# SCHLEY'S FIGHTING PLAN

#### Admiral Declared His Intention of "Going" For Spanish Ships.

DID NOT GIVE SCHLEY THE CODE

Directed the Eagle to Tell Commander In-Chief of the Insurgents' Presence,

But Entirely Neglected the Secret Code. Washington, Sept. 28 .- The Schley

court opened its session today by Mr. Hanna making a brief apology for the word "accused" he used yesterday as applied to Admiral Schley. Captain McCalla then resumed his

testimony. The witness said that he had been present during a conference of commanding officers on the Brooklyn while the fleet was off Santiago on May 29. Describing what took place, he said: "The commanding officers he said: were ordered on board the Brooklyn on May 29. It was with regard to the work of blockade. I can only remember one specific thing which took place at the close, and that was that Captain Evans asked Commodore Schley if the Spanish ships came out if he was going in for them. He said: "Certainly," and then arranged for a sub-division of fire from the ships under his com-mand on the Spanish ships should they

come out. Referring to the fact that he had informed Captain Chadwick, Admiral Sampson's chief of staff, of the code of signals arranged for communicating with the insurgent Cubans, he said that he did not in any way communi-cate with the commander-in-chief. The witness said further that he thought it had been common knowledge at West after his arrival there on May 19 that the Cuban insurgents were on the coast near Cienfuegos, but that no information was given concerning the secret code. He had, he said, failed to give the code to Commodore Schley when he passed him, when the commodore was on his way to Cienfuegos because he did not know that the com modore was bound for that port. "If I had thought that he was going

to Cienfuegos," he said, "I would have gone alongside and given him my information."

He had ordered the Eagle to give Commodore Schley information cerning the presence of insurgents, but had not given the secret code to the commander of that vessel. He would have done so if he had known the des-

tination of the squadron. Replying to a question, Captain Mc-Calla said that Commodore Schley's fleet while off Santiago had never, to his knowledge, been withdrawn to any distance from the harbor of Santiago

#### SAMPSON HEARD FROM

### His Appeal For Representation Re-

fused By Schley Court. Washington, Sept. 28.—In the Schley court of inquiry yesterday a letter was presented from Rear Admiral Sampson, asking to be allowed to be repre sented in the court by counsel, Messrs. Stayton and Campbell, but the court refused to grant the request, on ground that "the court does not at this time regard you as a party to the case

After the court adjourned Mr. Stay-ton said today he would again renew his request to be allowed to appear in Admiral Sampson's behalf. He added that the continued references to Ad-Sampson were offensive and miral should be properly met. He further stated that he did not regard favorably efforts on the part of the judge advo-cate to prevent exploitation of Admiral Sampson's part in the war. He thought it better to bring the matter in and meet the questions squarely.

### FAILED TO NOTIFY SCHLEY

## Wise Told Spanish Fleet's Position

Wise fold spanish rises. Only to Sigsbee. Washington, Sept. 27.—The Schley court of inquiry was in session for only an hour and three-quarters yesterday adjourning at 12.45 in order to permit its members and others engaged there to attend the funeral of Judge Wilson late chief counsel for Admiral Schley. Captain Wise concluded his testimony Admiral Cotton made a brief statement

patches to him and he said at first that he gave him four or five dispatches addressed to the commander of the squadron. He afterwards modified this statement saying that probably all but two of these dispatches were addressed to himself (Admiral Cotton), but that they contained information which he thought should be in Admiral Schley's possession. One of these was a copy of a dispatch from Admiral Sampson, which had not been printed in the official records, stating that the Spanish fleet was at Santiago. He also said that coal could have been taken from the Merrimac on the 27th of May, the day on which the retrograde movement to Key West was begun for the purpose of coaling.

the Brooklyn, on that date to take dis

#### JUDE WILSON EXPIRES Sudden Death of Schley's Counsel

#### Startled Inquiry Court. Washington, Sept. 25.—Judge Jeremiah M. Wilson, chief counsel for Rear Admiral Schley, died a few minutes after 11 o'clock yesterday morning in room at the Shoreham Hotel. On Monday evening Judge Wilson taken suddenly ill and called his family physician. The ailment was thought at that time to be acute indi-

gestion. Now it transpires that the cause of death was uraemic poisoning. The court of inquiry promptly adjourned until this morning upon the news of Judge Wilson's death. Ad-miral Schley and Attorney Rayner were visibly affected. Tears sprang to the eyes of Admiral Schley, although



it was plain that he was trying to suppress his emotion. Mr. Rayner said that the death of Judge Wilson would make no change in the court's program, and the hearing would go right along.

WIDOW HEARS MCKINLEY'S WILL Leaves All to Her Except \$1,000 Yearly

For Mother. Canton, O., Sept. 28.—Secretary Cortelyou came here yesterday to assist

Mrs. McKinley in disposing of matters connected with the late President's estate. After meeting Mrs. McKinley the question of filing the will was taken up. The trying task of reading it to her was undertaken by the faith-ful secretary. Mrs. McKinley made ful secretary. Mrs. McKinley made a heroic effort to bear up and succeeded in doing so, although the ordeal was difficult for her.

Judge Day and Secertary Cortelyou are made administrators of the will, which leaves all to the widow, with the exception of \$1,000 a year for his mother. The will was drawn up in the President's own handwriting on October 22, 1897. It is given out on au-thority that the McKinley estate will total \$225,000 to \$250,000, including life insurance of \$67,000.

#### TOMB GUARD ATTACKED

## Soldier at Late President's Resting Place Tells Thrilling Story. Canton, O., Sept. 30.—A strange

story came from Westlawn Cemetery last night, where a company of regulars from Fort Wayne, Mich., are now guarding the vault in which the body of the late President McKinley lies. It is to the effect that the guard on duty on the top of the vault fired a shot at one man who refused to heed his challenge, that the shot was diverted by another man, who appeared from another direction, and that an effort was made to stab the guard.

on top of the vault at a point com-manding the entrance below, and the fat an men appeared from the rear. Shortly the secretary of agriculture to have the 7.30 he saw what he took to be befor the face of a man peering from behind ishment all who violate the law a tree about 40 feet from his post. He watched it for 20 minutes, he says, and at 7.45 saw the man hurry to a tree 10 feet nearer

## FOR THE FARMERS.

#### The Last Republican Legislature Looked After the Agricultural Interests.

The farmers of Pennsylvania have good reason to commend the last legislature for its consideration of their nceds, as shown in the large amount of valuable legislation which was enacted in the interest of agriculture. They passed no less than 33 distinct bills directly benefiting the country districts-the farmers of the state.

Among those of the greatest importance is the new commercial fertilizer law, which increases the license fee from \$10 to \$15, for sales of 100 tons and less, and extends the powers of the secretary of agriculture, by authorizing him to prosecute offenders, directly, without having to do so through some purchaser. Under the practice and workings of the old law, which pro-vided that the "informer be the pur-chaser and the goods be for his own no one could be punished for its violation.

THE WIDE TIRE LAW.

There is also the "wide tire" law, which grants an annual rebate of one-fourth of the road tax, not exceeding the value of five days' labor, to all who will use a tire of not less than four inches wide, in hauling loads of 2,000 pounds and over. The hauling of loads of 10,000 poupnds and over is prohibited, under penalty, unless the wagon has tires at least four inches wide. This is a most important advance, in the interest of better roads, since it aims to reduce the wear upon the public highways, by increasing the bear-ing surface of the wheels, making them rollers, smoothing and compacting the roadway, instead of knife-like disks which cut it into ruts.

Another important law, relating to the improvement of the public roads, was passed, amending the act of 1899, which provided for the "gathering of stones from the highways" once each month during the summer season. The amendment provides a penalty, not exceeding \$10, to be collected, with costs of suit, from the supervisors for failure to pick the stones from off the public roads once each month, for the months of May, June, August and October.

A law was passed for the "protection of live stock" against infection from animals dying of contagious or infectious diseases, such as anthrax, black quarter, hog cholera, swine plague, ra bies or glanders. The carcass of such animals must be disposed of in such a way as to effectively destroy or se quester the poison, germ, parasite infective agent of the disease, with which the animal was afflicted at the time of death. This supplanting the former careless methods, which dragged the carcass to the woods, to the prey of dogs or birds, or to contaminate streams, is a wise precaution, and will protect the owners of live stock from ignorant or careless neighbors

A law was enacted which provides for the "inspection of concentrated commercial cattle feeds." Investigation showed that many of the cattle feeds upon the markets of Pennsylvania are adulterated so as to be almost worth-The purchasers of such feeds less. had no way of discovering their character without going to great trouble and expense, and thus many thousands of dollars were lost annualy by the farmers in the purchase of such worthless material. This law requires the tagging of all packages containing concentrated feeding stuffs, such as linseed meals, cotton seed meals, gluten meals, maize feeds, starch feeds, sugar feeds, drief brewers' grains, malt sprouts, hominy foods, cerealine feeds, as made to stab the guard. Private Deprend was on guard duty and all other materials of a similar rice meals, ground beef or fish scraps. nature, giving the percentage of crude

the cases, so far tried under it, have successful. The old law regulating the scale of "renovated butter" was repealed and a was repealed and a stringent license law enacted in its

place. There were also laws providing for investigation into the "diseases of do-mestic animals," for the "protection of song and insectivorous birds;" pro-MANY GOOD NEW LAWS PASSED
MANY GOOD NEW LAWS PASSED
Besides the Enactment of the Anti-Oleomargarine Legislation There
Were Bills Passed Demanded By the Grangers of Pennsylvania.
The farmers of Pennsylvania have

of forestry, together with a number of minor laws which together make up the 33 mentioned.

SCHOOL SYSTEM DEVELOPED. Perhaps the most important of all of the laws passed by the legislature affecting agricultural people, is that which provides for the "centralizing of the public schools" in the town-ships, and for the erection of high schools in the country districts. No state has now more advanced legisla-tion in this direction than ours and this is due to the action of the legislature of 1901.

No law passed by any legislature since the enactment of the consolida tion act of 1854 is more valuable to country people than this. Agricultural people, under the provisions of the latter law can give an education at home to their children equal to that now given in the best town or city schools. This one act, in the interest of agriculture, is worth all that the cost to the people of the state.

Whoever else may see fit to criticise the late legislature, agricultural peo-ple can have no cause to do other than praise it, for its service to their interests. The enemies of the administration are continually calling attention to what they regard as "bad legislation," but are careful not to attempt to prove any of their allegations, or to give the legislature credit for the many clearly beneficial acts which it enacted Their partianship is run mad, and has blind ed their eyes to all excellence in the Republican party. In their views there is no good thing or person outside of

national administration by the Republican party, which has brought such unparalleled prosperity to the country has opened up mills, mines and manufacturers, until profitable markets for all agricultural products are found in almost every district in our state, and to uphold the state administration in its efforts to benefit country people as exhibited in the salutory legislation it enacted in their interest during the session of 1901.

HARMONY IN THE WEST Republicans in Allegheny County

Once More In Accord.

ALL FOR THE PARTY NOMINEES Governor Stone Makes the Principal

Address at a Remarkable Demonstration, In Which All Elements Participated.

A source of gratification to every Republican in Pennsylvania must have been the great Republican demonstration and mass meeting held in Pitts burg last Saturday night, when repre sentatives of every element among Republicans in western Pennsylvania assembled to ratify the action of the Republican state convention in placing in nomination Justice William P. Potter, of Allegheny, for justice of the su-preme court, and Frank G. Harris, of Clearfield, for state treasurer.

Flinn men and anti-Flinn men, regu lar Republicans of years standing and former insurgent Republicans and Democrats, disgusted with their many present party leadership, were present and all cheered lustily the sentiments of the several speakers in advocating the election of the candidates on the Republican ticket, and in urging the polling of the largest Republican vote ever gotten out at a state election.

The significance of this gathering

all time, and that is that the will of the majority shall rule it, and when it was settled every one in the party, those who opposed him as well as those who favored him, were glad of it, and no one has questioned it since, except the Democratic convention.

"The Democratic platform says that "The legislature proceeded to that oth-er and greater robbery of the railway franchises of the state worth millions to the plunderers and stripping every city, town and township in the commonwealth of the proper control of its streets for trolley improvements. This is a most ridiculous statement, as well as a false one, and made with the thought tht no one would take the pains to read the laws, but would take their word for it. The law relating to surface street railways is simply an amendment to the street railway act of 1889, and gives the councils of cities and towns the right to permit the occupation of streets that other com panies have abandoned, but still claim to have exclusive rights upon.

"The elevated and underground rail-way law is new and became necessary to relieve thickly congested streets in large cities. The supreme court had decided that there was no authority to build and operate an elevated railway. Both laws, however, provide that the consent of councils must first be obtained. The laws simply give the power to councils to grant the right. There is not and cannot be any valid objection to the laws, because the con-sent to build must first be obtained from the people affected through their representatives in councils. There may be applications to councils for rights over streets where the necessity for roads is disputed, but this is a question for the people themselves to determine through their representa-tives in council. The laws are wholly The railways con unobjectionable. templated in many instances may be objectionable. If a city or town should object to a railroad through it that is no reason why there should be no railroad laws. But surely these laws do not 'strip every city, town and township in the commonwealth of the proper control of its streets,' as charged in the Democratic platform

MANY GOOD GENERAL LAWS. "I will not discuss local laws af-fescting cities of the different classes, nor the laws specially affecting bor-oughs and townships. It will be found that the representatives of the major ity of the municipalities affected by the local laws passed supported them and voted for their passage. The gen eral laws passed by this legislature are very important. I undertake to say that this last legislature passed more good and necessary general laws than any legislature within the last 20 years. I have only time to mention a few of them. The act establishing the department of forestry is one of the first, as well as one of the most important. The state has purchased and agreed to purchase about 324,000 acres of forest land at an average cost of \$1.88 per acre. These lands have already largely increased in value. The commission was offered the other day \$25,000 in advance of what they paid for one large tract. In a few years these lands will produce a considerable state revenue from the sale of ripened timber, coal and oil. Germany gets the greater part of her revenue from her forests. Besides, the forests are preserved; the streams are protected, the climate is kept more even and the people can use them as parks for hunting and fishing and camping. We are doing well with this undertaking. It is popular with the people, but according to the Democratic platform the commission is honeycombed with fraud, for this is a separate department under this law.

The law passed directing that phy sical culture shall be taught in the public schools was demanded by the German citizens of the state. They have been trying to have this law passed for years. The law punishing kidnappers of children with imprisonment for life meets a popular demand CONSUMPTION THREATENED.

C. Unger, 212 Maple St., Champaign, Ill., writes: "I was troubled with hacking cough for a year and I thought I had consumption. I tried a great many remedies and was under the care of physicians for sev-eral months. I used one bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar. It cured me, and I have not been troubled since."

The only objection to it is that it is This legislatu not severe remedied one evil of long standing. It passed a law providing that when for a year a judge is unable to attend to his duties, he may be retired on half salary for the balance of the his duties, he may be retired on term for which he was elected, if he is permanently disabled, and a new judge elected to fill his place. In a number of instances there have be judges unable to hold their courts for years until they died. It saves money to the state, for it dispenses with the necessity of calling other judges on extra pay and gives the people opportunity to have their cases disposed of by a judge of their own counties.

'The law commuting sentences of prisoners passed last winter has been knocking at the legislature for years. All the prison societies and the prison officials urged this law. Those who visit prisons and are interested in the reformation of prisoners all favored it. The yellow journals did not oppose it until it passed, and then they said that we were going to let the prisoners all out of jall and turn them loose upon the community. The prisoners are not discharged, but paroled. and during the time if they commit a crime they must go back and serve the time commuted.

THE JUVENILE COURT BILL.

"The juvenile court law is an excellent law. It allows children under 16 years of age to be tried by themselves in a separate court room, and when in custody they are not incarce-rated with older criminals.

"The oleomargarine law is the culmination of the efforts of the farmers and dairymen for years. They have got a law to suit them. Under this law if a man eats oleo he must eat it with his eyes open, as well as his mouth.

"The coal miners obtained the pas sage of three important laws, first the law requiring the companies to keep on hand at the mines the neces-sary supplies for treating promptly men injured in the mines. This will save the lives of a great many men each year. Second the store order law, which abolishes all forms of store orders and allows the employes to buy their supplies wherever they can buy them cheapest. Third the law permit-ting the people to elect their mine inspectors from a list who have been found capable by examination. The law prohibiting the marriage of

first cousins is a good law. It will reduce the number of idiots and im-beciles in the state. STRONG CAPITAL COMMISSION.

'We appropriated four millions of dollars to build a new capitol building. Who is there in this state who does not wish to see at Harrisburg a capitcl building that will be a credit to the state? Now let me tell you some-thing. The four men who have been appointed commissioners to complete capitol building are honest capable men. That capitol will be completed within the time named in the law and for the money named in the law and for the money named in the law. Not a dollar more will be expended and not a day's more time will The yellow journals could be asked. not assail the personal character of the commissioners because these men are known throughout the state. They were greatly disappointed. They had cartooned the capitol building plum tree and said I was saving it for 'the gang' and would shake it for their benefit, and when they found that I had done just what I always intended to do and had appointed an honest commission they were disappointed.

INSTITUTIONS PROVIDED FOR. 'Were the insane asylums and hospitals crippled by the reduction of appropriations? Let me tell you that each insane asylum and hospital gets more after the reductions are made than they have received before. Why was I able to take off \$2,000,000 and still leave them more than they got before? The decision of the supreme court that the governor had the right to reduce an item in an appropriation bill left no doubt about the power to do it and the senators and members knew that I would do it if the appropriations exceeded the estimated revenue, and so much larger appropriations got through than otherwise would have gotten through. I do not blame the senators and members. They knew that have to take ity anyway and so they thought that while I was about it I might as well take a part of their responsibility as well as my own. They knew, too, that I did not care much about newspaper criticism. "I will not take up your time referring to any other particular laws. There are many other just laws, complicated laws relating to commercial paper, mechanics' liens and insolvent estates are codified and made simple. Every man ought to read the laws passed by the legislature of 1901. You have often seen a book entitled 'Every man his own lawyer.' The laws of 1901 come nearer to it than any book that was ever published.'

Democracy, Populism and fusion. The farmers will vote to sustain the

on recall, and Lieutenant Spencer S Wood, who commanded the dispatch boat Dupont during the Spanish war. began his testimony. Machinist Gray, who was in charge of the starboard engines of the Texas on the day of the battle, also testified briefly. He said that on the day of the battle the starengines were stopped and the machinery reversed.

Captain Wise was questioned at considerable length as to what he had done before the arrival of the flying squadron off Santiago towards locating Cervera's fleet in the harbor. He said that while he had satisfied himself the presence of the Spanish, he had been content to communicate his know ledge to Admiral Schley through Captain Sigsbee, not considering it neces-mary to make direct communication with the commander-in-chief.

#### SCHLEY COURT INQUIRY.

Cotton Says Admiral Worried Over

Fleet's Coal Supply. Washington, Sept. 26.-Two new witnesses were introduced in the Schley court yesterday. They were Admiral Cotton, who as captain commanded the auxiliary cruiser Harvard and Cantain who commanded the auxiliary cruiser Yale during the Spanish war Both these vessels were used as scouts both came up with the flying and squadron off Santiago on the 27th of before the retrograde movement to Key West was begun.

Admiral Cotton testified that he had gone abcard Admiral Schley's flagship, blown up."

He challenged the man to halt, but this was not heeded, and the fellow approached nearer. Deprend leveled his gun and aimed to shoot for effect, but just at that instant another man. who came toward him from the oppo-site side, caught the gun, threw it up, and the bullet was spent in the air. This same man struck Deprend on the right side of the abdomen with a knife or other sharp weapon, cutting an "L" gash in his overcoat an inch and a half long each way and a smaller one in his blouse. The flesh was not broken but was bruised under the cuts in the clothing. Deprend in the struggle fell and rolled down the side of the vault.

Lieutenant Ashbridge, officer of the day, was in front of the vault, and rushed to the top on hearing the shot but the men made good their escape. All members of the company on hear-ing the shot hurried to the vault, and besides searching the cemetery the guard was increased.

Since the incident stories have been told in camp of some incendiary con-versations overheard in the crowds that have visited the cemetery, including one yesterday, alleging that some stranger said: "Lots of people would like to see this whole thing

goods inspected and to bring to pun-

That a portion of the "Vinegar Law," which required cider vinegar to connot less than four per cent. tain acidity and one and one-half per cent.

of solids, was repealed, making the present law to require that cider vinegar shall be "pure and be made of the kind of fruit marked upon the cask or barrel. The barrel must also be marked with the name and address of the manufacturer.

#### INSPECTION OF NURSERIES.

A law for the "inspection of nurseries" and the tagging o, all packages of nursery stock with a copy of the certificate of the secretary of agriculture, stating that the nursery is ap-parently free from San Jose scale or other such dangerously injurious insect pest or pests was also enacted. To sell nursery stock, cuttings or shoots without such a certificate is a misdameanor, and the nurseryman or agent who does so is liable to arrest and punishment. This is a most valuable law. It affects the entire fruit industry of the state, and makes it now possible to protect our orchards from those destructive insects, whose spread has, heretofore, been unrestrained.

There is also the "oleomargarine act," about which there was so much discussion at the time of its passage No state has a more stringent tecting the dairy industry against this fraud than Pennsylvania, and all of cannot be over-estimated

This meeting means the opening of an aggressive campaign in the western counties, and it was a keen disappointment to the insurgent Republi who have been seeking to organize the Union party, with the idea of combin-ing with the Democrats to defeat the nominees of the Republican organiza tion whenever such a course will be to the advantage of those who are in who are in the minority in the Republican party

and cannot get the offices they seek. Governor William A. Stone was the principal speaker at the Pittsburg meeting, and he was very cordially re-ceived. He covered the several issues of the canvass in a thoughtful speech and after dissecting the Democratic state platform, he told of what the Republican party had done and in what respect the people are indebted to its leadership.

THE ISSUES REVIEWED Among other things he said:

'The last legislature, like every other legislative body, must be judged by its work, not by the bills it did not pass, nor by the short comings of its individual members, but by the bills that did pass. The first great crime which this wicked legislature com-mitted, in the opinion of the Demo-cratic convention, was the re-election

of Senator Quay. If this was a crime, it was a crime in which the people of Pennsylvania jointly participated. It was but the ratification of an issue that was settled by the people at the previous November election. It settled one thing in the Republican party for

James McFarlane, Laporte. C. D. Voorhees, Sonestown.

LADIES : There is nothing equal to this Home Treatment Orange Lily and Herbald Tonic for female com-plaints of every nature. We would

and iterotation for the formation of the formation of the suggest to all our lady readers who suffer and wish to know the truth and avoid expense, to send to MRS. MALINDA KILMER, Shunk, Pa., for a free sample with full particulars.

I had a running sore on my leg for seven years," writes Mrs. Jas. Forest, o Chippewa Falls, Wis., "and spent hund Chippewa Fans, Wis, "and spent indu-reds of dollars in trying to get it healed. Two boxes of Banner Salve entirely cured it." Beware of substitutes. James McFarlane, Laporte. C. D. Voorhees, Sonestown.

#### Don't Tobacco Spit and smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be mag netic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak mer strong. All druggists, 50e or \$1. Cure guaran teed Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co. Chicago or New York



I will open my cider mill on September 12 and will run Thursdays of each week until October 31, 1901. JOHN M. CONVERSE, SONESTOWN, PA.

R OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U.S.

A PAMPHLET, "How to st of same in the U. S.



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