

THE SCHLEY INQUIRY.

Rear Admiral Higginson's Testimony Unfavorable to the Man Who Demanded an Investigation of His Conduct.

Washington, Sept. 21.—After an intermission of eight days the Schley naval court of inquiry resumed its sittings at 11 o'clock Friday in the tool shops at the navy yard. Rear Admiral Ramsay occupied the seat which, on the first day of the session, was filled by Rear Admiral Howison.

At 11:36 Rear Admiral Higginson was introduced as the first witness. Before he began to give his testimony Judge Advocate Lemley read the order placing the command of the North Atlantic squadron in the hands of Capt. Sampson and giving him the rank of rear admiral, and then Commodore Schley command of the flying squadron. Admiral Higginson said he was now in command of the North Atlantic squadron; that he had, as captain, commanded the battleship Massachusetts during the Spanish war and that for a part of the time the Massachusetts had been a part of the "flying squadron" of which Admiral Schley had been in command. He told of joining the fleet at Newport News; of going to Key West and then, on the 22d day of May, going to Cienfuegos, Cuba. Key West had been left on May 19, 1898, and Cienfuegos reached on the 22d.

In reply to a question by the court Admiral Higginson said he did not believe that Commodore Schley had done all that he should have done to destroy the Colon while she lay at anchor. The defense objected. Admiral Dewey said the court considered itself obliged to get at all the facts. Judge Wilson for Admiral Schley said he would reserve the right to later take exception to requests for opinions of witnesses even when put by the court.

The witness also told of the fleet leaving Santiago for Key West on the night of its arrival at the former place and of how after steaming westward for some time the vessels all, in response to Commodore Schley's signals returned and steamed to within two or three miles of the mouth of the harbor. "What happened to cause the decision to return to Key West?" the witness was asked. "I don't know," was the reply.

Speaking of the conditions when Santiago harbor was again reached the admiral said that he could see well into the harbor and that he saw the Spanish ship Colon lying in the outer harbor. He did not remember seeing other vessels but the Colon was then 1,000 yards beyond Morro castle. The vessel had lain there until she was fired upon, which was done on May 31 and had then retired.

DUPLICATE SECRET WORK.

Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows Makes a Radical Departure, After a Stubborn Contest.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 21.—A step that is regarded as the most important event taken as to the secret work of odd fellowship was recorded when the sovereign grand lodge, the supreme body, voted to allow duplicate copies of the secret work of the order to be made. The resolutions adopted provides that each state jurisdiction shall receive one copy of the secret work. No additional copies will be made. There was a long and spirited discussion on the resolution, its adoption having been stubbornly opposed by many of the prominent representatives.

DENIAL FROM WELLINGTON.

Maryland Senator Says He Was Only Non-Communicative in Regard to Assassination of President McKinley.

Washington, Sept. 21.—A letter from Senator Wellington denies the newspaper interview credited to him, which expressed an indifference to the shooting of President McKinley. He refused, he says, again and again to say anything for publication, "for the reason that McKinley had done me such injury as I could never forgive and I felt that it would be better to say nothing at this time."

President Roosevelt Not Pro-Boer.

London, Sept. 21.—The Daily Chronicle finds great satisfaction in an alleged authoritative statement from its Washington correspondent, to which it gives great importance and prominence, that President Roosevelt is not pro-Boer in his sentiments and will maintain President McKinley's policy of strict neutrality with regard to South Africa.

Want Free Books in Public Schools.

Washington, Sept. 21.—At the executive council of the Federation of Labor yesterday President Gompers was directed to use every effort in order to secure the passage of laws in the southern states for the abolition of child labor and for compulsory education. A resolution was adopted that the state federations and local central bodies shall endeavor to secure free books for the children in the public schools.

WAS NO PICKET LINE.

Capt. Harber, of the Texas, Contradicted Both Schley and Higginson Regarding Blockade at Cienfuegos.

Washington, Sept. 22.—Admiral Dewey observed his usual rule of promptness in calling the Schley court of inquiry to order at 11 o'clock Saturday. All the members of the court were present on the minute and Admiral Schley sat with his counsel at the table set apart for them on the left of the witness seat. The first witness called was Capt. Harber, executive officer of the Texas during the Spanish war, and who was on the stand when the court adjourned Friday. The judge advocate asked no questions of him and he was immediately turned over to Mr. Rayner, of counsel for Admiral Schley, who questioned him concerning his statement that he did not recall that there was any picket line established inside the line of blockade at Cienfuegos. A report by Admiral Schley was read to the effect that a picket line had been maintained, but the witness declined to change his statement. Asked if the Brooklyn had not, on May 24, signalled the Texas to go alongside the collier and coal, he said he did not recall anything of the kind. Mr. Rayner read the signal message as follows: "Go alongside the collier and coal as rapidly as possible," but no amount of pressing could bring the witness to say that he remembered the incident.

Continuing his testimony Capt. Harber insisted that the weather May 25 was not "rough." He also maintained that it was his recollection as stated yesterday that the fleet was further out at night than in the daytime.

Commander Schroeder said that he had not known of the order to Schley to proceed from Cienfuegos to Santiago if satisfied that the enemy was not at the former place. On re-direct examination Mr. Hanna asked if, in accordance with the terms of this order, the fleet had proceeded "with all dispatch" to Santiago. The witness replied that it had not. He thought that the speed was nothing like as great as it might have been.

In reply to a question by the court, Commander Schroeder said that he fire of the Spanish batteries had not been heavy enough to seriously endanger the American fleet.

WOOD RETURNS TO CUBA.

Military Governor Says the Island Will Be Turned Over to the Natives About the First of May Next.

Washington, Sept. 23.—Gen. Leonard Wood, military governor of Cuba, left here Sunday night by way of Tampa for Havana. The expectation of Gen. Wood is that he will be able to complete arrangements by which the conduct of affairs in the island can be handed over to the Cubans by the first of next May. The electoral law which the governor brought with him for the inspection of the authorities here is satisfactory to the administration provided some modifications are made.

As a result of his talk with the officials here Gen. Wood Sunday night expressed the opinion that there will be no change in the attitude of the administration toward the Cubans, but that the policy inaugurated by Mr. McKinley will be continued by his successor.

SAVED FROM THE MOB.

Nebraska Negro Who Assaulted A White Woman Landed in Jail After an Exciting Adventure with Mob.

Clay Center, Neb., Sept. 23.—The negro, Bert, who criminally assaulted Mrs. Dr. Wilda Hale at Edgar, Neb., Friday night, and who was captured after being shot three times, was safely landed in the county jail at this place Sunday. The mob gathered around the city jail at Edgar and made a second attempt to get at the man, but was unable to do so. A brother of the woman made an appeal to the mob to allow the law to take its course, which quieted its members and they dispersed. Later the sheriff went to Edgar and brought the negro to this city, where he is now confined in jail. His wounds are from a shotgun and are not thought to be serious. The negro gave his name as Pleyton Payton, and says his home is in Sabetha, Kan.

GOT ALL THE FUNDS.

Safe in a Nebraska Bank Demolished by Burglars Who, as Usual, Succeeded in Getting Away.

Republican City, Neb., Sept. 23.—The Republican City bank safe was blown with dynamite about one o'clock Sunday morning. The safe, a large one, was almost entirely demolished, parts of the money chest being blown through the outer wall of the Sunbury restaurant, 70 feet distant, where seven persons were sleeping. The robbers took all the money and notes and left without a clew. The bank officials decline to say what funds were on hand, but it is thought something more than \$1,000 in cash was taken.

STRICT GUARD ON CZOLGOSZ.

President McKinley's Murderer Watched Night and Day and Not Allowed to Read or Smoke.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Leon J. Lewis and Robert C. Titus have accepted the assignment of Judge Emery in county court to act as counsel for Leon Czolgosz on his trial for murder in the first degree in killing President McKinley. Czolgosz is now confined in the Erie county jail. He is kept in close confinement in the tier of iron cells set apart for murderers and is under guard night and day. He is not allowed to read or smoke and the guards are not allowed to converse with him.

He Was Born an Anarchist.

Petoskey, Mich., Sept. 19.—The attempt to trace the lineage of Czolgosz recalls the connection of his father with the Molitor murder mystery, which shocked Michigan 25 years ago. The elder Czolgosz was one of the colonists in Presque Isle county, ruled over by Henry Molitor, who was an illegitimate son of King Louis, of Wurtemberg, who fled from Germany under sentence of death. Stung to desperation by King Molitor's tyrannies and vice, a band of colonists poured a volley of bullets through the window of the company's store on August 16, 1876, killing Molitor. The principal actors in this tragedy were sentenced to prison for life, but were subsequently pardoned. Amid such surroundings Assassin Czolgosz was born and reared.

"Death to Anarchy."

Springfield, Mo., Sept. 19.—This city is in a frenzy of anti-anarchist excitement. Several anarchists live here and the Chicago police a few days ago requested that they be watched. Yesterday three men went into a trunk factory, dragged the proprietor, Fred Young, into the street and assaulted him. Young claims he is a socialist and not an anarchist. His place is under police protection, but further violence is feared. H. M. Tichenor, editor of the New Dispensation, a publication with anarchist tendencies, has left the city on the advice of the police. Last night in the center of the public square an anarchist effigy was hanged. It had cards on it saying "Death to Anarchy." Later it was burned before a great crowd. Sentiment is becoming more bitter each hour.

He Humbly Apologized.

Stanberry, Mo., Sept. 19.—A mob of angry citizens captured Perry Marsh, who had said that he wished President McKinley would die, yesterday, and taking him to the city park threatened to lynch him. Marsh admitted that he had made the remark, but apologized humbly. His apology was accepted by a vote and the crowd dispersed quietly. Marsh, who is a laboring man, soon left town.

They Didn't Like His Talk.

Marshfield, Ore., Sept. 19.—John Peterson, a foreigner, who claims to be a Norwegian, was run out of Marshfield yesterday on account of utterances derogatory of the late President McKinley. Two men living on Coos river are reported to have expressed satisfaction at President McKinley's assassination. A party has been formed to visit them to-day.

Demand the Judge's Resignation.

Guthrie, Ok., Sept. 19.—Citizens of Norman, Ok., are demanding the resignation of Police Judge A. Overstreet because he is reported to have said that it was a shame to arrest Emma Goldman and that it would have been better for the poor people if McKinley had been killed long ago.

Ordered to Leave Town.

Quenemo, Kan., Sept. 19.—William Graham, a section hand, who made remarks against the late President McKinley, was ordered by the mayor last night to leave town at once. If he is here to-day the people say he will be tarred and feathered.

THEY ALL ACCEPT.

Present Members of the Cabinet, in Response to Invitation, Will Serve Under President Roosevelt.

Washington, Sept. 19.—It was stated on excellent authority yesterday that all members of the cabinet have accepted the reappointment tendered by President Roosevelt. The manner in which the president made the tender rendered it impossible for the members of the cabinet to take any other course, as they already are in the positions and cannot decline but must resign their places if they desire to leave the cabinet. More than this they all believe in the sincerity of the president in desiring their services and in return they wish to assist him to the full extent of their powers to carry out the policies of former President McKinley which Mr. Roosevelt has adopted for his administration. Another feature of the relations of the new president with the last administration became known to the effect that Mr. Roosevelt has been fully advised and has approved of the negotiations in progress relative to the proposed isthmian canal treaty with England.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

Mrs. McKinley's Personal Belongings to Be Packed in a Few Days—Upholsterers Laying Carpets.

Washington, Sept. 20.—Mr. Loeb, President Roosevelt's private secretary, was at the white house yesterday, busily engaged with a great mass of correspondence which, by the president's order, has been sent to the white house. It is expected the president upon his return will make his home for a short time with Capt. Cowles, his brother-in-law, coming to the white house during the daytime and occupying the official portion of the mansion. The personal belongings of Mrs. McKinley will be packed in a few days and sent to Canton. Already the upholsterers are about to begin the laying of the carpets, which were removed for the summer from the residential portion of the house, and it is expected that this will be ready for occupancy upon the return to Washington of Mrs. Roosevelt next Wednesday. She will then indicate what she desires in the way of new furnishings to put the house in order for the winter.

MADE IT WARM FOR THEM.

A Mob Got After a Carpenter Who Refused to March Under Old Glory—A Sympathizer Seared.

Oklahoma City, Ok., Sept. 20.—Because John Bradshaw, a carpenter of this place, said that he would not salute the American flag nor march under it a mob of 1,000 men took him and made him march through the streets carrying two American flags in each hand. They marched him to the post office building, where a large American flag was draped, and made him kneel and kiss the flags he held in his hands. He was given two hours to leave town. Because J. G. Dorsey, a real estate man, sympathized with Bradshaw, the mob turned on him. He ran to the county jail near by and was locked up by the jailer. A mob is now waiting near the jail and they have secured tar and feathers with which they intend to coat Dorsey if they can get him. Unknown to the crowd he was slipped out the back way and left town. Bradshaw refused to march with the carpenters' union here on Labor day because the American flag was carried in the procession.

MOURNED EVERYWHERE.

Services Held at Convention Hall in Kansas City Yesterday—The Day Observed All Over the World.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 20.—There was a tremendous crowd at Convention hall yesterday for the services in memory of the late President McKinley. Stirring addresses were made, business being generally suspended in the afternoon. Resolutions were passed execrating the assassination and asking for the passage of a law by congress which shall make an attempt upon the life of a president treason, punishable by death.

Telegrams received from all over the country and from foreign parts show that memorial services for the dead president were universally held.

INSIDE WALLS COLLAPSE.

All the Floors from Roof to Basement in a Chicago Department Store Give Way.

Chicago, Sept. 20.—The six-story department store of Rothschild & Co., located on the corner of State and VanBuren streets, was partially wrecked last night by the falling of inside partition walls. The damage to the building and stock will aggregate \$225,000. An arch was being cut between two compartments on the second floor of the building and it is thought the walls were not sufficiently supported.

Business Suspended in the Capital.

Washington, Sept. 20.—Twenty years after the death of Garfield the nation's capital was again in mourning, the wheels of government were locked and the voices of the people were uplifted in prayer for the soul of William McKinley, while his mortal remains were being committed to the tomb in his Ohio home. There was no need of a proclamation to insure a proper observance of the sad event here. Private and public business was absolutely suspended, and every face showed signs of sadness. At exactly 2:30 (1:30 in Canton) the city ceased from labor, practically from locomotion, for five minutes.

Church May Change Its Name.

Milwaukee, Sept. 20.—The Milwaukee diocesan council of the Episcopal church adopted a memorial favoring the changing of the name of the Protestant Episcopal church to "The American Catholic Church of America." The question will come before the general convention of the church at San Francisco next month for final settlement.

Kruger to Solicit Roosevelt's Intervention.

London, Sept. 20.—Mr. Kruger, according to a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Brussels, is preparing a memorial to President Roosevelt, soliciting the intervention of the United States in South Africa.

NEBRASKA STATE NEWS.

Great Tribute to McKinley.

Memorial services for the dead president were held in Lindell auditorium in Lincoln, into which over 5,000 people crowded, while nearly as many more clamored for admission. Overflow meetings were held at two nearby churches and practically the whole of the afternoon was occupied in the exercises. There was almost an entire cessation of business throughout the day. At the auditorium services Gov. Savage, Rev. Fletcher Wharton, G. M. Lambertson, H. M. Bushnell, Rev. Lewis Marsh, Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews, Congressman Strode and W. J. Bryan spoke. Mr. Bryan said no one appreciated more than himself the character and public virtue of William McKinley. He referred feelingly to the deathbed scenes at Buffalo and the Christian fortitude displayed. His blameless life, approachable manner and generous conduct were pictures to instruct a nation. Mr. Bryan concluded: "Let us hope that this national affliction, which unites all factions in a common sorrow, will result in a broader charity and more liberal spirit among those who by different policies and through different parties seek to promote the welfare and increase the glory of our common country."

At Omaha the day was observed by nearly every business house in the city. All the government, state and municipal offices were closed, and there was no session of the public schools. Simultaneous with the observances at Canton were held memorial services in all the principal churches. In the afternoon a union memorial service was held at music pavilion, in which the churches of the city joined. A musical programme was rendered and addresses were made by ministers of the city and by Gen. J. C. Cowin.

Will Open Joint Quarters.

The democratic and populist campaign managers have practically decided to establish joint headquarters in Lincoln. The offices of the two committees will be side by side in the same building and if the plans of Chairman Hall and De France are carried out the campaign work will be arranged so that there will be no duplication. Each chairman will maintain supervision over his own organization, but they will proceed jointly and under a distinct understanding with each other. Heretofore the two committees have acted independently and as a consequence there has been much confusion in the campaign work, especially when one had its headquarters at Lincoln and the other in Omaha. Chairmen Hall and De France have arrived at an agreement relative to the location and general outline of the campaign and unless objections are offered by the executive committees they will be closely followed. Chairman Hall will not be able to give as much time and attention to the work as he did last year, but he will keep in touch with all movements in the fusion campaign and will be ready at all times to advise with his fellow managers. Chairman De France, of the populist committee, will take a more active part in the work and he is expected to direct the greater part of the field work.

Dietrich Home from Philippines.

Sentor C. H. Dietrich, of Nebraska, who has been on a visit to the Philippines, returned home last week. He left June 20 on the transport Hancock for Manila in company with Adjt. Gen. Corbin, Gen. Weston and Congressman Julius Kahn. Soon after reaching the Philippines these officials with Surgeon General Sternberg made a circuit of the archipelago in the transport Lawton. All were highly pleased with the progress made under American administration, no dissatisfaction among the Filipinos being apparent. The more southern parts of the islands, of which comparatively little could be heard, were found to be prosperous, with Americans and Filipinos fraternizing. The future of the Philippines, in the opinion of Senator Dietrich, is very promising.

Grocers Get Together.

The first state convention of the Nebraska Retail Grocers' association was held at Omaha last week. It was argued that the retail grocers should stand together for protection from both jobber and consumer; that they should insist on pure goods and the elevation of the trade to a higher level.

Imagines He Will Be Lynched.

Charles Spencer, a former printer at Plattsmouth, asked the officers to give him protection from a mob that was thirsting for his life. He said he was being pursued by tormenters who wished to lynch him for some unknown crime.

Institution at Peru.

According to the quarterly report transmitted to the state normal board by Principal Clarke, the institution at Peru is in far better condition in respect to the faculty and organization than ever before.