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SAPOLIO
Reduction Plant Burned. FLORENCE, Colo., July 23.—A fire, said to be of incendiary origin, entirely destroyed the big plant of the El Paso Reduction Company, near Florence, early today. Loss on the plant will reach \$250,000, and on ore, \$25,000. Insurance about \$100,000. The mill was owned by Philadelphia capitalists.
Found Still But Not Moonshiners. NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 23.—The posse of revenue officers and deputy marshals that went to Putnam County to aid in capturing the illicit still where the battle of Saturday occurred, returned here tonight. They found the still and destroyed it. None of its operators was caught, however.

INQUIRY AND SUIT

Charges Against Schley to Be Investigated.

THE ADMIRAL WILL DEMAND IT
After the Naval Inquiry He Will Sue the Author of the "History of the United States Navy" for Libel.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Washington Post last night telegraphed Admiral Schley that in an editorial it insisted that he owed it to himself, as well as to his friends, to begin proceedings against Mr. Macloy, the author of the "History of the United States Navy," to improve the latter's charge, adding: "Will you do this? Please wire statement." Today it received the following telegram:

"Great Neck, L. I., July 23.—Editor Washington Post: I believe the first step should be investigation of all matter by a court, then a civil action afterward. I am preparing to take this course."
W. S. SCHLEY.

The Post in the morning, as a result of extensive inquiries based upon the Admiral's dispatch, will say, in part: "Admiral Schley purposes to ask an investigation at the hands of a naval court of inquiry and then to sue Historian Macloy for libel. His action is the sequel to the development during the past week, when the entire country has been stirred by the publication of the unexampled abuse poured out upon him in the third volume of E. S. Macloy's 'History of the United States Navy,' in which publication Schley is said to have run away, 'in cattif flight,' and is, in addition, denounced as a coward, a cur and a traitor."

The Schley court of inquiry will undoubtedly be one of the most celebrated cases in the naval or military history of the country. The high rank of the officers involved in the controversy, and the intense public feeling which has been aroused will combine to give to the investigation a dramatic interest. Nothing has occurred in Washington for many years that will compare with it. The appointment of the court of inquiry is expected to be made by Secretary Root, though it would be in the power of the President to make the selection, if he chose. This is hardly likely to occur, however. Mr. Long has already stated that if Admiral Schley requested a court of inquiry he would grant the request, and has also expressed his willingness personally to select the court. While he has not made any statement as to his own opinion, it is every reason to believe that he favors Admiral Dewey and Rear-Admirals Ramsey and Benham, the two latter being upon the retired list, and that the Admiral Walker has been suggested, but it is known that he has expressed views in the Simpson-Schley controversy in antagonism to Schley, and his appointment would, therefore, be seriously questioned. It is said that Dewey, Ramsey and Benham have always carefully avoided giving an opinion as to the merits of the controversy.

Three names are mentioned because that number is specified in the regulations for courts of inquiry. There is a possibility that Admiral Dewey might not be excused, as he would have a right to do, but it is also morally certain that in this event he would be specifically detailed by the Secretary for service on the board. This would mean his resignation. Imperative, Secretary Root has, from the moment that a court of inquiry was suggested, favored the appointment of Admiral Dewey, believing that his appointment would give the highest character to the court, and that any decision it might reach would be accepted by the American people.

The Grounds of Criticism.
With respect to the matters to be inquired into by the court of inquiry, the Post says that it might be difficult to state briefly the main questions which will come before the court, but that Admiral Schley condensed them in a letter written to Senator Hale, chairman of the Senate committee on naval affairs, February 18, 1898. This letter divided the criticisms of himself into four heads, as follows:

- First—The alleged delay off Cienfuegos, Cuba.
- Second—The alleged slow progress toward Santiago de Cuba from Cienfuegos.
- Third—The retrograde movements on the 24th and 25th of May which refers to the turning of the fleet from Santiago towards Key West.
- Fourth—The battle of Santiago and the destruction of Cervera's fleet.

It is to be expected, says the Post, that Admiral Schley, in his letter to the Secretary requesting a court of inquiry, will specify these grounds of criticism, and that Secretary Root will, in turn, repeat them in his order assembling the court. It is expected that as soon as Secretary Root receives request for a court of inquiry from Admiral Schley, he will name its personnel and issue an order for its assembling.

Admiral Sampson, who will, next to Admiral Schley, be the principal figure at the inquiry, is stationed at the Boston Navy Yard. Of the Captains at Santiago, Captain Cook, of the Brooklyn, is at Annapolis; Captain Clark, of the Oregon, is at League Island; Captain Chadwick, of the Admiral Sampson's flagship, the New York, is at Newport; Captain Rear-Admiral Taylor, of the Indiana, is at the Brooklyn Navy Yard; Captain Long, who is in command of the fleet, is at the North Atlantic Squadron; Lieutenant-Commander Wainwright, of the Gloucester, is superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis; Lieutenant Sharp, of the Vixen, is executive officer of the Hartford, which is now off the coast of Sweden. Captain Philip, of the Texas, is dead.

A court of inquiry differs from a court-martial in that it has no power to inflict a sentence. It is organized simply for the purpose of investigating questions of fact, but it has authority to make the inquiry complete and exhaustive.

An important officer of the court will be the Judge-Advocate and Recorder, who interrogates the witnesses. Secretary Root will undoubtedly take unusual care in the selection of this officer, who will be chosen from the list of Captains who participated with Dewey in the Manila battle. Under the Naval regulations, Admiral Schley will be allowed the attendance of counsel who will have the right to suggest questions to the Judge-Advocate. It is not known whether

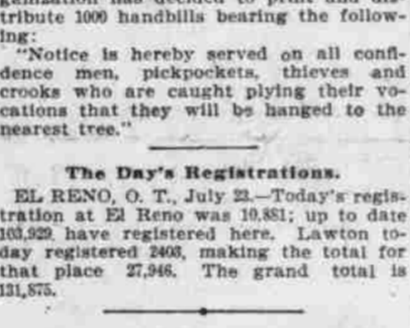
IN ALLEN'S PLACE

William H. Hunt Will Be Governor of Porto Rico.

NOW SECRETARY OF THE ISLAND
Free Trade Between the United States and Porto Rico Will Be Announced in a Presidential Proclamation Thursday.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—William H. Hunt, the present secretary of Porto Rico, has been selected to succeed Governor Charles H. Allen upon the latter's retirement.

GIVEN THE FREEDOM OF LONDON.



LONDON, July 23.—The presentation of the freedom of the City of London to Lord Milner, of Cape Town, today, was made the occasion of another 3000 demonstration in favor of the war in South Africa and the policy of the government. Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, the Duke of Devonshire, President of the Council, and other Cabinet Ministers; Lord Cromer, British Diplomatic Agent in Egypt, and Sir Claude Macdonald, British Minister to China, were among those on the platform.

Lord Milner, in a speech, said the compromising of the settlement of the South African situation by injudicious concessions must not be thought of, nor should the risk of a popular rising be run by treating deliberate and criminal defiance between the stout old burghers of the late republics and the "roving ruffians" harrowing their fellow British subjects of Cape Colony. "While it was resolved to treat the old burghers, when the war was over, with fairness and even generosity, convincing them that, though they had lost independence, they had not lost their freedom," continued Lord Milner. "The loyalists in South Africa who had shown such splendid devotion to the empire and the work of reconstruction already going on should not be alienated." By the bold development of resources and an incorruptible government, it was hoped, his Lordship concluded, soon to relieve Great Britain of what had been called the "obsession" of South Africa.

Lord Milner was given the freedom of London. Dr. Koch says bovine tuberculosis is not transmissible to the human system. Page 2. There are rumors in London of peace negotiations to end the Boer war. Page 2.

Montana Mining Suit.
Another Action to Have the Trust Deal Set Aside.
BUTTE, Mont., July 23.—John MacGinnis, vice-president and general manager of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, has brought suit in the District Court here against the Boston & Montana Company, its directors and officers, the Amalgamated Company and its president to have a receiver appointed for the Boston & Montana. He wants a decree that the Amalgamated has no right to any of the shares of the Boston & Montana and that the shares now held by it be canceled and surrendered to the latter company. The transfer of control in the Boston & Montana was made to the Amalgamated recently through the decision of the New Jersey court. MacGinnis claims that the Boston & Montana are being prejudiced by the transfer of control. He owns 100 shares.

MINERS IN SESSION

Fourth International Congress Convened at Boise.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES URGED
Another Speaker Would Have Congress Declare for an Open River for Inland Empire—Portland in Race for Next Session.

BOISE, Idaho, July 23.—The fourth annual session of the International Mining Congress convened at the Columbia Theater at 10 o'clock this morning. Representatives from 35 states and territories and three foreign countries were present. The meeting was opened with an address of welcome by Governor Hunt. He was followed by Mayor Alexander, who tendered the keys of the city to the visitors. Judge J. H. Richards then welcomed the congress on behalf of the citizens, delivering an oral address that attracted much attention. Responses were made by E. L. Shafter, of Cleveland, O.; Professor W. H. Tibbals, of Salt Lake, and Tom Esling, of Los Angeles. President L. Bradford Prince, of New Mexico, then delivered his annual address. He reviewed the previous sessions and spoke of the work to be done. Mr. Prince stated that the principal object of the congress was to secure the establishment of a Department of Mines. He said it was necessary and the great industry ought to have such assured success.

To Indorse Louisiana Expedition.
Delegate C. J. Moore, of Colorado, offered the following resolution, which was referred to the committee on resolutions: "Resolved, That the International Mining Congress, assembled at Boise, Idaho, extends to the president and directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition its fraternal greetings and promises for it an active and continued interest and support."
"We also urge upon the Legislatures of the several states such a generous financial recognition of the coming exposition as shall contribute materially to its already assured success."
At the afternoon session Secretary Mahon read letters from President McKinley, Vice-President Roosevelt and several other prominent Government officials, all expressing regret at their inability to attend the sessions of the congress.

Free Trade Proclamation.
WASHINGTON, July 23.—Free trade between the United States and Porto Rico will be proclaimed Thursday. Attorney-General Knox is preparing the proclamation which will be issued. There will be two proclamations, the first declaring the establishment of civil government in Porto Rico and the second the establishment of free trade between the United States and the island.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.
Fast Mail Boats to Ply Between San Francisco and Manila.
MANILA, July 23.—The reports submitted to Adjutant-General Corbin by Major James B. Alshire, in charge of the water transportation department of the Army in Manila, show the saving of \$200 daily for the last three months. It is expected, in view of this economy, to operate some transports direct between Manila and New York. Adjutant-General Corbin recommends the use of two of the fastest transports in a monthly mail service between San Francisco and Manila, to insure quick handling of the mails.

Deaths in Philippine Army.
WASHINGTON, July 23.—Under date of June 25, General MacArthur reports the following deaths in the Philippines: Harry Robinson, Corporal, Forty-ninth Infantry; Thomas E. Phillips, Second Infantry; W. A. Miller, Sixteenth Infantry; Cabell, Twelfth Infantry; John J. Menzer, Twelfth Infantry; Clifford Chambers, Corporal, Forty-ninth Infantry; Oa-

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