VOL. XXVI

BENNETTSVILLE, S. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1901.

NO. 52

SCHLEY OBJECTS.

His Ocunsel Files Reasons for Satting Aside Vardict.

THEY USE PLAIN LANGUAGE.

The Officers of the Court Are Charged With Being Impressed With Testimeny of "Hos-

tile Witnessun."

Admirs Sobley through his counsel Wednesday filed with the scorotary of the navy the bill of exceptions to the mejority findings of the sourt of inquiry and also a letter acking to be allowed to be heard in connection with the objections to be filed by attorneys for Admiral Sampson to the individual opinion of Admiral Dewey.

THE GROUNDS FOR COMPLAINT. The bill assigns the following grounds

in support of the objection:

1. The majority of the court have given their opinion that Commodors Sobley should have proceeded with the utmost dispatch off Cienfueges when there was no specification covering this subject, and when the applicant did not have sufficient opportunity to bring in proper and convincing evidence in refer has thereto, and when the only evid nee taken by the court on this subject was directly contrary to the

2. The majority of the sourt have held that the applicant should have endeavored to open communication with the insurgents at the place designated in the memorandum by Commodore McCalla, delivered to him on the morning of the 23rd of May, 1898, when, in fact, there was no place mentioned in said memorandum as boing a place at which a camp of insurgents was lo

3. The majority of the court have arrived at the opinion stated in the foregoing paragraph without regard to whelmirg weight of testimony; that the said McCalla memorandum was sont to Commodera Sahley only for use in connection with the information it at, or being constructed in the violetty of the entrance to the harbor of Olen fuegos, as attested by the order No. 6, dated May 19, 1808, and sent to Uc. n. modore Sobley by Admiral Sampson.

4. The majority of the court in the opinion rendered hold that Commodere shley should have maintained a close blockade of Cientuezos, when by over whelming testimony it was proven that a close and effective blockade of that pors was maintained, the judge advo y charge to the contrary.

The majority of the court in the rendered have entirely ignored the uncontradicted testimony proving that the British steamer Adula was permitted to go into the harbor of Cionfuegos in order that information might be obtained through her as to whether the Braish fleet was then in that part it having here. in that port, it having been clearly es tablished that the captain of the said British steamer Adula promised and agreed before permission was given him to enter the port that he would bring his ship out in fower than 24 hours and furnish the information de-

6. The majority of the court, in the opinion rendered, have entirely failed to refer to disputch No. 7 admitted to have been sent by Admiral Sampson to Comu adore Schley, the construc tion of which was agreed upon in the argument of the case, to wit: That it was an imporative order for Commo dore Sohley to hold his equadron off Cianfuegos whether the Spanish floor

Wes or was not in that port.
The majority of the court in the opinion rendered have entirely ignored the admitted fast that the commander of the Eagle failed to communicate the situation at Chenfueges to Commodore

8. The majority of the court in the opinion rendered have entirely ignored the uncontradicted evidence in the case that Capt. Robly D. Evans, knowing the meaning of the signal lights on alloro at Utenfugos, failed to outermaioate his information concerning them

to Commedore Schley.

9. The majority of the court in the report of the facts submitted declare that the signal lights on shore ocar Cienfuegos were seen by Commedere Sobley on the night of May 22d, 1898, when in fact the overwheeling weight of both oral and documentary evidence proved that Commidere Schley san And had knowledge of these lights only on the night of May 23rd, and at no

10. The majority of the court in the opinion rendered are silent on the sub joot of the following charge preferred by the judge advocate sgainst Com-modore Benloy during the progress of the investigation, namely, that he did not mask his movements in departing from in front of the port of Cienfueges but by using Ardois signals he revealed the destination of his squadron to the enemy on shore; despite the fact that by everwhelming weight of testimony

based their opinion in reference to the retrogade movement upon a statement made in their report of facts that Commodore Behley, before sailing from Clentuegos, received reliable information that ships could be coaled in the vicinity of Uape Oraz and Genavos channel, and it is now respectfully de nied that there was any such positive testimony in this care; every witness with one exception who was examined on the subject disavowed all knowledge in reference thereto, and the uncontra-dicted testimony of Capt. F. E. Cook establishes the fact that the official charts with which the flagship Brook-lyn was supplied, and upon which Commodore Schley was compelled to rely for information, showed coaling at Capo Cruz to be neither feasible nor practicable, and the records olearly show that not until the 27th of May, three days after leaving Cientueges, when Capt. Charles S. Cotton visited the flagship Brooklyn, did Commodore Schley. 25. mejority opinion of the court is inconcerning the feasibility or practical concerning the feasibility or practical bility of the flagship from a column of the court is inconcerning the feasibility or practical bility of the feasibility of the flagship from a column of the court is inconcerned by the bility of the flagship from a column of the court is inconcerned by the flagship from a column of the court is inconcerned by the flagship flagship from a column of the court is inconcerned by the flagship flagship from a column of the court is inconcerned by the flagship flagship

formation from the scout ships as to in that he did not prescribe and prohe presence of the cuemy's fleet in the | mulgate anticipatory orders of battle. harbor of Santiago usterly ignores the overwhelming testimony in proof of the feat that Capt. U. D. Signbes did actu-

ily report to Commodore Bohley, and to others that the Spanish fleet was not tingo, the finding of which fact was ab-

in the harbor of Santiago.

13. The opinion of the majority of the court and the report of faces is en-tirely silent on the subject of the proven and admitted failure of Capts. Wise and Jewell to communicate the information they had received in refercase to the presence of the Spanish fleet in the herber of Santiage to Com-

modero Schley. 14. That the report of the facts submitted by the courts states that the the stand for many hours and such oled conditions of wind, son and weather from noon on May 26 to June 1st, were favorable for taking coal from a collier at sea . If Santiago, when this statement has been directly controverted by the cylchence of the witnesses for the gov

ernment. 15. The tables prepared by governofere the court showing the coal sup ply of the vessels of the flying squad ron, with reference to their chasing capacity, proceeding at full speed with torood uraught, have not even been ad verted to in the report of facts.

16. There has not been the slightest reference made by the majority of the court to the orders of the honorable secrotary of the navy, offered and proved in evidence, forbidding the hazarding of American ships against shore basseries, and the court has decided against the supplicant upon the seventh apocification of the precept, without, in the singhest degree, referring to this impor-

17. The majority of the court have Santiago, although the same was in- portant reasons why the majority opinprecept, and by specific direction the proved.

18. The majority opinion of the court that Commodore Schley should have endeavered to capture the Spanish vessels at anchor near the entrance of Sauliago larbor, on May 29 and 30, and that he did not do his utmost with the force under his command to capture or destroy the Colon and other vessels of the enemy, on may 31, is wholly at variance with the orders un-der which Commodore Schley was acting before Santiago, said orders, as is esteated by No. 8, dated May 21, 1898, and sent by Admiral Sampson to Commodore Schley, restricting his operaance of a a ustade of the port of Santiago, if the enemy should be found therein; and also said opinion is uttorly and ablelately as variance with the overwhelming weight of testimony which clearly established the fact that the affair of May 31 was predetormined

Santiago.
19. The majority opinion of the court is ambiguous and indeterminate in that the court holds the turn of the Brooklyn to starboard was made to avoid get-ting her into dangerous proximity to the Spanish vessels, without stating whether evasion of such dangerous proximity on his part was due to the personal fears of Coramedora Schley, or to a desire on his part to preserve the ship intact, and ready for further work in the effort to win a victory from

the chomy. 20. The majority of the court have entirely ignored the overwhelming tesing at the opinion that Commodore Schley erred in commencing the enassociated on July 3 with the port batcory, the evidence in the case clearly ostablishes the fast that in the execution of the standing order to "close in and attack in harbor entrance," it was impossible for the Brocklyn, without turning away fro n the enemy, to open the engagement except with her pora battery; and the evidence also clearly establishes the fact that the turning of the Brocklyn in the manner and direction in which sho did turn did not cause her to loss either distance or position with the Spanish vessels, the con rary opinion of the court upon this aut jeor being actived at only by disre gataing all the evidence in behalf of

ommodore Schley. 21. The majority opinion of the court is ambiguous and indeterminable in that while stating that the Brooklyn's surping caused the Texas to stop and to back her engines to avoid possible collision," said opinion does not state whether the danger of such collision as comprehended by the 9th specification the procept was real or imaginary, whereas the overwhelming weight of hat no time was there dauger of col-asion between the Brooklyn and the

22. The testimony of Capt. F. R. Jook, a witness called by the judge advocate, in reference to the proximity of the Brooklyn to the Toxas at the time of the Brooklyn's turning, has been ignored and not even adverted to in the statement of pertinent facts.

23. The majority of the court have secumed that she testimony of Lieut. Commander A. O. Hodgson, notwithstanding its repeated contradiction in reference to the alleged conversation regarding the proximity of the Texas at the time of the Brooklyn's turning, is true and have entirely ignored the testimony of Commodore Bohley and Capt. F. E. Cook to the contrary, without even referring to it in their states. out even referring to it in their state-

ment of pertinent facts. 24. The majerity opinion of the sourt that Commodore Schley's con-duct in connection with the events of Bantiago campaiga, prior to June 1, 1898, was characterized by vacillation, dilatoriness and lack of enterprise, is in nowise justified by the evidence submitted in the case and could only have been arrived at by the action of the court in wholly ignoring all of the evidence of witnesses called by the judge advocate, which was favorable to the

have been wholly ignored by the majority of the court in formulating their first specification; to wit: That the said report of facts. 12. The majority of the court in stat- the discharge of his duty and unminding in its report of facts that Commo- | ful of the relegations for the government of the navy of the United States

> entirely failed to determine as to who was in command of the American naval solutely necessary in order to determine properly the first specification of the precept as to the conduct of Commodore Schley in connection with the evants of the Santiego campaign.

> 27. The majority of the court have rejected the wands of the testimony offered on behalf of the applicant, and have not adverted to such testimony and have entirely ignored the testimony of the applicant himselt, who was on to the most searoning examination; and by so doing they have perverted the onds of justice. That if this testimony was all faise they should have so aunounced, and if all or any part of it was true the said applicant was entitled to the benefit wit und by declining to consider or pay upon it they have deprived him of lis common law and con-

stitutional riguts. 28. That the majority of the court ound the applicant guilty upon spicifications which were substantially shandoned by the judge advocate, as will appear from argument in the case. 29. That the whole proceedings show

mony have based the said opinion and report of facts, discarding all the other tastimony in the case without making the slightest reference to it, as they were directed by the precept to do.

30. The applicant, besides the rea-

sons hereiu given, hopes to be able durentirely failed to give any opinion as | ing the further investigation of the into the character of the blookede of quiry to addace other serious and imcluded in the eighth specification of the ion of the court should not be ap-

31. The applicant is prepared to show that the whole proceedings upon the part of the mejority of the court have been entirely irregular; that his rights have been prejudiced and ignored; that his testimony in many more particulars than have been berein elted has not been considered, and that the evidence is absolutely insufficient to sustain the opinion which has been rendered by the majority of the court, that a grave injustice has been committed, which would become irreparable opinion of the majority of the court should be disapproved.

Wherefore the said applicant most Wherefore the said applicant most respectfully prays that approval of the opinion of the majority of said court of inquiry be withheld and that said opinion be disapproved and that he may be afforded the approximately to have the testimony of record of his witnesses properly considered and passed upon, and that he be given such other and further relief as he is entitled to in the premises.

Rear Admiral U. S. N. (Retired.) James Parker,

Counsel for the Applicant. A Big Increase.

It will no doubt surprise many know that there has been greater accounty boards of equalization and county auditors in the matter of scounng fuller returns of property for taxation. In fact, during the year just closing pushed until the war practically more has been accomplished in this direction than for some years. Wou-nesday the footings of the abstracts in the comparoller general's office for the ployed quarrying and dressing the year were made and there will be no huge pieces of grantee required. When change unless it is a master of a few thousand dollars only in the personalty stopped, the calented architect exfigures. The figures compared with those of last year show that there has one sword, and did valiant service in been an increase in taxable property on the books this year of mearly twalve millions of dollars. The exact figures are \$11,870,212. This means a good deal and shows that there has been greater activity this year in the matser of having property assessed stats proper value. Or course a great deal surrendered the city, as it was abso-has yet to be accomplished, but this is littery defenseless. Notwithstanding considered a very good start in the this defenseless condition the city was tight direction. The valuation of shelled and the new capitol, with its property for taxation this year as taken white walls completed to the freize direct from the abstracts is as fol owe: Railroad 27,044 213 but made more impression upon ils

Total ... \$193 895 800 Last year's figures as linear com-pleted after the report of the comperci or was issued, were as follows: Real 102 137/177

Safe Blowers at Pelger.

The jewelszy store of Mr. G. E. Marchbanks in the town of Polser was broken into between I and 2 o'clook Wednesday morning and the robbers applied dynamite to his junctry safe, which is said to have made it a parfet wrack. A number of watches and quantities of lewely were a cited by the explosion, and 50 gold watches were carried off by the burglars. The impression is that the mon engaged in this lastardly work went there in a buggy, which they used to make their escape, and thus thwarted the efforts made to track them with bloodhounds. No clue has been discovered as to their wherephones, but it is not likely that they an got away from this section without being apprehended. The loss to Mr. Marehbanks is very considerable, and to has the sympathy of the community in his misfortuae.

A Strange Kind of Peace.

THE STATE CAPITOL.

Begun, The War Period. The Resumption of Operation.

The splendid granite edifice which is he official domicile of the State of South Carolina, after having been 50: years in building, is at last nearing completion. Dusigned originally to oor \$5,000,000 and intended, as some of the political patriarchs of the Siste water pictor for the governor's officaver, to serve as the capitol of the southern Confederacy, it is today but a Remolation of the conception of John R. Nierasce, who designed it. As it stance, it has cost the State of South Carolina \$2,500,000. It is intimately associated with many tragic incidents in rec y one of the historic structures of

the country. At the appsion of the general assem-bly of 1850, while the State was in the throes of the first great agitation of 29. That the whole proceedings show that the majority of the court, in the opinion and report of facts rendered, have selected the testimony of a fair hostile witnesses and upon that testimony have based the said opinion and by fice, and recommended that a fire proof building be erected for their safe-keeping. In consequence of this report, the appropriation bill that year contained a clause authorizing the use of the proceeds of the sale of lots in the city of Columbia for this purpose. No bill authorizing the eraction of a new State house was passed, although it is elega that it was the intention of the leaders at that time to provide for the crection of a creditable public building. Judge O'Neal gave the cred-it to Hon. Benjamin Hunt of 'leading the legislature imperceptibly into the scheme of building a new State bouse." The corneratone of a two-story building was laid December 15, 1851. This building was created on the square then cocupied by the old State house,

fronting on Main serect, the old build-ing then standing at the corner of Souate and Assembly streets. It was a modest structure, intended to serve as a wing of the projected capitol. It was and become perpetuated unless this about completed at a cost of \$250,000 and some of the records had been removed to it, in the summer of 1854, when the commissioners in charge no.

condemned the structure, and under his advice, it was razed to the ground, only a portion of the foun-dations being left, which now remain under the west wall of the present oapitol. It was then that Niernsee designed the structure which now stands, the general assembly giving sanction to an issue of bonds for the "continuation" of the construction of a new State capitol. The adjoining square was purchased, and the building locate

upon its present site.

In anticipation of the approaching great conflict the work was feverishly stopped it. A tramway was constructed to the granite quarries on the river, and hundreds of laborers were emthe work of building was thus rudely changed his drawing insturments for the army of the southern Confederacy. On that momentous day to the pro-ple of this Beate, February 15, 1865, when the army commanded by Gen. W. T. Sherman reached the heights across the Congares river overlooking Columbia -at Casey's - Mayor Good win ine, was the mark of every gumen Porsonal 62.631 366 S. veral shells cotton the bare window Roal 193 169 720 openings, and tive struck the building,

massive waits. The old State house was one of the 1,400 outlaings descroyed by Gon. Sher. man a stmy, and the grante at the southeast corner of the new capital was flaked off by the fire which de stroyed the old building. At the time there was a large quantity of dragged marble and other material for the building on the ground. The architect estimated the value of that destroyed by Gen. Sherman at \$7,00,000, besides the mutifation of the beautiful marble in the place on the front and rear porticos which is still apparent. A mine was prepared under the building to completely destroy it, when a report reached the city that a wing of the army above Columbia had been attacked by Hampton's cavalry. Gen. Sharman ordered the powder removed, with the remark that it would be a useless waste of ammunition, and that he would "leave the people so --- poor that they would never complete it." hastening his departure from the city, then in smoking ruing.

Work continued to a desultory manner until 1890, when it was entirely discontinued, until the session of the general assembly of 1900, which sppro-priated \$175,000 for the a new being made, under place of Atantrea Frank P. Milburn. A dime was adopt-ed in lieu of the tower origin-ally intended to amount the struc-

ture. The granite work upon the old building is pronounced by experie to be without exception the finest in the There were six skirmishes in various judge parts of Batangas province Wednesday. The insurgents did not make a single stand. Many Filipin were killed. The Americans had on a few men wounded. Additional around have been sent to Gen. Bell, who is carying the of on aggressive campaign in Batangas.

There were six skirmishes in various United States, not exception the finest in the United States, not excepting splended buildings of the national government at Washington. The massive equate are in the lower exception the finest in the United States, not excepting splended buildings of the national government at Washington. The massive equate are in the lower exception the finest in the United States, not excepting splended buildings of the national government at Washington. The massive equate and finished in the lower corridor are hown massive to stone outside the finest in the United States, not exception the finest in the

singe stone, which was actually quarsolved at the ground at the close of
the war but was never dressed, and

Facts About the Building New
Nearing Completion.

OF INTEREST TO MANY.

When and How the Work Was

the war, but was never dressed, and during the reconstruction period the logislabits donated a portion of it for a more unent to a negro politicism, which could not in two. This is said to a the largest piece of granite time over quarried in the political which followed the war, whom the pay also of the north were endeavoring to secure the notities rights of the

ing to shours the political rights of the negro by everriding those of the intel licent, and property owning people of this firste, all meterial on the ground was "apsmall brough to be moved was "ap-propriated," with all other property of proprished," with all other property of the fifate, by the seslaways and this yestern in control of the government of the hundred thousand dollars was official in "furnishing" the St. house with desks, etc., that we have been exheritant at one of the prices charged, and includes such from an a siver plated

\$100. ouspidors at \$18 cach, and ar joies to proportion. A majority of his members of the house of rep resentatives could not write their named while a majority of the mem-bers of the cenate were in the habit of southout their personal accounts by orders upon the contingent fund of the sensite included in necessary "supplies" for the general assembly were normous quantities of champague and whitep, which was freely dispensed in the little room on the right as you outer sim gallery of the senate. It was in this room that John J. Patterson, elected to the United States senate, declared that there would be 'five years more of good stealing to South Carolina,' which became a Democratic

Tho boautiful Corinthian columns, out from a single piece of granite, are noteworthy appenment of the stoneoutiers' skill, while the mainive foun dations of out stone containing many inverted arches to distribute the weight are marvels to modern build-

The building was first cosupled by the contral assembly of 1969. During the exciting events which followed the campaign of 1876, it was literally bombarded by the opposing political par-ties, and two bodies each claiming to be the legally elected house of repremout of officers, meeting in the same com-the hall of the house of ropresentatives -- a pitched hattle was ini-nent, until the reorganision of the Dom-coratio speaker by former Republicans gave a decisive turn to affairs. - The

Negro Dines Whites,

Charlis Mitchell, a presperous negro secred much comment throughout the

Not I were Mr. and Mrs. Orrio Thompson, W. W. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Burton, Mr. and Mrs. Milton A. Smith, Atlanta; Mrs. Cherry, Macon; Mrs. Howell McAfee, J. B. Edwards, Dr. J. W. Clark, besides a number of children. shildren. Mitchell did not sit at the able with his guests, but played the host by directing the waiters, whom he had imported from Smithfield. At the conclusion of the dinner the visitors examined the well-filled store houses of their host, and returned home expressing themselves pleased with his hespi-

Industries in This State. The ceusus bureau proliminary report on the manufactures of South Oarolina shows a total of 3,762 establishments with products in 1900 valued at \$58, 748 731 and total espital invested \$67, 356,465. Other figures are: Average number of wage earners 48,135; total wages \$9 455,900; miscellancous expenses \$3,111,587, and cost of material used \$34,027,795. The capital shows an increase of 130 per cent, over 1890 and value of products an increase of 84 per cent. The cost of materials increas ed 80 per cont. The city of Unarleston superately reported, has a total of \$12, 473 187 in capital invested, and \$9, 562 387 in value of products. These are increases of 70 and 6 per caut. respectively. Charleston has 364 cs. tablishments, 5 527 wags carriers, getting a total of \$1,489,966 in wages. The pi-ceilancous exponses foot up \$796, 573, and cost of materials used \$5,633,

Where the Money Goes. President Rioseve t lays particular tress upon our love of peace and our tesire to be at peace with the world, is will shock him to read the latest treasury building and learn that the expenditures of the war department for he present fiscal year exceed by more

han three millions the civil and miscollaneous expanditures. According to that showing the only department with greater expenditures is the pension office, and that includes pensions paid to the turvivers of all of our wars. The many department comes forth with an expenditure nearly twice as large as the mation's interest account.

Sampson Protests.

Staviton & Campbell, who appeared before the court of inquiry as attorneys for Admiral Sampson, have applied to Beerstary Leag for permission to be heard in protest against the approval by the secretary of the minority report written by Admiral Dewy and appended to the Majority report of the court of injuly. The secretary has consented to reside any papers they may eare to submit.

Killed by P. glar.

Miss Harrist Murphy, one of the best known young wemen of Pittsburg, Pa., was murdered in her home by a burglar Wednesday morning. The au-sailant entered through the rear of the house. The disordered room evidenced a desperate struggle. Miss Murphy was treasurer of the Hinsley House Fund, a popular charity. The money is missing.

borrowing your seighbor's paper? If so quit bothering your neighbor and

Tons of Meltad Metal Paured Upon Helpless Victims

HORRIBLE DEATH SCENES.

A Pittsburg Oas Furnace Exploded and Caused the Terrible Dastruction of L fe and Proparty.

Ten men were burned to death and four injured by an explosion of gas at the Sobe furnace of Jones & Lughlin, in Second avenue, near Brady street, Pittsburg, Ps., Thursday, The ex plosion was caused by a slip in the fur nace, the gas and flames belching up ward through the bell. The men were on the furnace platform, 85 feet above the ground. There were 19 men on the furance when the explosion occurred. Fifteen of them were caught in the flamon. Two of them escaped with slight injuries. The other four were the regular men employed as top fillers and escaped without injury.

The explosion was caused by the gas becoming encased in a crust of sinder forming at the bottom of the fucasas. A wheelbarrow containing ore had been sent up to the men and when they went to dump it into the bell of the furnace hey pushed it over too far and it roll ed into the hopper. The barrow weigh-ed 900 pounds and was too heavy for the men to raise. The 15 laborers, all Hungarians, were then sent up to assist them. Had it not been for the barrow acqident no one would have been hurt, as the regular men know how to protect themselves at such times, as similar explosions are of frequent

cocurrence. The explosion occurred in one of the big blast furnaces. The men were at work at the top of the furnace over 120 feet from the ground. Gas, which had accumulated in the furnace, exploded and tons of molten metal and sleg were thrawn over the unfortunate men on the top of the structure. All the men made a rush for the elevator, but it had gone down and there was no escape. To jump meant certain death, and to remain on the platform was just as certain doom.

Tones of molten metal and flames fell upon the men and burned nine of them to death. Their hodies fell to the roof of the mill, 85 feet below, overy bone was broken and an unrecognizable mass of human flosh.

Ordinarily only three men work on the known white people in his community. Mitchell is a shrowd planter, it is get farm and is very popular about 6.15 o'clock one of the heavy iron wagons used in taking up the continuous of the furnace got stuck on the figure and the continuous to what he produced do not be farm. Among those inmen went up, but they could not move the wagon and more went up, until the number reached 14. It was while they were trying to get the wagon re-leased that the fatal explosion took place. All the men at work on top of the furnaces were Slavs and Poles.

Eye witnesses say that it was the most horrible sight they ever witnessed. They say that when the explosion took place there was one great loud report and the heavens were illuminated with a chees of flame, showing the men on top of the furnace running about, gesticulating wildly. The flames and hot metal looked like a volcano in action. Five of the men were blown off the top of the furnace and strange as it may seem, these men ate the ones that are still living. The others hung on the railing, some on he outside, others on the inside, until their clothing was burned off. Two of the victim; hanging on the cutside held on, and remained tensciously clinging to the railing until their fingers were burned off. They then fell to the roof of the mill, dead. Saven of the victims were found dead on the platform of the cupola.

These were completely denuded of clothing by the flames and their bodies were burned almoss to a orisp.
Huadreds of predestrians on Second

avenue had narrow escapes from death when the explosion occurred. Tons of ore, coke and hos emders, some weigaing simust three pound, rained down on Second avenue and many had to run into houses and stores for pretection Our No 369 of the Homestead civision was passing just at the time the gas let go. The coke and other material failing on the car, which had 25 passengers aboard, caused a panic and sary jumped off and more would have followed had not the cooleess of the conductor saved them. None of the passengers was in the least in-

jured, but all were badly coured. Over two tone of the debris fell on Second avenue and a force of 50 men was put to work to often it off the tracks. Traffic was imposed, but within s half hour after the assident all the tracks were cleared. The people residing about the furnace and for blocks on either eide were badly frightened. They rushed from their homes and a few minutes after the report had sounded throughout Soho thousands of people gathered about the furnace. Cl'Iwo of the victims were found in the stock yards of the plant, 250 yards from the furnace. They were horribly burned, but had they not been they would have been killed by such a force.

Every bone in their bodies seemed to be broken. The most distressing feature of the accident was the burning of a man named Frankowics. He was seen by the thousands of people on their way to work to run to the platform ralling and leap into the air. He was a man of flames as he went through the air. He fell to the stock yard shed and literally burned to death before the eyes of the crowd fifty feet below, who had no way to reach him.

The Biggest Fool Yet.

T. M. Exum, a farmer living near Centreville, Tenn., went home and when his wife objected to his shooting into the floor about her feet, shot her dead. He carefully laid her on the bed with the assistance of his children and then blew out his own brains.

SCHLEY HAS FRIENDS

And They Propose to See That He Gets

In the House of Representatives Wednesday Ropresentative Wheeler of Kentucky, a member of the house committee on naval affairs today introduc ed a resolution for an investigation of the Sabley case. The resolution recities the results of the recent court of

inquiry, and adds: "Whereas, Admiral George Dowey, recognized as the foremost naval off cor of the republic, entirely disagrees and dissents from the opinion of his collegues on said board of inquiry,

"Whereas the American people desire that the conduct of Rear Admiral Sobley should be investigated and pass. ed upon by our sens the republic in nowise converted or identified with the navy department, therefore by it.

'Resolved, That the committee on naval affairs of the house of representneives be directed to inquire into the conduct of Rear Admiral Schley from the time he assumed control of the fly. ng squadron up to and including the engagement with the Spanish squadron off the coast of Cuba '

Provision is made for a report to the house of representatives and authority is given to soud for persons and pa

Representative Griffith of Indiana, gation of the navy department and of the Schley case.
Representative Schirm of Maryland,

introduced resolutions wheih, it is said. to a considerable extent represent the views of the Maryland delegation in

congress. The resolutions read:

'That the opinion and finding of Admirl George Devey be and it is here by endersed as the only opinion and finding justified by the evidence adduced and pertinent facts established before the court of inquiry.

full rank, grade, privileges, emolu-ments and pay of officers of said rank in the active service." Representative Mudd of Maryland also introduced a resolution tendering American people to Admiral Behley. Representative Gaines of Tennessee. introduced a resolution reciting the "unparalleled achievement of Admiral

In the house two Domocrats, Messry, Vandiver of Missouri and Cooper of Texas, attempted to scoure unanimous consent to consider Schley resolutions, but Mr. Payne, who had the floor declined to yield.

Mr. Cooper's resolution declares Sohley in command and entitled to credit for the victory of Santiago and directing that he be placed on the active list with the rank he held before

retirement. he language of the court of inquiry reflected upon Admiral Schley and calls or an investigation by seven members of the house.

Miles for Schley.

General Miles made an open declaration approving Deway's verdict on Subley and especially arranging the whole administration for the attempt to steal Schley's glory. He is approved alike by Democrats, Republicans, Senators and Congressmen. This is a hard blow to the navat clique. Congress will undoubtedly order an in vestigation, if public sentiment does not compel the president to reverse to findings of the majority of the court.
General Miles said: 'I am willing so
take the jidgment of Admiral Dawy
in the matter. H, was commander of
a fluct and as such has known the anxieties and responsibilities which rest on a man under these circumstances. He was matramental in the destruction of oan Spanish fluet and knows and resizes the feetings that encompass an officer under such conditions. I think Dovey has summed up the matter in a clear and o noise man ner and I believe his conclusions will be indersed by the particule people of the United Sates. I have no sympa-thy wish the efforts which have been made to destroy the honor of an officer

To be Very Cold.

under such circumstances."

The weatherwise prophets declare that the winter now begun will be the coldest ever knewn by the present generation. Possibly these predictions are inspired by the emissaries of the casal trust. At all events the predictions are very similar to what was heard last year just about this season. heard last year just about this season. Last year the prophets said that the far bearing animals had coast much thicker than usual and that therefore the winter would be much colder than the average. As a matter of resord last winter was rather mild and open. Perhaps the prophets have redeemed their failure of last year by a successful prediction now. Possibly if they keep on making there predictions long enough they will hit it right some time.

FILIPINOS HOSTILE.

The Whole People Have Turned War Traitors

SO SAYS GENERAL CHAFFEE

They Protend Friendship But All th, While Scoretly Support

the Fight Against Ameri-"History affords no parallel of a whole

pople thus practically turning war traitors, and in the genius of no other people was ever found such masterful powers of secreey and dissimulation, but is is needless to say that no powerful State was ever erected or over can be erected upon such immoral and unenlighten d foundations."
This is atement is made by Gan. Ohaf-

fee, military governor of the Pattipof cour martial cases in the islands, the r. o rds of which have been received at the war depirtment.

The case which prought forth this o mnent from Gon. Unaffectual cried join by on a charge of minder. The second and the second course when the second course were tried to the second course when the second course were considered.

cused were soldiers in the insurvent army and after deteat by the American army in the field, abandoned even the show of open opposition of the half uniformed guarrills bands, and took up this residence in Taylay in Morong province, Luzon, a place pretected by an American garrison. Then, following the provisimed policy of the leasurgent onicis, shey proceeded to organize se-cretly a bolo band. After the native population within the lines of the army of openpation had been authorized to catablish civil government, the band came forward under the leadership of a resident padre, dictated and secured "That the thanks of congress are hereby extended to the said Rear Admiral Schloy retired, and to the officers and men under his command for their brays and efficient conduct in their brays and efficient conduct in their served with due appearance and their brays and efficient conduct in they served with due appearance and their brays and efficient conduct in they served with due appearance and their brays and efficient conduct in the served with due appearance and the served with th achieving the victory over the Spanish fleet under the command of Admiral Cervera:

"That Rear Admiral Schloy be placed upon the liss of retired rear admirals of the United States navy with the states of the United States navy with the states of the insurrection. This dual form of the United States navy with the states everywhere, in strongly garrisoned cities like Manila as well as the isted everywhere, in strongly gar-risoned cities like Manila as well as the smallest places. The municipal officers of Taytay next entered upon a series of murders and continued their work until the growing number of mysterious disappearances from the community led to the discovery of the parpetrators by the American authorities "One undeniable truth," says Gen. Chaffee, "stands out in this case as in Schley in destroying the entire Spanish equadron with consummate skill and torrible celerity."

Resolution makes the opinion of Admiral hundreds of like cases of murdor, that the average native of these islands has not more than the morest runimen carries and desired and the second of his interior and hi

him for their neffricus purposes.

Else of the seven natives word teneed to be hung, but Gen. Uniff. commuted the sentence in the cases of three of them to imprisonment as hard labor for life.

labor for life,

The seventh native, Leonardo Posoy, a regularly ordained priest, asked for and was granted a separate trial.

At his trial Posoy, who was held to be the chief agent in the Taylay murders, took advantage of the loophole which appaared to be afforded by his position as priost, by contenuing that while the participators in the wholesale murders in Taylay would confess the same at confessional, he was reatrained samo at confessional, he was restrained

by his office to keep silence.

Gon. Chaffee pronounced this deform of no value, saying that "the consional does not lay upon any next or layman, the obligation of the chaffee of the cha prossing knowledge of crimes be committed by third parties, the summation of which could have prevented without violating the creey of the confessional." In this ticular case, it is stated the know of she crimes was brought directly he priest's notice and was not ge through the confessional. His sen

Murdered and Robbed.

was commuted to imprionment for

The body of James B. Hey, sear of the Paville Lumber company, Wednesday found buried in a shall renen stoogside she Rio Grande track near Sixth and Threeoth street Ballinear Sixth and Threeoth street Ballinear Sixth and Threeoth street Ballinear Sixth home of Peter Mortensen, a contractor living at 2210 Walnut avenue and collected \$3,800 which Mortensen owed the Pacine Lumour company, and which into in the steragon Hay had refused to aucent, and contract the steragon of the state of the steragon hay a state that the steragon has a state that the steragon hay a state that the steragon has the state that the steragon has a state that the state which iard in the ateracon Hay had refused to accept, not carring to leave that amount in the effice safe at night. He gave a receipt to Mortensen for the money and left the latter's house with the remark that he was going to take the money to Manager G. R. Romney of the lamber company. Since that time nothing has been heard of Hay until Wednesday when his body was found. The money was gone and to the back of Hay's head was a great jagged wound. Hay was 31 years of age and was prominent in Mormon church work. He came to Salt Lake from Australia several years age. Peter Mortensen acveral years ago. Peter Mortensen was arrested Wednesday afternoon charged with being connected with the murder. Mortensen, it is stated, gave the police their first information in regard to the location of the body. He denies all knowledge of the urime.

An Uprising Feared.

Cart Lindsay, an employe of the American Lamp and Brass Company, at Treaton, N. J., was made blied by hydrichloric acid, thrown in his face by a young woman who worked at the same beach with him. The two had a dispute over a piece of work and becoming enraged the young woman ploked up a pan of the seid and hurled the contents at Lindsay, striking him full in the face. It addition to the loss of his sight Lindsay is terribly merked by the acid. The young woman has not been arrested.

The authorities in Manils evidently foar a rising, for Manils papers report that artillery is being placed in places about the city herestofore practically unprotected except by small infantry gust detachments. Galling gus have been placed in the headquarters of the department of Bouthern Luson and it is take up a position in the ingoon at the rear of the headquarters building. Old Fort Sattingo too, is bristling with gust. Two rapid fire gurs have been mounted on the ramparts, one of them of the mounted on the Buffalo, Gen. Chaffee's private launch. The authorities in Manile evidently