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SCHLEY CASE NEAR THE END

Witnesses Are Introduced to Testify in Rebuttal of the Admiral.

TESTIMONY RULED OUT

Conversation of Lieutenant Sears, Officers Potts, Grant and Others, of the Massachusetts, Excluded—Captain Sigsbee Testifies Concerning His Interview on the Brooklyn. Lieutenant Commander Southerland States That He Asked to Be Allowed to Coal from the Merrimac.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, Oct. 31.—In the Schley court of inquiry today a number of witnesses were introduced by Judge Advocate Lemly to testify in rebuttal of the evidence given in Admiral 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 on immaterial points. This announcement was made in connection with an effort to prove a conversation on board the Massachusetts in which Lieutenant Sears, who was Admiral Schley's flag lieutenant, was represented to have said: "For God's sake don't discourage him Gneaning Commodore Schley), it is all that we have been able to do to work him up to this."

It had the effect of relieving Lieutenant Commander Grant, Lieutenant Commander Potts and other officers of the Massachusetts, who had been called to testify concerning this conversation with Mr. Sears, which is said to have occurred on the Massachusetts just before the reconnaissance of May 31.

On the other hand, the court held that it was not bound by the ordinary proceeding in civil courts as to the time when testimony can be taken and that witnesses might be called or recalled any time for the purpose of making additions to former statements, but that none of them could reiterate testimon previously given. This decision was rendered upon an objection raised by Mr. Rayner to allowing Captain Sigsbee to give new testimony, when called as a witness for rebuttal purposes.

The witnesses called in rebuttal were Captain Charles D. Sigsbee, Captain Francis E. Chadwick, Captain Joseph G. Eaton, Lieutenant John H. Royes and Chief Quartermaster Neal Anderson, all of whom testified to incidents connected with the campaign of 1898.

Captain Chadwick in his statement today said that the precautionary dispatches from the navy department in regard to attacking the Spanish shore batteries had been communicated to Commodore Schley. This statement is regarded of great importance by Admiral Schley's opponents, as it distinctly contradicts the admiral's own statements.

Concerning the Brooklyn.

Captain Sigsbee testified concerning his interview on the Brooklyn with Commodore Schley. Captain Eaton was the commander of the dispatch boat Resolute during the war and his testimony related largely to events which occurred just before and just after the battle of July 3.

Lieutenant Royes served on board the Eagle and his statement bore upon the Eagle's meeting with the Brooklyn when the latter was en route to Cienfuegos and again while the flagship lay off that port. He stated that Lieutenant Commander Sutherland had asked not to be sent to Port Antonio for coal and had asked to be allowed to coal from the Merrimac.

Mr. Anderson was chief quartermaster of the Brooklyn during the Spanish war and was at the wheel during the battle of July 3. He said that Commodore Schley had given the order of "hard aport," but that when the order was given the vessel was then hard aport.

Before these witnesses were introduced for the department the court heard Captain T. S. Border, of the marine corps, who served on the Brooklyn, in Admiral Schley's behalf. He was the last of the admiral's witnesses and he testified that the admiral had borne himself honorably during the battle of July 3.

TESTIMONY IN PART.

Washington, Oct. 31.—When the court reconvened after recess, Admiral Dewey announced the decision of the court on the question of rebutting testimony, holding that witnesses may be called at any time or recalled for the purpose of making corrections of former testimony or additions in the nature of corrections. They cannot, however, reiterate former evidence.

Captain Lemly then asked the witness to proceed to make such corrections of his testimony or such additions in the nature of corrections as he might desire. Captain Sigsbee answered as follows:

"I have carefully, since my last testimony, gone over all of my official documents, all of my private letters and the records of the St. Paul. I have no correction to make in the testimony I then gave, except I said I could not recollect whether there were one or two assemblages of commanding officers aboard ship off Santiago before the arrival of the flying squadron there on the 26th, and that if there were two I must have been on board the Yale. My log shows there were two assemblages, both on board the Harvard, and that I went on the second visit with the captain of the Yale, and from that I had come to the conclusion that the second visit was on board the Yale. That is the correction I desire to make."

Captain Lemly—You will find that you are likewise privileged at this time to make additions in the nature of corrections to your testimony. This I say not for the purpose of suggesting anything, but merely for the purpose of giving you the opportunity which the court intends you shall have."

What He Informed Schley.

"I desire to state that I informed Commodore Schley on the occasion of my visit to him on the Yale, first, that I thought that the St. Paul had been struck by a torpedo boat on the night of the 25th or the subsequent night; second, that I detailed to him the communication between Captain Goodrich, of the St. Louis, and myself, on board the St. Paul, as we passed each other, when I was bound from Cape Haytien to Santiago and the St. Louis was bound from Santiago to Cape Haytien."

The witness said that since he was formerly on the stand, he had recalled that he did see the press boat Somers N. Smith on May 28, and he also recalled, he said, that on that evening he had seen the press boat Premier and had warned those aboard against remaining where they then were, because of the danger of being attacked by a torpedo boat destroyer. Continuing, he said that in his interview with Commodore Schley on board the Brooklyn, he was told by the commodore that the St. Paul, (Sigsbee's boat), was to go with the flying squadron to Key West on the following day and was to take the Texas in tow. The witness remarked: "There was almost no catechism at that time on the part of the commodore. I volunteered almost everything that I said about Santiago and the Spanish fleet," said the witness. "The whole conversation was on the subject of coal and nothing but coal, and so far as I could judge, he already had made up his mind to return to Key West. He told me that he was going to Key West."

Testimony as to photographer Hare's statement and also that of Associated Press Correspondent Graham was ruled out of order. Captain Sigsbee said he would like to make a statement to show that Mr. Graham was mistaken, but Admiral Dewey said that no examination was desired.

Captain F. E. Chadwick, of the New York, was next called to testify concerning the preparatory orders given by the department concerning the bombardment of shore batteries. He recognized and identified the various dispatches on this subject, stating the dates on which they were received. He said the orders were not communicated to Commodore Schley.

Sampson-Schley Interview.

Describing the conversation on the New York on May 18 between Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley, Captain Chadwick said he was confident that he was present during the whole of this interview, which lasted from 15 to 20 minutes. "Nothing was said about those orders," he continued. Under cross-examination by Mr. Rayner the witness stated that the only detail of that conversation which he remembered was Commodore Schley's assurance that he was perfectly loyal to Admiral Sampson, that he was very pleased to be under his command and that the admiral could be assured he would be perfectly loyal in all of his conduct. Captain Chadwick was closely questioned by Mr. Rayner regarding this conversation, but insisted that the words he had quoted above was the only distinct recollection he had of the words of any conversation. He thought the commodore and the admiral were together about twenty-five minutes. In reply to a further question from Mr. Rayner, Captain Chadwick said that if the admiral had spoken about not bringing the ships of the flying squadron under the guns of fortifications on the south side of Cuba it would have impressed itself very strongly on his memory, because the squadron under Admiral Simpson had just returned from a very active engagement with heavy batteries at San Juan, Porto Rico.

"It is impossible," he said, "that such a thing as that should not have impressed itself on my mind."

"Why that more than anything else?"

"Simply because it was so out of accord with Admiral Sampson's views and ideas. It never could have occurred to him to advise a subordinate to act differently from the way in which he had acted in regard to the firing at batteries."

"Was not this first order an absolute order from the government to him, and was it not afterwards modified by letting him form his own views to a more or less degree?"

"Notwithstanding that he had bombarded San Juan under that order."

Mr. Rayner asked the witness if he did not think that in view of the fact Admiral Schley was going to Cienfuegos and Santiago, it was not likely Admiral Sampson would give him the purport of the government's message.

The reply was: "We knew those places were not fortified, that there were no guns taken into account."

In response to a question from Mr. Rayner, Captain Chadwick said they had obtained information to this effect from the intelligence office; that they knew positively that Cienfuegos had not been fortified at all and that there had been some beginning of fortifications at Santiago.

Batteries Not Formidable.

"Did you know that the batteries at Santiago were of no account?"

"Our information was that they did not amount to much. The St. Paul and the Wompatuck bombarded these batteries without injury on the 18th of May, two perfectly unprotected ships."

Reverting to the conversation on the New York, Captain Chadwick, in reply to a question from Mr. Rayner, said he did not remember any allusion having been made in the conversation to Hontoria guns.

In reply to a question by Captain Lemly, the witness said he thought the department's order of April 6 was based upon Admiral Sampson's proposition to attack the batteries at Havana.

"What was developed subsequently by the New Orleans in bombarding the forts near Santiago?" asked Captain Lemly.

"She was ordered in one morning by Admiral Sampson to attack the batteries. She went in alone and was under fire some twenty or twenty-five minutes and came out uninjured."

"Did the Texas do the same thing?"

"She was struck once."

"Was she injured?"

"No; she had one man killed and several wounded."

Concerning the receipt of the department's order by Admiral Sampson, Captain Chadwick testified that that of April 6 was received while the ship was lying out, he presumed a couple of days after it was sent. He did not remember when that of April 8 was received. It was a telegram and probably was received the same day or the day after. The other two orders he said, were stamped as received on May 18, although probably they were received from the Dupont on the night of the 17th.

Captain Chadwick concluded his testimony at 3.55 o'clock when the court adjourned until 11 o'clock tomorrow.

THE IRISH ENVOYS LAND.

They Are Enthusiastically Received in New York.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, Oct. 31.—John E. Redmond, Patrick A. McHugh and Thomas O'Donnell, Nationalist members of parliament, who come here in behalf of the Irish cause, landed today from the steamship Majestic. They were enthusiastically welcomed on the pier by a large delegation of Irish Americans.

The envoys intend to make a six weeks' tour of the United States, and the object of their mission is to further the interests of the Irish league and explain the changes that have taken place in parliamentary affairs since the death of Charles Stewart Parnell. Extensive preparations for their reception here and elsewhere throughout the country have been made.

MISS STONE'S RELEASE.

It Is Not Likely to Be Effected in a Week.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

London, Nov. 1.—"Miss Stone's release is not likely to be effected within a week," says a dispatch from Sofia to the Daily Telegraph.

"Mr. Dickinson, in the name of the United States government, has given an assurance that neither the receivers of the ransom nor Miss Stone's guides will be prosecuted. He asserts that Turkey agreed a fortnight ago to reimburse the ransom."

Madame Tsilka Dead.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

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

CEBU REBELS SURRENDER

General Hughes Reports the Subjection of the Insurgents of the Island.

EFFECT OF THE SAMAR INCIDENT

The Pouring of Troops Into the Island Has a Good Effect on the Wavering Populace—Sergeant Wilford Has an Engagement with Bolomen.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Manila, Oct. 31.—General Hughes reports the complete surrender of the insurgents in the island of Cebu, consisting of 450 men and sixty officers, with 150 rifles and eight brass field pieces.

The pouring of troops into the island of Samar is believed to have had a good effect on the Cebu insurgents, who had been wavering for some time. The malcontents kept up the conflict by saying that a majority of the American troops had left the Philippines.

Advices just received here from Catbalogan, island of Samar, say that twelve men of Company G, of the Ninth infantry, under command of Sergeant Wilford, who had been sent from Basey to San Antonio to investigate and report in regard to the number of bolomen in the vicinity, were viciously attacked by 240 insurgents, who rushed on them with great violence, killing two of the soldiers and wounding two others. Wilford remained cool and collected during the attack, and the survivors say he acted splendidly. Fourteen of the insurgents were killed. Captain Bookmiller, of Company G, recommends Wilford for a medal of honor, and Privates Swanton and Vero for certificates of merit.

Chaffee Confirms Story.

Washington, Oct. 31.—An important cablegram was received at the war department this afternoon from General Chaffee. It follows in part:

Manila, Oct. 31.

Adjutant General, Washington:

The following from Brigadier General Hughes: Insurrection forces Cebu island have come in, laid down arms in good faith, in obedience to demand of people for peace; 150 rifles, 8 brass pieces, 60 officers, 470 men. Affairs not yet satisfactory Bohol island; may move additional troops there to force settlement. This settles for present, at least, disturbance heretofore existing Cebu. Future disorder that island will be made by deliberate action inhabitants, as peace may be easily preserved if people disposed to do so.

Shall advise Hughes waste no time, but move on Bohol immediately. (Signed) Chaffee.

BARTOLOME IS A CANDIDATE

Announces Himself as an Aspirant for the Office of President of Cuba.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Havana, Oct. 31.—General Bartolome Maso today surprised Senor Tomas Estrada Palma and the latter's supporters by coming out with a manifesto declaring himself a candidate for the presidency of Cuba. He makes a strong bid for the autonomist, Spanish and negro vote.

After declaring that he has been induced to enter the field of presidential candidates in order to preserve the nationalism and patriotism of the country, he says it is necessary to associate with the new republic the autonomist party, "whose knowledge of the needs of the country is undeniable, and whose work for Cuba's welfare under Spanish rule was such as to establish its leaders as men of sound judgment."

"The military government," he continues, "has ignored this element, not considering it necessary. It is also desirable to associate in the work of forming the republic the colored race, which is an essential factor in our social existence and has proved an orderly element even amid great suffering. We cannot abandon these heroes now by denying them participation in our political personality.

"We must have with us, too, the Spaniards, who are the nerve of our existence. The future of Cuba cannot to them be a matter of indifference."

Official Record of Czolgosz's Death.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Buffalo, Oct. 31.—Official documents recording the death of the assassin, Czolgosz, were placed on record in the county clerk's office today. They comprise the attestation of the witnesses to the death and the certificate of Dr. Charles F. McDonald and Dr. John Gerin that they have performed the autopsy on the body and that death was caused by the passing of a current of electricity through the body.

Pennsylvania's Terminal Agent.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Pittsburg, Oct. 31.—L. A. Hall has been appointed terminal agent for the Pennsylvania railroad and lines west, with headquarters at Pittsburg. The position was made necessary by the immense freight traffic. The freight congestion now is so great that the Pennsylvania road has issued orders to agents to take no more freight for Pittsburg at present.

John Most Released.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, Oct. 31.—John Most, the anarchist, recently sent to the penitentiary for the publication in his paper of an article entitled "Murder vs. Murder," was released today in bonds of $1,500. He has been granted a certificate of reasonable doubt.

Steamship Arrivals.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, Oct. 31.—Sailed: Bremen, Breguet; Deutschland, Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg; La Champagne, Havre. Genoa—Arrived: Lahn, New York via Naples, Gibraltar—Arrived: Furst Bismarck, New York for Genoa. Cherbourg—Sailed: Columbia, from Hamburg and Southampton, for New York.

STORE TAX BILL.

Hearing at Harrisburg in Proceedings to Test Constitutionality.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Harrisburg, Oct. 31.—The hearing in the proceedings to test the constitutionality of the store order tax bill passed by the last legislature was begun today in the Dauphin county court before Judges Simonton and Weiss. The bill levies a tax of 25 per cent. on the face value of all orders, checks, etc., representing the wages or earnings of an employe not paid in cash to the employe or member of his family.

The testimony of witnesses for the corporations who instituted the proceedings showed that hardly any two companies do business upon precisely the same principle or issue the same kinds of paper in paying their men. This is one of the bills endorsed by the United Mine Workers' state convention at Hazleton last February and the miners have employed counsel to defend it. Their attorneys at today's hearing were Joseph O'Brien, of Scranton; D. J. McCarthy, of Hazleton; John M. Carr, of Wilkes-Barre, and William Wilhelm, Pottsville. The commonwealth was represented by Attorney General Elkin, and the corporations by Congressman Marlin E. Olmsted, of Harrisburg, and E. O. Smith, of Pottsville. The hearing will be resumed tomorrow.

TREASURER ROBERTS MAKES A REPORT

The Treasury of the United States Was Never in a Better Condition Than at Present.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, Oct. 31.—Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, treasurer of the United States, in his report of the transactions of his office during the last fiscal year says that the treasury was never stronger than at the close of that period. The operations, which were of the first order, both in variety and magnitude, resulted in noteworthy changes in the paper currency, as well as a steady and healthful growth of gold in the treasury and in the general stock. The net ordinary revenues for the year were $587,685,337, an increase of $20,445,485 over those of 1900, which were the next highest recorded.

The increase came from each of the heads of resource, but chiefly from internal revenue. On the side of expenditure the total of $509,967,353 has been exceeded only four times, in 1863, 1864, 1865, and 1899. The surplus of $77,717,984 was slightly under two million dollars less than 1900. Inclusive of the transactions affecting the public debt, the aggregate receipts were $1,146,489,306, and the aggregate disbursements, $1,077,063,052. The reserve of $150,000,000 in gold required by the financial law of 1900 has been kept intact by the daily substitution of gold coin and bullion out of the general fund for the notes redeemed. These redemptions, which amounted to $24,697,858 for the year, do not indicate any preference for gold over paper, but simply the desire for large denominations, which are most conveniently supplied in gold certificates. After Making Certain Deductions for items not available in general payments, the free cash was $156,911,664, which was distributed among the ten offices of the treasury and the twelve offices of the mint, including $101,416,973 in the national bank depositaries.

Monetary Stock.

The monetary stock of the country received during the year an increase of upwards of $88,000,000 in gold, $37,000,000 in silver coin and nearly $16,000,000 in notes and certificates. The circulation per capita was $26.50, July 1, 1900; $28, July 1, 1901, and $28.50 October 1, 1901. Up to the last date, from July 1, 1897, there was an increase of $463,130,478 in the stock of gold, which was then estimated at $1,160,353,790, and of this there was $908,718,436 in circulation in the form of coin or certificates. By October 31, the gold in the treasury, consisting of the reserve, the security for certificates and the sum in the general fund, was $342,822,849, the highest in the history of the country, and more than was ever held under single control elsewhere in the world, except once for a few months. The receipts in New York for customs are nearly all in gold certificates, and balances between the clearing house and sub-treasury are settled almost entirely in the same medium.

To the extent that gold certificates, which are of the denominations of $20 and upwards, have taken the place of other large paper, it has been possible to supply small notes and certificates much more freely than formerly. It is reasonable to believe that over $140,000,000 of paper will, by influences now at work, be changed from denominations above $10 to that size or smaller, so that the annoyances which has heretofore arisen annually from the overwhelming demand for small notes may be expected to diminish. On October 1 the total amount of outstanding paper money of the denominations of $10 and under was $840,121,921. The increase in those denominations in the last four fiscal years was upward of $166,000,000.

Buller's Denial.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

London, Oct. 31.—General Buller, speaking today to a reporter of the London Evening News, regarding the telegram to General White attributed to him by the National Review, said: "That is not my telegram."

DEATHS OF A DAY.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

London, Oct. 31.—Mrs. Elizabeth Hamburg, who was born June 6, 1795, is dead. She was a cousin of Sir Thomas Salusbury, permanent undersecretary of state for foreign affairs, and Sir Peter Salusbury, British consul general at New York. Mrs. Hamburg was notable half a century ago in anti-slavery, prison reform and other philanthropic matters. She could see to read and write up to her 100th year. She spent the last year of her life mostly in bed.

Towanda, Pa., Oct. 31.—Henry C. Reid, the oldest member of the Bradford county bar, died at his home in Athens today. He was 81 years of age and was admitted to practice in 1842. In 1847 he was made a Mason and was the oldest member of Rural Amity lodge, of Athens. He held a commission as justice of the peace nearly all his active life.

COERCING THE SULTAN

Despatch Concerning the Movements of the French Squadron Officially Confirmed.

A NAVAL DEMONSTRATION

The French Vessels Sail Under Sealed Orders—May Seize Custom House at Smyrna—Foreign Office Official in Paris Explains His Government's Action—Expects Settlement.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Paris, Oct. 31.—The officials of the French foreign office confirm the report that a division of the French Mediterranean fleet, composed of three battleships and two cruisers, under the command of Admiral Caillard, has proceeded from Toulon to the Levant, to make a naval demonstration against Turkey.

A foreign office official, in communicating the foregoing, said:

"The squadron sailed with sealed orders and proceeds, first, to a Greek port, the Island of Syra, I think, where the admiral will receive definite instructions as to carrying out his sealed orders. I am not at liberty to say what the sealed orders are, but the seizure of the customs at Smyrna would probably be a very effective way of convincing the sultan that France's patience has been exhausted, and that we have decided to enforce an immediate execution of the Turkish government's engagements. We, however, are very hopeful that the sultan will not compel us to go to that extreme.

Three Days' Grace.

"Our squadron will not reach the Greek port before Sunday. The Turkish government has thus still three days' grace, and we trust, in the meantime, to receive complete satisfaction. We have acted very considerately toward Turkey, hoping, up to the last moment, that she would carry out her engagements, and it is only now, when we find that there is no serious indication of her doing so, that we have reluctantly resolved to put stronger pressure to bear in the shape of a naval demonstration.

"It is two months since the French ambassador, M. Constans, left Constantinople. His departure failed to produce the desired effect. On the contrary, the claims in the quays and Tubini questions, which were settled by the sultan's trades, remained unsatisfied.

"The internal situation in the Turkish empire deterred us for some time from taking drastic measures to enforce our demands. But the dignity of France could not permit the present state of affairs to be prolonged indefinitely. We sincerely hope the sultan will fully appreciate the fact that we cannot any longer be trifled with, and relieve us of taking further steps to safeguard our interests."

The official was asked what would happen if the Turkish authorities resisted. He replied:

"That is a very unlikely contingency. But, if it occurred, I suppose we shall have to bombard the port. But we do not want bloodshed, and I do not believe there will be any occasion for it."

The decision to make a naval demonstration against Turkey was taken at a meeting of the cabinet Tuesday, at which M. Delcasse, the minister of foreign affairs, explained the sultan's procrastination regarding the French demands.

Gaillard's Squadron.

Admiral Gaillard's squadron consists of six cruisers. The crews aggregate 2,286 men, but the vessels will also carry landing parties. The newspapers approve the government's decision. The Journal Des Debats says:

"Every one at Constantinople and the other capitals must be aware that France and Russia are completely in accord on this matter. Under these circumstances it is difficult to believe that the Ottoman government will not come to its senses and recognizing its error, before it is too late, relieve us of the necessity of using other means than those of diplomacy and courteous discussion."

La Liberte remarks that the fact that Admiral Gaillard has embarked 2,000 marines is a warning to the porte that France will not stop before a slight show of resistance, but will go to the end, even though war should ensue.

Late tonight the following dispatch was received from Toulon:

"The complete Mediterranean squadron returned to Toulon this evening and anchored in the roadstead."

This would include Admiral Gaillard's division, whose departure has thus been either countermanded or postponed. If the dispatch be correct, it would imply that the government has received news from Constantinople since morning, which has not yet been divulged and which has induced a change of plans.

It was reported that Admiral Gaillard had been ordered to cruise within reach of a dispatch boat today, for possible further instructions; and it is significant that the torpedo boat destroyer Hallebardo left Toulon at full speed during the afternoon, to rejoin the squadron.

Fatal Fall from a Trestle.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Wilkes-Barre, Oct. 31.—While walking over a high trestling on the Delaware and Hudson railroad at Parsons, near here, last night, Anni-a Miskiewicz and Conrad Warner fell through to the ground below, a distance of fifty feet. Miskiewicz was killed, and Warner was fatally injured.

Earthquake at Lowell.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Lowell, Mass., Oct. 31.—A seismic disturbance of several seconds' duration was felt in the higher elevations of the city tonight. In one section houses trembled to such an extent that crockery and glassware were broken.

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

Three Persons Injured and Fifty Windows Broken in New York.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, Oct. 31.—Three persons were injured and fifty or more windows were broken tonight at Forty-fourth street and Lexington avenue by the premature explosion of a dynamite fireworks bomb. It was just a moment or two before a big Tammany hall ratification meeting commenced in the Grand Central Palace, and the streets were crowded. Many bombs had been successfully fired, and the one that did the damage left the mortar all right, but instead of exploding high in the air, it burst before it had got above the housetops. The instant of the explosion there was a clatter of falling glass from all sides, and the crowd fled for shelter.

The three persons injured were boys, and their hurts are not serious.

POWDERLY ON LOOKOUT FOR "JAFFEI THE RED"

The Italian Anarchist Will Not Be Allowed to Land in the United States.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, Oct. 31.—Commissioner Powderly, of the immigration bureau, has sent notices to all immigration officers to be on the lookout for a man known as Jaffei, an anarchist, otherwise known as "Jaffei, the Red," who is supposed to be on his way to the United States. If he is found on any of the incoming steamers he will be detained, and, if a precedent established about four years ago in the case of a well known anarchist who attempted to enter this country is observed, Jaffei will be returned to the country whence he came. At that time Commissioner Powderly held, in effect, that any one who preached anarchy as a natural result of his teachings will land in prison and thus become a public charge. As the law prohibits the landing of a person who may be likely to become a public charge, the officials feel that they will have a right to debar Jaffei from entering the United States. The information that Jaffei is coming to the United States reached the state department from the Italian government, and it is believed he is about to sail from Antwerp.

Jaffei is said to be an Italian under 25 years and notorious for his anarchistic doctrines. He is described as a blonde, tall and with wide cheek bones. Ordinarily dull and apathetic in facial expression he fires up quickly when discussing the question of anarchy. He is said to have been in prison at Milan, Italy, and was suspected of being implicated in the assassination of King Humbert. The only connection, however, if any, with that assassination which could be fastened upon him was that he had written a letter to Bresci, who admitted the crime, in which the following words occur:

"You did right. Every other crowned pig should be served the same way."

Quite recently his friends have been raising funds with which to send him to either South America or the United States.

PRESIDENT'S VOTE.

It Will Be Cast at Oyster Bay, Long Island.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, Oct. 31.—President Roosevelt and Secretary Cortelyou will leave for New York early next Monday morning to vote on Tuesday. The president and Mr. Cortelyou are both from the same county in New York and their voting precincts are only seven or eight miles apart. President Roosevelt will vote at Oyster Bay, L. I., and Secretary Cortelyou at Hempstead, L. I. Both will vote early and return to Washington Tuesday afternoon, arriving here Tuesday evening. Mrs. Roosevelt will accompany the president. She has some matters at Oyster Bay which she desires to arrange during the visit. Assistant Secretary Loeb and Henry Pinckney, the president's colored steward, will go with the party. They are also residents of Oyster Bay and will vote there.

METHODIST BISHOPS.

Bishop Fowler Presides—New Committees Appointed.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Cincinnati, Oct. 31.—Bishop Fowler presided today at the episcopal session of the Methodist bishops. The work of hearing reports from the bishops on their respective fields occupied the session. The following new committees were appointed:

On Episcopal plan of visitation: Warren, Walden, Fitzgerald and McCabe. On law and administration: Merrill, Andrews, Foss and Goodsell.

At the afternoon session Bishop Joyce presided and the time was devoted to general discussions. The annual report of Bishop Fowler was made yesterday, and those of Bishops Goodsell, McCabe and Hamilton today. The report of Bishop Hamilton included a recommendation for a college to be built in Oklahoma jointly with the Methodist church, south.

All of the reports of the bishops have been referred to the committees, but it is thought that the recommendation of Bishop Hamilton for the institution in Oklahoma will be adopted. Tonight Bishop Fowler delivered a lecture on Abraham Lincoln.

SWALLOW TRIAL IS PROLONGED.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Harrisburg, Oct. 31.—The trial of Dr. Silas C. Swallow, the fakirmonist, has been prolonged for a greater time than had been at first expected, and the court representing the Central Pennsylvania Methodist conference was in session all day.

Although the hearing was behind closed doors and nothing as to the proceedings was given out, it is known that a great deal of animus exists between the principals and lively scenes occurred more than once. The business in the court is now nearing completion, and the case will likely go to the jury tomorrow night.

Crescens in Harness.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Minneapolis, Oct. 31.—Crescens, driven by George H. Ketchum, failed to lower his own record of 2:02¼ today, going the mile in 2:02¾. Crescens, however, lowered the state record one and one-half seconds.

Fire at Wyoming.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New Castle, Wyo., Oct. 31.—The burning of an entire block of buildings here, including the postoffice, caused a loss of $100,000.

THE PLAGUE IN LIVERPOOL

Vessels from That City Will Be Disinfected in the Future.

NEW YORK NOT ALARMED

The Health Officer Declares That the City Is in No Way Threatened by the Bubonic Complaint—The Ports of Other Countries Prepared to Fight the Plague.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, Oct. 31.—The United States consul at Liverpool has cabled to the state department that two cases of bubonic plague and a few other suspicious cases have developed in a hospital in Liverpool. The facts were communicated to the marine hospital service. Surgeon General Wyman has cabled Passed Assistant Surgeon Thomas, who did similar work in the outbreak at Glasgow some months ago, to proceed immediately to Liverpool and investigate the outbreak, and keep this government advised of the situation. This is the first outbreak of plague in Liverpool in the recollection of authorities here. No immediate danger to United States ports is apprehended, although there will be a much more rigorous inspection of incoming vessels and passengers from Liverpool by the health authorities than heretofore. The official report received here does not indicate whether the cases are of a virulent or mild type.

New York, Oct. 31.—Dr. A. H. Doty, health officer of the port of New York, is not alarmed over the fact that Liverpool, with which New York has much commercial intercourse, has been declared a plague-infected port by the Italian and French governments. He said today that New York's health is in no way threatened. He explained that Liverpool has only two authenticated cases of the bubonic plague and these were conveyed there from another port, being taken at once on their arrival to the special hospital, so that the general public is in no sense involved.

Rome, Oct. 31.—The port of Liverpool, England, has been declared infected with the bubonic plague. Arrivals of vessels from Liverpool at Italian ports will undergo the customary disinfection.

Bordeaux, France, Oct. 31.—Ministerial instructions have been received here to disinfect all vessels arriving at Bordeaux from Liverpool.

Liverpool, Oct. 31.—It is officially announced that there have been no further deaths from the bubonic plague and no fresh cases reported. The precautionary measures, however, are continued. Thus far the outbreak seems to have had no restrictive effect upon shipping, and the situation is regarded favorably.

Glasgow, Oct. 31.—The bubonic plague has re-appeared here during the week. Four suspected cases were removed from the central station hotel, belonging to the Caledonian railway, and one died today. The hotel has been closed and all guests have been warned to leave by noon tomorrow.

It appears that all the cases under suspicion are servants of the hotel.

An examination of the bacteria proves conclusively that the disease is the bubonic plague. The municipal authorities, in a notice announcing the fact, urge all householders to destroy rats.

MR. WHITE ADMIRES THE EMPEROR.

The Ambassador Pays Tribute to the German Ruler.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, Oct. 31.—Andrew D. White, ambassador to Germany, sailed today on the Deutschland, after a fortnight spent in this country on private business.

Before sailing, Ambassador White paid a tribute to the German emperor, saying:

"The Americans do not know the emperor. Those of us who know him, know that he is a statesman. His control over men shows his great force and ability."

Government Finances.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, Oct. 31.—The monthly statement of the government receipts and expenditures to be issued tomorrow will show that for the month of October, 1901, the total receipts were $49,881,062, and the expenditures, $40,695,853, which leaves a surplus for the month of $9,186,117. The receipts were nearly $2,000,000 less than for October, 1900, and the expenditures nearly $7,200,000 less. The receipts from the several sources of revenue are given as follows: Customs, $23,415,570, an increase over October, 1900, of nearly $1,000,000; internal revenue, $25,511,646, decrease $1,000,000; miscellaneous, $7,901,792, decrease $17,000.

Glass Factories Resume.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Hartford City, Ind., Oct. 31. All the factories included in the American Window Glass companies and the independent glass companies, numbering nearly 100 plants and representing ninety-five percent of the total capacity of the United States, resumed tonight, giving employment to 15,000 men.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER.

Local data for Oct. 31, 1901.

Highest temperature ..... 52 degrees
Lowest temperature ..... 39 degrees
Relative Humidity:
8 a. m. ..... 83 per cent.
8 p. m. ..... 68 per cent.
Precipitation, 24 hours ended 8 p. m., none.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, Oct. 31.—Forecast for Friday and Saturday: Eastern Pennsylvania—Showers in western; fair in eastern portion Friday. Saturday fair in western; showers and cooler in eastern portion; brisk southwesterly winds.