

THE DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY

FIFTY-SECOND YEAR

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1901. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

NUMBER 281.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY'S SIDE PRESENTED.

Appellant Will Probably Get Through With
His Evidence Next Week—Pilot
Nunez Tells His Story.

Washington, Oct. 15.—The presentation of the Schley side of the case was continued in the Schley court of inquiry today. At the instance of Mr. Raynor, the judge advocate summoned Lieut. Commander James H. Sears, who was Admiral Schley's flag officer on board the Brooklyn during the war with Spain. He testified to many details connected with the campaign and was followed by other naval officers, who served on the Brooklyn.

LIST FOR THE DAY.
The list for the day included Lieut. Commander N. E. Mason, executive officer of the Brooklyn; Lieut. Commander T. D. Griffin, who had charge of the powder division of Admiral Schley's flagship and Lieut. S. Edward Simpson, who was in charge of the 8-inch turret of the Brooklyn and opened fire on the Spaniards when they came within range of the Brooklyn. Charles Webster and Edward McCauley, the former being a watch officer and the latter signal officer on the Brooklyn. It was the understanding that if this list could not be completed today the officers named should come on tomorrow. Admiral Schley thinks it quite probable that the presentation of his testimony in his behalf can be completed by the end of the week. He will be the last of the witnesses to be heard and will make a review of the entire campaign, covering the points in controversy.

PILOT NUNEZ.
Eduardo Nunez, the Cuban pilot, was among those who were called to correct former testimony. He added to his statement yesterday that he had seen the Brooklyn firing on May 31, the day of the bombardment of the Colon. He said that he was on the vessel when it was at that time and did not participate in the engagement. He also made a correction in his former statement concerning his conversation with Commander Schley on the morning of the engagement. He said that he had been in the harbor at that time and that he had seen the Brooklyn firing on May 31, the day of the bombardment of the Colon. He said that he was on the vessel when it was at that time and did not participate in the engagement. He also made a correction in his former statement concerning his conversation with Commander Schley on the morning of the engagement. He said that he had been in the harbor at that time and that he had seen the Brooklyn firing on May 31, the day of the bombardment of the Colon.

LIUET. COM. SEARS.
Lieut. Commander Sears followed Nunez. Raynor questioned him, saying at the beginning of the examination that he would ask him concerning the points of the precept and requesting that replies should be as concise as possible. Mr. Sears said that when the flying squadron arrived at Cienfuegos he knew nothing of a code of signals for communicating with the Cuban insurgents. Questioned concerning the code of signals, he said that it had been brought to Commander Schley by the Hawk and by no other vessel to his knowledge. Commander Sears gave a detailed account of the examination of the steamer Adula, the examination on and pointing as follows: "Now coming to Cienfuegos, give us the principal incidents that took place while the fleet lay off Cienfuegos, and especially an incident with which you are familiar, the coming in of the Adula."

"The Adula arrived off the port of Cienfuegos and was boarded at first under orders from Commander Schley by the Castine, and after Capt. Berry, of the Castine had made his report to the commodore, the commodore sent one of the officers of the Brooklyn, Lieut. Commander T. D. Griffin, to the Adula. After he had returned and made report the commodore directed me to go aboard the Adula and see if I could contrive some manner of inducing the captain of the Adula, an Englishman, to put himself out a little to tell us

something about what was going on inside of Cienfuegos. The captain said, of course, he would be very glad to do it, as he was coming under some authority from our fleet in Jamaica. He suggested that when he came out on the next day we should bring him to with a shot that anybody observing it from shore would see that he was acting under force and that anybody who could speak Spanish could find out all they pleased from the refugees he had on board."

"With what understanding did they go into the port?"
"That he was to come out the next day and it would be possible for us to get that information, in fact that it would be very easy to do so."

"Did he come out the next day?"
"He did not."
The witness also stated that Commodore Schley had told him that Capt. McCalla had brought a code of signals for communication with the insurgents on shore near Cienfuegos.

BLOCKADE OF CIENFUEGOS.
Describing the blockade of Cienfuegos, Commander Sears stated that it had been maintained from one to four miles out and that the report was restricted inside with instructions to keep close to the mouth of the harbor and maintain careful watch, not permitting any suspicious incidents.

The witness in giving the details of the blockade of Cienfuegos to Santiago, said the weather was boisterous with a heavy sea and that coal was scarce and that it was not until the day of the engagement that the blockade was maintained. He said that the blockade was maintained from one to four miles out and that the report was restricted inside with instructions to keep close to the mouth of the harbor and maintain careful watch, not permitting any suspicious incidents.

The witness said the reconnaissance of May 27, when the color was fired upon, developed the strength of the land batteries and they had proved to be stronger than he had supposed they were. Commander Schley had said, he said, that the batteries were of the dimensions of the Spanish ships they were of such a large size that they could not get in the harbor in consideration of the narrowness of the channel. He said that the only way they could make at the Diamond shoal in front of the entrance and I still believe that vessels of such size cannot enter Santiago, not being under the most favorable conditions.

"I was in my room when I heard the cry of the executive officers 'Clear ship for action.' I knew what that meant and ran to the quarter deck. I looked about to see if the prescribed signal, 'Enemy is escaping,' was up and saw that it was. I met the commodore on the quarter deck. He declared the signal to close in all of which were taken aboard the ship. She was directly on our bearing from the entrance to the port."

"As the ship swung toward the Teresa she swung slowly around. To me it looked as if she was not holding exactly steady course, and the helm of our ship was eased one way or the other to keep our ram pointing toward the Teresa. The Teresa slowly turned square to starboard and then she came on and I got a view of the next ship following in her wake. It was my observation that the Brooklyn was then held up to meet the second ship approaching. Of course, we ported helm."



MISS STONE AND TYPES OF THE BULGARIAN BRIGANDS WHO ARE DEMANDING \$110,000 FOR HER RELEASE.

of a suitable currency system, adapted to our needs and our banking system, is one of the living issues of the day and will so continue until it has been intelligently solved."

Mr. Frank W. Tracy, chairman of the committee on uniform laws, submitted its report.

It sets forth that the negotiable instrument law had been considered in many legislatures last winter, but was successful in only one state—Pennsylvania. The lawyers from the smaller towns are opposing it, as one of them said, "because it would probably take away my bread and butter."

Mr. A. C. Anderson, chairman of the committee on internal revenue taxation, reported for the purpose of having a reduction made in internal revenue laws. The statement that the committee on internal revenue taxation, reported for the purpose of having a reduction made in internal revenue laws. The statement that the committee on internal revenue taxation, reported for the purpose of having a reduction made in internal revenue laws.

NO DEMAND FOR RANSOM.
Sofia, Oct. 15.—Although the time fixed by the brigands to claim the money or to announce the fate of the captive, it is now learned that the band has dissolved, but Miss Stone is kept under surveillance at some distance from the city. She was rendered the mountains uninhabitable. The efforts of the police to arrest Sarakoff, formerly president of the Macedonian committee in the kidnapping, are still unavailing. The failure is due to the sympathy of the inhabitants and local authorities.

LETTER FROM MISS STONE.
New York, Oct. 15.—According to a dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Sofia, further word has come from Miss Stone, in the following letter written to W. W. Put, president of the Turkish mission, in Constantinople:



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"My Honored Friend—I write to inform you that on the 2nd of September I was captured by a great number of armed men—some forty—as I traveled from Banko to Diamantia, with about twelve teachers, students and others. They took with me for my companion Mrs. Catherine Telika. The reason they captured us is for a ransom. The price which they demand for us is 25,000 pounds, Turkish, which sum must be paid in gold, and this entirely without the knowledge of the Turkish and Bulgarian governments. Within the term of eighteen days from today, the condition of Mrs. Telika, I decided the limit as she is to give birth to a child in three months."

"We are pursued by a Turkish army. I beg Dr. Haskell himself to go to Constantinople and exert himself for the payment of the ransom at Samakoff, where men will receive it on presenting an order from me."

"The men who captured us at first showed courtesy and consideration toward us but now since Turkish soldiers and bashi bazouks have begun to pursue us and the ransom is delayed our condition is altogether changed."

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**THE BRIGANDS
THREATEN DEATH**
Mme. Telika Anxious to Have
Their Pursuit Stopped.

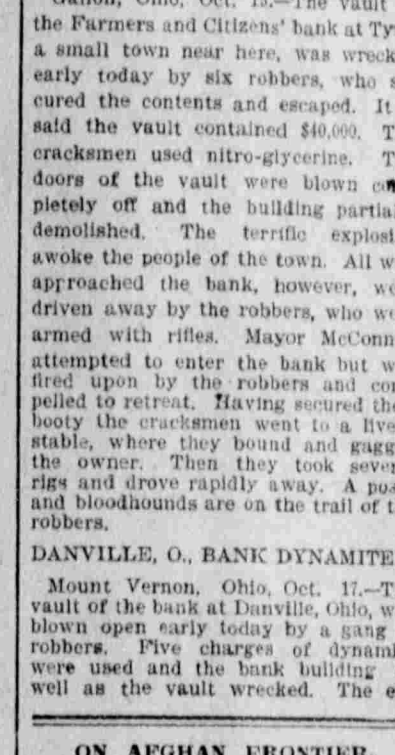
IN UNDERGROUND RETREAT
No One Has Appeared at Samakoff to Demand the Ransom Money or Tell of Captives' Fate.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Oct. 15.—The parents of Mme. Telika, the Bulgarian teacher who was captured by brigands with Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary, have received another letter from their daughter urging the step already taken, namely, stopping the military pursuit, because the brigands threaten the prisoners with immediate death in the event of danger to themselves. The writer says that she and Miss Stone are hidden in a subterranean retreat and are treated courteously. She also says the only means of securing their release is to pay the ransom demanded.

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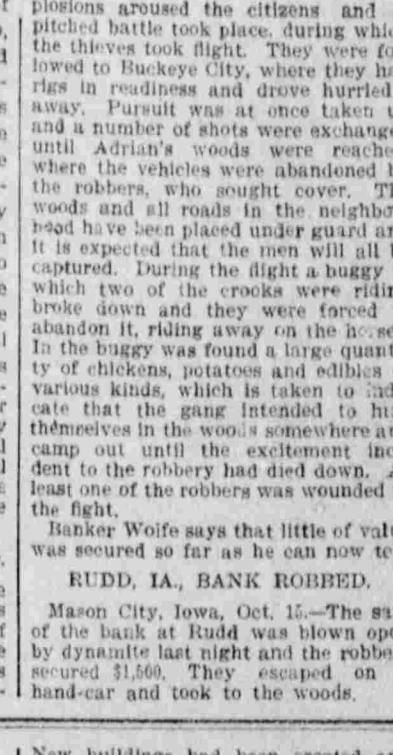
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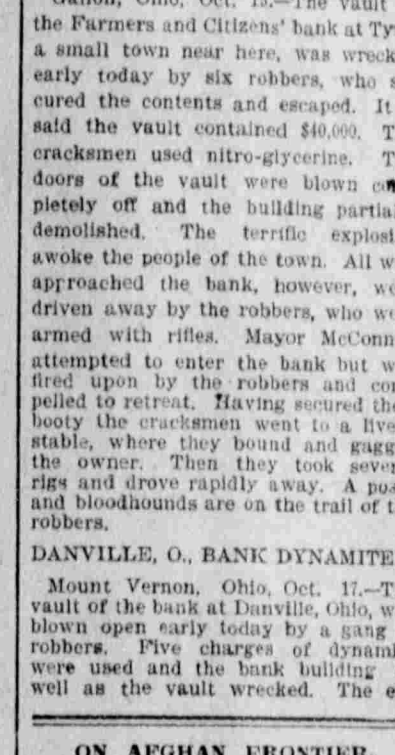
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BANK ROBBERS GET FORTY THOUSAND

Blew Open a Safe at Tyro, O.—Fired on
People With Rifles—Banks at Danville,
O., and Rudd, Ia., Dynamited.



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ON AFGHAN FRONTIER.
British Political Officer Reports
Everything Perfectly Quiet.

New York, Oct. 15.—The Simla correspondent of the Times says a report from the British political officer at the Khyber Pass shows that everything is perfectly quiet on the frontier and traders are passing through. The scene at the funeral of the late Amer at Kabul was described as a dramatic one. The chief kadi addressing the people at a durbur, declared that Abdul Rahman could not be buried until the new Amer had assumed power. Then he would the turban round his head, and saluted him as amir.

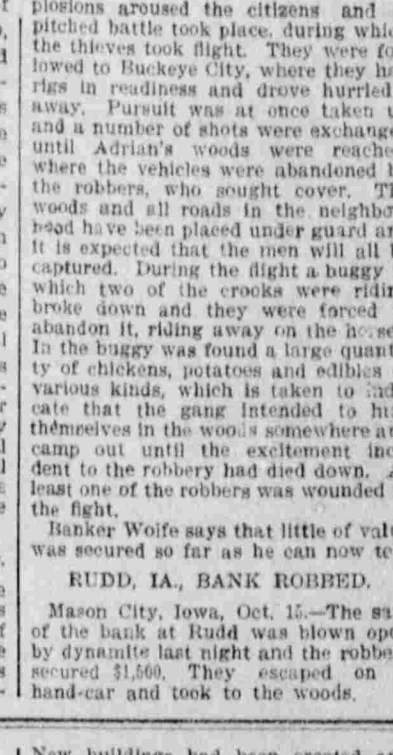
Habib Ullah addressed the multitude, proclaiming his intention of maintaining his father's kingdom unimpaired and unimpaired, and of continuing in alliance with friendly relations with the British government.

CHAMBERLAIN'S ADDRESS.
Says Drunkenness Cannot be Put
Down by Coercive Legislation.

New York, Oct. 15.—Mr. Chamberlain, says the Tribune, in his address to the clergy, devoted himself in a recent address to a Birmingham temperance society to showing that it is not by coercive legislation that drunkenness can be put down, but by gradual improvement of the physical and moral condition of the people. If the figures which he read are to be relied upon, there are three million total abstainers in the British empire, which is a proof that the heaven of moral suasion is working rapidly. He referred to his old doctrine of municipal control of public houses, and suggested that the sale of intoxicating grocers and clubs should be subject to the approval of the licensing authorities. No scheme of reform which assumes the possibility of confiscating the interests of the publican could, he asserted, be successful, with the emphasis of conviction, ever be tolerated by public opinion.

GERMAN EVANGELICALS.
Pass a Resolution Which Makes
Catholics Indignant.

New York, Oct. 15.—A resolution adopted by the general assembly of the evangelical alliance at Breslau causes indignation on the part of the Austrian bishops, says the Vienna correspondent of the Times. The resolution expressed grateful satisfaction at the blessed progress of the evangelical movement in Austria. The general assembly sent hearty greetings to the Austrian bishops, who were considered as the most faithful and energetic of the movement. The resolution was adopted by a large majority. There is no ill feeling between American and English actors. Instead, there is a reciprocity that tends to link our countries strongly together. Mr. Goodwin and Maxine Elliot are making a marked success of 'When We Were Twenty-One' and I may say that it is one of the best accepted plays of the season."



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AMERICAN ACTORS.
Henry Irving Says They Are
Succeeding Well in England.

New York, Oct. 15.—Interviewed concerning the reports that American actors have been treated harshly by London audiences, Sir Henry Irving, who has just arrived in this country, said: "Your actors are playing to the most successful and enthusiastic audiences in England. Gillette, in 'Sherlock Holmes' is creating the sensation of the season in London. I saw the play the day before I sailed and found much merit in the play and the manner in which it was presented. There is no ill feeling between American and English actors. Instead, there is a reciprocity that tends to link our countries strongly together. Mr. Goodwin and Maxine Elliot are making a marked success of 'When We Were Twenty-One' and I may say that it is one of the best accepted plays of the season."

SEARCHED FOR WEAPONS.
Judge and Counsel in Powers Trial
Submitted to the Ordeal.

Georgetown, Ky., Oct. 15.—Under the operation of Judge Cantrell's order that all persons be searched for concealed weapons before being permitted to enter the room where the trial of Caleb Powers is being held, the judge and all the lawyers on both sides submitted to a search this morning at the hands of deputy sheriffs.

The trial is now under way in earnest. D. M. Woodson, of Frankfort, was the commonwealth's first witness.

B. B. Molineux Gets a New Trial.
Albany, N. Y., Oct. 15.—The court of appeals has granted Roland B. Molineux a new trial.

Molineux was convicted of the murder of Katherine J. Adams in New York city and sentenced to death. The court grants a new trial on a prevailing opinion written by Judge Warner of Rochester, his principal counsel, being that the lower court erred in admitting evidence as to another alleged crime, the death of Barnett, and thus merged two issues.

Price of Coffee Advanced.
New York, Oct. 15.—An advance of a half a cent per pound in the price of their package coffee has just been announced by the Arbuckle Bros., which makes the net 9 cents. It is said the coffee houses affiliated with the American Sugar Refining company, have made no change in the price of package coffee.

UTAH SHEEP SALES.
A Chicago special to the Deseret News from the Union Stock yards at Chicago, under date of today, states that Robinson & Company's sheep morning sold on the Union Stock yards at 40 cents, at the rate of \$4.50 per hundred weight and 200 Utah ewes and wethers averaging 85 pounds at the rate of \$4.50 per hundred weight.