

## THE KAISER MAY CHALLENGE.

His Majesty Said to Want to Possess the America's Cup.

DON'T LIKE THE METEOR.

Persuaded That Yachts of That Class Can Accomplish Nothing—German Builders Studying Question.

New York, Oct. 9.—Much interest has been excited in Berlin by the rumor that it is the emperor's intention to challenge for the America's cup but nothing definite is known on the subject, says the Berlin correspondent of the World.

For two years the emperor has been ambitious to challenge for the cup, but his advisers have dissuaded him from trying until some finality was attained regarding the build of the yacht necessary.

The Kaiser is persuaded that with a yacht of the Meteor class he can accomplish nothing. German builders at present are closely studying the questions involved and the Kaiser is kept constantly posted, but nothing is yet known except that builders have been sounded both in this country and England on the subject.

Steamship Lines Consolidated.

New York, Oct. 9.—The Tribune prints the following special from Bangor, Maine:

Ever since the sale to Charles W. Morse of New York of the Boston and Bangor and Kennebec steamship lines rumors have been in circulation here that he would also get control of the International Steamship company between Boston and Provincial ports and the Portland Steamship Co., between Boston and Portland. Now it is said positively that the transfers of these properties have been made. These purchases give Mr. Morse the four principal steamship lines between Boston and Maine, viz: The International line, the Boston and Bangor line, the Portland Steamship Co., and the Kennebec line. These lines own eleven fine steamers. It is said here that Mr. Morse already controls the Maine Steamship Co., but between Portland and New York, thus leaving only one independent line to Maine. He will build several more steamers for use on the various lines, and make other improvements.

Incendiaries Arrested.

New York, Oct. 9.—A letter purporting to be signed by Chauncey M. Depew, John D. Rockefeller and Mark Hanna, was turned over to the police at Newark, N. J., by a storekeeper of that place, and as a result four men are under arrest charged with burglary and arson. The letter was addressed to John Tortelli and contained the statement that the signers had set fire to the storekeeper's place of business and referred to articles stolen from the building. Oscar Steigelm, Marcus Dussler, Chas. Hoyt, step-father of Dussler, and Raimon Catena, all of Newark, were arrested and are charged with the offense of burning the building, robbing it and then sending the letter. It is said that the men have confessed.

Habib Kahn Proclaimed Ameer.

Simla, Oct. 9.—Habib Oullah Khan has been officially proclaimed ameer, and the accession has been accepted by his brothers and the sirdars. All is quiet at Kabul.

BERLIN TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

Germans Say Foreigners Crowd Them Out of the Laboratories.

New York, Oct. 9.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times says that, according to the Berliner Tageblatt, the minister of education has issued new regulations in regard to the admission of foreign students at the Berlin Technical college. The Germans complain that the foreigners crowd them out of the laboratories and lecture rooms and that the foreigners are admitted without any documentary evidence of previous education. The chief offenders are Russians.

It is now reported that the minister directs that Russians are only to be admitted if they can prove previous attendance or matriculation at a Russian technical college. Other foreigners

## The Cause of Many Sudden Deaths.

There is a disease prevailing in this country most dangerous because so deceptive. Many sudden deaths are caused by heart disease, pneumonia, heart failure or apoplexy are often the result of kidney disease. If kidney trouble is allowed to advance the kidneys themselves break down and waste away call by call.

Bladder troubles most always result from a derangement of the kidneys and a cure is obtained quickest by a proper treatment of the kidneys. If you are feeling badly you can make no mistake by taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and sold by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sized bottles. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery and a book that tells all about it, both sent free by mail, Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper.

must produce a certificate of general education as well as proof that they have attended a technical college. It has also been decided, according to the Berliner Tageblatt, that a small class of students called "Hospitales" now admitted to the lectures at German universities as guests, without the right of obtaining certificates or degrees, shall be abolished in the machine engineering department of the college, and only allowed in other departments under exceptional circumstances.

N. Y. BAR RESOLUTIONS.

Favor Free Speech but the Suppression of Needless Agitation.

New York, Oct. 9.—The association of the bar of the city of New York has just adopted a memorial on the death of President McKinley.

In part it says: "As members of the profession, especially charged with the administration of justice, we declare our conviction, in view of the tragic occurrence, which we so deeply deplore, that never in the history of this nation has it been of more vital importance that just laws be enacted and impartially and firmly executed, and that the proper view of free speech and wholesome criticism of public measures and methods of public administration reckless agitation and the glorification of lawless violence be repressed."

To Command New Zealand Forces.

New York, Oct. 9.—A dispatch from Wellington, N. Z., to the Times says Gen. Babington has been appointed, with the approval of King Edward, to the command of the forces in New Zealand. It is not known whether he will accept the position. He is now on his way to England.

Monster Petition to the Czar.

New York, Oct. 9.—A dispatch from Helsingfors to the Times says a new monster petition to the czar in regard to the military edicts has been signed by 40,000 persons. The petition states that the new laws are directed against the right of the Finns to enjoy a political and national existence of their own.

Loss by Chicago Fire.

Chicago, Oct. 9.—The total loss in last night's fire is \$395,000, divided as follows: Peabody Coal company, \$345,000; the six-story building and contents, occupied by Davidson Marble company, Globe Heat & Light company, and Weisbach Light company, \$290,000; Chicago & Northwestern Railway, freight sheds and rolling stock, \$50,000.

To Study French Artillery.

New York, Oct. 9.—Fifteen Mexican artillery officers will sail for Antwerp on the Bas Star liner Southwark today en route to France, where they will study the manufacture and manipulation of the French ordnance. The officers with a single exception—Col. Gilberto Luna—are captains or lieutenants in the artillery branch of the Mexican army. They have been commissioned by President Diaz to spend two years at Le Creusot and study the famous artillery made there which has been adopted by the Mexican government in place of the German guns formerly

used. Col. Luna in an interview said that the Mexican army was in splendid shape. The country was free from brigands, he said, and in every way was in a peaceful as well as prosperous condition. On the day previous to his departure from the City of Mexico, Col. Luna had a long talk with President Diaz, who, he said, is in splendid health.

Sternberg Resumes His Duties.

Washington, Oct. 9.—Surgeon-General Sternberg has resumed his duties at the war department after an absence of several months spent in an inspection of the medical department of the army in the Philippines.

In regard to his visit he said: "I found the health conditions very satisfactory. I was very much surprised to find that in the lowlands, which are devoted to rice culture, there is comparatively little malaria. Similar localities in our own southern states are very much more unhealthy. Malarial fevers are somewhat more prevalent at higher levels, but the summits of the mountain ranges are as a rule quite healthful."

For Equality of the Sexes.

New York, Oct. 9.—A dispatch to the Times from Brussels says that at a meeting of socialists attended by a large number from all over Belgium a resolution was passed in favor of political equality of the sexes, but not a popular demand for universal suffrage for women until it is secured for men. The labor party, however, adheres to its program, which includes suffrage for both sexes for the communal and provincial elections.

American Bicycle Company.

New York, Oct. 9.—In the annual report of the American Bicycle company, just made public, President Coleman says: Starting with 28 bicycle factories, the manufacture of bicycles has been concentrated. There has also been a concentration of selling departments to New York, Chicago, and San Francisco. With the adoption of this new policy the greatest economy will be reached and a saving of not less than half a billion for the disrepair. The bicycle business for 1901 was disappointing. The automobile department is on a profit paying basis.

The following directors have been elected to serve three years: P. A. Lozier, A. Featherstone, Wm. Barbour, J. E. Bromley and Otto Unzicker.

Dr. Stein Leaves for Washington.

Halifax, N. S., Oct. 9.—Dr. Stein, the Arctic explorer, has left Lewisburg, C. B. for Washington. He denies that Dr. Deldrich is insane, and says that probably Peary and the doctor are both to blame for the disagreement. Dr. Stein does not know that Peary discovered gold in the north but believes gold is there in plenty.

International Construction Co.

Phoenix, Ariz., Oct. 9.—The International Construction and Development company has filed articles of incorporation with the territorial secretary. The capital is given as \$10,000,000. The incorporators are Richard D. Coulter, Geo. L. Herron and John C. Wolfman of Pittsburgh. This is the largest capitalization of the several hundred articles of incorporation filed in this territory under the favorable laws of the territory which recently went into effect.

Cotton Print Situation.

New York, Oct. 9.—As the situation is at present the 20,000 operatives in the manufacturers' association of Fall River mills to strike on October 21 for a 5 per cent raise in wages has been threatened. Mr. Borden, who does not belong to the association in an interview gives his side of the controversy as follows:

"Unfortunately the manufacturers seem to feel they are opposing one man, and I seem to be that man. That is a big mistake. For the conditions, not methods, that confront them. Six weeks ago print cloth was selling at 24c per yard. A cut of 14 per cent in wages was threatened. The operatives said they would strike and wages were not cut. Now prices are 20 per cent higher than then. There is a strong demand, with three cents steady as the price; a threatened cotton crop failure and cotton itself higher, and if the manufacturers refuse to grant a 5 per cent increase October 21, they will do so out of stubbornness in the face of every argument against them. It will be inconsistent."

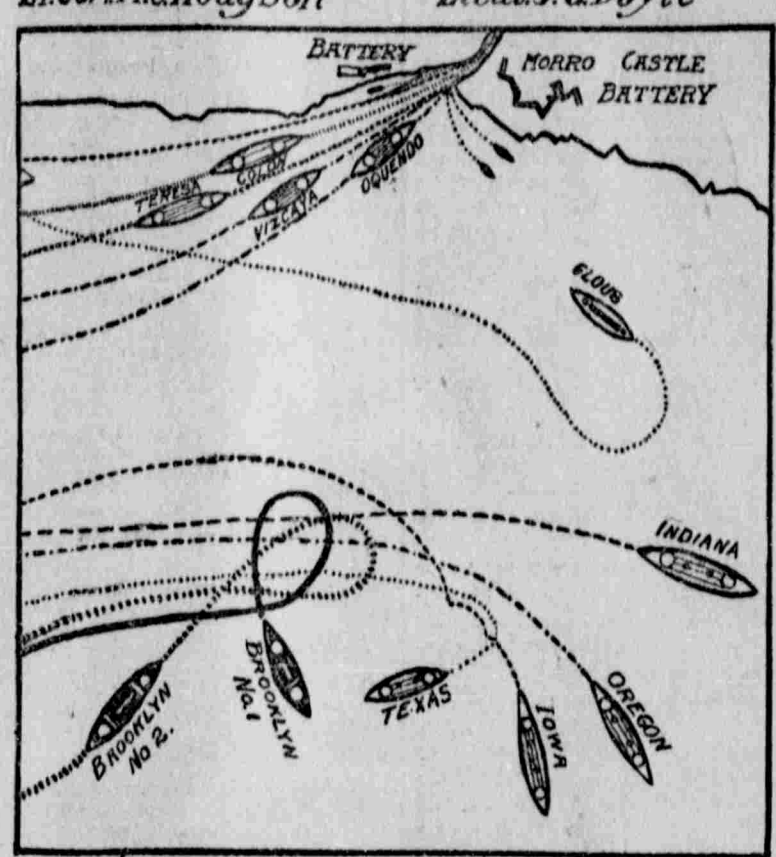
"They said the other day: 'It's all very well for Borden to offer three cents for spot print cloth, but he knows there is none to be had.' Well, then I went into the market and offered 3 cents for futures as far ahead as four months and they refused to make contracts with me. They are subordinating the real issue—trade conditions of a supply and demand—to a contest between capital and labor, on a palfrey 5 per cent increase in wages, when prices have gone up 20 per cent."



Lt. Com. A. C. Hodgson



Lieut. J. G. Doyle



TWO SCHLEY INQUIRY WITNESSES AND TWO VIEWS OF THE BROOKLYN LOOP.

Lieutenant Commander Hodgson was navigating officer of the Brooklyn. When Schley gave the order to port the helm during the loop maneuver and Hodgson replied that such a turn would involve running down the Texas, Schley is said to have remarked, "Let the Texas look out for herself." Lieutenant Doyle was officer of the deck on the Brooklyn during the fight. Or the two loop pictures No. 2 is the loop as described by Lieutenant Doyle and Schley. To the senate committee on naval affairs, in February, 1890, Schley said that by turning outward away from the Spanish fleet he avoided blanketing the fire of the remainder of the American ships.

## ADMIRAL SCHLEY COURT OF INQUIRY

The following testimony given before the Schley court of inquiry Tuesday was received too late for publication in our issue of yesterday:

BLOCKADE OF CIENFUEGOS.

Lieut. Bristol continued his testimony at the afternoon session of the court. Speaking of the blockade of Cienfuegos, he said he had observed the signal lights on the shore near Cienfuegos, but had not understood their significance. The witness also described the blockade of Santiago.

Mr. Hanna here asked the witness: "If the vessels of the Spanish squadron had suddenly appeared, what orders had you to meet such a contingency?"

"No orders were turned over to me in regard to a contingency of that kind," replied the witness. "As watch officer, should you have had such orders?"

"I should have had," Lieut. Bristol then spoke of the Spanish shore batteries, saying: "I personally examined them the day we arrived there, and satisfied myself that the batteries amounted to nothing."

Lieut. Bristol said that on the morning of July 3, he had fixed the position of the Texas and also generally of the other ships of the fleet, and had prepared a chart showing these positions. He considered the initial position assigned to the Texas, the Brooklyn and the Iowa as accurate.

The witness described the engagement of July 3, saying that the Spanish fleet had come out only sufficiently far to clear the shoal near the mouth of the harbor before turning back to the westward. He did not think this was to exceed 1,500 yards out from Cay Smith, which is inside the harbor.

Lieut. Bristol said that after the engagement began he went below and fired three shots from the twelve-inch guns. When he came on deck the first of the Spanish ships was going ashore. "We were then," he said, "headed to the westward with the enemy's ships lying close along a point seven miles west of Santiago."

"Did you see the Brooklyn when you came on deck?" "I did."

"Where was she at that time?" "She was about as far out on our port bow, relatively speaking, as the Spanish ships were on our starboard bow."

"Had she completed the turn at that time?" "I do not know. She did not make any turn after that, and always kept to the westward. At that time I did not know anything about a turn."

"You did not see what is known as the loop?" "I did not."

Lieut. Bristol then detailed the part the Texas played in the battle, giving the details of the chase up the Vizcaya. In the same relative positions, the Brooklyn, Oregon and Texas and afterward at the head of the chase the New York joined it. I forgot to mention that the Vixen was outside the Brooklyn during this time and along at the time the Vizcaya sheered inside and kept about abreast of us.

## ADMIRAL SCHLEY COURT OF INQUIRY

until we overhauled her and went ahead until the Colon finally turned inshore and hauled down her flag. The Texas then joined the rest of the ships at the prize and remained there that night."

Mr. Hanna inquired: "From the position you occupied during the chase, could you or not determine which of your vessels was leading?"

"I could with the distinctness with which the ships could be seen, not the positions."

"What did you estimate as their relative positions?" "That was obtained comparatively. The distance to the Colon ranged from about three and a half or four miles up to five or six miles at the end of the chase. She drew away from us slowly. The Brooklyn and Oregon were considerably closer to us than the Colon. The Oregon was closer than the Brooklyn, so that the Brooklyn was leading as regards the distance from us that she was out on our bow."

WHY HE PREPARED CHART.

In response to questions by Mr. Raynor, Lieut. Bristol said that he had made his chart because of his interest in the battle and also that he had prepared it a few days after the battle and stated that "to the best of my knowledge and belief the chart is right."

Mr. Raynor called attention to the fact that the witness had said at the beginning of the battle the Brooklyn was heading north and east, while Lieut. Commander Hodgson, who had been aboard the Brooklyn, had said the vessel was heading north and west.

"Which is right?" he asked. "I believe I am right," the witness replied. "You both can't be right."

"That is right," Lieut. Bristol said his chart had been stored away for some time, but that previously he had had several blue printing made of it.

At Mr. Raynor's request the witness made measurements showing that, according to this chart at the beginning of the fight off Santiago, the nearest Spanish ship to the Brooklyn was 3,300 yards.

Mr. Raynor asked: "How can you reconcile that with the statement of Lieut. Commander Hodgson that the range at the time of the turn of the Brooklyn was 1,400 yards?"

"I cannot reconcile my statement with that of Lieut. Commander Hodgson."

"Then those two statements are perfectly irreconcilable?" "A range of 1,400 yards at the time of the turn of the Brooklyn is absolutely irreconcilable. My idea is that with a stadimeter at 4,000 yards it is not an accurate instrument and that is what they state they took the measurements with. Also in smoke of battle it is almost impossible to take ranges accurately. It was a good deal of an estimate. Also, I have heard, I do not know how true it is, the ranges on board the Brooklyn were taken by an enlisted man. I do not question the enlisted man's accuracy except that I would think that an officer's accuracy would be greater than of an enlisted man."

POINTED QUESTIONS. Mr. Raynor—And these are the reasons you give now for accounting for these aside divergences? You do not think the stadimeter is as accurate as it ought to be?



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"I do not believe Mr. Hodgson took an accurate observation. I don't want to make that positive statement, but I do want to make the statement of what I know in regard to the instrument. The instrument, as I use it, is accurate at lower ranges, but inaccurate at higher ranges."

BLOCKADE AT CIENFUEGOS. Mr. Raynor then questioned the witness as to the stay of the flying squadron at Cienfuegos. The latter said he had not considered that they maintained a blockade there. "We were merely lying off that port," he added, "and at night anything could have passed in, so far as we were concerned."

Mr. Raynor then undertook to compare the estimate of the distances which Commodore Schley's fleet went to the east and west of Santiago harbor with that of Capt. Folger. Mr. Hanna suggested that the practice of quoting from the testimony of former witnesses, while not objectionable from a legal point of view, was calculated to produce delay, and therefore not desirable.

When Mr. Hanna had taken his seat Mr. Raynor, referring to the fact that Mr. Hanna as his "learned and solemn friend," this characterization brought Capt. Lemly to his feet. "This," he said, "is eminently improper. All those left-handed compliments thrown around are unusual."

Mr. Raynor—I withdraw it. Admiral Dewey, speaking for the court, then said as there was no legal obstacle in the way of putting the question, it could be asked. Lieut. Bristol said in reply:

"I do not agree with Capt. Folger as regards the facts that the ships were nearer in at night than they were in the daytime, because it is my firm recollection now that they were farther out at night than they were in the daytime; also I read from the log when I testified, that the average revolutions of the Texas by the watch were a certain number. The revolutions, according to that given the ship at a certain speed, which would be greater than the distance given by Capt. Folger, because we also stated in that log that we steamed for two hours and turned first to the east and then to the west."

The witness had not concluded his testimony when at 4 p. m., adjourned for the day.

French Merchant Marine Decreasing.

New York, Oct. 9.—The Paris correspondent of the Times quotes an editorial article in the Temps commenting on the apparent decrease of commerce in Tong King to report on shipping bounties in the far east.

The Temps says the French merchant marine is decreasing terribly and this is stultifying the colonial policy of the country since there is no use in securing privileged markets if the trade is carried in foreign vessels.

There are no French ships now engaged in the far eastern trade except those belonging to subsidized lines, hence a scheme of colonial bounties may benefit the French maritime world.

Wu Ting Gives to the Stone Fund.

New York, Oct. 9.—Wu Ting, Fang, Chinese minister to the United States, has sent \$100 to a depository here for Miss Stone's ransom fund.

The King Alfred Memorial.

New York, Oct. 9.—The memorial committee in charge of the arrangements for the King Alfred trade exposition memorial announced that Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, ex-minister to Spain, and Sir John Brunton, K.C.M.G., LL.D., the historian of Canada, will speak at the banquet here October 28.

Indian Killed by His Brother.

Carson, Nev., Oct. 8.—Word was received in this city today to the effect that Joe Pete, the Indian who murdered William Dangberg about a year ago, has been killed by his brother. Only last week the Indian murdered his father-in-law and nearly killed another Indian in the camp.

Pete was arrested for the murder of

ABANDONED IT.

For the Old Fashioned Coffee was Killing. "I always drank coffee with the rest of the family, for it seemed as if there was nothing for breakfast if we did not have it on the table."

I had been troubled some time with my heart, which did not feel right. This trouble grew worse steadily. Sometimes it would beat fast and at other times very slowly, so that I would hardly be able to do work for an hour or two after breakfast, and if I walked up a hill, it gave me a severe pain.

I had no idea of what the trouble was until a friend suggested that perhaps it might be caused by coffee drinking. I tried leaving off the coffee and began drinking Postum Cereal Food Coffee. The change came quickly. I am now glad to say that I am entirely well of the heart trouble and attribute the cure to leaving off coffee and the use of Postum Cereal Food Coffee.

A number of my friends have abandoned the old fashioned coffee and have taken up with Postum, which they are using steadily. There are some people that make Postum very weak and tasteless, but if it is boiled long enough, according to directions, it is a very delicious beverage. We have never used any of the old fashioned coffee since it was first started in our house. —Mrs. L. A. Smith, Blodgett Mills, Cortland Co., N. Y. Dangberg and convicted. On the day

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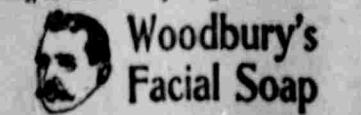


COUNT PAUL LOUIS BOSEN DE PERIGORD

By Thursday's wedding in London, that of Miss Helen Morton and Count Paul Louis Bosen de Perigord, two of the great families of France and America are united. Miss Morton is the daughter of former Vice President Levi P. Morton and Count de Perigord is a son of the Duke of Talleyrand and Sagan. By the nuptials of Oct. 9 Miss Abby G. Aldrich, daughter of Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, becomes the wife of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., son of the Standard Oil multimillionaire. This wedding occurs at Warwick Neck, the senator's home.

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