DESERET EVENING NEWS: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1901.



Congressman D. F. Wilber, of Oneonta, N. Y., writes: The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen "Persuaded by a friend I have tried your remedy and I have almost fully recovered after the use of a few bottles. I am fully convinced that Peruna is all you claim for it, and I cheerfully recommend your medicine to all who are afflicted with catarrhal trouble." --- DAVID F. WILBER. Perupa a Preventive and Cure for Colds. | duce others who are similarly afflicted

Mr. C. F. Given, Sussex, N. B., Vice to try Peruna."-Edward Laws.

Voice.

of New York, and also the oldest.

In 1899 The Sangerlust celebrated its

and although I had never used a patent

Mr. Julian Weisslitz, 176 Seneca street,

When the court of inquiry convened have for years past been very sure to Buffalo, N. Y., is corresponding secrethis morning, Mr. Hanna took up the catch a severe cold which was hard to tary of The Sangerlust, of New York; is question of the coal supply of the flying soundron and from that entered upon a discussion of the blockade of Santiago, and the reconnaisance of May throw off, and which would leave after- the leading second bass of the Sangereffects on my constitution the most of lust, the largest German singing society the winter.

> was broken up and in five days more it is his testimony: was a well man. I recommended it to "About two years ago I caught a several of my friends and all speak the highest praise for it. There is nothing settled into catarrh of the bronchial severe cold while traveling and which like Peruna for catarrhal afflictions. 11 tubes, and so affected my voice that I is well nigh infallible as a cure, and I was obliged to cancel my engagements. gladly endorse It. "....C. F. Given. In distress, I was advised to try Peruna,

Gave New Life and Strength.

writes the following:

"I must tell you what a grand help relieved, and within three weeks I was Peruna has been to me. For over two entirely recovered. I am never without years I suffered with catarrh of the it now, and take an occasional dose when lungs and throat, and although I doc- I feel run down .- Julian Weisslitz." tored for it, nothing brought me relief If you do not derive prompt and satisuntil I tried Peruna. One bottle helped factory results from the use of Peruna, me greatly, and three more effected a write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a complete cure, while at the same time it full statement of your case and he will

and ten years younger. Address Dr. Hartman, President of The

as he felt that even if Cervera had tak-en refuge in Santiago he must inevit-ably still go to Cienfuegos, and commented upon it at some length. He contended that both this dispatch He contended that both this dispatch and No. 8 had been sent at a later date than had been suggested by the naval officials. Sampson said he had instruct-ed Schiey to remain at Clenfuegos, not-withstanding the department's advice to proceed to Santlago, and in No. 8 discretion had plainly been given to Schley. "Suppose," he said, "he had gone off and it had been found that the Spaniards were there, he would have been condemned, and justly, and in case of a court-martial learned. in case of a court-martial learned friends here would have thundered against him. I say that no criticism is deserved for the commodore's conduct at Cienfuegos. VOYAGE TO SANTIAGO.

quadron must be the speed of the squadron. "It would not have been the

said, "to have abandoned the collier and made all speed for Santiago."

Capt. Parker also commended the Commodore's conduct of the cruise at

Santiago. He had, said the speaker, act-ed according to the dictates of his best judgment—a judgment which, the cap-

judgment-a judgment which, the cap-tain said, was better than of less ex-perienced officers, an experience which had been gained in command "under circumstances of every nature, in the Arctic, around both capes, on either sea and under every sun." "He was,"

sea and under every sun." "He was," Capt. Parker continued, "at least as

likely to be as correct as those young officers who for the first time in their

lives were given command of a small

Taking the fleet to the southward from Santiago, May 26, Capt, Parker detailed the meeting with the scout boats, and said that the condemnation of the commodore for not communicat-

of the commodore for not communicat-ing with Capts. Jewell and Wise were puerlie. "All that Wise had to do," he said, "was to signal that he had im-portant information, and he would have been asked to come on board. It is the business, the clear duty of any subor-dinate officer, to make known to a su-port officer, to make known to a su-port officer.

perior any information he may have."

SIGSBEE "CURIOUSLY BLIND."

In the absence of information by the captains of the Yale and Minneapolis,

Capt. Parker held, Commodore Schley had a right to suppose that Capt. Sigs-bee had given all the information to be

had from the scouts. Capt. Parker said that officer was "curiously blind,"

not purposely blind, but "curiously blind." He not only had not ben able

to find out anything about the Colon

but when she was there and in pain sight, on May 25, a clear, bright day, when Sigsbee was off in the harbor sketching, he failed to see her. This

is to me one of the mysteries of the campaign." Continuing, he said that

with the information given Schley had

acted wisely in turning back to Key West. "Whether he acted wisely and

tlemen of the court, to say, not with the information that has come since.

but with the light that the commodore

Going back to the cruise to Cienfue-

ros, Capt. Parker referred to the send-

ing away of the Eagle. He said that Commodore Schley had not sent that vessel away from choice but because of

gen.

his judgment is sound is for you,

boat.

common sense idea of the situation,

was pointed out to him and there she lay for four hours and a half without a gun being fired at her. I am not blaming anybody for this. "The exercise of the slightest judg-ment," the speaker said, when the clock struck 4 "Time's up," said Admiral Dewey, and without giving the captain an op-portunity to conclude the sentence, the

court adjourned.

Teachers for South Africa Wanted.

they might have sunk her. I do not

"There is one more incident about this matter. We are permitted to get

up to the 1st of June and we see by the log of the Colon that she was there until 1.35. At 7 o'clock in the morn-

ing the commander-in-chief, Admiral Sampson, came there and the Colon

think that is in the least probable.

New York, Nov. 6 .- Following the re-Taking up the passage of the flying squadron from Cienfuegos to Santiago, Capt. Parker said that if the court will cent outcry against the treatment of the children in the South Africa con-centration camps comes an advertisetake the trouble to look at the logs of the various ships the members will see ment, says the London correspondent of the Times, inserted by the board of education in this morning's papers for that there is nothing in that charge. "I prefer to take what the officers female teachers to go to the camps in order to teach the children simple wrote at the time rather than what they may say now." Capt. Parker claimed that in the passinging rudiments and singing. Why should the children be taught sage from Clenfuegos to Santlago the speed of the slowest vessel of the

singing? the pro-Boers will ask, in view of the reports of sickness and death among them. A correspondent of the London Times, however, asserts this morning that the mortality among Boer children is always shockingly high. He says the Boers frequently have families of twenty, half of whom die young.

THE GERMAN ARMY.

Criticism of Its Conduct in China Still Continues.

New York, Nov. 6.-The Berlin cor-respondent of the London Times and the New York Times says. in spite of Emperor William's army order expressing warm recognition of the ser-vices of the German forces in China, criticism of the soldiers, and of the government for bringing the astronomical instruments and other loot from China, goes on. The attempt to justify the looting by referring to the example of Napoleon and other con-querors is condumned.

The recent sentence of imprisonment of a Stuttgart journalist for libeling the Chinese expeditionary force, in an article in which he called the repre-sentatives "Huns," has caused much discussion.

RAILROAD MAIL SERVICE.

Statistics of Railway Postoffices, Post office Apartment Car Lines, Etc.

Washington, Nov. 5 .-- The annual report of Assistant General Superinten-dent White, of the railroad mail serdeat white, of the railroad mail ser-vice, for the fiscal year 1901, shows that at the close of the year there were 138 full railway postoffice lines, 1,102 apartment car lines, 19 electric and ca-ble lines and 47 steamboat lines in operation. The total mileage of rail-way, steamboat, electric and cable lines energy the reliver posterior lines covered by railway postoffice ser-vice was 182,154. The pieces of mail matter handled, exclusive of registered matter, was 14,181,224,420, an increase of 2.81 per cent over last year. The number of errors in distribution was one to every 10,626 pieces. There were 17.198.995 pieces of mail matter illegibly addressed so as to require special attention before delivery could be made, an increase of over 2,5000,000 over last

There were during the year \$25 cas-ualties, in which seven clerks were killed, 63 seriously injured and 223 slightly injured. This is the largest number of casualties ever recorded in one year in the history of the service. Recommendation is made for the relief and dia furad railway mail service by withholding 2 per cent of the salaries of the clerks, and with it creating a fund to provide for disabled and superannuated clerks. The re-organization and re-classifica tion of the service is again recommend ed, also the passage of an act for the protection of clerks while in the discharge of their official duties in postal carg The general superintendent recom-



The Care

within the reach of all. Besides its low cost it has the advantage that it is entirely satisfactory for so many varied uses; it will do the work of a half dozen kinds of soap each intended for a special purpose. IVORY SOAP IS 99 **** PER CENT. PURE.

determined to adopt a strong handed | erwise sympathize with the movement etest socialism and therefore withhold their support.

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To Boycott British Commerce.

New York, Nov. 6 .- The proposed boycott of British commerce, says the Brussels correspondent of the London limes as transmitted to the Times has degenerated in Holland into

policy

New York, Nov. 6 .- Six thousand dollars has been given by Charles O. Baird, of Philadelphia, the income of Charles O. New which is to be used toward prizes for a simple manifestation of socialism against capital. Many who would othoratory in the senior class at Prince-

Prizes for Oratory.



SALT LAKE FLORAL CO.

President of "The Past-time Boating A Prominent Singer Saved From Loss of Club, writes:

"Whenever the cold weather sets in I

"Last winter I was advised to try Peruna, and within five days the cold tion in New York City. The following

medicine before, I sent for a bottle. Mr. Edward Laws, Crown Point, Ind., "Words but illy describe my surprise to. find that within a few days I was greatly

gave such new life and strength to my be pleased to give you his valuable adwhole body that I feel like a new man vice gratis.

"I hope that my testimonial may in- Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

added. The denartment looks to you to ascertain the fact that enemy, therein, does not leave without a de clsive action."

against Admiral Schley of disobedience

of orders. Capt. Parker had only

reached the coaling question when the

court adjourned. He defended the con-

duct of his client at all stages of the

campaign so far as he went. It is ex-

pected that Capt. Parker will conclude

his speech tomorrow, when Mr. Ray-

MR. HANNA'S ARGUMENT.

when the Spanish ship Colon was

bombarded as she lay in the harbor of Santiago. Mr. Hanna spoke in calm

and dispassionate terms and generally contended himself with outlining his

onception of the purport of the tes

timony, In opening Mr. Hanna briefly re

verted to the cruise of the flying squad-ron from Cienfuegos to Santiago for

the purpose of showing that neither the Vixen nor the Merrimac had been

the cause of delay on the voyage. He continued his discussion of the

retrograde movement, saying that but one explanation had been given for it

in Admiral Schley's dispatch, namely, the inadequacy of the coal supply, al-though in his testimony before this

court Admiral Schley gave four reasons for leaving his station off Santiago.

Mr. Hanna contended that while Commodore Schley was acting under

the orders contained in dispatch No. 8,

when the retrograde movement organ

May 26, that order was superseded by

the dispatches delivered on the Brook-lyn, May 27, by Capt. Cotton in com-

mand of the Harvard, and in one of which it was said that "all the de-

Spanish division is still at Santiago de

Cuba," and to which the order was

ent's information indicates the

nor will begin,

TOOK ISSUE WITH SCHLEY.

Mr. Hanna took issue with Admiral Schley that this was a suggestion and not a mandatory order. "So far from being suggestive, doubtful or uncertain are the terms of this order that they approach the verge of reproof," said Mr. Hanna. "Their incisive distinctness is notable, so much so that I think few subordinate officers, having turned heir backs on a task to which they had been assigned, would care to be arrested in such act by a telegraphic order from a superior couched in such terms

Mr. Hanna quoted Admiral Schley's dispatch of May 27, in which he ex-perienced regret over not being able to obey orders, saying that as it was written after the Cotton dispatch had beeen received "It was an explicit con-fession that the Cotton telegram was an order." Commenting upon this dis-patch he declared that it was "the "the most remarkable one to be found in the annals of the American navy.

He contended that the repairs to the Merrimac could nave been made, as they were, without going to Key West, and that the Texas was not in severe straits for fuel. As to the Vixen, she was not a fighting ship and could have been sent for coal. He asserted that the weather was rough only on May 25, and that therefore Commodore Schley's assertion that the weather had been boisterous and the sea rough ever since leaving Key West was unjustified by the facts.

WHAT THE LOGS SHOW.

"Referring," he said, "to the indis-putable fact of the squadron logs, it appears that the Brooklyn had re-mained on blockade about thirty-two days, the Massachusetts about twenty four days, the lowa eighteen days, the Texas forty-six days, and the Marble head six days, retaining still coal enough to reach Gonaives, Hayti, a point where, by Admiral Schley's own testimony, he could have coaled the smaller vessels in the ports and the larger ones off the coast."

The speaker also controverted the statement made in his dispatch to the department to the effect "that it is not possible to cruise toward Cape Cruz in summer owing to south winds, quoting several witnesses to show that the wind was not from the southwest. Quoting the expression from the same dispatch, "It is to be regretted that the department's orders cannot be obeyed, Mr. Hanna remarked, "Most undoubt It was a critical time, and th action of Commodore Schley in aban-doning his station before Santiago doning his station before Santiago thus, as he himself states, failing to obey the department's orders, created grave anxiety in our national coun

Taking up the coal supply of th fleet as required by specification six of the precept, Mr. Hanna said: "From the testimony of commanding and other officers of the Brooklyn and Iowa, the Massachusetts, the Marblehead and the executive and other officers of the Texas and from the steam logs of those vessels it would appear that fully and completely as any fact can be shown by evidence it has been established that the flying squadron was, on May 27, 198, fairly well equipped with coal."

SPECIFICATION SEVEN.

Specification No. 7 was next consid-This requires an inquiry as to whether every proper effort was made to capture the Colon as that vessel lay in the harbor at Santiago and referring to it Mr. Hanna said:

"Certain cautionary orders, some of them confidential in their character, issued by the department to Rear-Ad-miral Sampson and printed in the record of proceedings and also in the ap-gendix of the oureau of navigation, have been cited as forbidding the exosure of vessels to the fire of batteries and as justifying Commodore Schley et of the so-called rece of May 31. Assuming that the substance of these orders was communicated to Commodore Schley by Admiral Samp-son at Key West on the 18th of May, and it is clear that they have no appli-

ation to the conditions existing at i unal more exalted in the character of antiago on the fist of May." Mr. Hanna then referred to the eighth the persons who compose it has ever sat in judgment upon a brother officer. specification of the precept, concerning the withdrawal of ships of the flying doubt if an officer with the life-time character and standing and conduct that Admiral Schley has always dissquadron from the vicinity of the bor at Santiago at night. Of this he played was ever called upon before to ask an investigation of his conduct as said; "It does not appear from the testimony adduced before this court that the vessels of the flying squadron

a victorious commander of a fleet." Continuing, Capt. Parker compared were withdrawn from the entrance to Santiago harbor to a distance at sea, this case with the charges made at the battle of Lake Erie. In that case there might have been some foundation and therefore the extent and charac-ter of such withdrawal need not be but in this there was no foundation whatever. He said that the court had Taking up the blockade of Santiago, in its wisdom presented comparisons with other officers engaged in the San-Mr. Hanna said he did not feel com-petent to discuss it, and therefore would content himself with outlining tiago campaign. "There is no accused here," he said. "Nobody is on trial, and yet the case has been conducted

its character. SANTIAGO BATTLE NOT IN VOLVED.

for any explanation

escape of the enemy.

tenth

a half hours.

firm and white.

took its recess for luncheon.

as there was no such effort at that time. He quoted Commander Wain-

wright's testimony to the effect that the Brooklyn's turn left a gap for the

"DAMN THE TEXAS."

ed colloquy between Commodore Schley and Lleut. Hodgson, which forms the

Schley was reported to have said dur-ing the turn: "Damn the Texas." The remark. Mr. Hanna said, showed a lack

of interest in another ship of the fleet, He expressed the opinion that there was

much to sustain Mr. Hodgson's recol-lection of this incident. He also dis-cussed the question of the correspond-ence between Admiral Schley and Lieut.

Commander Hodgson on this subject. That correspondence had been initiated

by the admiral, said Mr. Hanna, and

Mr. Hanna also discussed the report-

count in the precept in which

the order of the argument now being made here. So that we are compelled Mr. Hanna said that beyond the to consider the inquiry as a trial." Brooklyn's turn the battle of Santiago was not involved in the inquiry. THE CAMPAIGN DISCUSSED. H

said that Capt. Cook and Navigator Taking up the events of the campaign Hodgson evidently had observed Com-In their sequence, Capt. Parker spoke of the interviews between Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley at Key West, saying that he would not modore Schley's movements on the day of the battle from a different standpoint. He quoted Capt. Evans, of the lowa, and Lieut. Nicholson, of the Oregive Admiral Schley's testimony on this gon, to sustain the contention that the Texas came to a stop. Thus, he argued, He pointed out, however, that point. Schley was not then informed that the battleship was not only imperiled Spanish fleet had left Curacoa, not-withstanding Sampson had been in possession of this information for three but delay by the danger of collision at this critical time. The loop of the Brooklyn was, he concluded, the only movement of that day that had called or four days. He then quoted Samp son's orders to Schley to proceed to Cienfuegos and there establish a block-Mr. Hanna had not concluded his arade, and quoted Schley's testimony to gument, when at 1 o'clock the court the effect that Sampson told him he had at that time no advices as to the After recess Mr. Hanna continued his whereabouts of the Spanlards,

as though Commodore Schley were or trial. We get it," he went on, "ir

"in

remarks concerning the Brooklyn's loop, contending that it was not made CRUISE TO CIENFUEGOS. to avoid the Brooklyn's being rammed

Speaking of the cruise to Cienfuegos, Capt. Parker said it was inconsitent to criticise Admiral Schley for stopping to take Capt. Chester on board while at the same time criticising him for not calling Capt. McCalla aboard. "We can't," he said, "blow out hot and cold in the same breath. The truth is there was no real delay in the voyage." Reverting to the claim that Commo dore Schley had not made proper ef-forts to locate the enemy at Clenfue-gos, Capt. Parker said that the task of anding a boat on the coast was an exceedingly dangerous one. "There is no evidence," he said, "to show that Capt. McCalia made any attempt to send his men on shore except during his cable outling when the cable cutting expedition, when the re were disastrous. He assumed and sults rightfully assumed that the people there were enemies and he acted accordingly."

BLOCKADE OF CIENFUEGOS.

he made the point that in his letters Mr. Hodgson had maintained the cor-rectness of his original position. With As for the Clenfuegos blockade, he held that it was sufficient that no vesremarks upon the correspondence Hanna concluded his speech at n.m., having spoken about four and sel had gone in or come out without permission. Moreover, the admiral had taken all the steps possible to take to ascertain whether the enemy was there. The question of the signal lights on the shore at Cienfuegos was also re-verted to, and the speaker said it was

PARKER TALKS FOR SCHLEY. Capt. Parker, junior counsel for Ad-miral Schley, then began his address in support of Admiral Schley. "I doubt," certain that commodore Schley had not known anything of their significance until Capt. McCalla arrived. What earthly reason Capt. Chadwick had for said Capt. Parker, "If the naval his-tory of the world presents or has ever presented a case of the importance and character of that in which we have so long been engaged. I doubt if a tribnot communicating the signals to Schley, Capt, Parker said, was beyond

Schley, Capt. Parker said, was beyond his comprehension. So far as seen Chadwick was the only person to whom McCalla had communicated his code. Hence, If Chadwick had prepared the McCalla memorandum it could very well be inferred, as he had information that no one else had, that he would have Shave Yourself? Shaving one's self is a real luxury, if before and after shaving you use regarded the memorandum in a differ-ent light from what others would who Woodbury's ent light from what others would who knew less. "I contend that up to this time so far as the blockade is con-cerned, so far as his conduct is con-cerned, there is absolutely nothing shown by the testimony in this case from which the slightest suspicion of fault can be placed upon Commodore Schler." Facial Cream

It softens the beard, clears, soothes and heals the skin, leaving it smooth, DEAR SCHLEY LETTER. The speaker then read the "Dear Schley" letter of May 26, in which Ad-miral Sampson said he had decided not to change his plans to hold Clenfuegos,

Woodbury's Parial Sup is best for all indet uses. Rold by dealers. 23 certs each. Booklet free. Trial size package of soap and cream 5 cents postpaid. Andrew Jergens & Co., Sole Agents, Dept., 114 Cincinnati, O. his great need for auxiliary cruisers. Capt. Parker referred to the dispatch from the department received at Mola St. Nicholas, May 26; "Proceed at once

had at that time.

West.

and inform Schley and also senior of ficer present off Santiago," etc. He read from the dispatch, "That dispatch loes not contemplate at all that Commodere Schley is at Santiago," he c-n "It is to inform Commodor tinued. Schley, and also the commanding of-ficer off Santiago. So that at that time the department evidently did not con-template that Commodore Schley had arrived at Santiago and yet we have heard it said he was due there on the 24th

QUOTES FROM DISPATCH.

Quoting from the dispatch, Capt. Par-er read: "The department's informaker read: tion indicates the Spanish division is still at Santiago. Is there anything positive about that?" he asked. the department had chosen to say that the Spanish squadron was at Santiago. that would have been another thing, but it did not say that. There were still some doubts apparently in the mind of the department on that substill ject."

Referring at this point to the testimony of Capt. Sigsbee, Capt. Parker said it was not necessary to impeach anybody's veracity. "But slippery memory, after all these years, is a very unsafe thing to go by," he continued, "and the memory of four or five persons as to what Sigsbee said is better than that of Sigsbee. I think the court can be sure that Capt. Sigsbee did say to Commodore Schley when he cam aboard the Brooklyn that 'the Dons are not there.'"

DEPARTMENT'S EXPECTATIONS.

quoting from the dispatch. Again Capt. Parker read: "The department looks to you to ascertain facts." "Did commodore ascertain facts? not the he asked, and "that the enemy therein does not leave without decisive action. he continued reading. "Well, was there not decisive action?" he asked. poor old Spanish admiral came The out with his flags flying gayly at his mastheads on that Sunday morning. and before 1 o'clock of that day he saw his ships on the beach, burning blowing up and all destroyed. He came on board the American ship without shoes for his feet and hat for his head, in a pair of drawers and an undershirt. De cisive action! Was there anything anything that was more decisive than that?" Parker took up Commodore dispatch forwarded by the Capt. Schley's dispatch Harvard and defended the position tak-en by the commodore in that message. He then referred to the sentence in which the commodore informed the department that he had been unable to obey orders. "earnestly as all have striven." "If a subordinate informs us that he is unable to obey orders we do not charge him with disobedience. We may censure him for bad judgment. but for nothing more serious. Failure under such circumstances is not always disobedience. We can all look back and see how we could have done differently

HAD NO ORDERS.

"Now I say that Commodore Schley never had any orders. It was merely a suggestion as to what he should do. He was to find out if that squadron was there, and to see that it did not leave without decisive action. Even if it is true that the commodore commit-ted gross errors of judgment, which I do not admit, he had no motive but to do his whole duty, as from the begin-ning he had always done it, no more, no less

BOMBARDMENT OF THE COLON.

Concluding his remarks for the day, Concluding his remarks for the day, Capt. Parker said:: "That brings us to a discussion of the so-called recon-naissance, which I think can be sum-med up in a very few words. We have had the testimony of all the gentlemen who were clothed with responsibility in the case, that they could and they would, etc. Well, perhaps they would, undoubtedly they could have gone in, the whole of them, and risked the ships and been called fools for their pains. They might have done some-thing to the Colon which was not done:

thing to the Colon which was not done;

mends that the mailing divisions of all offices in which the offices in which the gross receipts amount to more than \$300,000 per an-num be included with the railway service and placed under its control The work of inducing publishers to sep arate their mails before depositing them in postoffices in the large cities has been pressed with vigor, and substantial gain made.

Commerce of Cuba.

Washington, Nov. 6 .- The following comparative statement concerning th commerce of the island of Cuba for the eleven months ended May 31, 1901, and 1900, has been prepared by the division of insular affairs of the war depart-

The total value of merchandise imported during the eleven months ended May 31, 1901, was \$59,968,834 against \$65.-714,738 for the same period of 1900; and the total value of merchandise exported during the eleven months ended May 31, 1901, was \$57,799,885, as against \$40,-417,682 for the same period of 1900.

The value of imports of the mer-chandise from the United States during the eleven months were \$25,882,769, a decrease of 7 per cent. The value of exports to the United States was \$41,-008,183, an increase of 33 per cent.

Santos-Duraont Will Divide Prize, New York, Nov. 6 .- A dispatch to the London Times, transmitted to the New York Times, says M. Santos-Dumont will divide the Deutsch prize of 100,000 francs awarded to him on Monday by the committee of the Aero club as fol-lows: Fifty thousand francs for the francs for the poor of Paris; 30,000 francs for M. Santos-Dumont's assistant, Emanuel Aime and the remaining 20,000 francs to the aeronaut's other co-laborers.

Prosecuting Polish Students.

New York, Nov. 6 .- The trial of thirteen Polish students for belonging to certain secret societies in various universities was, says the Berlin correspondent of the London Times and transmitted to the New York Times, begun in Posen yesterday. The prose-cutor claims that these societies are united in a Polish students league, the of which is the restoration of Pollsh independence.

One student has confessed that he circulated fifty copies of a pamphlet proclaiming that Poland was not yet Polish secret societies, says the cor-

espondent, have been increasing rapidly and the Prussian government is

PARALYSIS AND COFFEE. Symptoms Disappear When Drug is Abandoned.

"Tea and coffee were forbidden by my physician, for I had symptoms of par-alysis and it was plain that the coffee was the cause of the trouble. I began using Postum Food Coffee and am now using Postum Food Coffee and am now a steady advertisement for Postum. The old symptoms of paralysis disap-peared in a very brief time after I be-gan the use of Postum and quit the use of coffee. Do not use my name publicly, if you please." — Morrow, O. The above name can be given by the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich. Creek Mich.

Coffee is such a direct poison to the nerve centers of many highly organized people that it produces all sorts of dis-orders, from stomach and bowel trou-bles, paipitation of the heart, kidney troubles, etc., etc., up to more intricate nervous diseases, such as paralysis. The way to keep well is to leave off coffee or any nerve destroyer of that sort, and use Postum Food Coffee, which is a direct rebuilder of the nerve consers. Suce out well defined intersees centers. Sure and well defined improve-ment in health will follow this course. as can be proven by any person who will make the trial.

The above cut but poorly illustrates the beautiful free flower show that is being held this week by the Salt Lake Floral Co. Seven of these enormous houses are filled with the choicest flowers money can buy. Chrysanthemums, Carnations, Roses and general house plants, making a display never before equalled in the state. ALL FREE. We wish to announce that our uptown store at 142 S. Main will be ready for business Thursday, November 14. If you want to see the grandest display of cut flowers ever shown in the city don't forget the date. (It has been changed from the 9th, as announced last



