more than a third of the ground was covered when the court adjourned at 4 o'clock. After Admiral Schley concludes, two other witnesses will be called in his behalf, Admiral Baker and Captain Thomas Borden. The latter was an officer of the marine corps aboard the Brooklyn. The judge advocate then will call his witnesses in rebuttal, of whom there are understood to be more than fifteen and it is probable that Admiral Schley's counsel will call witnesses in surrebuttal.

The crowd present today, while hardly so large as on Friday last when Admiral Schley told the story of the battle of Santiago, showed unabated interest in the proceedings. Nothing sensational developed and the only outburst in the court occurred when Mr. Rayner, Admiral Schley's counsel, objected to a line of inquiry of the judge advocate designed to criticize Admiral Schley's alleged failure to formulate a plan of battle, with the declaration that as Admiral Sampson was in command his junior had no right to plan an order of battle.

Admiral Schley concluded his direct examination, which continued only ten minutes after the court convened this morning with a statement of the effect of the fire of the respective fleets at Santiago, showing that 36 per cent. of the hits suffered by the enemy were scored by the Brooklyn's five inch guns, while his ship received 70 per cent. of the hits from the Spanish ships. Captain Lemly's cross-examination was very searching. Admiral Schley appeared to be unruffled throughout the examination, frankly admitting on several occasions that he could not remember little details after the lapse of three years. One line of inquiry which the judge advocate tried to press to show that Admiral Schley did not proceed "with dispatch" from Key West to Cienfuegos by attempting to contrast the speed made between Charleston and Key West with the time between Key West and Cienfuegos was curtailed by a decision of the court which confined the questions to the time subsequent to May 19, the day on which the flying squadron left Key West. The judge advocate in his cross-examination dwelt upon the interview between Admiral Sampson and Commander Schley at Key West before the departure of the flying squadron, at which the latter testified that Admiral Sampson instructed him not to expose his ships to shore batteries until the Spanish fleet had been destroyed; on the fact that Admiral Schley issued no written order of battle; on the question of coaling off Cienfuegos and the steps Schley took there to ascertain the presence of the Spanish fleet. He was cross-examining the witness upon matters connected with the cruise of the squadron from Cienfuegos to Santiago when the court adjourned. The retrograde movement, the firing upon the Colon and the battle of Santiago, which constitute the main features of the precept were not touched upon today.

THE TESTIMONY.

Washington, Oct. 28. The cross-examination of Rear Admiral Schley was begun today within twenty-five minutes after the court of inquiry had been reconvened immediately after President Dewey had risen to enable Admiral Schley went on the witness stand again. He finished his narrative and a few questions were put to him by his chief counsel, Mr. Rayner, for the purpose of throwing light on disputed points in the controversy.

The cross-examination, it is believed, is to be long.

Mr. Rayner's first question related to an incident testified to by Lieutenant Grant of a notice the ships got into on the way from Cienfuegos to Santiago, when the squadron met a sailing vessel.

The admiral said that he had an indistinct recollection of the incident. Whenever the squadron stopped it was always in conformity with signals made. "If there was any message as testified to," he said, "it must have been as the result of the carelessness of the officers of the ship in not carrying out the signals from the flagship."

Reverting to May 31, the day of the reconnoissance, Mr. Rayner asked the admiral if he recollected any signal from the Massachusetts to the squadron not to go in any closer.

"I cannot recall that signal at all," was the reply. "It would have been, of course, unnecessary in view of the fact that no vessel could have left the line without permission of the flag or the commander in chief."

Mr. Rayner then asked Admiral Schley regard-

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YESTERDAY'S WEATHER.

Local data for October 28, 1901:

Highest temperature ..... 58 degrees
Lowest temperature ..... 44 degrees
Relative humidity:
8 a. m. ..... 71 per cent.
8 p. m. ..... 91 per cent.
Precipitation, 24 hours ended 8 p. m., none.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, Oct. 28.—Forecast for Eastern Pennsylvania: Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; warmer Tuesday; diminishing northeasterly winds, becoming southeasterly Tuesday afternoon.